

THE
MONTHLY SUMMARY

OF THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Volume IX (1929)

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Vol. IX. No. 1.

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AND
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OF THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vol. IX. No. 1.

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I. — Summary of the Month.

JANUARY 1929

Economic, social and legal questions were the principal items on the League's programme for January.

The Economic Committee continued its investigation of various problems referred to it by the Economic Conference, namely the most-favoured-nation clause, the reduction of customs tariffs, coal, sugar, treatment of foreigners, etc.

Its session was preceded by a meeting of coal technicians. The experts on customs nomenclature continued their work on a standard tariff nomenclature.

The Permanent Central Board constituted under the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925 held its first session, discussing methods of work and its relations with the various League organisations, and gaining an insight into the work of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium, which also met during the month.

The Committee of Jurists preparing the First Conference for the Codification of International Law met on January 28th to consider information from twenty-seven Governments concerning the questions on the Conference agenda.

The Committee on Inland Navigation Statistics met in Paris during the last days of January and the Supervisory Commission met in Geneva on January 18th.

II. — Legal and Constitutional Questions.

1. — INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

Registration of Treaties.

Among the treaties and agreements registered in December and January figure :

A series of Treaties, Conventions and Agreements between Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, deposited by Italy, relating to the execution of the peace treaties, frontier questions (Fiume); commerce, navigation, communications etc., etc., and including the Agreements signed at Nettuno on July 20th, 1925;

Conventions, exchanges of notes and Agreements between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Mexico, Haiti, Germany, Danzig, the Netherlands, and Cuba concerning the settlement of damages, the liquidation of ex-enemy property, postal arrangements and commerce, deposited by Great Britain;

A series of Conventions between Austria and Italy relating to insurance questions deposited by Italy and Austria; a Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration between Spain and Finland (Helsingfors, May 31st, 1928) deposited by Finland;

A Commercial and Civils Arbitration Convention between Latvia and the Union of Socialist, Soviet Republics (Riga, October 10th, 1927);

Extradition treaties between Chile and Colombia and Albania and Greece;

A Convention for the reciprocal assistance of paupers concluded by Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden (Stockholm, October 25th, 1928), deposited by Norway;

Treaties of commerce and navigation between Albania and Greece and Greece and Norway;

Exchanges of notes constituting provisional commercial arrangements between Hungary and Lithuania, New Zealand and Greece, and New Zealand and Japan;

A commercial arrangement between Spain and the Economic Union of Belgium and Luxembourg (Brussels, December 15th, 1928), deposited by Belgium;

An exchange of notes concerning the abolition of the passport visa between Finland and Norway (Oslo, December 3rd and 4th, 1928), deposited by Norway;

An International Radio-telegraphic Convention (Washington, November 25th, 1927) concluded between the South African Union, the Netherlands and the Dutch Colonies, the French and Portuguese Colonies in Africa and Asia etc., deposited by the Netherlands.

2. — CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Committee of Five preparing the First Conference on the Codification of International Law met at Geneva on January 28th, with M. Basdevant (French) in the chair, to examine information and opinions furnished by States on the three questions on the Conference agenda.

These questions are : (a) nationality; (b) territorial waters; (c) responsibility of States for damage caused within their territories to the person or property of foreigners.

At its meeting in February, 1928, the Committee drew up a report giving the points that might be considered in connection with each of these questions, which was communicated to States with a request for information. So far twenty-seven Governments have replied.

The Committee is composed of : M. Basdevant (French), M. Carlos Castro-Ruiz (Chilean), M. François (Netherlands), Sir Cecil Hurst (British) and M. Massimo Pilotti (Italian).

III. — The Technical Organisations.

1. — THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION (1)

Twenty-Seventh Session of the Economic Committee.

The twenty-seventh session of the Economic Committee was held at Geneva from January 15th to January 19th. The session was preceded by meetings of Sub-Committees and of experts on the coal question.

M. Trendelenburg (Germany) and Sir Sydney Chapman (Great Britain) were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman for 1929.

The principal subjects dealt with by the Committee were : commercial policy, (the most-favoured-nation clause), the question of collective action for the reduction of tariffs, the coal and sugar problems, the treatment of foreigners, regional industrial agreements, etc.

Commercial Policy. The most-favoured-nation Clause. — In the report which the Committee made to the Council in June, 1927, it drew attention to the fact that a study would be made of certain aspects of the most-favoured-nation clause.

At its twenty-seventh session, the Committee reached certain conclusions with regard to the application of the most-favoured-nation clause in customs questions. It also discussed the question of the relation between collective agreements and the most-favoured-nation clause in bilateral agreements.

These studies originated in the resolutions of the Economic Conference of May, 1927, which recommended that the most-favoured-nation clause should be applied as widely as possible; that the scope and form of this clause should be of the widest and most liberal character, and that it should not be weakened or narrowed either by express provisions or by interpretation. The Conference further recommended that the Economic Committee should establish clearly defined and uniform principles as to the interpretation and scope of the most-favoured-nation clause in regard to customs duties and other charges.

In its report to the Council on the most-favoured-nation clause in customs questions, the Committee laid down the main principles which, in its opinion, were implicit in the conception of most-favoured-nation treatment. It considered that

(1) *Bibliographical Note.* — The Economic Committee. Report to the Council on the work of the twenty-seventh session. Geneva, January, 1929. 12 pages. Document C. 20. M.14, 1929. II.

this treatment should be unconditional, and that the clause should be unrestricted in its application—*i. e.* it must apply to all the tariffs of the contracting countries. These two conditions are essential if the two contracting states are to be assured of the most favourable treatment which can be granted in customs questions.

The Committee defined what should be understood by customs questions in this connection. According to general practice, the term customs questions includes the scales of customs duties and the method of levying them, *i. e.* import and export duties, super-charge coefficients where they exist, and subsidiary charges of every sort levied on imports and exports. The term also covers all rules, formalities and charges inseparable from customs operations of every description.

The Committee then considered the application of most-favoured-nation treatment as regards import and export prohibitions, noting that this question would lose all practical interest when the Convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions came into force. It drew attention to the provision of this Convention that in the case of exceptional prohibitions and restrictions, States must not resort to discrimination incompatible with the equitable treatment of commerce; and also to the provisions of the Convention for the simplification of customs formalities (1923) concerning licences. As a general principle, it considered, the most-favoured-nation clause should not apply to prohibitions. Nevertheless, for certain prohibitions considered as temporary economic measures, it would be desirable to continue as far as possible to conform to the interpretations which are at present accepted and provide for the application of the clause.

The question of the application of the clause with regard to temporary imports and exports, and more particularly, the so-called "finishing trade" (*active and passive*) was also considered.

The term "active" finishing trade is employed when a Government authorises the importation free of duty, or at a reduced rate, of foreign goods (usually raw materials or semi-finished articles), on condition that such goods are transformed into finished articles of a specified character, intended solely for export.

"Passive" finishing trade arises when a country authorises the temporary export of certain goods, and readmits them free of duty when they return to the country after being finished abroad.

For temporary imports and exports in the true sense of the term the Committee considered that the clause was applicable. As regards the *active* finishing trade, it was of the same opinion, on the understanding that when the laws of a country make this trade dependent upon an administrative decision, the right of the competent authorities to take a decision in each particular case should be in no way affected thereby. As for *passive* finishing trade, the Committee did not feel able, in view of the diversity of opinions and systems existing in this field, to advocate the application of the most-favoured-nation treatment. It indicated, however, certain cases in which this treatment could scarcely be refused.

The Committee then defined the essential characteristics of goods to which the most-favoured-nation clause should apply. They must have their origin in the country which enjoys the most-favoured-nation treatment, and they must be *like products* in the sense that they possess the characteristics which entitle certain goods to a given customs treatment. These two conditions (provenance and similarity) were exhaustively discussed, the conclusion being that certain stipulations were clearly incompatible with the most-favoured-nation clause, namely :

(a) Provisions which restrict customs privileges to products of a particular country or district simply because they originate in that country or district, thus ruling *a priori* that no other country can produce products similar to those which it is sought to favour;

(b) Provisions which make similarity dependant upon entirely external characteristics or conditions which, by the very nature of things, only the products of given countries can possess or fulfil.

The Committee then described certain special situations to which, in its view, the clause could not be made applicable, such as customs unions between two countries, frontier traffic, and exceptional regimes established by treaty between countries or districts united by special ethnical, historical, geographical or other ties. It also considered the application of the clause, to the colonies of contracting parties.

The Committee, finally, discussed the wording of the clause. After indicating various forms already in use, and weighing the advantages and disadvantages of each, it submitted a standard clause which can be adapted to special circumstances but is, as it stands, sufficiently explicit to reduce differences of interpretation to a minimum.

The Committee proposed that the Council should communicate its reports to States Members or non-Members of the League, recommending that, in their commercial policy and in drafting bilateral treaties, Governments should follow the principles therein laid down. They should also be asked to make known their opinions on the subject.

The Committee further requested the Council to inform the different States that it had not neglected the question of the effect on obligations arising from the clause of undertakings embodied in collective agreements. As regards this question—of particular importance at a time when the League is engaged in drawing up such agreements—the Committee hoped that it would shortly be able to submit the results of its studies.

Collective Action for Tariff Reduction. — In connection with collective action with a view to reducing customs duties on certain products, the Committee pursued its studies concerning aluminium and cement. As regards aluminium, the Committee, in the light of information on the position in the principal countries concerned, decided not to continue the investigation for the moment but to wait until circumstances had changed.

As regards cement and the possible participation of the principal countries concerned in a preliminary expert enquiry into the principles and methods of concerted action in connection with tariffs on cement, the Committee was in possession of information as to the probable attitude of certain countries. It had, however, no information on the situation in several important trading countries, and it therefore postponed this question to its next session in the hope that the replies not yet to hand would be received in the meantime.

Coal. — The delegation appointed by the Economic Committee to institute an enquiry with regard to international action in the coal industry ⁽¹⁾, consulted experts from eleven countries (producing and consuming countries, and those which both import and export coal).

The experts selected were eminent coal technicians who, without representing employers' organisations, occupied a position which enabled them to have a general view of all the aspects of the coal question—production, consumption, trade and transport.

The experts met from January 8th to 12th and examined reports from various members of the Economic Committee on the coal situation in their respective countries. They also gave their opinion regarding action by the League, or under its auspices, with a view to the solution of the difficulties encountered by the coal industry, and the form in which such action might be possible.

In the view of the experts, the present situation in the coal industry constituted an international problem, and the responsibility for devising the necessary remedies fell primarily upon those who were in charge of the industry. Nevertheless, certain aspects of the question (tariffs, commercial methods, its social bearing, and consumers' interests) required further attention.

(1) See *Monthly (Summary Vol. VIII) No. 10, page 347.*

Several experts from producing countries considered that international action in this field might contribute to the solution of the crisis; others made reservations; others again, thought that the studies under the League's direction might be pursued and more or less directly encouraged.

At the conclusion of the consultation, the Chairman of the delegation, M. Trendelenburg, stated that the Economic Committee would consider each question in the spirit in which it had been proposed and in relation with the wider problems and general principles of commercial policy.

The results of the consultation convinced the Economic Committee of the usefulness and importance of this venture. It decided to continue the enquiry by a consultation of labour experts on February 27th. The labour experts will be drawn from Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Poland and Spain.

Sugar. — A further point examined by the Committee was the position as regards the enquiry into the sugar question.

Three memoranda were submitted: (a) a note by Dr. Prinsen Geerligs, of Amsterdam, on the production of cane sugar; (b) a note by M. F. O. Licht, of Magdeburg, on the production of beet sugar and (c) a note by Dr. Mikusch, of Vienna, concerning the influence of legislation on the production, consumption, import and export of sugar, and on the development of consumption and the means of increasing it. The conclusion which may be drawn from these three memoranda, taken together, is that the present situation of the sugar industry throughout the world is essentially due to lack of equilibrium between production and consumption.

The Committee was of the opinion that it would be contrary to the role of the League to take any action with the object of interfering with the natural development of production. It considered, however, that it would be useful to study the artificial measures of various kinds adopted with a view to developing production as well as the possibilities of increasing consumption. It accordingly appointed a delegation to make a preliminary enquiry into the sugar industry in order to determine whether international action could aid in solving the present difficulties.

This delegation will confer, in April, with experts from producing and consuming countries. The experts consulted will be, as far as possible, practical men of standing, occupying positions in their native countries enabling them to have an insight into all aspects of the sugar question, especially those concerning the production of raw sugar, refining, sale and consumption.

The Economic Committee recommended its delegation to invite experts from: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, British India, the Dutch Indies, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, and the United States. It decided to consult later experts on beetroot production.

Treatment of Foreigners. — The Economic Committee considered replies from Governments to the Secretary-General's letter concerning the convocation of a conference for the conclusion of a multilateral treaty on the treatment of foreigners and decided to summon the conference in November.

International Industrial Agreements. — The Committee noted information on the industrial and commercial agreements in force in various countries, as well as on international agreements of a similar kind. It decided to submit to three legal experts — if possible of German, French and American nationality — a survey of the legislations and regulations concerning industrial and commercial agreements in the different countries, and to ask them to verify and complete it. The experts will endeavour to draw up a report on the laws in force in the different countries, more particularly from the standpoint at present adopted, not only in legislative texts, but also by jurisprudence and administrative practice.

The economic aspects of the problem of international industrial and commercial agreements will be discussed by the Committee at its next session, when it will draw up a programme of the studies to be undertaken in pursuance of the recommendations of the Economic Conference and the Consultative Committee.

Other Questions. — The other questions examined by the Committee included : the economic aspect of measures taken to combat plant diseases; the exploitation of the natural riches of the sea, with special reference to the question of whaling; economic tendencies liable to influence world peace; Government protection; the economic effects of smuggling, particularly as regards alcohol.

The Committee further considered the results of the International Conference on Economic Statistics, and noted with satisfaction that the Convention drawn up by the Conference had already been signed by twenty-five States ⁽¹⁾.

The session was attended by M. Trendelenburg (German), Chairman; M. Brunet (Belgian), M. Barboza Carneiro (Brazilian), M. Serruys (French), Sir Sydney Chapman (British), M. Dvoracek (Czechoslovak), M. Di Nola (Italian), Mr. Lindsay (India), M. Ito (Japanese), M. Dolezal (Poland), M. Stucki (Swiss), Mr. Eastman (American); M. Morgenstierne (Norwegian); and M. Sommeruga (Austrian) replaced M. Jahn and M. Schüller respectively.

M. Curcin (Yugoslav) and M. Nederbragt (Netherlands), corresponding members, were also present.

* * *

The following experts were consulted on the coal problem :

- M. Silverberg (German), President of the Board of Directors and recently Director-General of the *Rheinische Aktiengesellschaft für Braunkohlenbergbau*, of the *Harpener Bergbau Aktiengesellschaft*, and of the *Aktiengesellschaft für Zinkhüttenbetrieb*; Member of the Governing Body of the German Industrial Federation.
- Sir John Hindley, Bart. (British), Vice-Chairman of the firm Stevenson, Clark and Company, Commercial Adviser to the Mining Department;
- Dr. Anton Apold (Austrian), Director-General of the *Oesterreichische Alpine Montangesellschaft*.
- M. Herman Capiiau (Belgian), Administrator of the *Charbonnage du Levant, Mons*; Director-General of the Federation of Belgian Coaling Societies; Member of the Commission for the study of the Coal Problem;
- M. Antonio Mora Pascual (Spanish), Member of the *Consejo de Economía Nacional*.
- M. Cuvelette (French), Administrator and Director-General of the Lens Mines.
- Dr. Frowein (Dutch), Chairman and Director of the Heerlen State Mines (Limbourg).
- Comm. Nobili (Italian), Chief of the Coal Department, Ministry of Communications, Rome.
- M. Alfred Falter (Polish), Engineer, Director-General of the *Robur* Syndicate, Union of Coal Mines of Upper Silesia, Chairman and Member of the Board of Directors of several mining companies, of the Polish Bank and of the Financial Council attached to the Finance Ministry.
- Professor M. Roos af Hjelmsater (Swede), Director-General of the State Laboratory.
- M. Josef Peters (Czechoslovak), Engineer, Doctor of Laws, Director of the Association of Mine Owners.

The delegation of the Economic Committee was composed of M. Trendelenburg, M. Serruys, Sir Sydney Chapman, M. di Nola and M. Dolezal.

(1) See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. VIII, No. 12, page 405.

Customs Nomenclature. — The Sub-Committee of Experts on the Unification of Customs Nomenclature met at Geneva from January 8th to 24th, with M. Fighiera (France) in the chair.

In October, 1928, the experts studied certain questions of principle and drew up a nomenclature for the first fourteen chapters of a tariff framework concerning live animals and animal and vegetable products.

This work was to have been continued by a nomenclature for fatty substances, fats, oils and wax of animal and vegetable origin, fats used for food, foodstuffs, alcoholic beverages, vinegar and tobacco. As, however, the Economic Committee, which is studying the question of the reduction of customs tariffs for certain products, requested the experts to prepare immediately a standard nomenclature for the following articles :

- a) Aluminium (crude, semi-manufactured products and aluminium wares).
- b) All varieties of cement.
- c) Prepared skins and leather.
- d) Wood and wooden wares.
- e) Paper pulp (wood pulp),⁵ manufactured mechanically or chemically, papers and cardboards,

the experts altered their arrangements, preparing at their January session a nomenclature for substances used in manufacturing paper, cement and aluminium. The other questions will be studied in April.

Though several chapters of nomenclature were drawn up during this session, no general questions were raised. Certain questions concerning the classification of composite goods (pasteboard or paper articles containing some textile material) which arose were dealt with as special cases.

The experts unanimously regretted that the industries whose products they had to classify had not as yet agreed upon standards for their principal products. For example, the drafting of a standard nomenclature for aluminium revealed the absence of any agreed measures or even of any precise definition by which one could determine the moment at which a bar in process of wire-drawing became a wire.

Because of this lack of regulation, certain tariff scales make a thickness of one quarter of a millimetre the limit between thin sheet aluminium and aluminium foil used as a protection against moisture. In other scales the dividing line is one tenth of a millimetre. In others, again, this product is classified as thin sheet or foil according to its weight per square decimetre.

Similarly, the experts pointed out that there was no international standard indicating the thickness or weight per square metre above which paper should be considered as cardboard, giving as the standards adopted the tariff scales of the seven countries represented on the Sub-Committee. In Germany and France, paper is called cardboard when it reaches a weight of 350 grammes per square metre; in Belgium and Czechoslovakia, the limit is 300 grammes for ordinary cardboard, and 200 grammes for others; in Hungary and Italy the limit is 180 and 300 grammes respectively. There is no minimum for bristol board in these countries. In Switzerland the limit is 400 grammes for ordinary cardboard and 200 grammes for bristol board and duplex.

To enable comparable statistics to be compiled and to secure the benefit of the simplification and unity which the new nomenclature should provide, the Sub-Committee adopted uniform limits for the foregoing cases. It was of the opinion, however, that for the moment these limits could be considered as standards only for purposes of customs duties, since the industries concerned may not accept them.

The experts present were : M. Magnette (Belgian); M. Fafl (Czechoslovak); M. Fighiera (French); M. Flach (German); M. Ferenczi (Hungarian); M. Paci (Italian); M. Comte (Swiss).

2. — COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

Unification of Transport Statistics.

The Committee for the Unification of Transport Statistics met in Paris on January 28th to continue its study of inland navigation statistics and of maritime navigation statistics, the importance of which had been emphasised by the recent Conference on Economic Statistics.

There were present : M. J. H. F. Claessens, Director of Commercial Statistics at The Hague (Chairman); M. Demetriad, Engineer, Inspector General, Director of the Braïla Docks; Mr. A. W. Flux, of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade; M. S. Giachetti, of the General Direction of the Italian Merchant Marine; M. Hostie; M. Houpeurt, Chief Engineer of Bridges and Roads, Director of the National Navigation Office, Paris; Dr. W. Teubert, *Oberregierungsrat* in the German Statistical Bureau; M. F. Vilfan, Delegate of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom to the International Commission of the Danube; M. Watier; M. Ludwig Wertheimer, Director-General of the *Donaudampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft*, Vienna.

American experts, namely, Brigadier-General William W. Harts, Military Attaché of the United States in Paris, and Captain P. C. Guardsing, European Director of the United States Shipping Board, Merchant Fleet Corporation, took part for the first time in the work of the Committee.

IV. — Administrative Questions.

THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT OF THE SAAR GOVERNING COMMISSION

The report of the Governing Commission for the fourth quarter of 1928 has been received by the Secretary-General.

As regards the economic and social situation, the report gives information as to the execution of the Franco-German arrangement of February 23rd, 1928, concerning trade between the Saar and Germany; it also contains production, cost of living and unemployment statistics.

In the mining and metal industry there was a slight improvement, resulting in a small increase in the number of workers employed. The finishing industries were obliged to discharge a certain number of workers.

The report gives statistics for accidents in the Saar Coal mines during a period of three months and provisional statistics for 1928; it further contains statistics for the period 1920-1928 and 1906 to 1914. These figures, says the report, make it possible to appreciate the efforts made since 1920 to increase the security of the Saar miners.

Information is given with regard to requests submitted by the Saar districts and rural communes concerning a loan scheme prepared by a syndicate appointed for this purpose by the districts. The proceeds will be used for public works such as the up-keep of roads, drains, canalisation; the construction of school buildings, and the construction and enlargement of electric and gas plants.

A large sum will be used for building, in order to mitigate the housing crisis.

Exclusive of the sums required for building, the first estimate amounted to about 194 million francs. This figure was subsequently modified and is not yet definitive.

It is not yet known in what way the financial arrangements for building will be made as the main point is to obtain capital at a reasonable price. The necessary funds will probably amount to some 70 million francs. The scheme is being carefully studied.

The report mentions certain improvements in the following services : public works, railways, posts, telegraphs and telephones, education, public assistance and health.

The experiments on the air lines Sarrebruck—Paris and Sarrebruck—Frankfurt at the opening of the Sarrebruck air port to international traffic were extremely satisfactory, and it is hoped that there will be considerable traffic on these lines in 1929.

Nine draft decrees were submitted to the Saar Advisory Council at its meeting of December 7th, 1928, three of which were approved by the Technical Committee.

V. -- Protection of Minorities (1).

Erratum.

The conclusions presented by the Rapporteur and adopted by the Council at its fifty-third session in regard to minority questions in Polish Upper-Silesia which, owing to an oversight, were not given in the last number of the *Monthly Summary*, are summarised below.

I. APPEALS

Situation of the Janow minority school. — The Council confined itself to taking note of a communication from the appellant to the effect that the latter withdrew his notice of appeal, the object of which was the same as that of the petition sent in by M. Josef God (see below). The Council laid down the rule that, in future, communications of this kind should be sent to the Minorities Office of the country concerned in order that they might be forwarded to the Council, as in the case of the appeals themselves, through the intermediary of the Government concerned.

Situation of the minority school at Nowa-Wies. — As regards the number of teachers, the Council noted the information contained in the Polish note of October 6th, 1928, from which it appeared, taking into account the statement of the director of the Minorities Office, that the teaching staff of the minority school at Nowa-Wies had been increased from four to five.

As regards the question of premises, the Council refrained from examining the *de facto* situation in detail. It confined itself to expressing its conviction that an equitable interpretation of the Geneva Convention demanded that such restrictions in the normal operation of the schools as might be necessitated in certain cases owing to local conditions should be borne in an equal measure by the majority and minority schools. It also expressed the conviction that in the present case the Polish Government would find it possible to preserve this principle.

Two other points mentioned in the petition had already been settled by the authorities when the question came before the Council.

Admission of Children to the private minority schools at Swierklaniec, Nowa-Wies and Lipiny. — The Council noted : that the practical aspect of the case regarding children excluded from these three schools had been settled by the Polish authorities to the satisfaction of the petitioners; and recorded the Polish Government's observations concerning exemption from compulsory attendance at the public schools in the case of children of school age whom the persons responsible for their education desired to send to private minority schools, subject to the single restriction that the authorities should have the right to require, in the case of entries

(1) See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. VIII, No. 12, page 413

for these schools, the declaration regarding the childrens' language provided for in the judgment of the Permanent Court of April 26th, 1928.

2. PETITIONS

Petition regarding property rights over the St. Julius Hospital at Rybnik. — The Council decided that the legal proceedings already instituted should follow the normal course, and stated that it relied upon the Polish Government to inform the members of the Council in due course that the matter had been settled by a judicial award.

Petition concerning entries to the primary minority schools in the Vowode of Silesia. — This petition contains several points.

As regards the alleged violation of the principle of equal treatment as to time limits for entries in the minority and majority schools, the Rapporteur stated that he did not regard this action of the Polish authorities as a violation of any article of the Germano-Polish Convention. The Council decided not to take any action on this particular point.

The Council noted the observations of the Polish Government concerning the final character of the time-limit fixed for entries for minority schools, while expressing the hope that that Government might find it possible to avoid the drawbacks referred to in the petition either by extending the time-limit for entries, or by some other means compatible with the school organisation instituted in Upper Silesia by the competent Polish authorities.

As regards the obligation imposed on persons responsible for the education of children belonging to the minority to appear in person when entering them for the minority schools, the Council decided to postpone this matter to its next session, while inviting its President to appoint jurists to assist the Rapporteur in deciding whether this obligation was compatible with the Germano-Polish Convention.

The question of setting up special enrolment committees for minority schools was postponed by the Council to its next session, as this question depends in the first instance on the interpretation given by the jurists of the preceding point.

In connection with the declarations concerning childrens' language which have to be made at the time of enrolment in the minority school by the persons legally responsible for the childrens' education, the Council noted with satisfaction the interpretation given by the Polish Government to the form of application. It expressed the hope that that Government might find it possible to make the terms employed in this form still more definite in order to preclude all possible doubt as to its being in conformity with the Council resolution of June 9th, 1928.

As regards the question alleged to have been put to the persons responsible for the childrens' education concerning the name of their employer, in connection with entries in 1927 and 1928, the Council confined itself to noting the explanations of the Polish Government.

Petition concerning the closing of six minority schools by the Polish authorities. — The Rapporteur informed the Council that the Polish Minorities Office and the petitioners, while maintaining their respective legal standpoints, had found it possible to accept the suggestion of the President of the Upper-Silesian Mixed Commission. He added that the solution which had thus been reached and which involved the reopening of three of the six schools, made it unnecessary for the Council to examine the question afresh. On his proposal, the Council, noting the settlement reached, congratulated the President of the Mixed Commission, M. Calonder, on the happy results of his mediation, and thanked the Polish Government for the spirit of conciliation shown by the Polish authorities, which had rendered possible the settlement of this difficult question.

Petition concerning the failure to open a German primary minority school at Koszecin (District of Lubliniec). — This question is still pending before the Polish authorities, who have given certain categories of persons concerned the opportunity either of making or renewing the declarations with a view to the establishment of the school. In these circumstances, the Council considered that it was not necessary to deal with the question for the moment. It expressed the hope that the Polish Government would find it possible to inform the Rapporteur at a later date of its final decision.

Petition of M. Josef God relating to the minority school at Giszowiec. — As regards the admission of children to this school, the Council considered that it was unnecessary to take any action. It expressed the opinion that the petitioner might have recourse to the procedure provided for in Article 149 of the Germano-Polish Convention, and expressed the hope that in the course of this procedure the Polish authorities might find it possible to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the question.

Petition concerning the situation of the German minority school Brzezinka. — As regards the complaint concerning entries, the Council confined itself to noting that the competent Polish authorities had satisfied the petitioner's requests.

As regards the complaint concerning the transfer of the school, the Council noted the statement of the Polish Government which the Rapporteur interpreted as meaning that the competent authorities would not fail to consider favourably the *Volksbund's* request as soon as technical conditions permitted.

VI. — Social and Humanitarian Questions.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM

a) *Twelfth Session of the Advisory Committee.*

The Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium met at Geneva on January 17th and was still in session at the end of the month.

Its agenda included the examination of the annual reports of Governments on the drug question, the position as regards the illicit traffic (more particularly in the Near East and in South America), measures to prevent illicit traffic by post, a scheme for the limitation of drug manufacture forwarded by the American Government, etc...

The session was attended by M. Cuellar (Bolivia), M. Wang King Ky (China), M. Gaston Bourgois (France), Dr. Kahler (Germany), Sir Malcolm Delevingne (Great Britain), Sir John Campbell (India), M. S. Cavazzoni (Italy), M. Sato (Japan), M. Van Wettum (Netherlands), M. Augusto de Vasconcellos (Portugal), M. Constantin Fotitch (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes), Prince Varnvaidya (Siam), M. Carrière (Switzerland); M. Henri Brenier, M. L. A. Lyall and Colonel Arthur Woods (assessors).

Mr. John Kenneth Caldwell (United States of America) attended in an unofficial capacity.

The Committee appointed M. Fotitch (Serb, Croat, Slovene Kingdom) as Chairman and M. Van Wettum (Netherlands) as Vice-Chairman.

An account of the proceedings will be given in the next number of the *Monthly Summary*.

b) *First Session of the Permanent Central Opium Board.*

The first session of the Permanent Central Opium Board constituted under the Geneva Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925, to watch over the opium traffic was held at Geneva from January 15th to 19th.

The Board had been asked by the Council to submit proposals concerning its organisation and working, thus giving effect to Article 20 of the Convention, which entrusts the Council with the necessary arrangements, "in consultation with the Board". The same article lays down that the Secretary-General shall appoint the Secretary and staff of the Board, on the nomination of the latter.

Article 21 stipulates that the contracting parties to the Convention shall send the Board annual estimates of the quantities of drugs required for internal consumption.

Mr. Lyall (British) and M. Gallavresi (Italian) were elected as Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

The Board divided its work between two Sub-Committees, one dealing with its organisation, procedure, and relations with the Council, the Secretariat and the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium; the other with the selection of its staff and the form of statistics to be required from Governments.

After an exchange of views, the Board postponed until later the nomination of its Secretariat, confining itself for the moment to a general discussion of the manner in which its Secretariat should be composed. As regards methods of compiling statistics, the Board considered that, before taking any decision, it would be necessary to consult the various international statistical institutes.

Finally, as regards its relations with the Advisory Committee, the Board emphasised the necessity for close co-operation, while expressing the opinion that it was impossible as yet to determine what form such cooperation should take. It accordingly postponed consideration of the various points raised in this connection, asking its members to follow the proceedings of the Advisory Committee so as to gain an insight into its work.

At its next session in April the Board will prepare a report for the Council and make suggestions as regards its organisation and working.

VII. — Other Questions.

MEETING OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

The Supervisory Commission met at Geneva from January 18th to 19th. It constituted as follows its bureau for 1929 : Chairman : M. Osusky; Vice-Chairman : Lord Meston of Agra; Rapporteur : M. Nederbragt.

The various administrative and financial questions on its agenda were examined, and a report was prepared for the Council on the expense of sending a commission to the Far East to study the question of the control of opium smoking.

The session was attended by Lord Meston of Agra, (India) M. Nederbragt (Netherlands), M. Osusky (Czechoslovakia), M. Réveillaud (France) and M. Parra-Perez (Venezuela).

VIII. — New Publications.

INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

The first number of "Intellectual Cooperation", the new publication of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, appeared on January 15 th, 1929.

This review will replace the three periodicals hitherto published by the Institute, namely the Bulletin of the Section for University Relations, the Bulletin of the Section for Scientific Relations and the Bulletin of the Information Section.

The new publication will deal with all questions concerning intellectual cooperation and will appear monthly. The first number contains an article by the prominent German theologian, Professor von Harnack, articles on the educational cinematograph, popular arts, etc., and a study of the recent decisions with regard to authors' rights.

The review further contains a chronicle, notes and communications, bibliography and documents.

IX. — Forthcoming Events.

- February 14th : Advisory Committee of the Far Eastern Bureau of the Health Organisation, Singapore.
- February 20th : Committee of Experts on Transit Cards for Emigrants, Geneva.
- February 25th : Committee for Ports and Maritime Navigation, London.
- February 27th : Meeting of Delegation of Economic Committee with Labour Experts on the Coal Question, Geneva.
- February 27th : Financial Committee, Geneva.
- March 1st : Committee on Private Law in Inland Navigation, Geneva.
- March 4th : Fifty-fourth Session of the Council, Geneva.
- March 11th : Committee of Jurists on the Question of the Revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, Geneva.
- March 11th : Committee of Experts of the Special Commission for the Preparation of a Draft Convention on the Manufacture of Arms, Munitions and War Material, Geneva.
- April 4th : Meeting of delegation of the Economic Committee with Sugar Experts, Geneva.
- April 8th : Economic Committee, Geneva.
- April 9th : Conference on Counterfeiting Currency, Geneva.
- April 12th : Child Welfare Committee, Geneva.
- April 15th : Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, Geneva.
- April 19th : Traffic in Women and Children Committee, Geneva.
- April 25-26th : Meeting of representatives of International Students' Organisations, Paris.
- May 6th : Economic Consultative Committee (subject to Council's approval), Geneva.
- June 17th : Permanent Mandates Commission, Geneva.

The Permanent Court of International Justice (1).

1. — CASE BETWEEN FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND RELATING TO THE FREE ZONES OF SAVOY AND THE DISTRICT OF GEX

The Counter-cases of both Parties to this Case were filed with the Registry of the Court on January 23rd. June 12th next having been fixed as the date by which the Parties shall present their replies, it will be as from that date that the Case will be ready for hearing.

2. — CASE CONCERNING CERTAIN BRAZILIAN FEDERAL LOANS ISSUED IN FRANCE

Since, owing to the death of the last Vice-President, M. André Weiss, the Court does not include a judge of French nationality, that is to say, of the nationality of one of the Parties concerned in this case, the French Government, having been notified of the right conferred upon it in this respect by the Statute of the Court, has appointed as judge *ad hoc* to sit in the Franco-Brazilian Case, M. Henri Fromageot, who has already been appointed judge *ad hoc* for the case concerning the payment in gold of various Serbian Loans.

3. — CASE CONCERNING THE TERRITORIAL LIMITS TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE ODER COMMISSION

The British, German and French and Swedish Governments have appointed their agents before the Court in this Case, namely :

The German Government : Dr. Seeliger, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Berlin;

The British Government : Mr. Olivier Harvey, first secretary in the Diplomatic Service;

The French Government : M. Basdevant, assistant legal adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Swedish Government : M. Patrick Adlercreutz, Minister of Sweden at the Hague.

The Danish, Polish and Czechoslovak Governments have so far not appointed their agents.

4. — QUESTION OF THE REVISION OF THE COURT STATUTE

By a letter, dated December 22nd, the Secretary-General of the League transmitted to the Registrar, for information the text of the Report approved by the Council on December 13th, and of the Resolution, adopted by it on December 14th, which concerns the appointment of a Jurists' Committee to examine the Statute of the Court with a view to the introduction of such amendments as might be judged desirable, and "invites the President and the Vice-President of the Court, M. Anzilotti and M. Huber, to participate in the work of the Committee".

Upon receipt by the Registrar of the official notification of the Resolution, the President at once got into touch by telegram with his absent colleagues in order to ascertain whether, in their view, the invitation thus extended to him and to the Vice-President should be accepted.

The Secretary-General has been notified that M. Anzilotti and M. Huber have accepted this invitation.

(1) This article has been prepared on the basis of information furnished by the Registry of the Court.

ANNEX

Organisations and Commissions of the League of Nations.

I. — THE ASSEMBLY

(Consists of not more than three representatives of each State Member of the League.)

II. — THE COUNCIL

(Consists of the representatives of the British Empire, France, Germany, Italy and Japan, who are permanent members, and those of nine other States elected by the Assembly as laid down in the new "Rules dealing with the election of the nine non-permanent Members of the Council", their term of office, and the conditions of re-eligibility) (1).

Membership in 1928-29.

British Empire . . .	Sir Austen CHAMBERLAIN.	Italy	M. SCIALOJA.
Canada	M. DANDURAND.	Japan	M. ADATCI.
Chile	M. VILLEGAS.	Persia	M. ALI KHAN FOROUGHI.
Cuba	M. AGÜERO Y BETHANÇOURT.	Poland	M. ZALESKI.
Finland	M. PROCPÉ.	Roumania	M. TITULESCO.
France	M. BRIAND.	Spain	M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN.
Germany	M. STRESEMANN.	Venezuela	M. ZUMETA.

Secretariat of the Council and the Assembly.

Secretary-General : Sir James Eric DRUMMOND.

("The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and the Council." — Article 6 of the Covenant.)

III. — THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

(The Judges are elected by the Assembly and the Council for a period of nine years. The President and the Vice-President are elected by the Court for a term of three years.)

Judges :

M. ANZILOTTI (<i>President</i>) (Italian).	Mr. Ch. EVANS HUGHES (American).
M. HUBER (<i>Vice-President</i>) (Swiss).	M. DE BUSTAMANTE (Cuban).
M. LODER (Dutch).	M. ALTAMIRA (Spanish).
Lord FINLAY (British).	M. ODA (Japanese).
M. NYHOLM (Danish).	M. EPIFANIO DA SILVA PESSOA (Brazilian).

Deputy-Judges :

M. YOVANOVITCH (Serb-Croat-Slovene).	M. NEGULESCO (Roumanian).
M. BEICHMANN (Norwegian).	M. WANG CHUNG HUI (Chinese).

Registrar :

M. HAMMARSKJOLD (Swedish).

Deputy-Registrar :

M. OLIVAN (Spanish).

(1) See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. VI, No. 9, page 232.

IV. — LEGAL QUESTIONS

1. — Committee of Experts for the Progressive Codification of International Law.

(Constituted in accordance with a resolution of the Assembly at its fifth ordinary session. The members are appointed by the Council.)

- M. HAMMARSKJOLD (*Chairman*), Governor of Upsala (Swedish).
Professor DIENA (*Vice-Chairman*), Professor of International Law at the University of Pavia; Member of the *Conseil du Contentieux diplomatique* at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Italian).
Professor BRIERLY, Professor of International Law at the University of Oxford (British).
M. FROMAGEOT, Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (French).
Dr. GUSTAVE GUERRERO, former Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Salvador; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France (Salvadorian).
Dr. BERNARD C. J. LODER, former member of the Supreme Court of the Netherlands; Judge and former President of the Permanent Court of International Justice (Netherlands).
Dr. BARBOSA DE MAGALHAES, Professor of Law at the University of Lisbon; former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Justice and Education (Portuguese).
Dr. ADALBERT MASTNY, Minister of Czechoslovakia in Rome, President of the Czechoslovak Branch of the International Law Association (Czechoslovak).
M. MATSUDA, Doctor of Law; Japanese Ambassador in Rome (Japanese).
Sir MUHAMED RAFIQUE, former Judge at the High Court of the United Provinces (Indian).
Dr. S. RUNDSTEIN, Barrister at the Court of Appeal, Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Polish).
Professor Walter SCHUCKING, Professor at the University of Kiel (German).
Dr. José Leon SUAREZ, Professor at the University of Buenos Aires; former Dean of the Faculty of Political Sciences (Argentine).
Professor Charles DE VISSCHER, Professor of Law at the University of Ghent, Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Belgian).
Dr. WANG CHUNG HUI, Deputy-Judge at the Permanent Court of International Justice (Chinese).
Mr. George W. WICKERSHAM, former Attorney-General of the United States; member of the Committee of International Law of the American Bar Association; President of the American Law Institute (American).

2. — Preparatory Committee for the Codification Conference.

(Appointed by the Council pursuant to a resolution of the Assembly at its eighth ordinary session.)

- Professor BASDEVANT (French), Professor at the Faculty of Law; Assistant Legal Adviser at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
M. Carlos CASTRO RUIZ (Chilian), Legal Adviser to the Chilian Legation in Great Britain.
Professor FRANÇOIS (Netherlands), Head of the League of Nations Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Sir Cecil James Barrington HURST (British), Legal Adviser to the Foreign Office.
M. Massimo PILOTTI (Italian), Legal Adviser at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

3. — Committee of Jurists.

Appointed to examine the following questions :

- (a) *Establishment with a view to eventual codification of a systematic survey of the field of international law;*
- (b) *Publication of certain general conventions in the form of a code.*

(Appointed by the Council pursuant to a resolution of the Assembly at its ninth ordinary session.)

- Professor DIENA (Italian), Professor of International Law at the University of Pavia; Member of the *Conseil du Contentieux diplomatique* at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

M. J. GUSTAVO GUERRERO (Salvadorian), former Minister for Foreign Affairs; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Salvador in France.
Professor Walter SCHUCKING (German), Professor at the University of Kiel.

V. — THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

1. — Permanent Advisory Commission on Military, Naval and Air Questions.

(Constituted by a Council resolution of May 9th, 1920, pursuant to Article 9 of the Covenant. The Members are appointed by and are representatives of the Governments of the States represented on the Council. The Presidents of the Plenary Commission and of the Military, Naval and Air Sub-Commissions are selected by rotation of the nations represented on the Commission for periods of four months.)

Members and Assistants.

Brigadier-General H. A. C. TEMPERLEY (British Empire).	Com. CUGIA DI SANT'ORSOLA. (Italy). Colonel PELLEGRINI (Italy). Commander P. F. BITOSSI (Air). (Italy). Commander GIBERTI (Air). (Italy). Brig.-General KABA (Japan). Lieut.-Colonel K. SAKAI (Japan). Commander SOGAWA. (Japan). Rear-Admiral Viscount T. KATO. (Japan). Commander K. ABE. (Japan). Lieutenant A. MATSUHARA. (Japan). Brig. General Don Fernando RICH FONT. (Spain). Colonel Don Manuel LONG LAGA. (Spain). Rear-Adm. Don J. MONTAGUT Y MIRO. (Spain). Captain Don J. M. GAMEZ Y FOSSI. (Spain). General Don Y. Soriano ESCUDERO. (Spain). Lieut.-Colonel Don S. Garcia DE PRUNEDA (Spain). Colonel T. KASPRZYCKI. (Poland). Lieut.-Colonel S. KUNSTLER. (Poland). Commander E. SOLSKI. (Poland). Col. Janusz DE BEAURAIN (Poland). General DUMITRESCO. (Roumania). Lieut.-Colonel G. LITEANU. (Roumania). Captain E. ROSA. (Roumania). Colonel J. STOICESCO (Roumania). General J. V. GOMEZ (Venezuela).
Vice-Admiral W. A. Howard KELLY (British Empire).	
Commander M. F. WILSON. (British Empire).	
Group-Capt W. F. MACNEECE-FOSTER (British Empire).	
Squadron-Leader F. P. DON (British Empire).	
Lieut.-Col. G. P. VANIER. (Canada).	
General Pedro CHARPIN. (Chile).	
Admiral José T. MERINO. (Chile).	
Captain Alfredo CESPEDES Y MONTES. (Cuba).	
Lieut.-Col. A. E. MARTOLA (Finland).	
General REQUIN. (France).	
Major LUCIEN. (France).	
Commander DELEUZE (France).	
Lieut.-Col. H. E. MOUCHARD (France).	
Colonel F. VON BOETTICHER. (Germany).	
Colonel SCHOENHEINZ. (Germany).	
Vice-Admiral Baron VON FREYBERG EISENBERG (Germany).	
Commander W. MARSCHALL. (Germany).	
Colonel STRECCIUS. (Germany).	
Captain MATZKY. (Germany).	
Lieut.-General DE MARINIS STENDARDO DI RICIGLIANO. (Italy).	
Lieut.-Col. E. GIGLIOLI. (Italy).	
Com. Don F. RUSPOLI. (Italy).	

(The Government of Persia has not yet appointed its representative.)

2. — Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference.

(Constituted in virtue of a resolution of the Assembly at its sixth ordinary session to direct and co-ordinate preparatory work for the Disarmament Conference.)

M. LOUDON (<i>Chairman</i>) (Netherlands).	M. VALDES-MENDEVILLE. (Chile).
M. F. PEREZ. (Argentine)	_____ (China).
Baron MONCHEUR. (Belgium).	M. URRUTIA (Colombia).
M. D. BOUROFF. (Bulgaria).	M. AGÜERO Y BETHANCOURT. (Cuba).
Lord CUSHENDUN. (British Empire).	M. BENEŠ (Czechoslovakia).
Dr. RIDDELL. (Canada).	

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| M. R. HOLSTI (Finland).
<hr/> | M. E. COBIAN (Spain). |
| Count BERNSTORFF (Germany).
M. POLITIS (Greece).
General DE MARINIS (Italy).
M. N. SATO (Japan).
M. RUTGERS (Netherlands).
<hr/> | M. HENNINGS (Sweden).
Mr. GIBSON (United States of America).
M. LITVINOFF (Union of Socialist Soviet Republics).
Tewfik ROUCHDY BEY (Turkey).
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| M. SOKAL (Poland).
M. C. ANTONIADE (Roumania).
M. MARKOVITCH (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes). | M. C. ZUMETA (Venezuela). |

3. — Committee on Arbitration and Security.

(Appointed by the Preparatory Commission, pursuant to a resolution of the Assembly at its eighth ordinary session.)

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| M. BENEŠ (<i>Chairman</i>) (Czechoslovakia).
M. J. M. CANTILLO (Argentine).
Baron ROLIN-JACQUEMYS (Belgium).
Lord CUSHENDUN (British Empire).
M. B. MORFOFF (Bulgaria).
Dr. W. A. RIDDELL (Canada).
M. J. VALDES
MENDEVILLE (Chile).
<hr/> | M. N. SATO (Japan).
M. V. H. RUTGERS (Netherlands).
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| M. F. URRUTIA (Colombia).
M. A. AGÜERO Y
BETHANCOURT (Cuba).
M. R. HOLSTI (Finland).
<hr/> | M. F. SOKAL (Poland).
M. C. ANTONIADE (Roumania).
M. L. MARKOVITCH (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes).
M. E. COBIAN (Spain).
M. UNDÉN (Sweden).
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| M. VON SIMSON (Germany).
M. N. POLITIS (Greece).
General DE MARINIS (Italy). | M. B. STEIN (<i>Observer</i>) (Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics).
MUNIR BEY (Turkey).
M. ESCALANTE (Venezuela). |

4. — Presidents of the Commissions of Investigation.

(Appointed by the Council under the regulations concerning the exercise of its right of investigation.)

Commission of Investigation in Germany :

General BARATIER.

Commission of Investigation in Austria :

General Calcagno.

Commission of Investigation in Bulgaria :

Colonel SCHURMAN.

Commission of Investigation in Hungary :

General Kirwan.

VI. — THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS

1. — The Economic and Financial Organisation.

(a) ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

- Dr. E. TRENDELENBURG (*Chairman*), Secretary of State in the German Ministry of Economics (German).
Sir Sydney CHAPMAN, K.C.B., C.B.E. (*Vice-Chairman*), Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government (British).

- M. J. BRUNET, Envoy Extraordinary and plenipotentiary Minister (Belgian).
M. J. A. BARBOZA CARNEIRO, Commercial Attaché, Brazilian Embassy, London (Brazilian).
M. A. DI NOLA, Director-General of the *Institut italien de Credit foncier* (Italian).
M. F. DOLEZAL, Under-Secretary of State in the Polish Ministry for Commerce and Industry (Polish).
M. JAN DVORACEK, former Minister of Commerce (Czechoslovak).
Mr. Lucius R. EASTMAN, ex-President of the Merchants' Association of New York (American).
M. N. ITO, Counsellor of Embassy, Assistant-Director of the Japanese League of Nations Office (Japanese).
M. G. JAHN, General Director of the Central Statistical Office of Norway (Norwegian).
M. H. A. F. LINDSAY, Indian Trade Commissioner in London (India).
Professor E. NECULCEA (Roumanian).
Dr. Richard SCHÜLLER, Chief of Section in the Austrian Foreign Ministry (Austrian).
M. W. STÜCKI, Director of the Trade Division of the Federal Economic Department (Swiss).

Corresponding Members :

- Mr. C. A. B. CAMPION, O.B.E., Commonwealth Bank of Australia (Australian).
M. Y. Y. CHU, Assistant Director of the Taxation Department of The Ministry of Finance, Peking (Chinese).
M. G. CURCIN, Secretary-General of the Federation of Industrial Guilds (Serb-Croat-Slovene).
M. A. JENSEN, Chief of the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance (Danish).
M. Rafael MARTINEZ MENDOZA, Member of the Academy of Political and Social Sciences, Venezuela (Venezuelan).
M. J. A. NEDERBRAGT, Director in Chief of Economic Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Holland (Netherlands).
M. Raul SIMON, Chief of the Budget Committee of the Ministry of Finance, Santiago (Chilian).
Argentine Member to be nominated.

(b) CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ECONOMIC ORGANISATION

(Constituted by the Council pursuant to a resolution of the Assembly at its eighth ordinary session.)

- M. Georges THEUNIS (*Chairman*), Minister of State (Belgian).
M. LOUCHEUR (*Vice-Chairman*) deputy, former Minister (French).
M. COLIJN (*Vice-Chairman*), former Prime Minister, former Minister of Finance (Netherlands).
Sir ATUL CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, K.C.I.E. (*Vice-Chairman*), High Commissioner for India in London (Indian).

Members :

- Sir Arthur BALFOUR, Chairman of the Committee of Trade and Industry (British).
M. E. BELLONI, Industrialist, Deputy (Italian).
M. BENNI, Deputy, President of the Fascist General Industrial Federation (Italian).
Professor F. BERNIS, Secretary-General of the National Banking Council (Spanish).
M. J. CLAN, Plenipotentiary Minister, President of the Danish Commission for the Conclusion of Commercial Treaties (Danish).
M. F. P. DA CUNHA LEAL, Engineer, Governor of the Bank of Angola, former Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Portuguese).
M^{me} Emmi FREUNDLICH, President of the International Guild of Co-operative Societies (Austrian).
M. Jules GAUTIER, President of the National Federation of Agricultural Associations (French).
M. Gustave L. GÉRARD, Director-General of the Central Industrial Committee of Belgium (Belgian).
M. Hipolit GLIWIC, Senator, Vice-Marshall of the Senate, former Minister (Polish).
Count HADIK, former Minister of Supplies, President of the Section for Economic Policy of the National Association of Agriculturists (Hungarian).
Dr. A. HERMES, former Minister, member of the International Agricultural Commission (German).
Dr. F. HODAC, Professor of Political Economy, President of the Federation of Employers' Syndicates (Czechoslovak).

- M. E. JARAMILLO, Senator, Minister of Finance (Colombian).
M. JOUHAUX, Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office (French).
M. N. KAWASHIMA, Minister at Athens, former Director of the Department of Commercial Treaties in the Foreign Ministry (Japanese).
Dr. Cl. LAMMERS, Member of the Reichstag, member of the Board of Directors of the *Reichsverband der deutschen Industrie* (German).
Dr. E. LAUR, Director of the Swiss Peasants' Union (Swiss).
Mr. W. T. LAYTON, Editor of *The Economist* (British).
Mr. F. L. McDougall, Australian representative on the Imperial Economic Committee (Australian).
M. F. von MENDELSSOHN, President of the *Industrie- und Handelstag* (German).
M. Hermann MÜLLER, Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office (German).
M. A. NASTA, Professor at the Agricultural College of Bucarest, Director-General at the Ministry of Agriculture and Domains (Roumanian).
M. A. OERNE, Director-General of the Postal Service, former Minister of Communications (Swedish).
M. F. OUDEGEEST, Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, Secretariat S. D. A. P. Amsterdam (Netherlands).
M. DE PEYERIMHOFF DE FONTENELLE, President of the *Comité des Houillères de France* (French).
M. POPLAWSKI, former President of the Union of Agricultural Associations, former Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Finance (Polish).
Mr. Arthur PUGH, Vice-President of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, Secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Federation (British).
M. T. RAMIREZ, former Minister of Education, Professor of Political Economy and Civil Law at Santiago University (Chilian).
M. E. ROSSONI, former Minister of State, Rome (Italian).
M. SERRARENS, Secretary-General of the International Federation of Christian Syndicates (Netherlands).
Mr. Adam SHORTT, C.M.G., L.L.D., Chairman of the Board of Historical Publications, Ottawa (Canadian).
M. VÄINÖ TANNER, former Prime Minister of Finland, Director General of the Elanto Co-operative Society (Finnish).
Mr. Alonzo TAYLOR, Director of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University (American).
Dr. Milan TODOROVIC, Chief of Section in the Foreign Ministry (Serb-Croat-Slovene).
M. J. TSUSHIMA, Financial Commissioner of the Japanese Government in London (Japanese).
M. K. VARVARESSOS, Professor of Political Economy at Athens University (Greek).
Hon F. VERNON WILLEY, C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E., past President of the Federation of British Industries, President of the Wool Textile Delegation, Director of Lloyds Bank (British).
Professor Allyn YOUNG, Professor of Economics, London School of Economics (American).

Members of the Economic Committee.

- Sir SYDNEY CHAPMAN, K.C.B., C.B.E.
M. G. JAHN.
Dr. Richard SCHÜLLER.
M. D. SERRUYS.
Dr. E. TRENDELENBURG.

Financial Committee.

Member not yet appointed.

International Institute of Agriculture (Rome).

- M. DE MICHELIS, President of the Institute.

International Chamber of Commerce (Paris).

- M. A. PIRELLI, President of the International Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. Roland W. BOYDEN, Member of the International Chamber of Commerce.
M. E. HELDRING, Member of the International Chamber of Commerce; President of the Chamber of Commerce, Amsterdam; Director of the Koninkl. Nederlandsch. Stomboot' Maatschappij, Amsterdam.

(c) COMMITTEES IN RELATION WITH THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

1. *Committee of Experts on Customs Nomenclature.*

- M. FIGHIERA, Director of Commercial and Industrial Affairs, French Ministry of Commerce.
M. COMTE, Inspector-General of Swiss Customs, Director-General of Customs.
M. FAFL, Secretary of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce.
M. I. FERENCZI, Ministerial Counsellor, Hungarian Ministry of Commerce.
M. FLACH, Adviser to the German Ministry of Commerce. ●
M. MAGNETTE, Inspector-General at the Belgian Ministry of Finance.
Comm. G. Uf. Guido PACI, Technical Customs Office, Italian Ministry of Finance.

2. *Committee of Experts on Veterinary Police Measures.*

- M. BURGI (*Chairman*), Director of the Swiss Federal Veterinary Office.
Professor VALLÉE (*Vice-Chairman*), Director of the French National Research Laboratory.
Comm. Dott. C. BISANTI, Director, Chief of the Veterinary Division of the Italian Ministry of the Interior.
Professor P. DE FIGUEIREDO PARREIRAS-HORTA, Director of the Department of Pastoral Industry at the Ministry of Agriculture of Brazil.
M. J. HAMK, Director of the Veterinary Section of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Agriculture.
Mr. J. R. JACKSON, Chief Veterinary Officer at the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
M. C. O. JENSEN, Chief of the Danish State Veterinary Services.
Dr. KASPER, Ministerial Counsellor, Austrian Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.
M. J. NOWAK, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the Cracow Medical School.
M. C. PETROVITCH, Inspector in the Serb-Croat-Slovene Ministry of Agriculture.
Dr. WEHRLE, Director of the Veterinary Section of the German Health Ministry.
Professor LECLAICHE, Inspector-General, Chief of the Sanitary Services of the French Ministry of Agriculture.

d) FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

- COUNT DE CHALENDAR (*Chairman*), Financial Attaché, French Embassy in London (French).
M. JANSSEN, former Financial Minister (Belgian).
Dr. MELCHIOR, Warburg's Bank, Hamburg (German).
M. C. E. TER MEULEN (Netherlands).
Sir O. E. NIEMEYER, G.B.E., Bank of England (British).
Dr. V. POSFISIL, Governor of the Czechoslovak National Bank (Czechoslovak).
Mr. Jeremiah SMITH, Jr. (American).
Sir Henry STRAKOSCH, G.B.E. (South African).
M. F. SUVICH, former Under-Secretary of State (Italian).
M. Carlos TORNQUIST (Argentine).
M. J. TSUSHIMA, Japanese Commercial Delegation (Japanese).
M. MARCUS WALLEMBERG, Vice-President of the Stockholms Enskilda Bank (Swedish).
Sir Basil BLACKETT (India).

THE FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF AUSTRIA

a) *Committee of Control of the Guaranteeing States for the Austrian Loan*

(Constituted in accordance with the second Reconstruction Protocol, Geneva, October 4th, 1922. The members of the Committee are nominated by their Governments.)

- M. MARIO ALBERTI, Director of the *Credito Italiano*, Milan (*Chairman*). (Italy).
Dr. ROOS, Director of the Zemska Bank, Prague. (Czechoslovakia).
M. P. O. A. ANDERSEN, of the Danish Ministry of Finance. (Denmark).
M. DE LA HUERTA (Spain).

M. DINICHERT, Minister Plenipotentiary. (Switzerland).
M. JANSSEN, former Financial Minister (Belgium).
Count J. G. LAGERBIELKE, Delegate to the Swedish *Comptoir de la Dette publique*. (Sweden).
Sir O. E. NIEMEYER, G.B.E. (Great Britain).
M. R. J. H. PATIJN, Minister Plenipotentiary (Netherlands).
M. SEYDOUX, Minister Plenipotentiary. (France).

b) *Trustees for the Loan.*

(Appointed by the Council.)

M. Marcus WALLENBERG (Swedish).
M. JANSSEN (Belgian).
Mr. JAY, of Morgan & Co. (American).

Agent at Vienna :

Banque Nationale d'Autriche, Vienna.

c) *Member of Financial Committee appointed to administer the Loan balance.*

Count DE CHALENDAR (French). Chairman of the Financial Committee.

THE FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF HUNGARY

(a) *Committee of Control.*

(Appointed by the Reparations Commission.)

M. CAVAZZONI (*Chairman*) (Italy). M. BOUNIOLS (France).
M. G. DJOURITCH (*Vice-Chairman*) (Serb- M. E. NECULCEA (Roumania).
Croat-Slovene Kingdom). Dr. V. POSPISIL (Czechoslovakia).
Sir Basil A. KEMBALL COOK (Great Britain).

(b) *Trustees for the Loan.*

(Appointed by the Council.)

Cav. di Gr. Cr. GIUSEPPE BIANCHINI (Italian). Sir Henry STRAKOSCH, G.B.E. (South African).
M. C. E. TER MEULEN (Netherlands).

Agent at Budapest :

Mr. R. TYLER (American).

(c) *Member of Financial Committee administering the Loan balance.*

M. TER MEULEN (Netherlands).

GREEK REFUGEE SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

(Constituted under the Greek Refugees Protocol, Geneva, September 29th, 1923. Two members are nominated by the Council of the League.)

Mr. Charles B. EDDY (*Chairman*) M. A. PALLIS. (Greek)
(American). M. A. LAMBROS (Greek).
Sir John HOPE SIMPSON (*Vice-Chairman*)
(British).

Adviser to the Bank of Greece :

Mr. H. C. F. FINLAYSON (British).

SETTLEMENT OF BULGARIAN REFUGEES

(a) *Commissioner of the League of Nations at Sofia.*

(Appointed by the Council.)

M. CHARRON (French).

(b) *Trustees for the Loan, 1926.*

(Appointed by the Council.)

Cav. di Gr. Cr. GIUSEPPE BIANCHINI (Italian). M. MARCUS WALLENBERG (Swedish).
Sir Herbert LAWRENCE, K.C.B., C.B. (British).

(c) *Trustees for the Loan, 1928.*

Count DE CHALENDAR (French).

Sir O. E. NIEMEYER, G.B.E. (British).

DANZIG MUNICIPAL LOAN

Trustee :

M. TER MEULEN (Netherlands).

Agent of Trustee :

Banque de Dantsig, Danzig.

ESTONIAN 1927 LOAN

Trustee :

M. A. JANSSEN (Belgian).

Adviser to the Eesti Pank and agent of the Trustee :

Sir Walter J. F. WILLIAMSON, C.M.G. (British).

2. — Communications and Transit.

ADVISORY AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

(Constituted at the request of the Assembly at its first ordinary session by the General Conference on Communications and Transit convened by the League at Barcelona in March 1921. The Committee consists of one member nominated by each of the States Members permanently represented on the Council and of other members nominated by States Members not so represented, chosen by the General Conference, the selection having regard as far as possible, to technical interests and geographical representation. The members hold office for four years.)

- M. G. SINIGALIA (appointed by the Government of Italy), former Chief Inspector of the Italian State Railways (*Chairman*).
- M. F. V. HANSEN (appointed by the Government of Sweden), Director-General of the Hydraulic Forces of Sweden (*Vice-Chairman*).
- Dr. A. J. RESTREPO (appointed by the Government of Colombia), Permanent Delegate of Colombia accredited to the League of Nations (*Vice-Chairman*).
- Mr. J. G. BALDWIN (appointed by the Government of Great Britain), representative of Great Britain on the International River Commissions.
- M. B. DJOURITCHITCH (appointed by the Government of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes), Director-General of the Royal State Railways
- M. Silvain DREYFUS (appointed by the Government of France), Vice-President of the General Council of Roads and Bridges and of the High Council of Public Works.

- M. Charles DUZMANS (appointed by the Government of Latvia), Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.
- M. J. ENCISO (appointed by the Government of the Argentine), Counsellor of Embassy.
- Dr. J. G. GUERRERO (appointed by the Government of Salvador), Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.
- M. R. HEROLD (appointed by the Government of Switzerland), Chief of District of the Federal Railways.
- M. N. ITO (appointed by the Government of Japan), Counsellor of Embassy, Assistant Director of the Imperial Japanese Office accredited to the League of Nations.
- M. A. POLITIS (appointed by the Government of Greece), Technical Adviser to the Hellenic Government in Paris.
- Phya Chamnong DITHAKAR* (appointed by the Government of Siam), Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome.
- M. F. L. SCHLINGEMANN (appointed by the Government of the Netherlands), Chief Engineer for Bridges and Roads.
- Dr. A. SEELIGER (appointed by the Government of Germany), Minister Plenipotentiary.
- Dr. A. DE VASCONCELLOS (appointed by the Government of Portugal), Minister Plenipotentiary in charge of the League of Nations Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A member to be appointed by the Government of Austria in the place of M. Reinhardt, former Ministerial Counsellor, deceased.

Permanent Committees of the Committee for Communications and Transit.

I. PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR PORTS AND MARITIME NAVIGATION

Sir Norman HILL, Bart. (*Chairman*).

(a) *Committee for Ports :*

- Mr. G. E. BAKER, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trade, London.
- M. HANSEN.
- M. G. INGIANNI, Director-General of the Italian Mercantile Marine.
- M. ITO.
- Dr. F. E. ROBINOW, Ministerial Counsellor of the German Ministry of Communications.
- M. P. H. WATIER, Counsellor of State, Director of Navigable Waterways and Maritime Ports in the French Ministry of Public Works.

(b) *Committee for Maritime Navigation :*

- Sir Alan ANDERSON, Vice-President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.
- M. M. BOEGER, President of the Shipowner's Association of Hamburg.
- Mr. G. BRETON, Shipowner (France).
- M. Léon DENS, Senator, Brussels.
- M. A. G. KROELLER, Member of the Economic Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.
- M. Arthur H. MATHIESEN, Vice-President of the Norwegian Shipowners' Association.
- M. A. PALANCA, Naval Architect; Representative of the *Navigazione Generale Italiana*, Genoa.

II. PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR INLAND NAVIGATION

- M. Silvain DREYFUS (*Chairman*).
- Mr. J. G. BALDWIN.
- M. DELMER, Secretary-General of the Department for Roads and Bridges at the Belgian Ministry of Public Works.
- M. G. POPESCO, Engineer; Professor at the Polytechnic School, Bucharest.
- M. C. ROSSETTI, Minister Plenipotentiary; Representative of Italy on the International River Commissions.
- M. DIETRICH VON SACHSENFELS, Minister Plenipotentiary; Hungarian Delegate to the International Danube Commission.

- M. SCHLINGEMANN.
M. SEELIGER.
M. Milan YOVANOVITCH, Director of Inland Navigation in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

III. PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR TRANSPORT BY RAIL

- M. HEROLD (*Chairman*).
M. DJOURITCHITCH }
M. POLITIS. } (*Administrative Section*).
M. SINIGALIA. }
- General R. DE CANDOLLE, former Managing Director of the Great Southern Railway Company, Buenos Aires.
Sir Francis DENT, former Managing Director of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway.
M. KALFF, Director-General of the Netherlands Railways.
Dr. O. LANKAS, Director at the Czechoslovak Ministry of Railways.
Dr. LEGUIZAMON, Secretary General of the South American Railway Congress, Buenos Aires.
M. F. MOSKWA, Head of Division at the Polish Ministry of Communications.
M. OUANG-HANG, Railway Engineer; Technical Secretary to the Chinese Legation in Paris.
M. R. SCHWOB, Director-General of Railways at the French Ministry of Public Works.
Sir Henry THORNTON, Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of the Canadian National Railways.
M. VOGEL, *Geheimer Oberregierungsrat* at the German Ministry of Communications.
M. A. POURCEL, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway Company; Assistant Secretary-General of the International Railway Union. } (*Technical Advisers assisting the Chairman.*)
M. P. WOLF, Director of the German State Railway Company. }

IV. PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ELECTRIC QUESTIONS

- M. HANSEN (*Chairman*).
M. DE VASCONCELLOS (*Vice-Chairman*).
Mr. BROOKE, Secretary of the Central Electricity Board, London.
M. J. CHUARD, Civil Engineer, Director of the *Banque pour entreprises électriques*, Zurich.
M. GRIMPRET, Chief of the Roads Department, of Hydraulic Power and Distribution of Electric Energy at the French Ministry of Public Works.
Dr. R. HAAS, Director of the *Kraftübertragungswerke*, Rheinfelden, Germany.
An Italian Member.
The President of the World Power Conference.
A Representative of the *Conférence des grands réseaux à haute tension*.
A Representative of the *Commission électrotechnique internationale*.

V. PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ROAD TRAFFIC

- Dr. A. STIÉVENARD, former Member of the Communications and Transit Committee (Belgian) (*Chairman*).
M. F. AMUNATEGUI (Chilian), Engineer of Bridges and Roads; Secretary-General of the Mixed Courts of Arbitration.
M. O. BILFELDT, Head of Section at the Ministry of Justice of Denmark.
M. E. CHAIX, President of the *Conseil central du Tourisme international*, Paris.
M. CRESPI, Vice-President of the International Federation of Automobile Clubs; President of the Royal Italian Automobile Club.
M. E. DELAQUIS, Head of the Police Division at the Federal Department of Justice and Police of Switzerland.
M. ENCISO.
Mr. P. C. FRANKLIN, of the Roads Department, Ministry of Transport of Great Britain.
M. E. MELLINI, Chief Inspector of Railways, Tramways and Automobiles of the Kingdom of Italy.

- M. PLUG, Ministerial Counsellor of the German Ministry of Communications.
M. J. F. SCHÖNFELD, Administrator at the Department of Communications of the Netherlands.
M. WALCKENAER, Inspector-General of Mines at the French Ministry for Public Works.

VI. PERMANENT LEGAL COMMITTEE

- Dr. F. L. URRUTIA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Colombia in Switzerland (*Chairman*).
M. GUERRERO (*Vice-Chairman*).
M. A. BAGGE, Conseiller référendaire at the Swedish High Court of Justice.
Mr. W. E. BECKETT, Assistant Legal Adviser, Foreign Office, London.
M. DUZMANS.
Jonkheer W. J. M. VAN EYSINGA, Professor at the University of Leyden.
M. J. HOSTIE, Secretary-General of the Central Commission for Rhine Navigation; former Legal Adviser at the Belgian Department of Marine.
M. KÖNIGS, Head of Section at the German Ministry of Communications.
M. René MAYER, *Maître des Requêtes honoraire au Conseil d'État* (France).
Dr. SCIE TON-FA, of the Chinese Legation at Paris.
M. B. WINIARSKI, Deputy; Professor of the Faculty of Law at the University of Posen.

VII. BUDGET SUB-COMMITTEE

- M. POLITIS (*Chairman*).
Mr. BALDWIN.
M. Silvain DREYFUS.
M. DUZMANS.
M. GUERRERO.
M. RESTREPO.
M. SINIGALIA.
M. DE VASCONCELLOS.

Temporary Committees.

I. TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR BUOYAGE AND LIGHTING OF COASTS

- M. WATIER (*Chairman*).
Admiral A. BELLENI, of the Italian Navy.
M. P. VAN BRAAM VAN VLOTEN, Director of the Technical Lighthouse Service of the Netherlands.
M. E. HÄGG, Director-General of the Royal Administration of Pilotage, Lighthouses and Buoys of Sweden.
Don José HERBELLA Y ZOBEL, Chief Engineer, attached to the Central Service of Lighthouses and Maritime Signals of Spain.
Admiral L. LANGLOIS, former Director-General and Chief of the Chilean Naval General Staff.
Colonel A. LURIA, Military Engineer, of the Italian Navy.
M. G. MEYER, Ministerial Counsellor of the Navigable Waterways Section in the German Ministry of Communications.
Captain M. NORTON, Director of the Portuguese Lighthouse Service.
Commander RAZICOTSICAS, Greece.
M. A. DE ROUVILLE, Chief Engineer for Bridges and Roads and for the French Central Lighthouse and Buoyage Service.
Baron G. WREDE, Director-General of the Finnish Naval Administration.
A Japanese experts.

For the International Hydrographic Bureau :

Vice-Admiral NIBLACK, President of the Directing Committee of the Bureau.

II. TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR MARITIME TONNAGE MEASUREMENT

- M. A. VAN DRIEL, Advisory Naval Architect to the Netherlands Navigation Inspection Service (*Chairman*).
- M. L. AALL, Principal Surveyor for Tonnage in Norway.
- Mr. F. W. BICKLE, Principal Surveyor for Tonnage, Board of Trade, London.
- M. BRETON.
- M. P. A. LINDBLAD, Principal Surveyor for Tonnage and Chief Inspector to the Central Administration of Trade and Industry in Sweden.
- M. PALANCA.
- Dr. ROBINOW.
- M. Y. SAITO, representing the *Nippon Yusen Kaisha* in London.
- Mr. C. SKENTELBERY, European Manager of the Maintenance and Repair Department of the United States Shipping Board, London.

Sub-Committee of Experts.

- M. VAN DRIEL (*Chairman*).
- M. AALL.
- Mr. F. W. BICKLE.
- M. G. FALCETTI, Head of the Technical Department of the Italian Mercantile Marine.
- M. J. F. RICHARD, Head of Section of the Customs Department of the French Ministry of Finance.
- M. ROTTMANN, Chief Counsellor to the German Tonnage Measurement Department.
- Mr. C. SKENTELBERY.

III. COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE LAW IN INLAND NAVIGATION.

- M. B. WINIARSKI (*Chairman*).
- M. E. BONAKI, First President of the Court of Appeal of Galatz.
- M. P. CHARGUÉRAUD-HARTMANN, Secretary of the International Oder Commission; Legal Adviser of the French Ministry of Marine.
- M. J. HOSTIE.
- M. E. DE JARMAY, Director of the Royal Hungarian River and Maritime Navigation Company (M. F. T. R.).
- M. G. NAUTA, Barrister at Rotterdam.
- M. R. RICHTER, Head of Department at the German Ministry of Justice.
- M. C. ROSSETTI.
- M. F. SITENSKI, Chief Counsellor at the Ministry of Commerce of Czechoslovakia.

IV. COMMITTEE ON COMPETITION BETWEEN RAILWAYS AND WATERWAYS

- Professor E. F. HECKSCHER, Professeur of Political Economy at the Commercial University of Stockholm (*Chairman*).
- Commander C. DILLON, Technical Delegate of Great Britain to the International Danube Commission.
- M. T. EBERHARDT, Under-Secretary of State in the Polish Ministry of Railways.

V. COMMITTEE ON COMBINED TRANSPORT

- M. Umberto BROCCA, Director-General of the *Società Italiana dei Servizi Marittimi*.
- Jonkheer VAN DEN BERCH VAN HEEMSTEDÉ, general Director of the International Air Traffic Association, The Hague.
- M. LANKAS.
- M. Gaston LEVERVE, Secretary-General of the International Railway Union, Paris.
- M. Anton MENS, Director of Freight Service of the firm of W. M. Müller & Co., Rotterdam.
- M. Henri NIEMACK, Ministerial Counsellor in the German Ministry of Communications.
- M. RIPERT, Professor at the Faculty of Law of Paris.
- Mr. Walter Leslie RUNCIMAN, of Runciman & Co., Shipowners, London, representing the International Chamber of Commerce.

(a) *Sub-Committee on Combined Transport between Railways and Waterways.*

Dr. LANKAS (*Chairman*).

M. DE DOMONY, General Manager of the Royal Hungarian River and Maritime Navigation Company (M. F. T. R.).

M. LEVERVE.

M. NIEMACK.

Also took part in work :

M. HOYER, Manager of the *Rhein- und Seeschiffahrt A. G.*, Cologne.

M. MITTLER, Commercial Manager of the Danube-Save-Adriatic Company, Vienna.

M. REK, Manager of the *Vereinigten Elbeschiffahrtsgesellschaften*, Dresden.

Dr. SPIESS, Director of the German State Railway Company.

(b) *Sub-Committee on Combined Transport between Railways and Air Navigation.*

M. NIEMACK (*Chairman*).

Jonkheer VAN DEN BERCH VAN HEEMSTEDÉ.

M. POURCEL.

M. RENARD, Member of the Air Transport Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

M. RIPERT.

Major WOODS-HUMPHREY (appointed by the Chairman of the Advisory and Technical Committee), General Manager of the Imperial Airways, Ltd., London.

Major WRONSKY (appointed by the Chairman of the Advisory and Technical Committee), Manager of the *Lufthansa A. G.*, Berlin.

VI. COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON CARDS FOR EMIGRANTS IN TRANSIT

M. Henri DEROOVER, Chief of the Emigration Service at the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Chairman*).

Mr. W. BAIRD, Steamship Passenger Traffic Manager, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.
Professor Torquato GIANNINI, Emigration Commissioner at Rome.

M. J. KRAUSE, *Regierungsrat* at the German Ministry of the Interior.

M. L. MALHOMME, Chief of Division in the Consular Department of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

VII. COMMITTEE ON THE UNIFICATION OF TRANSPORT STATISTICS

M. J. H. F. CLAESSENS, Director of Commercial Statistics, The Hague (*Chairman*).

M. P. DEMETRIAD, Engineer; Inspector-General; Director of Docks at Braïla.

Mr. A. W. FLUX, of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade.

M. S. GIACHETTI, of the Headquarters of the Italian Merchant Marine.

M. J. HOSTIE.

M. H. HOUPEURT, Chief Engineer of Bridges and Roads; Director of the National Office of Navigation, Paris.

Dr. Jean PIEKALKIEVICZ, Chief of Section of the Central Office of Statistics, Warsaw.

Dr. W. TEUBERT, *Oberregierungsrat im Statistischen Reichsamte*.

M. F. VILFAN, Delegate of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes to the International Danube Commission.

M. P. H. WATIER.

M. Ludwig WERTHEIMER, Director-General of the *Donaudampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft*, Vienna.

VIII. EXPERTS ON THE QUESTION OF FACILITIES FOR THE LANDING OF AIRCRAFT IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE SEAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

M. A. DUVAL, Head of the Airways Section of the Air Navigation Service at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of France.

Commander Antonio MARESCALCHI, General Manager of the Aeronautical Construction Company, Ltd, Genoa.

M. MILCH, Member of the Board of Directors of the *Deutsche Lufthansa*, Berlin.

M. NIEUWENHUIS, General Manager of the *Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij* Works, Amsterdam.

IX. EXPERTS CONSULTED ABOUT THE QUESTION OF THE POSSIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION FOR THE USE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

General FERRIÉ, Commander-in-Chief of the Transmission Troops and Services at the French Ministry of War. Member of the Paris Academy of Sciences. President of the International Wireless Telegraph Committee (*Chairman*).

Dr. KOOMANS, Chief Engineer of Posts and Telegraphs, Head of the Radio Laboratory, The Hague.

Dr. JAEGER, Counsellor at the German Ministry of Posts.

Colonel A. G. LEE, of the General Post Office of Great Britain.

Professor VALLAURI, of the Royal Naval Academy, Leghorn.

X. SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF TELEGRAPH EXPERTS AND PRESS EXPERTS

M. N. ITO (*Chairman*).

M. O. ARENDT, Ministerial Director in the German Postal Ministry.

M. P. L. BOULANGER, Director of Telegraphic Operation in the French Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

M. G. GNEME, Director and Head of Division in the Telegraphic Department of the Italian Ministry of Communications.

M. F. W. PHILLIPS, Assistant Secretary of the General Post Office, London.

Dr. J. RÄBER, Director of the International Bureau of the Telegraphic Union, Berne.

Mr. F. J. BROWN, Representative of the International Cable Companies' Association, London.

Mr. Henry L. ROOSEVELT, European Manager, Radio Corporation of America, Paris.

M. H. GESELL, Chief Editor of the *Telegraphen Union*, Berlin.

Mr. Thomas Wilson McARA, Secretary, Newspaper Proprietor's Association, London.

M. MEYNOT, Director of the *Agence Havas*, Paris.

XI. SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE QUESTION OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE

M. W. BURCKHARDT, Professor at the University of Berne (*Chairman*).

M. HOSTIE.

M. KROELLER.

3. — The Health Organisation.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

The mandate of the members of the permanent Health Committee elected in 1923 having expired at the end of 1926, twenty-four members were elected or re-elected for a period of three years commencing on January 1st, 1927.

President :

Dr. Th. MADSEN, Director of the State Serum Institute, Copenhagen (Danish).

Vice-President (Ex officio) :

M. O. VELGHE, Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior and of Health, Brussels; President of the *Comité permanent de l'Office International d'Hygiène publique* (Belgian).

Vice-Presidents elected for 1929 :

Dr. Witold CHODZKO, former Polish Minister of Health, Director of the State School of Hygiene, Warsaw (Polish).

Professor Ricardo JORGE, Technical President of the Public Health Council, Lisbon (Portuguese).

Members :

Professor ARAOZ ALFARO, former President of the National Health Department, Buenos Aires (Argentine).

Professor Léon BERNARD, Professor of Clinic of Tuberculosis at the Faculty of Medicine in Paris; President of the High Council of Hygiene at the French Ministry of Health (French).

- Sir George BUCHANAN, Senior Medical Officer, Ministry of Health (British).
Professor J. CANTACUZÈNE, Professor of Bacteriology and Director of the Institute of Experimental Medicine, Bucharest (Roumanian).
Dr. H. CARRIÈRE, Director of the Swiss Federal Public Health Service (Swiss).
Dr. Carlos CHAGAS, Director of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute, Rio de Janeiro (Brazilian).
Surgeon-General H. S. CUMMING, Chief of the United States Public Health Service (American).
Dr. J. H. L. CUMPSTON, Director-General of the Commonwealth Department of Health, (expert adviser) (Australian).
Colonel J. D. GRAHAM, Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India (British).
Dr. C. HAMEL, President of the *Reichsgesundheitsamt* (German).
Dr. Alice HAMILTON, Professor of Industrial Hygiene at Harvard University (expert adviser) (American).
Dr. N. M. J. JITTA, President of the Public Health Council of the Netherlands (Netherlands).
Dr. A. LUTRARIO, former Director-General of Public Health (Italian).
Professor NAGAYO, Professor at the Institute for Infectious Diseases, Tokyo (Japanese).
Professor B. NOCHT, Rector of the University and Director of the Institute of Tropical Diseases, Hamburg (German).
Professor Donato OTTOLENGHI, Professor of Hygiene at the Royal University of Bologna (Italian).
Professor Gustavo PITTALUGA, Professor of Parasitology in the Faculty of Medicine at Madrid (Spanish).
Dr. L. RAYNAUD, Inspector-General of the Public Health Service of Algeria (French).
Dr. M. TSURUMI, Representative of the Public Health Service of Japan at the Japanese Embassy, Paris (Japanese).
Dr. C. E. A. WINSLOW, Professor of Public Health, Yale School of Medicine; Member, Public Health Council, State of Connecticut (expert adviser) (American).

ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE EASTERN BUREAU AT SINGAPORE

(Delegates to the Session of December 1927.)

Chairman :

Colonel J. D. GRAHAM (Member of the Health Committee).

Vice-Chairman :

Dr. J. J. VAN LONKHUYZEN, Chief of Medical Service (*Burgerlijke Geneeskundige Dienst*), Weltevreden (Netherlands East Indies) (Dutch).

Delegates :

- Dr. A. H. BALDWIN, Acting Director, Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine (Australian).
Dr. J. F. E. BRIDGER, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Colombo (British).
Dr. Peregrino DA COSTA, Macao (Portuguese).
Surgeon C. R. ESKEY (Observer), United States Public Health Service, Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands (American).
Dr. P. HERMANT, Principal Medical Officer attached to the Public Relief Department, Vinh, Annam (French).
Dr. A. L. HOOPS, Principal Civil Medical Officer of the Straits Settlements (British).
Dr. Edmond JOURDRAN, Director of the Public Health Services, Hanoi, Tonkin (French).
Dr. KIRIBAYACHI, Medical Officer of the General Government of Formosa (Japanese).
Dr. S. NISHIKI, Medical Officer of the General Government, Korea (Japanese).
Dr. TAKANO, Director of the Division for the Prevention of Chronic Infectious Diseases (Japanese).
Dr. VALLABHA (Siamese).
Dr. A. R. WELINGTON, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Hong-Kong (British).
Dr. Ch. WINCKEL, Inspector, Public Health Service of the Netherlands East Indies, West Java Division, Weltevreden (Netherlands).
Surgeon-General WU-LIEN-TEH, Head of the Army Medical Service, Nanking (Chinese).

COMMITTEE OF HEALTH EXPERTS ON INFANT WELFARE

A. Europe.

Chairman :

Dame Janet CAMPBELL, Senior Medical Officer, British Ministry of Health (British).

Members :

- Dr. Taliaferro CLARK, United States Public Health Service (American).
Professor A. COLLETT, Ministry of Social Affairs (Norwegian).
Professor Robert DEBRE, Professor at the Faculty of Medicine, Paris (French).
Professor C. GINI, President of the Central Statistical Institute of Italy (Italian).
Professor E. GORTER, Director of the Child Clinic at The Hague (Netherlands).
Professor Cl. PIRQUET, Director of the University Child Clinic, Vienna (Austrian).
Professor F. ROTT, State Institute for the Campaign against Infant Mortality, Charlottenburg (German).

B. Latin America.

- Professor G. Araoz ALFARO (member of the Health Committee).
Dr. J. B. BARRETO, Chief Assistant to the Director of the Federal Public Health Service of Brazil (Brazilian).
Dr. Velasco BLANCO, Deputy Director of the Federal Service of Hygiene (Bolivian).
Professor Andres GUBETICH, Director of the National Department of Health and of Public Welfare (Paraguayan).
Professor Luis Calvo MACKENNA, Vice-President of the National Society for Child Welfare; Medical Director of the Orphanage of Santiago (Chilian).
Professor Luis MORQUIO, Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Montevideo (Uruguayan).

JOINT COMMISSION OF EXPERTS FOR THE STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES AND HEALTH INSURANCE ORGANISATIONS

Members nominated by the Health Committee of the League of Nations.

Chairman :

- Sir George NEWMAN, Chief Medical Officer at the British Ministry of Health (British).

Members :

- Dr. E. BELLENCONTRE, President of the *Association générale des Médecins de France* (French).
Dr. A. FORAMITTI, Deputy Director of the Federal Public Health Service of Austria (Austrian).
Dr. C. HAMEL (member of the Health Committee).
Professor T. TITASHIMA, Chairman of the Council of the Japanese Medical Association (Japanese).
Dr. J. KUHN, Editor-in-Chief of the *Ugeskrift for Læger* (Danish).

Members nominated by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

- Dr. A. GRIESER, Director in the Ministry of Labour (German).
M. A. JAUNIAUX, Senator, Secretary-General of the *Union nationale des Fédérations de mutualités socialistes* (Belgian).
M. L. OLIVIER, member of the Executive Committee of the *Fédération nationale de la mutualité*, Paris (French).
M. K. OSIOWSKI, Director of the Central Union of Health Insurance Funds, Warsaw (Polish).
Mr. E. POTTS, Honorary Secretary of the National Association of Insurance Committees (British).
Dr. L. WINTER, former Minister for Social Welfare; Vice-President of the Central Union of Health Insurance Funds of Czechoslovakia (Czechoslovak).

SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Experts appointed by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations (1).

- Chairman :* Dr. L. HEIJERMANS, Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, Amsterdam (Netherlands).

(1) Two other members are still to be nominated by the Health Organisation.

Professor L. PARISOT, Professor of Hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine of Nancy (French).
Dr. G. SEIFFERT, Medical Advisor to the Ministry of the Interior, Secretary of the Bavarian Federation for the Development of Public Health (German).
Dr. A. STAMPAR, Director of the Public Health Department of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Serb-Croat-Slovene).

Experts appointed by the International Labour Office.

Dr. E. BRESKY, Chief Medical Officer to the Central Institute of Social Insurance (Czechoslovak).
Dr. R. BUREAU, Medical Adviser to the National Union of Federations of Socialist Insurance Societies of Belgium, Ecaussines (Belgian).
Dr. W. DUNCAN, Divisional Medical Inspector (British).
Comm. Cesare GIANNINI, Chief Medical Officer to the National Social Insurance Fund (Italian).
Dr. H. KLUSZYNSKI, Medical Adviser to the Central Union of Polish Health Insurance Funds (Polish).
Dr. Walter PRYLL, Chief Medical Officer to the Berlin Central Local Fund (German).

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. C. HAMEL (member of the Health Committee).
Professor T. KITASHIMA.
M. A. JAUNIAUX.
M. K. OSIOWSKI.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE PROTECTION OF MATERNITY, INFANCY
AND THE CHILD OF PRE-SCHOOL AGE

Dr. A. FORAMITTI (Austrian).
Dr. L. WINTER (Czechoslovak).

CANCER COMMISSION

Chairman :

Sir George BUCHANAN (member of the Health Committee).

Members :

Professor Léon BERNARD (member of the Health Committee).
Dr. H. CARRIÈRE (member of the Health Committee).
Dr. C. HAMEL (member of the Health Committee).
Dr. N. M. JITTA (member of the Health Committee).
Dr. Alberto LUTRARIO (member of the Health Committee).
Professor NAGAYO (member of the Health Committee).

SUB-COMMISSION FOR THE STUDY OF OCCUPATIONAL CANCER

Chairman :

Professor M. GREENWOOD, Professor of Statistics at the London School of Hygiene (British).

Members :

Dr. L. CAROZZI, Head of the Health Service of the International Labour Office (Italian).
Professor G. ROUSSY, Professor of Pathological Anatomy at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Paris (French).
Dr. L. TELÉKY, District Medical Inspector of Factories, Düsseldorf (German).

SUB-COMMISSION OF EXPERTS CHARGED WITH THE STUDY
OF THE RADIOTHERAPY OF CANCER

Chairman :

Professor C. RÉGAUD, Director of the Radium Institute of the Curie Foundation, Paris (French).

Members :

- Dr. C. Comyns BERKELEY, Director of the Middlesex Cancer Charity Hospital (Gynaecological Service) (British).
Professor DOEDERLEIN, Director of the University Gynaecological Clinic, Munich (German).
Professor W. LAHM, Director of the Laboratory Research Work of the State Gynaecological Clinic, Chemnitz (German).
Dr. James HEYMAN, of the *Radiumhemmet*, Stockholm (Swedish).
Professor PESTALOZZA, Director of the Gynaecological Clinic, Rome (Italian).
Professor VAN ROOY, Director of the University Gynaecological Clinic, Amsterdam (Netherlands).

Investigator :

- Doctor Janet E. LANE-CLAYPON, attached to the Departmental Cancer Committee of the Ministry of Health for purposes of research work (British).

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION COMMITTEE

Chairman :

- Professor Ricardo JORGE (member of the Health Committee).

Members :

- Sir George BUCHANAN (member of the Health Committee).
Dr. CARRIÈRE (member of the Health Committee).
Dr. JITTA (member of the Health Committee).
Dr. C. HAMEL (member of the Health Committee).

Corresponding Members and Experts :

- Professor H. ALDERSHOFF, Director of the State Serological Institute, Utrecht.
Dr. F. R. BLAXALL, Government Lymph Establishment, London.
Professor GILDEMEISTER, of the *Reichsgesundheitsamt*.
Professor H. A. GINS, Robert Koch Institute, Berlin.
Professor H. Mervyn GORDON, St. Bartholomew's Hospital and College, London.
Professor E. GROTH, of the *Landesimpfanstalt*, Munich.
Dr. C. GUÉRIN, Chief of the Antituberculosis Vaccination Laboratory of the Pasteur Institute, Paris.
Professor C. LEVADITI, Pasteur Institute, Paris.
Professor E. PASCHEN, *Staatliche Impfanstalt*, Hamburg.
Professor G. SOBERNHEIM, Director of the Health Institute of the University, Berne.

COMMISSION OF EXPERT STATISTICIANS

(Of the Health Organisation.)

Chairman :

- Dr. H. WESTERGAARD, Professor of Statistics at the University of Copenhagen (Danish).

Members :

- Dr. Haven EMERSON, Professor of Public Health Administration, Columbia University, New York (American).
Professor C. GINI, President of the Central Statistical Institute of Italy, (Italian).
M. Michel HUBER, Director of the *Statistique générale de la France* (French).
Dr. E. ROESLE, Director of Medical Statistics, *Reichsgesundheitsamt* (German).
Mr. S. P. VIVIAN, Registrar-General of England and Wales (British).

COMMISSION OF EXPERTS FOR THE STUDY OF TUBERCULOSIS
AND SLEEPING-SICKNESS IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Chairman :

- Dr. Andrew BALFOUR, Director of the School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London (British).

Members :

- Dr. A. G. BAGSHAWE, Director of the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases, London (British).
Professor E. VAN CAMPENHOUT, Director of the Health Service of the Colonial Office (Belgian).
Professor Gustave MARTIN, *Médecin principal de 2^e classe*, Colonial Forces; late Chief of the Mission charged with the Study of Sleeping-Sickness in Equatorial Africa (French).

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING-SICKNESS COMMISSION

Chairman :

Dr. H. Lyndhurst DUKE, Head of the Laboratory at Entebbe, Uganda (British).

Members :

Dr. L. VAN HOOFF, Head of the Laboratory at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo (Belgian).

Professor F. K. KLEINE, of the Robert Koch Institute, Berlin (German).

Dr. G. LAVIER, Professor at the Faculty of Medicine, Paris (French).

Major M. PERUZZI, Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy at the University of Florence (Italian).

Dr. M. M. PRATES, Head of the Bacteriological Laboratory at Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa (Portuguese).

MALARIA COMMISSION

Chairman :

Dr. A. LUTRARIO (member of the Health Committee).

Members :

Professor J. CANTACUZÈNE (member of the Health Committee).

Professor C. CHAGAS (member of the Health Committee).

Professor B. NOCHT (member of the Health Committee).

Professor D. OTTOLENGHI (member of the Health Committee).

Professor G. PITTALUGA (member of the Health Committee).

Dr. L. RAYNAUD (member of the Health Committee).

Corresponding Members and Experts :

Dr. L. ANIGSTEIN, State Institute of Hygiene, Warsaw (Polish).

Dr. M. A. BARBER, Special Expert of the United States Public Health Service (American).

Dr. M. F. BOYD, International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation (American).

Professor E. BRUMPT, of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Paris (French).

Dr. S. DE BUEN, Inspector of the Central Malaria Commission, Madrid (Spanish).

Professor M. CIUCA, of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Jassy (Roumanian).

Lieut.-Colonel S. R. CHRISTOPHERS, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, India (British).

Colonel S. P. JAMES, Ministry of Health (British).

Dr. A. LABRANCA, of the Public Health Service (Italian).

Professor E. MARCHOUX, Pasteur Institute, Paris (French).

Professor E. MARCINOWSKY, Director of the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Moscow (Russian).

Dr. K. MARKOFF, Inspector of Malaria attached to the Public Health Service of Bulgaria (Bulgaria).

Dr. A. MISSIROLI, Director of the Experimental Station for Anti-Malaria Work, Rome (Italian).

Dr. C. MOUTOUSSIS, Director of the State Hygienic Laboratory, Athens (Greek).

Professor C. SCHILLING, of the Robert Koch Institute for Infectious Diseases, Berlin (German).

Professor SCHUFFNER, Director of the Tropical Section of the 'Koninklijk Kolonial Instituut', Amsterdam (Netherlands).

Dr. A. SFARCIĆ, Director of the Anti-Malaria Station at Trogir, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Serb-Croat-Slovene).

Professor N. H. SWELLENGREBEL, of the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Amsterdam (Netherlands).

Dr. C. M. WENYON, Director of the Wellcome Scientific Research Bureau, London (British).

COMMISSION ON STANDARDISATION OF SERA, SEROLOGICAL REACTIONS AND BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

Chairman :

Dr. Th. MADSEN (President of the Health Committee).

Members :

- Professor A. CALMETTE, Assistant Director of the Pasteur Institute, Paris (French).
Professor H. H. DALE, Director of the Bio-Chemical and Pharmacological Departments of the National Institute of Medical Research, London (British).
Professor W. KOLLE, Director of the Institute of Experimental Therapy, Frankfort-on-Main (German).
Dr. G. W. MCCOY, Director of the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service (American).

COMMISSION ON EDUCATION IN HYGIENE AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Chairman :

- Professor Léon BERNARD (member of the Health Committee).

Members :

- Professor CANTACUZENE (member of the Health Committee).
Dr. CHODZKO (member of the Health Committee).
Dr. HAMEL (member of the Health Committee).
Professor Ricardo JORGE (member of the Health Committee).
Dr. MADSEN (President of the Health Committee).
Professor OTTOLENGHI (member of the Health Committee).
Professor PITTALUGA (member of the Health Committee).

Corresponding Members and Experts :

- Dr. Andrew BALFOUR, Director of the School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London (British).
Professor BEJARANO, Special Expert (Colombian).
Dr. A. GROTHJAHN, Professor of Social Hygiene at the University of Berlin (German).
Sir George NEWMAN, Chief Medical Officer Ministry of Health (British).
Dr. A. STAMPAR, Director of the Health Service, Ministry of Public Health, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Serb-Croat-Slovene).
Professor W. H. WELCH, Director of the School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore (American).

EXPERT COMMISSION ON PLAGUE

- Lieut.-Colonel W. H. C. FORSTER, Director of Public Health, Lahore, Punjab (British).
Dr. F. H. GUÉRIN, Director of the Public Health Services, Cholon, Indo-China (French).
Dr. Fabian HIRST, Public Health Department, Colombo (British).
Lieut.-Colonel F. P. MACKIE, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel, Bombay (British).
Dr. L. OTTEN, Director of the Public Health Services, Batavia, Java (Netherlands).
Surgeon-General WU-LIEN-TEH, Head of the Army Medical Service Nanking (Chinese).
A Japanese Expert.

OPIUM COMMISSION

(Of the Health Organisation.)

Chairman :

- Dr. H. CARRIÈRE (member of the Health Committee).

Members :

- Dr. W. CHODZKO (member of the Health Committee).
Dr. C. HAMEL (member of the Health Committee).
Professor Ricardo JORGE (member of the Health Committee).
Professor B. NOCHT (member of the Health Committee).
M. O. VELGHE (Vice-President of the Health Committee).

Expert :

- Professor E. VON KNAFFL-LENZ, Professor at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Vienna (Austrian).

FAR-EASTERN COMMISSION

Chairman :

- Dr. N. M. T. JITTA (member of the Health Committee).

Members :

M. O. VELGHE (Vice-President of the Health Committee).
Professor B. NOCHT (member of the Health Committee).
Dr. M. TSURUMI (member of the Health Committee).

COMMISSION ON SHIP FUMIGATION

Chairman :

Surgeon-General H. S. CUMMING (member of the Health Committee).

Members :

Sir George BUCHANAN (member of the Health Committee).
Colonel J. D. GRAHAM (member of the Health Committee).
Dr. N. M. J. JITTA (member of the Health Committee).
Professor B. NOCHT (member of the Health Committee).

Experts :

Dr. C. L. PARK, Chief Medical Officer, Australia House, London (Australian).
Dr. P. G. STOCK, of the British Ministry of Health (British).

COMMISSION FOR THE STUDY OF LEPROSY

Chairman :

Dr. Carlos CHAGAS (member of the Health Committee).

Members :

Surgeon-General H. S. CUMMING (member of the Health Committee).
Colonel J. D. GRAHAM (member of the Health Committee).
Dr. Th. MADSEN (President of the Health Committee).
Professor NAGAYO (member of the Health Committee).

COMMISSION OF EXPERTS ON SYPHILIS AND COGNATE SUBJECTS

Chairman :

Professor JADASSOHN, Director of the University Skin Clinic, Breslau (German).

Members :

Dr. Th. MADSEN, President of the Health Committee (Danish).
Colonel L. W. HARRISON, of the British Health Ministry (British).
Dr. Louis QUEYRAT, President of the *Ligue nationale française contre le Pêril vénérien*, Paris (French).
Dr. J. H. STOKES, Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Chairman of the Scientific Committee of the Committee on Research in Syphilis, Inc., New York (American).
Professor C. RASCH, Director of the State Hospital, Copenhagen (Danish).

4. — Intellectual Cooperation.

(a) COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

(Appointed in accordance with a Resolution of the Assembly at its second ordinary session.)

Professor G. A. MURRAY (*Chairman*), Professor of Greek at Oxford University; member of the Council of the British Academy; Chairman of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union.
Mlle. K. BONNEVIE, Professor of Zoology at the University of Oslo; member of the Academy of Sciences of Oslo.
Sir J. C. BOSE, Founder and Director of the Bose Research Institute, Calcutta; Professor Emeritus of the Presidency College, Calcutta; Fellow of the Royal Society of London; Fellow of the Asiatic Society.
M. Julio CASARES, publicist, member of the Royal Spanish Academy.

- M. A. DE CASTRO, Director of the General Department of Education of Brazil; Professor of Clinical Medicine at the University of Rio de Janeiro; Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medicine, Paris.
- Mme. CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA (*Vice-Chairman*), Professor of Physics at the University of Paris; Honorary Professor of the University of Warsaw; Member of the Paris *Académie de Médecine*, of the Polish Academy and of the Scientific Society of Warsaw; Foreign Member of the Amsterdam and Stockholm Academies of Sciences.
- M. J. DESTRÉE (*Vice-Chairman*), Deputy; former Minister for Sciences and Arts; member of the *Académie royale de Belgique* and of the *Académie belge de langue et de littérature françaises*.
- M. A. EINSTEIN, Professor of Physics at the Universities of Berlin and Leyden; member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin; Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London and of the Academy of Sciences at Amsterdam.
- Mr. R. A. MILLIKAN, Director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics at the California Institute of Technology; Foreign Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington; Vice-President of the National Research Council of the United States; member of the International Research Council; Exchange Professor to Belgium.
- M. Paul PAINLEVÉ, membre of the *Institut de France*; member of the *Académie des Sciences* of Bologna, Stockholm, Upsala, *Lincolni* of Rome; Deputy of the Seine; former President of the Council; Minister of War.
- M. G. DE REYNOLD, Professor at Berne University; Chairman of the Swiss Committee on Intellectual Cooperation; Chairman of the Catholic Union for International Studies; member of the Permanent Committee of the International Eucharistic Congress; Secretary-General of the International Foundation for Science.
- M. Alfred Rocco, Professor of the Faculty of Political Sciences at the University of Rome; Professor at the University of Commerce of Milan; member of the *Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei*; member of the *Consiglio di Contenzioso Diplomatico d'Italia*; member of the Academy of Sciences, Letters and Arts of Padua; Vice-President of the Governing Body of the Fascist National Institute of Culture; former Under-Secretary of State for Pensions, for the Treasury and Finance; former President of the Chamber of Deputies; Minister of Justice and Public Worship; Deputy.
- M. Joseph SUSTA, Professor of General History at the Charles University, Prague; member of the Czech Academy of Arts and Sciences; former Minister of Education.
- M. Aikitu TANAKADATE, Doctor of Science; Professor Emeritus at the Imperial University of Tokio; member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Tokyo, and its representative in the House of Peers; Vice-President of the National Research Council of Japan.

SUB-COMMITTEE FOR UNIVERSITY RELATIONS

Members :

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| M. DE CASTRO. | M. DE REYNOLD. |
| Mr. MILLIKAN. | M. ROCCO. |
| Professor Gilbert MURRAY. | M. TANAKADATE. |

Associate Members :

- M. CASTILLEJO, Secretary-General of the *Junta para Ampliación de Estudios*, Madrid.
- M. VON GOTTL-OTTLILHNFELD, Professor of the Theory of Political Economy at the University of Berlin.
- M. OSCAR DE HALECKI, Professor at the University of Warsaw; member of the Society of Arts and Letters of Warsaw; Director of the Office of Polish Universities.
- Mr. Vernon KELLOGG, Secretary-General of the National Research Council of the United States.
- Baron A. DE KORANYI, Professor of Medicine; Director of the Third Medical Clinic at the Royal Hungarian University, Budapest.
- M. Raymond THAMIN, Professor at the Sorbonne.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF SCIENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Members :

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| M ^{lle} BONNEVIE. | M. EINSTEIN. |
| Sir J. C. BOSE. | M. PAINLEVÉ. |
| M ^{me} CURIE. | M. SUSTA. |

Associate Members :

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Representative of the International Labour Organisation :

M. GRIMSHAW.

VIII. — SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

1. — Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium.

(Appointed by the Council in accordance with a resolution of the Assembly, December 15th, 1920 for the purpose of securing the fullest possible cooperation between the various countries in regard to the Opium Convention of 1912, and assisting and advising the Council in dealing with any question that may arise on this connection.)

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3. — Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People.

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Mr. S. W. HARRIS	(British Empire)	CALBOLI	(Italy).
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Mme. AVRIL DE SAINTE-CROIX, Women's International Organisations.
Mme. DE MONTENACH, *Association catholique internationale des œuvres de protection de la jeune fille.*
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Mr. S. COHEN, Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women.
M. VARLEZ, Liaison Officer with the International Labour Office.

Assessors for Child Welfare Committee.

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Dr. HUMBERT, League of Red Cross Societies.
Dame Katharine FURSE, International Organisation of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.
Dr. POLLIGKEIT, *Union internationale de Secours aux enfants.*
Miss ELEANOR RATHBONE, Women's International Organisations.
Mr. BASCOM JOHNSON.
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Mr. JOHNSTON, International Labour Office.

4. — Preparatory Committee for the International Relief Union.

(Appointed by the Council under a resolution of the Assembly at its fifth ordinary session.)

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Senator GIOVANNI CIRAULO, substitute delegate for Italy at the fifth and sixth ordinary sessions of the Assembly; honorary President of the Italian Red Cross.

Chairman of Meetings :

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Members :

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IX. — BUDGET QUESTIONS

1. — Supervisory Commission.

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(Until June 21st, 1929, when he will be succeeded by Count Manfredi GRAVINA (Italian).

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vol. IX. No. 2.

Published on March 15th, 1929.

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In order to ensure the more rapid delivery of the Monthly Summary in English-speaking countries, it has been decided to have the English edition printed in England as from July next. At the same time improvements will be made in the quality of the paper and in other respects, involving additional expenditure.

For these reasons the annual subscription will be increased from 4 shillings to 8 shillings, but for the current year all annual subscriptions at the old rate of 4/- received up to July 1st next will be accepted as payment for the edition for the whole year, the increase coming into force only as from 1930; if payment of the annual subscription is not received before July 1st, the last six months of 1929 will be charged for at the new rate.

I. — Summary of the Month.

FEBRUARY, 1929

The Preparatory Committee for the Conference on the Codification of International Law and the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, which met in January, continued in session in February.

The Economic Committee pursued its investigation of the coal problem, consulting a number of labour experts on the subject.

Proposals for discussion by international conferences were drawn up by three Sub-Committees of the Transit Organisation — on buoyage and lighting of coasts, ports and maritime navigation and transit cards for emigrants.

Museum and library experts held meetings at the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in Paris.

The correspondence received in the Secretariat included notes from the Roumanian Government expressing its willingness to conclude treaties based on the models drawn up by the Arbitration and Security Committee and approved by the Assembly, and notes from the British and Persian Governments concerning the Bahrein Islands.

II. — Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT

The Roumanian Government has informed the Secretary-General that it is ready to conclude with all States, Members or non-Members of the League of Nations, conventions and treaties based on the models prepared by the Arbitration and Security Committee and adopted by the Assembly in 1928 at its ninth session, namely :

1. Three model bi-lateral conventions for the pacific settlement of international disputes;
2. Three model treaties, collective treaty for mutual assistance, collective treaty of non-aggression and bi-lateral treaty of non-aggression;
3. A model treaty to strengthen the means of preventing war.

III. — Legal and Constitutional Questions.

1. — INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

Registration of Treaties.

Among the treaties and international agreements registered in February figure :

The Pan-American Health Convention (Havana, November 14th, 1924) and a Convention on Private International Law (Havana, 15th February, 1929), presented by Cuba.

An Agreement and Treaties between Austria and Czechoslovakia concerning the execution of Article 266, final paragraph, and Article 273 of the Treaty of St. Germain, the fiscal system applicable to railway and navigation undertakings and protection and legal assistance in matters of taxation, presented by Czechoslovakia.

Treaties of Commerce between Austria and Denmark and Colombia and Sweden and a Convention on Commerce and Navigation between Austria and Turkey.

An exchange of notes between France and Mexico (Mexico, November 1st and 10th, 1928) constituting an Agreement relating to the maintenance of the commercial régime established by the Treaty of November 26th, presented by France.

A Convention between France and the Saar Territory (Paris, November 12th, 1928) concerning reduction and rebates for persons with families, presented by France.

A Convention between Poland and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Belgrade, May 4th, 1923) concerning the legal relations between nationals of these countries, presented by Poland.

A Convention and additional Protocol between Switzerland and Czechoslovakia (Berne, December 21st, 1926) concerning the recognition and execution of judicial decisions, presented by Czechoslovakia.

An Agreement between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State and France (London, December 20th, 1928) concerning the boundaries of the zone reserved for the French fisheries in the Bay of Granville, presented by France.

2. — CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The second session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference on the Codification of International Law was held from January 28th to February 17th, with M. Basdevant, Professor of Law at Paris University, in the Chair.

The Committee considered replies from Governments to the questionnaire sent out in February 1928, after its first session, dealing with the three items figuring on the Conference agenda, namely, nationality, territorial waters, and the responsibility of States for damage caused on their territory to the person or property of foreigners. Replies were received from twenty-nine Governments, some of which, however, did not deal with all three of the questions on the agenda.

As a result of this examination, the Committee laid down certain principles, accompanied by observations, as a basis of discussion for the Conference. These principles did not represent the personal opinion of the members of the Committee, but are merely a statement of the provisions upon which agreement appears to exist among Governments. They are of a provisional character, the Committee reserving its right to amend them if necessary.

As it is probable that further replies will be received before the work is finished, the Committee decided to meet once again before the Conference in order to revise its text and to draw up a final report for the Council. This meeting will be held in May, 1929.

In the course of its work the Committee was led to consider the question of the date on which the first Codification Conference should meet. For various reasons, it was of opinion that it was impossible to summon this Conference for 1929, and it suggested, therefore, that the meeting should be fixed for the spring of 1930.

M. Basdevant (France), Chairman, Sir Cecil Hurst (Great Britain), M. Pilotti (Italy) and M. François (Netherlands) took part in the work of this session. M. Castro-Ruiz (Chile) was unable to attend.

IV. — The Technical Organisations.

1. — THE HEALTH ORGANISATION

The Influenza epidemic.

A summary of information on the present influenza epidemic is published in the Weekly Epidemiological Records of the League of Nations Health Organisation.

Influenza is known to have been prevalent in the interior of China early last summer, shortly afterwards gaining Manchuria and the North Coast Provinces. During the third quarter of 1928 epidemics were observed in most of the Pacific Islands. The epidemic appeared at San Francisco in October, Los Angeles being the second town infected in the United States. During the following three months the epidemic moved eastwards, causing a mortality which appears to have been heavier than that experienced during any epidemic since 1920.

The maximum for the country as a whole was reached during the first half of December, at the beginning of January in the New England States.

At the end of December influenza in epidemic form appeared at Breslau in Eastern Germany, where the death rate soon rose to 28 per thousand. Early in January, the epidemic spread to Berlin and the Saxon towns, gaining gradually the Baltic and North Sea ports. Almost at the same time a very severe outbreak occurred at Glasgow, where the general death rate rose to 55 per thousand. A week later, a death rate nearly as high (52) was reached in Belfast. Epidemics were next observed in Spain, in Denmark and Southern Norway, in Finland, Estonia and Latvia. There was subsequently a spread of the disease in Lancashire, as well as in Southern England, while the Midland towns and Yorkshire are only now being attacked. During recent weeks, also, the Rhine district of Germany, as far south as Mannheim, Holland and Northern France, have become seriously affected. Epidemics of a mild type are now also reported in Northern Italy.

It will thus be seen that the movement of the epidemic on the European Continent has not been from west to east as in America, but irregular and relatively slow. The mortality has varied considerably and in some instances been heavy, the general death rate of English towns rising higher than at any time since 1919. At Leeds a death rate as high as 70 per thousand has been reached. In Germany rates have rarely risen much above 20 (1).

.. — THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

The Coal enquiry.

The delegation of the Economic Committee enquiring into the question whether international action by the League with a view to solving the coal problem or mitigating its effects would be feasible and opportune consulted further experts on February 27th and the following days.

The consultation proceeded in the same way as that of the first group of experts, which met in January.

The technicians consulted this time were labour experts nominated on the proposal of the International Labour Office in accordance with a decision of the Economic Committee and chosen as "Technical experts and not as representatives of the interests of labour".

Their names are :

Dr. Berger (German), Technical adviser to the German Miners' Union.

Professor Tawney (British), Professor at the London School of Economics. Witness for the Miners' Federation of Great Britain before the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry 1925. Member of the Royal Commission appointed under the Coal Industry Commission Act (Sankey Commission) 1919.

M. Domes (Austrian, National Councillor, President of the Chamber of Workers and Employees at Vienna.

(1) *Bibliographical Note.* Weekly Epidemiological Records, Geneva, 1929. Documents Nos. R. H. 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156 and 157.

M. Delattre (Belgian), Member of the Chamber of Representatives, Secretary of the Belgian Miners' Organisation.

M. Llaneza (Spanish), *Secretario del Sindico Minero*.

M. Vigne (French), *Secrétaire de la Fédération nationale des travailleurs du sous-sol*.

M. Pelzer (Netherlands), Member of the *Algemeene Bond van Christelijke Mijnwerkers*.

M. Zdanowski (Polish), Secretary of the Central Committee of Trade Unions, former Member of the Committee of Enquiry and President of the Coal Sub-Committee.

M. Brozik (Czechoslovak), President of the Miners' Federation.

The delegation of the Economic Committee is composed as follows :

M. Trendelenburg (German), M. Serruys (French), Sir Sydney Chamman (British), M. di Nola (Italian), M. Dolezal (Polish).

An account of the proceedings will be given next month.

3. — COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

a) *Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts.*

The Committee appointed by the Organisation for Communications and Transit to study the unification of buoyage and lighting of coasts finished its work on February 15th at Genoa, unanimous agreement being reached as to the proposals that might be submitted to a conference on the subject.

The experts were nationals of Chile, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United States.

b) *Transit Cards for Emigrants.*

The Commission of Experts on Cards for Emigrants in Transit met from February 20th to February 22nd at Geneva, with M. de Roover (Belgium), in the Chair.

As a result of a general discussion concerning the possible scope of a transit card, its advantages and disadvantages, the Committee decided to recommend its establishment and, on the basis of its previous work, drafted a standard arrangement for discussion at an international conference.

This draft will be submitted to the Committee on Communications and Transit.

c) *Ports and Maritime Navigation.*

The Committee for Ports and Maritime Navigation met in London from February 25th to February 27th. It is composed of experts who are nationals of nearly all the great maritime Powers.

As regards maritime tonnage measurement and buoyage and lighting of coasts, the experts have succeeded, after several years of study and research, in establishing schemes for the unification of the laws and regulations in force in the different countries which may possibly serve as a basis for discussion by international conferences summoned to draft conventions on these subjects.

The Committee approved the report of the experts on the unification of buoyage and lighting of coasts and decided to recommend the convocation during the latter half of 1930 of a conference of maritime powers to which the draft unification scheme would be submitted.

It also approved the drafts submitted on the unification of maritime tonnage measurement and arranged to give effect to the experts' resolutions.

V. — Intellectual Cooperation.

1. — INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE

The Advisory Committee of Experts of the International Museums Office met in Paris on February 8th and 9th with M. Jules Destrée, former Belgian Minister of Fine Arts, in the Chair. There were further present M. Baud-Bovy, President of the Federal Fine Arts Commission, Switzerland; M. Friedländer, Director of the *Kupferstich-Kabinett*, Berlin; M. van Gelder, Director of the Hague Municipal Museum; M. Glück, Curator of paintings in the *Kunsthistorisches Museum*, Vienna; M. Guiffrey, Curator at the Louvre; M. Oikonomos, Director of the National Museum, Athens; M. Ojetti, Director of the *Dedalo*, Florence; M. de Sotomayor, Director of the Prado Museum, Madrid; M. Steriadi, Director of the Kalinderu Museum at Bucarest; M. Verne, Director of the National Museums of France.

Important decisions were reached in respect of the standardisation of museum catalogues and the organisation of museums and deposits of works of art in general. The Committee gave special consideration to an international agreement concerning the reproduction, labelling and registration of works of art; it also discussed the most suitable methods of museum propaganda and the question of a special card for curators, critics and art students, to facilitate their admission and work in museums.

2. — MEETING OF LIBRARY EXPERTS

A meeting of Library Experts was held in Paris at the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation on February 11th and 12th, with Dr. Cowley, Director of the Bodleian Library, in the Chair.

There were further present Senator Cippico, President of the Organising Committee of the Rome Bibliographical and Library Congress, assisted by M. Fago, Director of the Exchange Service in the Italian Ministry of Education; M. Collijn, Director of the Royal Library, Stockholm; M. Godet, Director of the Swiss National Library; M. Kruss, Director-General of the Prussian State Library, Berlin; M. Roland-Marcel, Administrator-General of the *Bibliothèque nationale*; M. Sevensma, Director of the League of Nations Library; Mr. Stevenson, Director of the American Library in Paris.

The questions studied included the problem of the microphotographic reproduction of published documents, the international loan of books and manuscripts, cooperation of central libraries in regard to purchases of foreign works, the working of the International Library Coordination Service of the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation and a unified system of abbreviating titles of periodicals.

VI. — Administrative Questions

FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION

The Permanent Mandates Commission has forwarded to the Council the report on its fourteenth session, which was held from October 26th to November 13th, 1928.

This report, which is analysed below, contains the Commission's observations with regard to the administration of seven territories (Iraq, Cameroons and Togoland under British Mandate, Ruanda Urundi, the Pacific Islands under Japanese Mandate, Western Samoa, South-West Africa) and its conclusions concerning certain petitions and the question of the liquor traffic.

I. OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING MANDATED TERRITORIES

In accordance with the usual procedure, the annual reports were examined in the presence of the accredited representatives of the Mandatory Powers. The British, New Zealand and South African Governments were represented by senior officials from the following territories : Iraq, Togoland, and Cameroons under British Mandate, Western Samoa and South-West Africa.

a) *Territory under A Mandate.*

Iraq. — In the course of its examination of the annual report of the Mandatory Power for Iraq the Commission considered the treaty between the United Kingdom and Iraq signed in London on December 14th, 1927. It noted that this treaty would not be put into force before the Council had approved it, and as this approval had not yet been sought, the Commission refrained from formulating any observation or recommendation until expressly invited to do so by the Council.

The Commission noted the progress in regard to the establishment of nomadic tribes and the measures taken with a view to the final establishment of Assyrian refugees on land which the Iraq Government intended to place at their disposal.

It expressed the hope that the difficulties which still appeared to exist between Iraq and Persia would shortly be eliminated and that satisfactory relations would be established between these two countries.

In the economic field the Commission took note of the circumstances in which the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's concession had been extended in 1926 for a period of thirty-five years. It was satisfied that the Iraq Government had acted within the terms of Article II of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty of Alliance of October 10th, 1922, concerning economic equality.

b) *Territories under B Mandate.*

Cameroons under British Mandate. — The Commission noted the opinion expressed by the Mandatory Power that the scarcity of foodstuff which occurs periodically in certain parts of this territory would disappear when communications had been improved. It asked the Mandatory to give next year supplementary information on finance, trade, labour, public health and the increase or decrease of population.

Togoland under British Mandate. — During its examination of the report on British Togoland the Commission noted with satisfaction that, in defining the boundary between Togoland under British Mandate and Togoland under French Mandate, the tribal frontiers had been taken into account. It also noted that Togoland had been relieved of that portion of the Gold Coast Loans which had been charged to it and that it had been credited retrospectively with a due proportion of the profits of the West African Currency Board.

It expressed regret that there had been a considerable increase in the quantities of spirits imported and asked the Mandatory to consider the advisability of introducing preventive measures that might prove more effective⁽¹⁾.

(1) In his comments on the Commission's observations the accredited representative of the Mandatory stated that a commission will be set up to examine measures to regulate the consumption of spirits.

It asked for additional information in the next annual report on labour conditions and education.

Ruanda Urundi under Belgian Mandate. — The attention of the Commission was specially drawn to a proposal for the transfer of inhabitants of the Mandated territory to neighbouring areas in the Belgian Congo. Without expressing an opinion as to the merits of this measure, the Commission was inclined to doubt whether a better solution of the economic and social problems arising from the fact the territory was over-populated would not be found in another direction.

The Commission noted that the Mandatory intended to examine attentively demands for concessions of lands on the part of European enterprises. It nevertheless expressed some anxiety as to the unfortunate effect which the attribution to Europeans of vast tracts of territory in an over-populated country, whose cultivable surface was hardly sufficient for the population, might have upon the prosperity and development of the natives ⁽¹⁾. In the opinion of the Commission these risks might be avoided if concessions for long periods or cessions of land in full ownership to Europeans were only granted as an exceptional measure, when special circumstances justified it in the interests of the natives.

The recruiting of workers for the Katanga Mines having again been authorised in Ruanda Urundi after temporary suspension on account of the high death-rate among the first contingents, the Commission expressed its confidence that the Mandatory would continue to exercise the same vigilant supervision over this recruiting as in the past.

Supplementary information was requested on public health and finance.

c) Territories under C Mandate.

Pacific Islands under Japanese Mandate. — The Commission noted the importance attached by the Mandatory to the strict observance of the prohibition of the consumption of alcohol by natives and expressed its appreciation of the information given with regard to the quantity and alcoholic strength of the beverages imported. As budget surpluses have been obtained in recent financial years, the Commission asked what use the Mandatory proposed to make of these sums. It also asked for additional information on judicial organisation, education and the increase or decrease of population.

Western Samoa. — The report of the Mandatory for the year ending on March 31st, 1928, was examined, together with a "Statement by the New Zealand Government on Political Agitation". The Commission noted that the passive resistance organised by the agitators acted as an obstacle to the Administration and had gone so far as to paralyse its action in some departments. In the Commission's opinion, the continuation of this unrest might result in a very serious check to the prosperity of the country, and it expressed the hope that the Administration would regain complete control of the situation and that a normal condition of affairs would be reestablished.

The Commission asked the Mandatory to furnish next year information concerning ex-enemy property, public finance and licences for carrying arms.

South-West Africa. — In connection with the South African Government's report on the administration of South-West Africa, the Commission made observations concerning the status of the inhabitants, labour conditions and railways. On other points, such as education, international relations, public finance, health land-tenure, liberty of conscience, the Commission noted the progress accomplished, made recommendations for the future, or asked for supplementary information.

⁽¹⁾ In his comments the accredited representative pointed out that the situation alluded to by the Commission was not general and did not exist in all parts of the territory.

As regards the status of the inhabitants, the Commission asked the Mandatory for information on the following questions :

(a) Whether all persons born within the mandated territory of South-West Africa were assumed to be natural born British subjects;

(b) Whether any distinction was made between persons born before the law of 1926 came into force in South-West Africa (concerning British nationality in the Union) and persons born after that date (July 1st, 1926);

(c) Under what conditions a person born in South-West Africa or a person domiciled in South-West Africa or who has become a naturalised British subject becomes a Union national; and

(d) Under what conditions can a person in South-West Africa, having become a Union national and wishing to renounce his status as a Union national make a declaration renouncing this status.

As regards labour conditions, the Commission noted with regret that the measures taken by the Administration and by the mining companies to safeguard the health of natives from tropical areas employed in the mines did not appear to have been completely successful, it accordingly asked the Mandatory how it intended to cope with the high death-rate recorded among these workers.

The Commission noted that the information furnished on the legal and financial position of the railways and ports of the Territory was satisfactory (this question had been dealt with at previous sessions). It expressed the hope that the Mandatory would make the necessary arrangements to amend the South-West Africa Railways and Harbours Act of 1922, in order to bring the local regime of railways and harbours into conformity with the principles of the Mandate, the Treaty of Versailles and the decision of the Council of June 9th, 1926.

2. OBSERVATIONS ON PETITIONS

The Commission examined several petitions together with the observations and information furnished by the Mandatories.

These petitions, the principal of which are summarised below, were reported on by members of the Commission verbally or in writing.

a) *Iraq.*

Petition of the Bahai Spiritual Assembly. — The Bahai Community had maintained that, owing to a series of intrigues inspired by religious fanaticism in which the administrative authorities and also the judicial authorities of Iraq were associated, it had been seriously disturbed in the exercise of its religion and deprived, in favour of a rival sect, of property belonging to its religious head.

The Commission, recognising the justice of this complaint, recommended the Council to approach the British Government with a view to the immediate redress of the wrong suffered by the petitioners.

b) *Palestine.*

Petition of the Arab Congress. — The Arab Congress demanded the establishment of a democratic parliamentary system of government and protected against the system at present in force in the mandated territory.

The Commission pointed out that it was responsible for supervising the enforcement of the principles and rules of the Covenant and the mandates and was not called upon to recommend any particular form of government in the mandated territories. It was for the Mandatory Power alone to determine what regime should be applied.

Petition from the Zionist Organisation concerning the Wailing Wall. — The British Government had communicated to the Mandates Commission a petition from the Zionist Organisation concerning incidents that had occurred at the Wailing or Western Wall at Jerusalem on the Jewish Day of Atonement in September last. To the petition were joined the observations of the British Government.

The Commission, while regretting these incidents, noted that the Palestine Government had already approached both parties with a view to facilitating an agreement. It hoped that the Mandatory would succeed in appeasing public feeling and that neither party would, by unreasonable demands or intolerant refusals, assume the responsibility of provoking public disturbances.

c) *Western Samoa.*

Petition from the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society. — The petitioners asked that the Mandatory should define in a form which might be understood by the people of Samoa the right to petition the League through the Government of the mandated territory.

The New Zealand Government informed the Commission that it intended to make the necessary arrangements to explain to the Samoans as clearly as possible the relations between the League and the natives. The Commission noted this statement.

d) *South-West Africa.*

Petition from members of the Rehoboth Community. — The Commission decided to inform the petitioners that their grievances had been fully investigated and that it considered that they had now lost their relevance.

Petition from the Kaoko-Land und Minengesellschaft. — This Company protested against cancellation of its rights of ownership and mining rights by the Union of South Africa under the Concessions, Modifications and Mining Law Amendment Proclamation of November 17th, 1920; it drew attention to the fact that other companies whose rights had been cancelled had nevertheless almost all obtained the maintenance of certain rights of ownership, while for the Kaoko-Land und Minengesellschaft no exception of any kind had been made.

The Commission was of opinion that this matter did not come within its competence. It nevertheless drew the attention of the Council to the existence in South-West Africa of vast tracts of land which had been ex-enemy property and requested that the Mandatory should be asked for an explanation as to the status of these properties.

3. GENERAL QUESTIONS

On December 6th, 1927, the Council had invited the Commission to study the causes of the increased importation of spiritous liquors into territories under B Mandate and steps to remedy this situation. The Commission accordingly devoted special attention to this subject.

The Commission considered that the increase might, in general, be ascribed to the growing wealth and purchasing power of the natives and to the opening up of the country to railways and motor transport.

The following measures were contemplated to remedy this situation :

(a) *Increase and equalisation of Duties.* — The Commission noted that duties had been increased in both French and British mandated territories, but considered that dissimilarity in the import duties in each of these territories gave rise to smuggling. In its opinion, the French and British Governments should be invited to agree that the duties on all spirituous liquors imported into African

territories placed under their mandates should not be less than the duties in the adjoining territories on similar spirits of equal strength.

(b) *Prohibition of the Sale of Spirits except under License.* — The Commission recommended that licences should be more sparingly issued, that license fees should be increased, and that sale hours should be curtailed.

(c) *Absolute Prohibition of the Manufacture, Sale and Possession of Spirits by Natives* in the zones of prohibition laid down by the St. Germain Convention of September 10th, 1919.

(d) *Imposition of railway rates on the carriage of Spirits on a sharply ascending Scale and the extension of this system as far as may be practicable to the conveyance of spirits by motor-transport.*

The Commission also urged that the Mandatory Powers should make use of identical terms of nomenclature and in their reports to the Brussels Bureau should indicate in terms of pure alcohol by weight, the alcoholic content of the spirits imported, and of wines or any other beverage fortified by the addition of spirits ⁽¹⁾.

VII. — Political Questions.

BAHREIN ISLANDS

Communications from the Persian and British Governments.

The Persian Government communicated to the Secretary-General, for the information of the Members of the League, copy of a letter sent by it on January 5th to the British Minister at Teheran.

The Persian Government states that it has just learned that the British authorities have issued instructions requiring Persians going to the Bahrein Islands to be furnished with passports "as if Bahrein were situated outside Persia".

The note continues :

The alteration thus made in a long-established practice by which the British authorities themselves recognised the indisputable rights of Persia over Bahrein cannot be regarded as weakening the force of that recognition, more especially as the change has taken place at a moment when a settlement of the whole question may be effected by the League of Nations. It would in any case have appeared preferable, before making any alteration in the *status quo*, to have waited till the question had found a solution, either by a decision of the League of Nations or by a friendly agreement between the two Governments.

The Persian Government concludes that it is "compelled to make an emphatic protest against the attempt to infringe the rights of Persia, and to interfere with the free movement of Persians from one point to another of their national territory".

* * *

The Secretary-General subsequently received a copy of the reply of the British Government to the Persian note, which was also forwarded to the States Members of the League.

After fully examining the views set forth by the Persian Government, the British Government states its opinion that no valid grounds exist upon which a Persian claim to sovereignty over Bahrein can be based. It adds :

His Majesty's Government cannot refrain from expressing their surprise that the Persian Government should have referred in this correspondence to Article 10 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, under which 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

(1) *Bibliographical Note.* — Permanent Mandates Commission. Minutes of the Fourteenth Session held at Geneva from October 26th to November 13th, 1928, including the Report of the Commission to the Council. Geneva, 1928, 280 pages. Document No. C. 568. M. 179. 1928. VI.

the League; and that they should seemingly imagine that the terms of this article lay an obligation on Members of the League to support Persian pretensions to an island which is separated from Persia by the whole width of the Persian Gulf, and over which Persia has exercised no authority for one hundred and forty-five years.

To conclude, the British Government expresses the hope that the Persian Government will "acknowledge the desirability of establishing good relations with Persia's neighbours, and, realising that their present antiquated claim cannot properly be sustained and is an unsurmountable obstacle to the establishment of such good relations with the Government and people of Bahrein, will on further consideration desist from its pursuit."

VIII. — Social and Humanitarian Questions

TWELFTH SESSION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

The twelfth session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs was held from January 17th to February 2nd at Geneva. M. Fotitch (Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom) was elected Chairman and M. van Wettum (Netherlands), Vice-Chairman.

After welcoming its new members, M. Kahler (Germany), M. de Vasconcellos (Portugal), Prince Varnvaidya (Siam) and M. Wang King Ky (China), the Committee paid a tribute to the memory of Prince Charoon, who had represented Siam on the Committee since its first session in 1921, and whose death occurred in October last.

The session was attended by : M. Fotitch (Chairman), (Kingdom of the Serbs-Croats and Slovenes), M. W. G. van Wettum (Vice-Chairman) (Netherlands); Dr. Kahler (Germany); M. Wang King Ky (China); M. Bourgois (France); Sir Malcolm Delevingue (Great Britain); Sir John Campbell (India); M. S. Cavazzoni (Italy); M. Sato (Japan); M. A. de Vasconcellos (Portugal); Prince Varnvaidya (Siam); Dr. Carrière (Switzerland); Mr. John Kenneth Caldwell (United States of America), Observer and M. H. Brenier (French) and Mr. L. A. Lyall (British), Assessors. Dr. Cuellar (Bolivia) and Colonel Woods (Assessor) were unable to attend this session.

* * *

The Committee took note of the progress report of the Secretariat and of the annual reports of Governments; it also dealt with the following questions : entry into force of the Geneva Convention, future relations between the Committee and the Permanent Central Board, the illicit traffic, drug smuggling by correspondence, a scheme for the limitation of the output of manufactured drugs forwarded by the United States, etc.

I. — PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT

The report submitted by the Secretariat shows the progress made since the last session of the Committee and describes in what manner effect has been given to the various resolutions adopted, more particularly in the matter of measures for the suppression of the illicit traffic.

During its examination of the report, the Committee noted that several States, including certain members of the Council, had never furnished reports on the

opium and drug traffic, despite the repeated requests of the Council. The Committee drew attention to the fact that the difficulty in which this situation placed it was further increased by the circumstance that the States in question included Persia and Turkey—countries of considerable importance from the point of view of the production and distribution of opium.

The Committee accordingly directed the Council's attention to the gravity of this situation, requesting it to use its influence with the States Members of the League and to urge them to forward their reports regularly in future.

As regards States which are not Members of the League, it asked the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with a view to obtaining information on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs in these countries.

II. — ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION

The Committee noted that the Opium Convention had come into force on September 25th, 1928 and that the following States had deposited their ratification at the League Secretariat :

Union of South Africa	Latvia
Australia	Luxemburg
Austria	Netherlands (including the Dutch Indies)
Belgium	Surinam
Bulgaria	Curaçao
Canada	New-Zealand
Czechoslovakia	Monaco
Danzig (Fre City of)	Poland
Egypt	Portugal
Finland	Dominican Republic
France	Roumania
Great Britain	Spain
India	San Marino
Japan	Salvador
	Soudan

The delegates of Germany, Italy, Siam and Switzerland informed the Committee that their Governments would shortly ratify the Convention.

The Committee noted that there still remained a considerable number of States which had not yet ratified the Convention and requested the Secretary-General to send those among them who were Members of the League a special letter explaining the importance to the League's work of the ratification of the Convention by all its Members, including producing, distributing and consuming countries, and asking them to inform the Council whether they would ratify or accede to the Convention or whether there were difficulties in the way of such ratification or accession.

III. — RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND THE PERMANENT CENTRAL BOARD

The question of the future relations between these two bodies was studied jointly by the Committee and a delegation of the Permanent Central Board.

After an exhaustive discussion, the Committee noted that its rights and duties would be in no way restricted by the creation of the Board, but that it would be relieved of a large part of its technical work, more particularly the detailed examination of statistics.

The Chairman of the Board, who attended the meetings of the Committee, said that the members of the Board realised the necessity of cooperating as closely as

possible with the Committee, but did not desire to give an opinion as to the actual details of such cooperation before studying the work of the Committee and acquainting themselves fully with their own duties.

The Committee asked its Chairman to keep in close touch with the Chairman or the Board.

IV. — EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS FROM GOVERNMENTS

The Committee devoted special attention to these reports, most of the Government representatives making special statements on the subject.

The Japanese representative gave the Committee particulars of the steps taken by his Government to suppress opium smoking in Formosa. The Committee noted that the importation and consumption of smoking opium in that country had greatly declined and that the number of registered smokers was continuing to decrease.

As regards Korea, the Japanese representative added that the Korean Government had prepared a plan for a Government monopoly of the manufacture and sale of morphine and other opium alkaloids and the compulsory medical treatment of all morphine addicts.

The Japanese Government drew the attention of the Committee to the great difficulties which its efforts to put down the illicit opium traffic encountered in Kwantung, owing to the increase in the non-stable population coming from Shantung.

The French representative said that, following the ratification of the Convention, important administrative measures had been taken in his country to strengthen the provisions for the control of the drug traffic. The Government of Indo-China was contemplating steps to prevent the unlawful export of opium to Kwang Chou Wan and to ensure the effectual application of the provisions of the Convention.

The Indian representative stated that the amount of cocaine legally imported into India was estimated at forty-one times the lawful consumption for the entire country.

The delegate of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom furnished information on the opium production in his country and the increase in output during 1928, partly due to exceptionally favourable climatic conditions. Producers, he said, were to be grouped into cooperative societies, which would have a monopoly of the opium trade. These societies would be under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, so that there was every guarantee that opium would only be sold for scientific and medical purposes.

In the course of the examination of these reports the Committee referred to information received that a new drug factory had been established in Hungary, and that the raw materials were of Hungarian origin. It accordingly proposed that the Hungarian Government should be asked to send to its next session a representative who could give it further information on the subject.

In Switzerland the manufacture and export of narcotics decreased considerably in 1927 as a result of the strict enforcement by the Federal Government of the new drug traffic act.

As regards the situation in Persia, on the subject of which the Committee had never received an annual report, an extract from reports of the Persian Administrator-General of Finance and the Persian Customs authorities, dealing with the opium traffic in 1927 was considered by the Committee.

As the figures given in these documents did not correspond with the Persian opium import statistics supplied by other Governments, the Committee suggested that the Persian Government should be asked for detailed information on this point.

In the annual report from the Hong Kong Government, it was stated that in order to cope with the enormous quantities of opium introduced into the colony, it had been necessary to place a government brand on the market at a lower price. This policy, the object of which was to eliminate smuggling opium, has had the effect of considerably increasing the sales of government opium, but this is looked upon as a purely transitory phenomenon, which will cease when the stocks of confiscated opium have been exhausted.

V. — ILLICIT TRAFFIC

The Committee considered one by one all seizures notified by Governments.

This examination showed that the situation in regard to the illicit traffic was still serious. One of the cases reported was considered with particular attention. The Netherlands Government had submitted a memorandum concerning the transactions of a Dutch firm which, although they did not infringe then laws then in force, had nevertheless concerned the export of narcotics for unlawful purposes. The Dutch exports during 1927 and the first half of 1928 were estimated at approximately 950 kgs. of morphine, 3,000 kgs. of heroin and 90 kgs. of cocaine, the greater part of which had been sent to the Far East.

As a result of the coming into force of the Geneva Convention and the tightening up of supervision in the Netherlands, this firm had had to give up its business. The Committee estimated that this former centre of illicit traffic had most probably dealt with about half the total world production of heroin.

The Committee further noted that large quantities of drugs manufactured or sold by the four firms mentioned below had been met with in the illicit traffic : Naarden Chemical Works, Bussum (Netherlands); Sandoz (late) Chemical Works, Basle; H. Boehringer and Sohn, Hamburg; and the *Société Industrielle de Chimie organique*, St. Geneviève (France).

In this connection, the Committee recommended Governments to make special enquiries before granting licences to firms. It urged that licences should be immediately withdrawn when it had been proved that the firms to which they had been granted were engaging in the traffic or supplying drugs for such traffic. It pointed out very strongly that it was desirable that Governments should mention in their reports all seizures, on however small a scale, since this was the only means of obtaining complete information as regards the methods employed by illicit traffickers.

Some anxiety was expressed regarding the establishment of new works for the manufacture of drugs in addition to those already in existence, whose output was generally in excess of the medical and scientific needs of the world.

During the discussion on the illicit traffic the Committee heard a statement from the Chinese representative on the general position in China as regards opium and other dangerous drugs. This statement was included in full in the minutes at the Chinese representative's request, but was not discussed, the Committee being of the opinion that the entire responsibility for the statement, which, in its opinion, dealt with political questions outside its competence, should be left to its author.

The Committee asked the Secretariat to prepare a memorandum on the relations between the illicit traffic and prostitution.

VI. — DRUG SMUGGLING BY CORRESPONDENCE

At previous sessions the Committee had noted that the smuggling of drugs was practised on a large scale by means of postal correspondence.

After noting a report submitted on the subject by a special committee, it expressed the hope that the Conference of the Universal Postal Union which

is to meet in London in May, 1929, would examine the possibility of introducing into the Convention a provision authorising the administrations both in the countries of consignment and in the countries of destination to subject to customs supervision correspondence, letters, business papers and samples which they had reason to suspect contained drugs.

Should it prove impossible, however, to accept this proposal in its entirety, the Committee thought that the Conference might be asked as an alternative to agree that administrations should be authorised, when they had reason to suppose that a package contained drugs, to send for the consignee or the sender and to require him to open the suspect package. If it was impossible to find the sender or consignee, or the latter refused to open the package, the customs administration would be authorised to open it itself.

To facilitate such supervision, the Committee thought that the following suggestions should be considered :

In view of the fact that the Far East was the destination chiefly concerned in the traffic, correspondence addressed to the Far East should be concentrated in every country and restricted to a certain number of post offices. This would make it possible to check any unusual frequency in correspondence with suspect addresses, Strict supervision should be exercised as regards the renting of Post Office boxes. Parcels should also be concentrated in certain Post Offices and should be accompanied by the regulation export certificate.

VII. — SCHEME FOR LIMITING THE OUTPUT OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS

The United States Government had, through the intermediary of the Netherlands Government, drawn the attention of the Committee to a scheme for limiting the output of manufactured drugs.

The principal features of this scheme were as follows : Each Government would notify in advance for a determined period its requirements of each of those substances derived from opium and the coca leaf that are now or may in future be covered by the Hague Convention or the Geneva Convention. Each State would indicate from which country it would purchase the amount of narcotic drugs required for medical and scientific purposes.

Some members of the Committee who were in favour of the general ideas embodied in this scheme asked that it should be taken as a starting point when the limitation and possibly the establishment of a Government monopoly came up for discussion; the majority of the Committee, while agreeing that the idea, set forth in the scheme was ingenious, did not think that it could be realised. For this reason, it did not consider it advisable to take any action in this respect, stating that in its opinion it would be preferable to await the results of the application of the Geneva Convention, which had just come into force and provided a stricter system of control.

VIII. — GENERAL QUESTIONS

The Committee had been informed that two new drugs had been placed on the market under the names of methyl-ecgonin and benzoyl-ecgonin. It noted that the composition of these drugs made them subject to the Geneva Convention and accordingly asked the Secretary-General to advise Governments of its opinion, referring in particular to Articles 1 and 4 of the Geneva Convention.

The Committee also dealt with other questions including its own methods of work and the application of the Convention (1).

(1) *Bibliographical Note.* — Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs. Report to the Council on the work of the Twelfth Session. Geneva, 1929. 23 pages. Document No. C. 33. 1929. XI. (O. C. 943 (1).)

IX. — New Publications.

1. — PROTECTION OF MINORITIES (1)

Resolutions and extracts from the minutes of the Council, Resolutions and reports adopted by the Assembly, relating to the procedure to be followed in the questions concerning the protection of minorities.

The League Secretariat has just published a new volume concerning the protection of minorities.

This document is divided into three parts. The first contains the text of the resolutions adopted by the Council from 1920 to 1925, relating to the procedure to be followed in regard to questions concerning the protection of minorities.

The second part contains extracts from the minutes of the Council meetings in which such questions of procedure were discussed.

The third part gives the resolutions and reports adopted by the Assembly on the same subject.

2. — MEMORANDUM ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND BALANCES OF PAYMENT 1913-1924

The Economic and Financial Section of the League Secretariat has just published the first volume of its Memorandum on International Trade and Balances of Payments in 1913-1927. The second volume will be issued in the course of the year.

The first part of this volume contains a comprehensive review of world trade during the years 1926 and 1927 and analyses in a series of summary tables the trade statistics of sixty-four countries by value and weight, by countries of destination and origin, etc. Separate sections in the text deal with the general trade movements in 1913, 1926 and 1927, changes in import and export prices and in the *quantum* of trade, the development of trade by continental groups, trade per head of population, trade by classes of commodities, and the commercial balance.

The main conclusion which emerges from this analysis may be summarised as follows :

(a) World trade, in terms of dollars, was some 4 per cent higher in 1927 than in 1926;

(b) World prices, however, continued to fall, so that the actual *quantum* of goods exchanged internationally was some 8 per cent greater in 1927 than in 1926 and was probably 20 per cent greater than in 1913;

(c) European trade developed in 1927 more rapidly than in any other continent, viz., by 13 per cent, and

(d) Within Europe, the greatest progress was achieved in the Central and Eastern European countries, a fact which must be attributed in part to large foreign borrowings;

(e) There has been a reversal of the tendency in recent years for the rate of advance in Europe to drag behind that in other parts of the world, and an important movement towards the establishment of a more stable equilibrium;

(f) The *quantum* of the total trade of North America in 1927 was roughly 54 per cent greater than in 1913, and that of Asia 52 per cent greater. In both cases these figures show an improvement on 1926. The total trade of Africa was 19 per cent, and of South America 18 per cent, greater than in the last pre-war year;

(1) *Bibliographical Note.* — Protection of Linguistic, Racial or Religious Minorities by the League of Nations. Resolutions and Extracts from the Minutes of the Council, Resolutions and Reports adopted by the Assembly. Geneva, January 1929, 80 pages. Document C. 24. M. 18. 1929. I.

(g) As a result of these various changes, Europe's share in world trade, which had dropped from 58.4 per cent in 1913 to 48.1 in 1926, rose to 50.4 in 1927 ⁽¹⁾, while the shares of Asia and of North America decreased, that of the former being 12.1, 16.6 and 15.4 per cent respectively, in the three years, mentioned, and that of the latter 14.1, 19.1 and 18.1 per cent.

The second part of the volume contains estimates of the balances of international payments of twenty-five countries. Statements are given for the first time for Canada, Dutch Guiana and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. In the majority of statements, the capital movements are shown separately from the current account, which aims at showing the value of goods and services exchanged during a given period. A further distinction is made between long and short term capital movements : the latter are now included in the body of the account instead of being shown as the difference between the totals of the credit and debit items of the whole balance of accounts.

X. — Forthcoming Events.

- March 15th : Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit, Geneva.
- March 22nd : Committee of Directors of International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, Paris.
- March 25th : Committee of Experts on Infant Mortality, Rome.
- March 25th : First session of Permanent Executive Committee of International Educational Cinematographic Institute, Rome.
- March 25th : Sub-Committee of Experts on the Radiological Treatment of Cancer, Geneva.
- April 2nd : Committee of Statistical Experts of the Health Committee, Berlin.
- April 4th : Meeting of Sugar delegation of the Economic Committee with Experts on Sugar.
- April 8th : Economic Committee, Geneva.
- April 9th : Conference on Counterfeiting Currency, Geneva.
- April 12th : Child Welfare Committee, Geneva.
- April 15th : Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, Geneva.
- April 16th : Sub-Committee of Experts on the Unification of Customs Nomenclature, Geneva.
- April 19th : Traffic in Women and Children Committee, Geneva.
- April 24th : Supervisory Commission, Geneva.
- April 25-26 : Meeting of representatives of international students' organisations, Paris.
- May 22nd : Supervisory Commission, Geneva.
- June 17th : Permanent Mandates Commission, Geneva.

The Permanent Court of International Justice ⁽¹⁾.

1. — THE NEXT SESSION OF THE COURT

Following upon the suspension, as a result of the illness of one of the judges, of the Fifteenth Session of the Court, held in November, 1928, the President had

⁽¹⁾ Excluding Netherlands. The inclusion of the Netherlands would raise the European figures for 1926 and 1927 to 49.5 and 51.8, respectively.

⁽²⁾ This chapter has been prepared with the aid of information furnished by the Registry, of the Court.

decided to postpone for several weeks the hearings in the case entered in the list of cases for that Session, namely, the case between France and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes relating to the payment in gold of certain Serbian loans issued in France.

On January 31st, 1929, the Registry was able to announce that it was to be expected that the hearings in this case would be resumed at an extraordinary session of the Court to be convoked towards the middle of May next and that the case between France and Brazil concerning the payment of certain Brazilian Federal loans contracted in France would also be included in the list for this session.

On February 26th, 1929, M. Anzilotti, the President of the Court, convoked for Monday, May 13th, 1929, an extraordinary session of the Court, which will immediately precede the ordinary session beginning, in accordance with the Statute, on June 15th, and will be devoted to the two cases concerning certain Government loans floated in France which are pending before the Court and in which the Parties are France and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, and France and Brazil respectively.

It is to be expected that the hearings in the case concerning the Serbian loans will begin on Wednesday, May 15th, and that they will be immediately followed by those in the case concerning the Brazilian loans.

The judges to whom summonses have been addressed are : M. Huber (Vice-President), Lord Finlay, M. Loder, M. Nyholm, M. de Bustamante, M. Altamira, M. Oda, M. Pessôa, Mr. Hughes and M. Negulesco.

2. — THE CASE CONCERNING THE FREE ZONES OF UPPER SAVOY AND THE DISTRICT OF GEX

It will be remembered that this case was submitted to the Court by the French and Swiss Governments. It will also be remembered that since the death of M. André Weiss, Vice-President of the Court, the latter no longer includes a French judge. Under Article 31 of the Court's Statute, however, any party to a case pending before the Court which has no judge of its nationality may choose a judge *ad hoc*.

According to a communication from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Registrar of the Court, the French Government, availing itself of this right, has appointed as judge *ad hoc* for the Zones Case M. Eugène Dreyfus, First President of the Court of Appeal at Paris.

3. — THE CASE CONCERNING THE TERRITORIAL LIMITS OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE RIVER ODER

The Danish, Czechoslovak and Polish Governments have now, like the other Governments which are Parties to the case, appointed their Agents to represent them before the Court. These Agents are, for the Danish Government, M. Harald Scavenius, Danish Minister at The Hague, for the Czechoslovak Government, M. Miroslav Plesinger Bozinov, Czechoslovak Minister at The Hague, and for the Polish Government, M. Bodhan Winiarski, professor at the University of Poznan; M. Winiarski will be assisted by M. Charles de Visscher, Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University of Ghent, in the capacity of counsel.

The Polish Government, having no judge of its nationality upon the Bench and availing itself of the right conferred on it by Article 31 of the Statute, has appointed M. Michel Rostworowski, professor at the University of Cracow, to sit as judge *ad hoc* when the Court deals with the case.

By an Order dated December 24th, 1928, the President had fixed the dates for the various proceedings of the written procedure in the case, reserving however

the Court's right to modify the times thus fixed, in the event of the Parties availing themselves of the right conferred upon them under the Rules of Court to propose modifications of the rules normally applicable, more especially as regards the number of documents to be exchanged.

By a letter dated February 23rd, 1929, the Agent of the British Government in this case addressed to the Registrar of the Court, on behalf of that Government, a request to the effect that the times fixed by the Order of December 24th, 1928, should be modified as follows :

for the filing of a case by each of the Parties, Monday, April 1st, 1929;
for the filing of a counter-case, Saturday, June 1st, 1929;

and that the submission of Replies by the Parties should be dispensed with. In view of the fact that this request was made with the concurrence and support of the other Parties concerned, the President of the Court, by an Order made on February 26th, 1929, has decided in accordance with this request.

4. — THE CASE CONCERNING THE DENUNCIATION BY CHINA OF THE SINO-BELGIAN TREATY OF 1865

It will be remembered that on November 25th, 1926, the Belgian Government instituted proceedings against the Chinese Government before the Permanent Court of International Justice with regard to the denunciation by China of the Sino-Belgian Treaty of November 2nd, 1865, one of the so-called "unequal" treaties. The dates fixed for the filing of the documents of the written proceedings were January 5th, 1927, for the case of the Belgian Government, and March 16th, 1927, for the counter-case of the Chinese Government. Subsequently, in accordance with requests made by Belgium, on the ground that negotiations were in progress between the two Governments concerned, the latter time-limit was, with the consent of the Chinese Government, successively extended on three occasions; it finally expired on February 15th, 1929.

On February 14th, however, the Registrar of the Court received from the Agent of the Belgian Government in the suit in question a communication to the effect that " the dispute between Belgium and China was virtually settled in consequence of the conclusion of a preliminary treaty signed at Nanking on November 22nd, 1928, and which would shortly be ratified "; the Agent added that " consequently the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians intended to discontinue proceedings and requested that the suit should be struck off the Court's list of cases ".

In reply, the Registrar of the Court informed the Belgian Government's Agent that the President of the Court, on receipt of the request that the case in question should be removed from the list, preferred to leave it to the Court itself, when it met on May 13th, 1929, to record, in accordance with the terms of the relevant provisions of the Rules of Court, the fact that Belgium intended to discontinue the proceedings instituted by her against China on November 25th, 1926.

5. — INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCERNING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION

The name of Colombia should be added to the list of States which have agreed to communicate to the Registry agreements of this nature.

This list now includes thirty-four States.

PERIODICALS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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Vol. IX. No. 3.

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vol. IX. No. 3.

Published on April 15th, 1929.

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In order to ensure the more rapid delivery of the Monthly Summary in English-speaking countries, it has been decided to have the English edition printed in England as from July next. At the same time improvements will be made in the quality of the paper and in other respects, involving additional expenditure.

For these reasons the annual subscription will be increased from 4 shillings to 8 shillings, but for the current year all annual subscriptions at the old rate of 4/- received up to July 1st next will be accepted as payment for the edition for the whole year, the increase coming into force only as from 1930; if payment of the annual subscription is not received before July 1st, the last six months of 1929 will be charged for at the new rate.

I. — Summary of the Month.

MARCH, 1929

The Council, the Committee of Jurists on the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the Committee on Communications and Transit held their sessions in March.

Two facts of outstanding importance occupied the fore—front in the discussions—the resumption of negotiations for the accession of the United States to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and a general debate in the Council on the principles and procedure of the protection of minorities.

The fifty-fourth session of the Council was held in Geneva from March 4th to March 9th, with M. Scialoja (Italy) in the Chair. Great Britain, Finland, France, Germany and Poland were represented by their Foreign Ministers. Of the eight States specially represented on the Council for the discussion of questions affecting their interests, five—Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom and Switzerland—sent their Foreign Ministers to the session.

The question of minorities was included in the agenda at the request of the Canadian and German representatives and furnished an occasion for important statements by the British, Canadian, Finnish, French, German, Polish and Roumanian representatives. A special committee composed of the Japanese, British and Spanish representatives was appointed to report to the June Council session.

Another particularly important discussion concerned the extension of the terms of reference of the Committee on the Statute of the Permanent Court to include a study of the position as regards the accession of the United States to the Statute.

As usual, the Council considered the work done by the League in various fields, arranging in each case to give effect to the decisions or recommendations of Committees. It decided to communicate to States the scheme of financial assistance drawn up by the Financial Committee; to create two new organisations—a Committee of experts to follow the application and extension of the 1928 Convention on Economic Statistics and a Commission to enquire into opium smoking in the Far East; to convene two international conferences—one for June 10th in Geneva, to draw up an international agreement on cards for emigrants in transit, the other for November 5th, to conclude a convention on the treatment of foreigners.

At the invitation of the Spanish Government, the Council decided to hold its June session in Madrid.

* * *

The Committee of Jurists on the Statute of the Permanent Court, in whose work the American jurist Senator Elihu Root took part, drew up a report on the revision of the Statute and drafted a protocol regarding the accession of the United States to the Permanent Court. This protocol, which will be submitted to the Council, is intended to replace that drawn up by the 1926 Conference of Signatories to the Statute and thus to make it possible for the United States to accede to the Statute.

* * *

The Committee on Communications and Transit held its annual session, taking decisions in regard to the work of its technicians on maritime tonnage measurement, buoyage and lighting of coasts, river law, road traffic and various other questions. It began its study of a question referred to it by the Council in its resolution of December concerning the state of the Polish-Lithuanian negotiations, and was able to note that agreement had been reached regarding the jurisdiction of the European Commission of the Danube from Galatz to Braila on the basis of a text prepared by a special committee of the League Transit Organisation.

II. — Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments.

1. — FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

A draft convention prepared by the Financial Committee on financial assistance was considered by the Council, which expressed the hope that this plan, which it regarded as highly important, might be adopted by the greatest possible number of countries. It requested the Secretary-General to communicate the draft convention to all States Members of the League, inviting them to give instructions to their delegations to the tenth ordinary session of the Assembly with a view to exhaustive examination of the question.

This scheme, on which the Financial Committee had been working for two years, was due to the initiative of the Finnish Government, which, in 1926, drew the attention of the League of Nations to the urgency of affording as promptly as possible financial assistance to a State threatened with aggression. The idea on which the draft is based is that of guaranteeing to States the possibility of securing rapid and effective financial assistance, so as to increase their feeling of security and thereby enable them to limit their armaments or even to refrain from creating war industries. Its object is, moreover, to increase considerably the choice of measures open to the Council in case of a crisis, by making it possible to bring the machinery of financial assistance into play. In the opinion of the Council Rapporteur, M. Agüero y Bethancourt (Cuba), a country meditating an attack on another would hesitate to carry it out if there were a risk that that other State might receive this kind of assistance from Members of the League.

The implications of the plan therefore go far beyond the limits of a purely financial and technical question.

The object of the Convention is to provide machinery by which the Council, as a measure to restore or safeguard peace, may authorise financial assistance to Members of the League involved in war or threat of war. It contemplates that a loan would be obtained in the money market by the Government concerned on the general security of its revenues. It would be helped in so doing by the moral and

material support of an international guarantee provided under the aegis of the League by the other signatories of the Convention.

To create confidence that delay would not occur at the moment of a crisis, it would be essential that the Convention should be ratified by the signatories in such form that no further legislation of any kind would be required in connection with the guarantee. Since, on the outbreak of hostilities, the credit of a belligerent country is likely to be low, lenders would require guarantees of a very substantial nature. The Convention provides such guarantees, furnished by a few financially strong signatories. The loan would thus be secured by the borrowing Government itself, by the signatories to the Convention, and by certain financially strong signatories.

The advantages to the guaranteeing Government would be the moral support of the League, the intrinsic value of the collective guarantee, the additional advantage of the special guarantee, and the signatories' promise of access to their markets.

The guarantors would only become liable should the borrowing Government be unable to meet its loan charges. In order to limit this contingent liability, the guarantors are protected by a maximum limit on the total annual service guaranteed, a limit on the maximum annual liability, the responsibility of the borrowing Government, the provision for a reserve fund and the requirement of a unanimous decision of the Council before a guarantee is given in any individual case.

* * *

Ordinary Guarantees. — The maximum annual liability of a State in respect of the service of all the loans contracted under the Convention is limited to a figure bearing the same proportion as that Government's contribution to the League budget bears to the total contributions from all Members of the League. Thus, if all Members of the League become signatories and a maximum annual sum of 100,000,000 gold francs were fixed by the Convention, a Member contributing 5 % of the League expenses would have a maximum contingent liability of 5,000,000 gold francs.

Special Guarantees. — In addition to the above ordinary guarantees, the Convention creates special guarantees to ensure that the loan service shall be guaranteed for its full amount, not merely by all the guarantors, but also by a small number of financially strong States which will bear the risk of any delay or default by the ordinary guarantors. The amount covered by each special guarantee will include the amount of the special guarantor's liability as an ordinary guarantor, together with an additional amount, which is determined in such a manner that the total amount guaranteed specially shall be equal to the total amount guaranteed by other States.

The maximum liabilities of special guarantor Governments are fixed by dividing between them the total of the maximum liabilities of the ordinary guarantors in proportion to the percentages which the special guarantors pay to the League budget.

Application to a particular case. — When the Council has decided that a signatory shall receive financial assistance, it will authorise the latter to issue a loan within the total available under the Convention enjoying the ordinary and special guarantees; the maximum annual service of the loan will be fixed by the Council. The precise responsibility of each guaranteeing State will be fixed later. These States, whether they be ordinary guarantors or special guarantors, will deposit in the Swiss National Bank bonds bearing a separate coupon for each payment for which they may be contingently liable.

Trustees. — The Convention provides for the appointment of trustees of Swiss nationality and for the constitution by the borrowing Government of a reserve,

to be held by the trustees, of an amount sufficient to pay one half of the annual service of each specified loan.

The Convention further lays down that the decision by the Council to grant assistance to a State victim of an aggression or threatened by aggression must be taken by the unanimous vote of its members. It may accept the offer of a non-Member of the League to participate in the guarantee.

The Convention will be concluded for a period of ten years, but may be renewed for further successive periods of five years.

* * *

At the Council meeting of March 8th, several representatives made statements emphasising the value of the scheme and endorsing the Council's recommendations on the subject.

M. Procopé (Finland), as representative of the country to whose initiative the draft owed its being, thanked the Financial Committee and the Rapporteur for the interest they have shown in the question. The principles upon which the Convention was based—financial assistance in the form of a considerable sum of money, prompt action in virtue of a decision of the Council and the extension of the assistance to cases of threat of war—were, in his opinion, of great practical value, and emphasised the essentially preventive object of the Convention. Among the political and constitutional questions involved, the most important was that of the relations between a convention on financial assistance and the general system of disarmament. To conclude, M. Procopé expressed the hope that Governments would give their delegates to the next session of the Assembly positive instructions with a view to the conclusion of a convention on the subject.

M. Zaleski (Poland) was of opinion that the Convention represented a partial step towards the implementation of Article 16 of the Covenant. He noted that suggestions submitted by his Government in 1927 had been found useful in preparing the draft.

M. Briand (France) hoped that the work in connection with the scheme might lead to practical results at the next session of the Assembly. The draft, he considered, concerned not only Members of the League, but all countries interested in the maintenance of peace. This being the case, he thought it might be well to submit it at some future stage to different non-Member States.

Sir Austen Chamberlain (British Empire) endorsed this view reminding the Council that the British Government had been the first to accept the proposal in principle, and promising, on its behalf, a careful and sympathetic study of the proposals.

2. — SUPERVISION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS, MUNITIONS AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The Committee of Experts, appointed by the Special Commission on the Supervision of the Manufacture of War Material, to consider proposals submitted by the Belgian delegate at the last session of the Special Commission with regard to the list of arms, munitions and implements to be included in the future convention, met at Geneva from March 11th to March 13th (1).

The Chairman of the Special Commission, Count Bernstorff, opened the meeting with an address emphasising the importance of the task entrusted to the experts. On the proposal of Commander Deleuze (France), the Committee elected Vice-Amiral Kelly (Great Britain) to the Chair.

The experts carefully studied the Belgian proposals, which aimed at modifying the nomenclature of the material to be included in the draft convention, which is

(1) See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. VIII, No. 12, p. 402.

similar to that given by the Convention on the Arms Trade (Geneva, 1925), and drew up a report for the Special Commission.

III. — Legal and Constitutional Questions.

1. — INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

a) *Ratification of Agreements and Conventions.*

The list prepared by the Secretary-General of signatures, ratifications and accessions to agreements and conventions concluded under the League's auspices was submitted to the Council on March 4th by the Italian representative. This list contains the reservations made by the parties with regard to the obligations arising from the Conventions.

On this occasion the Italian representative, M. Scialoja, emphasised the importance of sufficient ratifications and signatures being received to enable the convention creating the International Relief Union to be put into force.

Several Members of the Council made statements with regard to their Governments' intentions or the measures taken to hasten the ratification of certain conventions.

The Finnish representative, M. Procope, said that his Government had ratified the convention creating the International Relief Union on February 15th and that instrument of ratification would be deposited very shortly. He expressed the hope that the international agreements concluded in 1927 and 1928 under the auspices of the Economic Committee would be ratified by his country during the spring of this year.

The Chilean representative, M. Valdes Mendeville, said that his Government was continuing its efforts to accede to the Convention creating an International Relief Union, since it had not been able to ratify it in time. During the past year Chile had ratified fourteen Agreements and Conventions. His country was and would remain a faithful Member of the League.

The German representative, Dr. Stresemann, said that his Government would ratify the 1925 Opium Convention shortly. Other ratifications would follow, in particular those of the Convention on the Abolition of Prohibitions, the Agreements on Hides and Bones and the Protocol concerning the prohibition of the use of asphyxiating gases in time of war.

The Polish representative, M. Zaleski, said that his Government had deposited the instrument of ratification of the last named Protocol.

The Roumanian representative, M. Titulesco, noted that, generally speaking, the number of ratifications had increased. He hoped that this progress would be continued and that Governments would also ratify the General Act adopted by the Assembly in September, 1928. In this connection he recalled that his country had declared its readiness to conclude with all States, Members or non-Members of the League, agreements and treaties on the basis of the models prepared by the Arbitration and Security Committee.

The President, thanking the representatives on the Council for their statements, drew attention to the importance of the declaration of the Chilean representative, who had assured the Council that his country would continue to furnish assistance which the Council had always greatly appreciated.

The French representative subsequently informed the Secretary-General that his Government had tabled in the French Parliament a Bill for authorisation to accede to the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, approved by the Assembly on September 26th, 1928, and open to the accession of all States.

b) *International Slavery Convention.*

The International Slavery Convention opened for signature by the 1926 Assembly was in March ratified by Germany and acceded to by the United States Government.

The instrument of accession by the United States is signed by President Coolidge and Secretary-of-State Kellogg and was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the United States Minister at Berne. It contains the Senate's approval of February 25th, 1929, and is accompanied by the following reservation, which will be communicated to the other Contracting Parties :

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of Executive O, Seventieth Congress, first session, a convention to suppress the slave trade and slavery, signed at Geneva on September 25, 1926, subject to the following reservation :

That the Government of the United States, adhering to its policy of opposition to forced or compulsory labor except as a punishment for crime, of which the person concerned has been duly convicted, adheres to the convention except as to the first subdivision of the second paragraph of Article V, which reads as follows :

(1) Subject to the transitional provisions laid down in paragraph (2) below compulsory or forced labor may only be exacted for public purposes.

The total number of ratifications or definitive accessions to this Convention is now twenty-seven (including Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa and India).

c) *Registration of Treaties.*

Among the international engagements registered in March figure :

Agreements, Provisions, Correspondence and a Protocol (Paris, July 25th, 1928) concerning the revision of the Convention (December 18th, 1923) relating to the organisation of the Statute of the Tangier zone, presented by Great Britain France, Italy and Spain.

A Protocol concerning the prolongation of the Treaty of Alliance of August 31st, 1922, between the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom and Czechoslovakia, presented by Czechoslovakia.

A Treaty of Conciliation and Judicial Settlement (Geneva, September 21st, 1925) between Greece and Switzerland, presented by Switzerland.

A Financial Agreement between Bulgaria and Greece (Geneva, December 9th, 1927) regarding the procedure for the indemnification of exchanged populations and the settlement of debts arising therefrom for the Governments concerned.

An additional protocol (Rome, December 30th, 1927) to the Austro-Italian Treaty of Commerce and Navigation (Rome, April 28th, 1923) presented by Italy.

An exchange of notes (Rome, July 1st, 1928) between Estonia and Italy, constituting an agreement for the provisional settlement of the economic relations between those countries, presented by Italy and Estonia.

A preliminary Treaty of Friendship and Commerce, declarations and exchanges of notes (Nanking, November 22nd, 1928) signed by China and the Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg presented by Belgium.

Arrangements concerning the telephone services between Finland and Denmark, Germany, Norway and Sweden, presented by Finland.

2. — CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW ⁽¹⁾

On March 7th, the Council, after noting the work of the second session of the Preparatory Committee ⁽²⁾, decided that the first Conference for the Codification of International Law should be held at The Hague in the spring of 1930.

The Council instructed the Preparatory Committee to submit suggestions as to the manner in which it should give effect to a recommendation of the 1927 Assembly that the Council, in issuing invitations to the Conference, should indicate a number of general rules which should govern the work of the Conference. These rules were to bear upon :

- a) The possibility, if occasion should arise, of the States represented at the Conference adopting, amongst themselves, rules accepted by a majority vote;
- b) The possibility of drawing up, in respect of such subjects as may lend themselves thereto, a comprehensive convention and, within the framework of that Convention, other more restricted conventions;
- c) The organisation of a system for the subsequent revision of the agreements entered into; and
- d) The spirit of the codification, which should not confine itself to the mere registration of the existing rules, but should aim at adapting them as far as possible to contemporary conditions of international life.

IV. — The Technical Organisations.

1. — THE HEALTH ORGANISATION

a) *Ray treatment of cancer.*

The Sub-Committee of Experts on the ray treatment of cancer finished its session on March 27th with a series of recommendations on the principles and practice of radio-therapeutic treatment of uterine cancer.

Three members of the Sub-Committee presented a report on the results of the methods used in three large institutes at Paris, Munich and Stockholm, where the data available are sufficiently numerous and go back far enough to form a basis for opinions as to the value of the treatment.

The Sub-Committee emphasised the value of early diagnosis and made a number of suggestions with regard to propaganda and the gynaecological education of doctors and midwives, periodical examinations, organised facilities for consultation, methods of diagnosis, etc.

The second recommendation concerns correct treatment, and here the Sub-Committee points to the preliminary difficulty that it is as yet impossible to compare the results obtained in different countries. Detailed recommendations are made for uniform definitions, terminology and methods of obtaining and classifying information on cancer of the cervix of the uterus as the basis for ascertaining the best methods of treatment. In this connection various points are enumerated on which further investigation is necessary, since the technique and possibilities of ray treatment are only beginning to be understood.

Finally, the Sub-Committee pointed to the danger of the use of X-ray or radium treatment by doctors or institutes that have not sufficient technical knowledge. Whereas surgeons not possessing the requisite skill are careful not to operate in

(1) Rapporteur : the Italian Representative.

(2) The Committee will finish its work and draw up a final report for the Council at its third session which opens on May 6th.

view of the obvious attendant dangers, there is no similar factor restraining the use of ray treatment by imperfectly qualified persons.

The reports and recommendations of the Sub-Committee will be submitted to the Health Committee at its next session.

b) *Invitation from the Chinese Government to the Medical Director.*

The acceptance by the Medical Director of an invitation from the Chinese Health Minister to serve on an international Council of Three, whose duty it will be to advise the Chinese Health Minister, was approved in principle by the Secretary-General, after consulting the President of the Health Committee. This approval was endorsed on March 7th by the Council, which expressed its appreciation of the Chinese Government's desire to avail itself of Dr. Rajchman's service.

The other Members invited to take part in the work of the International Advisory Council are. Sir Arthur Newsholme, formerly Chief Medical Officer of the British Local Government Board, and Dr. Victor G. Heiser, of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The Chinese Health Minister expressed the hope that the Medical Director would be able to visit China in the near future.

2. — THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

Work of the Economic Committee.

Measures to give effect to the resolutions and recommendations of the Economic Committee were taken on March 7th by the Council, which decided to communicate to Members and non-Members of the League the conclusions of the Committee as regards tariff systems and treaty-making methods including the most-favoured-nation clause, strongly recommending these conclusions to their attention.

The German representative, submitting his report, expressed the hope that, in their commercial policies and in drafting their bilateral treaties, Governments would follow the principles laid down by the Committee.

In his opinion, the work of the Committee in this field was a great step forward towards the realisation of one of the recommendations of the Economic Conference. He continued :

In particular the codification of most-favoured-nation treatment in regard to customs matters—which treatment, according to the Committee's conclusions, should be unconditional and unrestricted—the establishment of clear and uniform principles for the application and interpretation of the latter, and the establishment of a standard formula suitable for adoption by States in their commercial conventions, will no doubt aid in preventing the disputes and controversies to which the application of the clause has hitherto given rise. The adoption by the different States of the principles drawn up by the Committee would be a great relief to international trade and might materially help in the restoration of more satisfactory commercial relations between States.

The Council decided to fix November 5th next as the date of the Conference to conclude a convention on the treatment of foreigners. It instructed the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Governments once more to the urgency of ratifying the Convention on the abolition of prohibitions and the two Agreements on hides, skins and bones. The Convention cannot enter into force unless it has been ratified by at least eighteen States, before September 30th, 1929, and the entry into force of the two Agreements requires the ratification of all the signatories, *i. e.* twenty countries, before July 1st, 1929.

The Rapporteur drew attention to the fact that in Belgium the Chamber of Representatives had already approved the agreements and that the Governments

of eight other countries (Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Portugal) had taken the steps necessary for ratification.

The French representative, M. Briand, said that bills for the ratification of these agreements would shortly be tabled in the Chamber of Deputies.

The British representative, Sir Austen Chamberlain, said that his Government had taken preliminary steps for the ratification of the agreements. He hoped that it would be possible to achieve a measure of international cooperation in the treatment of the coal problem as his countrymen were following this question with deep interest.

The Finnish representative, M. Procope, expressed his satisfaction that the Economic Committee had decided to study the question of agreements on cellulose and paper. The Italian representative, M. Scialoja, asked that when the Committee studied the question of sugar, it should do so in cooperation with the International Institute of Agriculture.

The Cuban representative, M. Aguero y Bethancourt, hoped that the Committee would extend its enquiry on sugar to the agricultural aspect of cane sugar production.

The Council appointed as Corresponding Member of the Economic Committee, M. W. A. Lavonius (Finnish), Director of the principal Life Insurance Company of Finland and Member of the Finnish Government Board for the establishment of customs tariffs.

The Coal enquiry ⁽¹⁾. — The delegation of the Economic Committee enquiring into the coal question proceeded from February 27th to March 2nd to a consultation of labour experts, thus completing in some respects the investigation held January 8th to 11th.

The experts were first asked to give their opinion on the coal question as a whole. They then discussed the material collected by the Economic Committee with a view to its completion as far as lay in their power.

As regards the general problem, the experts unanimously recognised the utility of founding a permanent international organisation to deal with the coal question (production, consumption, distribution of markets, organisation of sale, etc.); which would include representatives of Governments, producers (employers and workers) and consumers.

At the closing meeting, M. Trendelenburg (Germany) made the following statement on behalf of the delegation of the Economic Committee.

My colleagues and I have noted with keen interest the opinion you have expressed that the present situation of the coal industry is undoubtedly a problem of an international character. In this connection I should, perhaps, briefly outline the part which, in our view, the Economic Committee might play in the settlement of these questions.

There are some aspects of the problem, such as tariff questions and certain commercial methods, which come within the Economic Committee's sphere, others must be dealt with by the industry itself; again there is the social side of the problem, in which you are especially interested; and lastly, there is the interest of the consumer, which we cannot ignore. As I mentioned in my opening speech, the Economic Committee's task is to consider all the interests at stake. Moreover, the Committee has firstly to deal with each question in accordance with its mandate as the technical adviser of the Council, and secondly it must link up each question with the wider and more general problems of commercial policy which have been placed in its hands by the Economic Conference.

The Delegation of the Economic Committee notes your unanimous opinion that the question may be helped forward to its solution by co-operation on an international scale between the representatives of the Governments, of the producers—masters and workers—and of the consumers.

(1) See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX, Nos. 1 and 2, pp. 5 and 52.

Further, the suggestion has been made that the conversations inaugurated in the course of these last few days should be continued and more or less directly promoted by the League of Nations.

As regards the first point—the establishment of international collaboration—the opinions expressed form part of the data and evidence which have been laid before the Economic Committee and which it will duly take into account. In order to prevent any misunderstandings, however, I feel I ought to tell you that the Economic Committee's object in asking you to meet here was not to obtain suggestions for a definite solution, but to procure information as to the existing situation. The opinions you have given will help the Economic Committee to decide upon the procedure and the general lines to be followed in its future work.

As regards the second proposal, relating to the continuation of the present consultation, the Economic Committee will take a decision on the subject. I think I may assure you now that the Committee will neglect no opportunity of taking all measures which may seem desirable and necessary to carry out an exhaustive and complete enquiry.

Undoubtedly one of the most interesting results of your work has been the detailed analysis you have made of unemployment statistics.

It would certainly be very important for the Economic Committee's future study of the question that each of you in his own field should help us to determine how unemployment statistics should be rectified in view of the lowering of the age-limit for workers engaged on intensive production, in view of the saving in labour resulting from the development of mechanical processes, on account of the concentration or rationalisation of undertakings whereby certain mines are closed and others are worked on a larger scale, and above all, on account of the calling in of foreign labour by certain countries where the considerable reduction in the home labour output has to be compensated by obtaining foreign workers, with the result that there is an apparent reduction in the number of workers employed in the latter's country of origin.

The results of the enquiry will be submitted to the Economic Committee at its next session.

Economic Statistics (1). -- The results of the International Conference on Economic Statistics were noted on March 4th by the Council, which made arrangements to give effect to certain of its recommendations.

It instructed the Economic Organisation to consider the question of the composition of the Committee of Technical Experts provided for by the Convention to investigate the possibility of assimilating methods in branches of statistics not dealt with by the Conference and to study two of the Conference's recommendations.

The first concerns the desirability of holding, within as limited a period as possible and in towns situated as near as possible to each other, such international conferences as may be proposed in any particular year; the second the adoption by all countries of precise definitions and a uniform practice in the use of the terms "gross weight", "net weight", "legal net weight", etc.

The Council further requested the Secretary-General to enquire what countries with highly developed statistical systems desired to establish among themselves informal or formal understandings with a view to securing comparability in regard to certain classes of economic statistics not dealt with in the Convention; and to draw up and revise from time to time a list of ports open to international trade.

The text of the Convention has already been communicated to all States Members of the League, and to non-Member States represented at the Conference. The Council decided that the Convention should be submitted for signature to three States not represented at the Conference, namely Costa Rica, Iceland and the Sudan.

Work of the Financial Committee (2).

A scheme for financial assistance the Saar Governing Commission Loan, and

(1) Rapporteur : the German Representative.

(2) Rapporteur : the Cuban Representative.

the financial position and refugee settlement work in Bulgaria and Greece were the principal questions reported on by the Financial Committee to the Council. The first two questions are dealt with under Chapters II and VI of this number; the third did not call for special action by the Council.

During the Council discussion the British representative, referring to the agreement prepared by the Financial Committee on the financial obligations resulting from the Greco-Bulgarian Convention on Emigration and signed by both the Greek and Bulgarian Governments, emphasised the importance of executing the provisions concerning the payment of the bonds issued by the mixed Greco-Bulgarian Commission for the purpose of indemnifying refugees.

Financial reconstruction and Settlement of Refugees Greece. — The principal new facts emerging from the report of the Refugee Settlement Commission for the last quarter of 1928 and the fifth report of the Greek Ministry of Finance were the ratification by Congress of the American Government Loan of 12,167,000 dollars, the total proceeds of which are to be spent on refugee settlement, and the satisfactory development of the Bank of Greece during its first year.

The Financial Committee discussed with the representative of the Refugee Settlement Commission the general programme of the work remaining to be done, on which a report will be made to the Council in due time.

Bulgaria. — The tenth report of the League Commissioner in Sofia, M. Charron, who is also Adviser to the Bulgarian National Bank, gives details with regard to the distribution of seed, live-stock and material; the construction of buildings, allocation of land and means of communication; ploughing and clearing and draining of marshes, and public health during the period from November 15th, 1928 to February 15th, 1929.

These figures, the report states " summarise the results so far obtained in each branch of work... the rate of progress has increased considerably during the past year and it is highly probable that it will increase still further this year. One of the most important results, which will give all who are acquainted with the very complicated position of the agrarian question in Bulgaria a good idea of the efforts that are being made, is the final allocation of land to nearly 80 % of the refugees, while nearly 5,000 allotments already surveyed will be available for distribution before agricultural work is resumed in the spring".

The report also contains a statement of the position of the National Bank of Bulgaria and of the 7 1/2 % stabilisation loan, 1928 account on January 31st, 1929. The net yield of the loan was £ 5,011,931, slightly in excess of the figure specified.

* * *

The Council appointed M. Mlynarski, Governor of the Bank of Poland, to succeed the late M. Leopold Dubois as a Member of the Financial Committee.

Conference for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency. — The Council appointed M. Pospisil, Governor of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia, President of the Conference for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency.

3. — COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

a) *Thirteenth Session of the Advisory Committee.*

The thirteenth session of the Committee on Communications and Transit was held at Geneva from March 15th to 23rd, and was preceded by meetings of the Committees on Transport by Rail and Inland Navigation.

During this session, the Committee was able to record the successful conclusion of the work of the Special Committee of Experts for the settlement of the difficulties which had arisen between the Roumanian Government and the British, French and Italian Governments with regard to the jurisdiction of the European Commission of the Danube over the Galatz-Braila section.

Preliminary arrangements were made for the examination of questions relating to free communications and transit raised in December during the Council discussion on the state of the Polish-Lithuanian negotiations and referred by the Council to the Committee.

The Committee further reviewed the work of its various Committees, making arrangements for future action. It decided to convene in the latter half of 1930 an international conference of maritime powers to conclude a convention on buoyage and lighting of coasts; and to recommend that the Council should summon for the spring of the same year a conference of the States interested in the unification of river law applicable to navigation on the main waterway systems of the European continent.

Other recommendations concerned the convocation of a conference to settle the question of the despatch of newspapers by rail and the customs formalities applicable to such consignments; the question of motor traffic; railway connections with the seat of the League and other League communications in times of emergency; action on certain resolutions of the Press Experts' Conference of 1927.

The Committee reconstituted as follows its bureau : Chairman : M. Seeliger (Germany) succeeding M. Sinigalia, (Italy); Vice-Chairmen : M. Vasconcellos (Portugal) and M. Djouritchitch (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes), succeeding M. Hansen (Sweden) and M. Restrepo (Colombia).

I. — JURISDICTION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE

On March 20th a Special Committee composed of M. Burckhardt (Switzerland), Chairmann; M. Hostie (Belgium) and M. Kroeller (Netherlands) held a meeting with the delegates of the Governments represented on the European Commission of the Danube, namely Mr. Baldwin (Great Britain), M. Contzesco (Roumania), M. Delacroix (France) and M. Rossetti (Italy).

At this meeting agreement was reached on the question of the jurisdiction of the European Commission over the Braila-Galatz section of the Danube. This question had been under discussion for some years and had been brought before the Transit Committee in 1924.

Noting the successful issue of the negotiations, the Committee congratulated the Special Committee and the delegates to the European Commission of the Danube on the result of their endeavours with a view to conciliation.

The agreement is in the form of a convention and may be summarised as follows :

On the maritime Danube, *i.e.* from the sea to the upper end of the port of Braila, 174 kilometres, the River Police regulations are established by the European Commission of the Danube; the regulations for the policing of the ports and banks are established and enforced by the territorial authority subject to the jurisdiction of the European Commission; the provisions of these regulations must not prejudice the application of the river police regulations.

The Roumanian Government will set up one or more navigation tribunals in towns situated on the maritime Danube. These tribunals will have sole jurisdiction over all infringements of river police regulations and of regulations for the policing of the ports and banks of the maritime Danube; they have no other jurisdiction. Nevertheless, the agents of the European Commission and of the Roumanian Government may not be prosecuted or punished except by the European Commission or the Roumanian authorities as the case may be.

A Navigation Court will be established at Galatz, composed of the first President of the Galatz Court of Appeal, as President, a national of a State represented on the European Commission chosen by a majority vote of the

Commission and a national of a State not represented on the Commission chosen by a unanimous vote of the latter.

Appeal may lie from any judgment of a Navigation Tribunal, but only to the Navigation Court, whose decision is final.

The Convention defines the competence of the Inspector of Shipping and the Harbour Masters, who are alone empowered, each within the limits of his own sphere, to investigate and establish infringements of the regulations, in person or through their official agents, and to institute proceedings in respect of such infringements in the courts of first and second instance.

The High Contracting Parties agree that judgments and decisions shall be pronounced in the name of the head of the Roumanian State, who has consented to represent them for that purpose. The Roumanian authorities and the European Commission will lend their assistance in connection with the preliminary investigation of cases and the execution of judgments and decisions.

The expenses of the Navigation Tribunals and of the Navigation Court, as specified in the Convention, and all fines, shall be borne in equal shares by the Roumanian Government and the European Commission.

Defendants of all nationalities will be treated will be treated on a footing of equality before the Navigation Tribunals and Court; they will be entitled to defend themselves in person, or to obtain assistance or to be represented by any person they may select. No taxes or dues may be levied in respect of the procedure or the judgment.

The Powers represented on the European Commission renounce their rights under the treaties in force concerning guardships in the waters of the maritime Danube.

Any Government may refer to the European Commission any difficulties that may arise with regard to the interpretation or application of treaty provisions affecting the maritime Danube or with regard to questions of international law connected with the status of that waterway. Such difficulties as may have acquired the character of international disputes will be settled according to the procedure laid down in Article 22 of the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International concern. (Conciliation procedure before the League Transit Committee and Settlement by the Permanent Court of International Justice.)

II. — FREEDOM OF COMMUNICATIONS.

The Committee considered what action should be taken on the Council resolution of December 14th, 1928, concerning the state of the Polish-Lithuanian relations. This resolution invited the Committee to report to the Council on measures that might be adopted, account being taken of the international agreements in force, to remedy the situation (from the point of view of freedom of communications and transit) or to lessen its international repercussions.

The Committee referred this question to a Sub-Committee composed of its Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, and two former Chairmen; the Chairmen of the Committee on Transport by Rail and Inland Navigation and the Vice-Chairman of the Legal Committee, namely M. Seeliger (Germany), M. Vasconcellos (Portugal), M. Djouritchitch (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes), M. Baldwin (Great Britain), M. Sinigalia (Italy), M. Herold (Switzerland) and M. Dreyfus (France) and M. Guerrero (Salvador).

The Sub-Committee held its first meeting on March 23rd. On the proposal of M. Seeliger, it elected M. Vasconcellos as its Chairman and then proceeded to a preliminary exchange of views concerning means of completing the documentary material necessary for its work, which consists in the preparation of a report to be submitted by the plenary Committee to the Council. For this purpose the Sub-Committee will be provided with all facilities of procedure at the disposal of the plenary Committee.

Two Committees were appointed. One will collect all data which, if authenticated, would tend to establish the exact nature of the obstacles to free communications and transit referred to by the Council, and to examine their economic consequences. It is composed of :

M. Guerrero, Member of the Sub-Committee, Chairman of the Permanent

Legal Committee of the Transit Organisation, and of the following members of the Legal Committee, appointed by him :

M. Beckett, Jurist in the British Foreign Office;
Professor van Eysinga, of Leyden University;
M. Königs, Director in the German Ministry of Communications.
M. René Mayer, *Maitre des Requêtes honoraires au Conseil d'État de France*;
M. Pilotti, Councillor to the Rome Court of Appeal. These Committees will report to the Sub-Committee.

III. — PORTS AND MARITIME NAVIGATION.

On the report of its Committee of Experts on Maritime Navigation, the Committee passed resolutions on the following main points :

Tonnage measurement in maritime navigation. — A Drafting Committee was instructed to draw up instructions for tonnage surveyors, model tonnage documents and provisions concerning transitional measures pending the application of the recommendations of the Technical Committee on Tonnage Measurement.

Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts. — A draft convention having been completed by the special committee dealing with this question, the Committee proposed that an international conference of maritime Powers be convened in the latter half of 1930. In the meantime the material for the Conference will be forwarded to the Governments concerned.

A study of the question of the penal consequences of collisions at sea, raised by the International Association of Merchant Marine Officers following the verdict of the Permanent Court of International Justice in the Lotus case, led the Committee to the conclusion that it could not take upon itself to recommend an enquiry on this subject, which it regarded as belonging to the domain of international criminal law, and upon which, and in the present state of international law, there seemed to be considerable difference of opinion. Nevertheless, in the interest of freedom of navigation, the Committee felt obliged to draw the attention of Governments to certain points concerning maritime navigation.

With regard to commercial agreements in the shipping industry, the Committee on Ports and Maritime Navigation, which had already collected certain information on the subject was instructed to complete its material. The results of this investigation will be communicated to the Economic Committee for the purposes of its enquiry regarding commercial and industrial agreements.

The Transit Committee further adopted resolutions concerning the unification of transport statistics and the question of territorial waters, which is included in the agenda of the first Conference for the Progressive Codification of International Law.

IV. — INLAND NAVIGATION.

On the report of the Committee for Inland Navigation, the Committee adopted resolutions on the following questions :

Establishment of certain systems of river law. — A preliminary study made of this question by the Committee on Private Law in Inland Navigation — a body depending on the Central Commission for Rhine Navigation — led to the establishment of draft conventions on :

- a) Registration and ownership of inland navigation vessels, mortgages and privileges;
- b) Administrative measures for certifying the nationality of inland navigation vessels;
- c) The unification of certain rules concerning collisions in inland navigation.

The Transit Committee decided to request the Council to summon for the spring of 1930 a conference with a view to the conclusion of conventions on this question by the States concerned. It asked the Committee on Private Law to complete the drafts and to send them to the Governments which would be invited to the Conference.

Unification of Transport Statistics. — On the report of the Special Committee for the Unification of Transport Statistics, the Inland Navigation Committee proposed certain modifications of the system of transport statistics which has been prepared. This proposal was endorsed by the Transit Committee.

Rhine Navigation. — Resuming its examination of the chapter entitled « French Supertax » of Mr. Hines' report on Rhine Navigation, the Inland Navigation Committee and the plenary Transit Committee noted the work of the Central Commission for Rhine Navigation with a view the revision of the Mannheim Convention and decided to take no further action on this chapter of Mr. Hines' report.

V. — RAILWAY QUESTIONS.

The resolutions adopted by the Transit Committee on the report of its Committee on Transport by Rail bore mainly on the following points :

Unification of Railway Tariff Nomenclature. — It was decided to appoint a Committee of experts to examine the results so far obtained in this field by the International Railway Union, taking into account the work for the unification of customs nomenclature and transport statistics and the general importance of the question for European and non-European countries.

The International Railway Union and the International Chamber of Commerce will be invited to be represented on the Committee.

Unification of Railway Transport Statistics. — The Committee for the Unification of Transport Statistics was instructed to examine this question; it will be assisted by experts with special knowledge of railway questions.

Negotiability of Railway Transport Documents. — A Special Committee of Experts will be appointed to study this question. The International Railway Union and the International Chamber of Commerce will be invited to send representatives.

VI. — ROAD TRAFFIC.

On the report of its Road Traffic Committee, the Transit Committee decided, in collaboration with the Fiscal Committee recently constituted by the Council, to take steps with a view to examining the question of taxes on foreign motor vehicles. It further decided to consult Governments in respect of certain measures proposed by a Committee of Customs Experts with a view to simplifying visa and triptych formalities.

VII. — LEGAL QUESTIONS.

The Transit Committee endorsed the opinion of its Legal Committee concerning :

- a) Questions relating to the interpretation of Article 20 of the Railway Statute (Berne Convention) and of the first paragraph of the Protocol of Signature of the Convention on the International Regime of Railways;
- b) The suppression of Article 27 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice instituting a special procedure for disputes concerning communications.

This proposal is based on the desire that such disputes should be dealt with by the ordinary procedure or the ordinary summary procedure of the Court. In the event of Article 27 being maintained, the Committee proposes that certain other articles should be modified.

VIII. — RESOLUTIONS OF THE PRESS EXPERTS' CONFERENCE.

The Transit Committee considered the progress made in the execution of the resolutions of the Press Experts' Conference referred to it by the Council. In addition to the members of the Committee, the following persons took part in the discussion : M. Mac Ara, Secretary of the Association of Newspaper Proprietors of Great Britain, M. Stephen Valot, Secretary General of the International Federation of Journalists, M. Gabriel Glatt, representing the *Messageries Hachette* (France); M. von Herwarth, representing the firm of Georg Stilke (Germany); M. van den Berch van Heemstede, representing the International Air Traffic Association, and M. Wohl, representing the International Chamber of Commerce.

The resolutions concerned the following questions :

Telegraph, Telephone and Wireless Questions. — On the advice of a Special Committee of Experts, the Transit Committee decided to submit to the Telegraphic Conference of 1930 recommendations concerning the introduction of « urgent press » telegrams and wireless telegrams and a reduction in the rates for long distance press telegrams. It further recommended that the rates for long distance wireless press telegrams should be reduced as far as possible, the reduction to be as great as the cost of transmission would allow. The Committee further endorsed the recommendation of the Press Experts Conference regarding greater facilities for communications by wire and wireless between Eastern countries and Europe and North and South America.

Newspaper Transport. — In this connections the questions raised by the Press Experts' Conference concerned transport by rail and by air and customs formalities.

As regards air transport, the Transit Committee noted proposals from the International Air Traffic Association and the results of experiments made by distributing agencies. It was of opinion that, as regards rates, the proposals made by air Transport companies through the International Association did not admit of reductions equivalent to those already obtained by means of special agreements. It considered it advisable to keep in touch with any progress that might be made in this respect and to draw the attention of Governments to the interest of the public in the development of the international air transport of newspapers.

As regards transport by rail and customs formalities, the Transit Committee decided, in accordance with the proposal of a Special Committee of Customs experts and of the Committee on Transport by Rail to suggest that a Conference of Governments and competent administrations should be summoned and that it should be attended in an advisory capacity by representatives of publishing firms and of consigning and distributing agencies dealing with the transport of newspapers and periodicals.

Professional facilities for Journalists. — As regards the resolutions of the Press Experts' Conference concerning the reduction of travelling rates for foreign journalists, the Transit Committee endorsed the view of its Committee on Transport by Rail that it was not called upon to give an opinion with regard to the practical aspects or the principle of equality of treatment between foreign and national journalists. It left it to the Council to decide whether it could proceed as it had already done in respect of other recommendations of the Press Experts' Conference, *i. e.*, whether it could make direct recommendations to Governments.

The Transit Committee also examined the question of identity cards for journalists in the light of proposals submitted by the International Federation of Journalists. Without endorsing entirely these proposals, it drew up a model card which, issued by an international or qualified national organisation, would, in its opinion, constitute a satisfactory method for professional identification of journalists travelling in various countries, it being understood that such a card could not replace a passport, when the latter document was required.

IX. — LEAGUE COMMUNICATIONS IN TIMES OF EMERGENCY.

The Transit Committee examined the position as regards the improvement of League communications in times of emergency.

As regards air communications, it noted that the International Air Traffic Commission was studying draft additions to the 1919 Air Traffic Convention with a view to defining the status of registered League aircraft or aircraft on League service at normal times or at times of emergency.

As regards the question of an aerodrome near the seat of the League, meeting the requirements of the latter, the Committee preferred to postpone its enquiry until the Assembly had taken a decision on the question of expenditure.

The question of the construction of a wireless station to ensure independent League communications in times of emergency was also considered. The Committee decided that the enquiry should be continued with a view to the construction of a station belonging to the League or the utilisation, subject to certain conditions, of a national Swiss station. The results of these enquiries will be communicated to the Assembly, the Committee reserving its opinion as to the solutions contemplated.

The Committee also touched upon the question of railway connections with the seat of the League; it noted that the connection between Geneva and most of the principal capitals had already been considerably improved and contemplated steps with a view to the improvement of the connection between Geneva and Berlin.

X. — OTHER QUESTIONS.

The Committee noted that considerable progress had been made in the application of the recommendations of the Second Passport Conference (these recommendations aim at the simplification of the passport systems by means of the abolition of the visa) and that numerous Governments had already given effect to the recommendations of the Third General Transport Conference of 1927, concerning identity and travelling papers for persons without nationality or of doubtful nationality.

The Transit Committee decided to summon for next autumn a meeting of the Special Committee already appointed to study the questions of cooperation between civil air services and of the international organisation of air traffic.

There was an exchange of views on the enquiries undertaken pursuant to a proposal of the Hungarian delegation to the Third General Transport Conference. This proposal concerned measures to be contemplated in the event of grave occurrences of a general character affecting communications. The enquiry will be continued.

The Committee finally considered what action should be taken on a resolution of the ninth Assembly instructing it to endeavour to discover means of establishing international agreements to ensure an equitable distribution of wireless wave-lengths among the various countries in order to diminish the probability of disturbances on broadcasting. On this subject it heard statements by the Director of the International Bureau of the Telegraphic Union and by a representative of the International Broadcasting Union. While emphasising its desire not to interfere with the working of international organisations established by international

conventions in the fulfilment of the duties entrusted to them by those conventions, it decided to proceed to a study of international problems connected with broadcasting.

To ensure the necessary coordination between the various organisations dealing with broadcasting, the Transit Committee expressed the opinion that in any case it was indispensable that it should remain in constant touch with these organisations.

b) *Establishment of a League Wireless station* (1).

Questions concerning the establishment of a wireless station which would ensure independent communications for the League in times of emergency were studied by the Council on March 8th and 9th, Switzerland being represented by M. Motta.

The material before the Council included a memorandum from the Legal Adviser to the Secretariat and a note from the Swiss Government.

The memorandum of the Legal Adviser to the Secretariat and a note from the Swiss Government.

The memorandum of the Legal Adviser, prepared in accordance with a resolution of the 1928 Assembly, dealt with questions of principle raised in a previous discussion and suggested a practical solution, with due regard for the Swiss Government's desire that a Swiss observer should be attached to the wireless station, and that the Assembly should adopt a resolution recognising that Switzerland can incur no responsibility for the use made of the station in times of emergency.

The Swiss Government, while making reservations on several points in the Legal Adviser's memorandum agreed to the practical solution suggested by him concerning the definition of the role of the observer—the latter being appointed to observe the due verification by the Secretary-General of the official origin or destination of messages—and a resolution to be submitted by the Council to the Assembly. The Swiss note was accompanied by a draft *modus vivendi* between the League and the Swiss Government, which might be adopted if the station were at all times administered by the Swiss Government an arrangement for which that Government expressed a strong preference.

The Council took note of the latter's acceptance of the solutions finally proposed and decided to forward to the Assembly the Legal Adviser's memorandum and the Swiss Government's note, in its final form.

The Council further decided to refer these documents, including the *modus vivendi*, to the Committee on Communications and Transit which is already making a technical and financial examination of the question.

c) *Cards for emigrants in Transit* (2).

On March 7th, the Council decided to convene for June 10th a Conference to conclude an international agreement on cards for emigrants in transit.

All the Governments of European States, Members of the League, will be represented, and specially qualified international organisations will be invited to assist the Conference in an advisory capacity. The German representative said that his Government would be ready to participate in the proposed conference, although it was not yet ready to take up a definite attitude as regards the results of the last discussions of the experts. He added that, in his opinion, if the general suppression of the passport visa, as recommended by the International Passport Conference of 1926 could be hastened, the system of transit cards would no longer be of any importance.

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(1) Rapporteur : the Polish Representative.
(2) Rapporteur : the Polish Representative.

By the draft model agreement prepared by the experts as a basis of discussion for the Conference, Governments undertake to authorise the transit through their respective territories of emigrants holding special transit cards, without requiring these cards or the passports to bear their consular visa.

The transit cards are intended for emigrants proceeding from Europe to oversea countries and will be issued free of charge to emigrants by the shipping companies. The emigrant must have tickets for the whole journey from the point of departure to the country of immigration; he must fulfil the conditions for admission laid down by the country of immigration and the countries of transit; and must have means to provide for his subsistence during⁴ transit.

The printing of the transit cards and their delivery to the shipping companies will be placed in the hands of a central organisation. A list of the shipping companies authorised to enrol and ship emigrants will be furnished each year by the Contracting Parties.

d) *Application from the Sopron-Pozsony Railway Company.*

On March 4th, the Council requested the Committee on Communications and Transit to submit a report on the application of the Sopron-Pozsony Railway Company to the Council, under Article 320 of the Treaty of St. Germain, to appoint arbitrators to settle a difference between that Company and the Austrian and Czechoslovak Governments.

e) *Request from the Boldva Valley Local Railway Company.*

The Boldva Valley Local Railway Company having made known that it had been unable to reach an agreement with the Hungarian and Czechoslovak Governments, the Council, on March 9th, decided to give effect to its decision of September 28th (1) and appointed as arbitrators M. Guerrero (Salvador), M. Kalff (Netherlands), and M. Mayer (France).

To enable the parties to make one more attempt at conciliation, the Council decided that this appointment should not become effective before May 15th, 1929. It requested the Chairman of the Committee on Communications and Transit to offer the parties concerned, in the meantime, the good offices of one or more experts of the Transit Organisation.

f) *Execution of Article 107 of the Treaty of Lausanne.*

The Council reviewed for one year the appointment of M. Stablo (French) as League Commissioner to supervise the application of Article 107 of the Treaty of Lausanne.

g) *Appointment of the Chairman of the Permanent Technical Hydraulic System Commission of the Danube.*

The Council appointed for a further period of five years M. Carlo Rossetti (Italian) as Chairman of the Permanent Technical Hydraulic System Commission of the Danube.

(1) See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. VIII, No. 9, p. 265.

V. — Intellectual Cooperation.

1. — COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

The Council appointed M. Mariano H. Cornejo, the wellknown Peruvian jurist and author, to succeed on the Committee of Intellectual Cooperation M. Lugones, who had resigned.

2. — INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW

The Committee of Directors of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law held its second session on February 20th in Rome, with M. Scialoja, President of the Institute, in the Chair.

Besides dealing with administrative and budget questions, the Committee gave its opinion on a draft convention for the harmonisation of laws on bills of exchange and cheques, prepared by the League Economic Committee, which will shortly be submitted to a Diplomatic Conference.

It further discussed the unification of laws concerning maintenance, and the sale of goods.

The session was attended by M. Rabel (Germany), M. Poulet (Belgium, replacing M. Destrée), M. de Fonseca Hermes (Brazil, replacing M. Fernandez), Sir Cecil Hurst (British Empire), M. Garrigues (Spain, replacing M. Sanchez Romang), M. Ambroise Colin (France), M. Rocco (Italy), M. Matsuda (Japan, replacing M. Adatci), M. Giannini (Netherlands, replacing M. Loder), M. Antoniadé (Roumania, replacing M. Titulesco), M. Sjoburg (Sweden, replacing M. Uden).

There were further present in an advisory capacity M. Weiss, representing the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in Paris, and M. Cabrini, representing the Director of the International Labour Office.

3. — INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE

On the proposal of the Italian representative, the Council appointed as members of the Governing Body ⁽¹⁾ :

M. Louis Lumière, Member of the *Institut de France* ;

M. Curlis, President of the German Association of Educational Film Producers ;

Mr. Carl E. Milliken, General Secretary of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, former Governor of the State of Maine.

It instructed its President, in agreement with the British representative, to appoint a further member, of British nationality.

4. — GRANTS TO INSTITUTES

The Roumanian representative informed the Council that his Government had placed at the disposal of the three Institutes created under the auspices of the League the following annual subsidies :

25,000 French francs for the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in Paris ;
15,000 Italian lire for the International Educational Cinematographic Institute
in Rome ;

5,000 Italian lire for the Institute for the Unification of Private law in Rome.

(1) See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. VIII, No. 11, December 1928, p. 391.

On behalf of the Council, and also on behalf of the Institutes, the President thanked M. Titulesco and his country.

The Colombian Government has granted to the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation an annual subsidy of £124.

The Brazilian Government has informed the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation that it will grant it an annual subsidy of 15,000 gold francs, and a sum of £700 for the publication of Latin-American classics.

5. — PREPARATION OF A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LATIN LANGUAGES

A meeting of experts was held at the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation on March 21st and 22nd for the purpose of compiling a bibliography of Latin languages. The Chair was taken by Professor Mario Roques of the Sorbonne.

The following experts were present :

M. Matteo Bartoli, Professor at the University of Turin; M. Jean Haust, Professor at the University of Liège; M. S. Puscariu, Professor at the University of Cluj; M. Salverda de Grave, Professor at the University of Amsterdam; M. Adolphe Terracher, Rector of the University of Dijon; M. Maurice Grammont, Professor at the University of Montpellier; M. Alfons Hilka, Professor at the University of Goettingen; M. Jacob Jud, Professor at the University of Zürich; Mr. Earle B. Baocock of the Carnegie Foundation; M. Americo Castro, Professor at the University of Madrid; M. Le Gentil, Professor at the Sorbonne; M. W. Folkierski, Professor at the University of Cracow.

The experts traced the outlines of the proposed bibliography which will be published at regular intervals. It will have an analytical character and will deal with the history, the present state of Latin languages, technical and literary idioms, dialects and slang.

A central service will coordinate the information furnished by the national offices.

IV. — Administrative Questions.

1. — THE SAAR GOVERNING COMMISSION LOAN (1)

The question of the loan which the Saar Governing Commission proposes to issue for necessary public works was examined by the Financial Committee and the Council.

Having arrived at the conclusion that certain technical problems in connection with the loan required further consideration, the Committee reported to the Council that, in agreement with the Saar Governing Commission, it hoped to offer final suggestions at its next session. The Council took note of this report.

The Chairman of the Saar Governing Commission, Sir Ernest Wilton, said that the request for the Council's approval of the loan had been made by the Governing Commission only in response to the wishes of the population as expressed by their elected representatives, by the Chamber of Commerce and other important local bodies, and after ascertaining that the French and German Governments would have no objection to this measure. The postponement would, he thought, cause disappointment in the territory, but the Governing Commission looked forward to the next session with the fullest hope and confidence.

M. de Chalendar, speaking on behalf of the Financial Committee, expressed the favourable opinion formed by that Committee of the management of the Saar

(1) Rapporteur : the Italian Representative.

finances. He firmly hoped that the technical conditions regarded as necessary by the Committee would be established by June and that the Committee would then be able to give a favourable decision.

Dr. Stresemann (Germany) noted that the Commission had already reached agreement with the Saar population as to the issue of the loan and intended to proceed in the same way in following up the question. In these circumstances, he thought he might reasonably hope that agreement would be reached concerning the questions which were still outstanding. This he considered all the more necessary as the proceeds of the loan were to be used for the establishment of plant intended of benefit the population for years to come and as the repayment of the loan would take place after the expiration of the present régime.

While also regretting that it appeared impossible to reach a decision immediately, he considered that, for certain urgent reasons, an adjournment was indispensable and was quite sure that the population would understand the necessity for postponement.

The discussions which had taken place had not been useless, as they had resulted in clearing up to a considerable extent questions connected with the problem.

2. — MANDATES (1)

The work of the Mandates Commission at its fourteenth session was considered by the Council on March 4th.

On March 9th, the Council dealt with the question of the judicial system in Iraq.

The liquor traffic. — The Council adopted and recommended to the Mandatory Powers suggestions submitted by the Commission with the object of checking the increase of the imports of liquor into certain territories under B mandate. For this purpose the Commission proposed an increase and the unification of duties and the prohibition of the sale of liquor by unauthorised persons. The Council, moreover, noted that all the Mandatories had adopted certain definitions proposed by the Commission with regard to spirituous liquors, and requested them henceforth to conform thereto.

Petitions. — The Council approved the conclusions of the Commission with regard to petitions concerning Iraq, Palestine, Syria and the Lebanon, Togoland under French mandate, Western Samoa, and South West Africa. In each case it requested the Secretary-General to bring them to the notice of the respective Mandatory Powers and the petitioners concerned.

Annual Reports. — The Secretary-General was instructed to communicate to the Mandatory Powers concerned the Commission's observations on the annual reports examined at its autumn session (Iraq, Cameroons and Togoland under British Mandate, Ruanda Urundi, Pacific Islands under Japanese Mandate, Western Samoa, South West Africa), requesting them to take such action as might be required.

The Rapporteur drew the Council's attention to certain observations concerning Iraq and South West Africa. The observations concerning the latter territory bear upon the status of the railways and harbours. On several occasions the Mandates Commission had asked for information as to the ownership of these domains, the allocation of which, under legislative acts, did not appear to be in conformity with the mandate. The Council expressed the hope that these legislative acts might be brought into line with the statements of the representative accredited by the Union at its last session, so as to prevent any future uncertainty in the matter.

(1) Rapporteur : the Finnish Representative.

In connection with the Commission's observations concerning Iraq, the British representative said that the new Anglo-Iraq treaty would be submitted to the Council as soon as it had been completed by the military and financial agreements under negotiation. He added that he would at that time be able to reassure the Council in regard to any matters which might have given rise to misgivings.

The Council noted this statement.

* * *

At the request of the British Government, the Council approved, in principle, the abolition of the Anglo-Iraq Judicial Agreement of March 25th, 1924 and the introduction of a uniform system of justice. It authorised the British Government to prepare in agreement with the Iraq Government detailed proposals to be submitted at a subsequent date.

In its memorandum to the Council, the British Government recalled that the Anglo-Iraqi Judicial Agreement provided for the grant of special judicial privileges in Iraq to nationals of certain States which formerly benefited by capitulations in the Ottoman Empire. These privileges included, *inter alia*, the right, in certain circumstances, to have cases tried by British judicial officers, either sitting alone or in company with Iraqi colleagues. It was explained that this system, restricted to nationals of certain States, had called forth resentment not only among the Iraqis themselves, but also among foreigners not benefiting by these privileges. In particular, the Persian Government had often protested against this situation.

At the Council meeting of March 9th, the Persian representative stated that the judicial agreement at present in force was one of the reasons why it had been impossible to establish friendly relations between his country and Iraq. He expressed satisfaction at the action of the British Government in bringing this question before the Council.

The British representative expressed the hope that, when the matter came again before the Council, unanimous approval would be given to the reform, which, he emphasised, was necessary not only for the internal order of Iraq, but also for the establishment of good relations between Iraq and her neighbours.

VII. — The Protection of minorities ⁽¹⁾.

The general question of the protection of minorities was considered by the Council at its fifty-fourth session at the request of the Canadian and German representatives. At the December session, at Lugano, M. Dandurand stated that he would raise in March the question of the procedure followed by the Council in regard to minority petitions, Dr. Stresemann intimating that he intended to open a debate on the principles of the protection of minorities.

M. Dandurand subsequently sent the Council a memorandum dealing with the procedure applicable to minority petitions, and Dr. Stresemann asked for the inclusion in the Council agenda of the question of the "guarantee by the League of Nations of the provisions concerning the protection of minorities".

Before examining the requests, the Council had to take a decision in regard to an application from the Lithuanian Government to sit on the Council during the discussion of the question of minorities. On this subject it sought the advice of a Committee of Jurists.

On March 6th, and 7th the Council considered in public M. Dandurand's and Dr. Stresemann's requests, adopting finally a resolution presented by M. Adatci, rapporteur on minority questions, constituting a committee of study, composed of three of its members.

(1) See Annex : Minutes of the Council meetings of March 6th, 1929.

The agenda also included several specific minorities cases, in the form of petitions concerning minorities in Polish or German Upper Silesia. These petitions were examined by the rapporteur, M. Adatci, whose conclusions were adopted by the Council on March 9th. The German representative abstained from voting on the report concerning the arrest of M. Ulitz.

* * *

Below are given :

- (1) An analysis of the Council debate and the jurists' conclusions with regard to the Lithuanian Government's request;
- (2) A brief account of the Council meetings on M. Dandurand's and Dr. Stresemann's proposals, together with an analysis of the final resolution;
- (3) A summary of M. Adatci's conclusions with regard to minorities' petitions concerning German and Polish Upper Silesia.

The text of M. Dandurand's memorandum, Dr. Stresemann's speech and statements by the various representatives on the Council are given in the Annex to this number.

I. — REPRESENTATION OF LITHUANIA ON THE COUNCIL.

As the Lithuanian Government had asked to sit on the Council during the general discussion on minorities questions and it was thought that other Governments might present similar requests, the Council instituted an enquiry with a view to reaching a decision which would apply in all such cases. For this purpose it sought the opinion of legal advisers of the British, Italian, Japanese and Spanish delegations.

In its final report to the Council, the Committee thus constituted began by classifying the rules for the execution of minorities treaties according to whether they were established by the Council on its own authority or required the concurrence of the States concerned.

In the first class were included decisions taken by the Council to determine the procedure whereby it exercises the powers conferred upon it by the treaties and declarations, to determine the competence of the Secretary-General in the question, and to determine the conditions for the receivability of petitions. In the opinion of the jurists, these decisions are of a general character and relate to the working of League machinery in a given sphere. They cannot therefore be regarded as raising a question "specially affecting" a Member of the League, within the meaning of Article 4 of the Covenant. Hence, in so far as these decisions are concerned, the Council is under no obligation to invite States which have assumed minority obligations to be represented.

The second class includes rules which involve the performance by the States concerned of acts not covered by the minorities' treaties and declarations, and, generally speaking, all rules affecting the legal situation as sanctioned by these treaties and declarations. These rules require the agreement of the Council and of the States concerned.

Having proceeded to this classification, the Committee of Jurists expressed the opinion that in some respects the proposal contained in M. Dandurand's memorandum was not covered by the minorities declarations and, therefore, belonged to rules calling for agreement between the Council and the States concerned.

To such an agreement there would be two parties, the Council and the State bound by minority obligations. "For the purpose of reaching its own decision, the Council will act without enlarging its normal composition; the States bound by minority obligations will not be represented; once its decision has been taken, the Council will communicate it to those States for their acceptance".

The Council adopted this opinion after the Roumanian representative had submitted observations with the Polish representative associated himself and which gave rise to an exchange of views between M. Titulesco and the President as to the meaning and scope of the opinion.

A further exchange of views took place between the British representative and the Lithuanian representative, M. Zaunius, who took part in the discussion, the latter stating that he could not accept the opinion, as his Government considered that it was not for the Council to judge whether a State was entitled to sit on it in virtue of Article 4 of the Covenant. It was the Council's duty merely to take note of the statement made to it by a State to the effect that it was specially interested in a particular question under discussion.

The British representative, Sir Austen Chamberlain, considered that the claim put forward by M. Zaunius would, if admitted, be destructive of the authority of the Council and of its capacity for work. He expressed his conviction that it was not only the right but the duty of the Council to reserve to itself the determination in each case of the existence of that particular interest which would entitle a State to sit on the Council.

II. — REQUESTS OF M. DANDURAND AND DR. STRESEMANN.

The two meetings of March 6th were devoted to these requests.

The Canadian representative read his memorandum, terminating with a brief commentary. Dr. Stresemann then explained his views concerning the general principles of the protection of minorities as resulting from the treaties, and the guarantee entrusted to the League of Nations.

The Polish, Roumanian, French, British and Finnish representatives also made statements from which it appeared that, in view of the importance of the question, there was general agreement that it should be thoroughly studied by a special committee. The rapporteur on minorities questions, M. Adatci, was requested to prepare a draft resolution reflecting the views expressed by the various Members of the Council during the discussion.

A resolution was submitted by M. Adatci and adopted by the Council on March 7th. By this resolution the rapporteur is instructed to submit to the Council, in collaboration with the British and Spanish representatives, a report on the proposals of the Canadian and German representatives taking account of the different points raised by the various Members of the Council during the discussion to which proposals gave rise.

The rapporteur and his colleagues may receive any observations that the Governments of States which have accepted the provisions for the protection of minorities may desire to present. Any State Member of the League may also, if it so desires, submit observations. These various observations should reach the Secretary-General before April 15th, 1929.

The Committee of Three thus constituted may receive such information, and consult such persons as it considers advisable for the execution of its work. The report will be examined in the first place by the Council in committee, which will meet for that purpose in sufficient time before its next session.

III. — MINORITIES IN GERMAN AND POLISH UPPER SILESIA.

Entries to the primary minority schools in the Voivodship of Silesia. — The Council took note of the opinion of the jurists consulted by the rapporteur with regard to the obligation imposed on persons responsible for the education of children belonging to the minority to appear in person when entering them for the minority schools and the setting up for minority schools of special enrolment committees.

The rapporteur, M. Adatci, informed the Council that the German and Polish Governments, signatories to the Geneva Convention on Upper Silesia, had agreed

to engage shortly in direct negotiations for the purpose of settling a number of points of interpretation of that Convention. The negotiations will be conducted under the presidency of M. Adatci, and with the assistance of M. Calonder, Chairman of the Upper Silesia Mixed Commission.

Petition from M. Norbert Lubos relating to his position as an employee of the "Spolka Bracka" in Polish Upper Silesia. — The Council took note of the information furnished by the Polish Government with regard to the alleged treatment of the petitioner by the directors of the *Spolka Bracka*, which, it stated, was a private institution. The rapporteur informed the Council of the intention of the Polish Government to make an enquiry into the matter without delay and to communicate the results for its information as regards the pressure which certain Polish school officials were alleged to have brought to bear on employees of the *Spolka Bracka* to withdraw their children from the German minority school.

Use of the Polish language by members of the Polish minority in relations with public officials in German Upper Silesia. — The Council took note of the information furnished by the German Government as giving a satisfactory explanation of the incidents described in this petition. It expressed the desire that cases of this kind should not be brought before it, before recourse had been had to all other legal remedies provided either by internal legislation or by the Upper Silesian Convention.

Use of the Polish language by children belonging to the Polish minority and frequenting the primary minority schools in German Upper Silesia. — In the opinion of the rapporteur, the measures taken by the competent German authorities and the instructions published by the *Ober-Präsident* of Oppeln were of a nature to allay the minority's apprehensions. The Council accordingly noted with satisfaction the information given by the German Government, at the same time expressing the hope that the steps taken would prevent the recurrence of incidents such as those which had given rise to this petition.

Facilities to be given to the Polish minority in German Upper Silesia for attending religious ceremonies. — The Council noted the German Government's explanation in this connection, at the same time recommending that the German and Polish Governments should endeavour to conclude a reciprocal arrangement regarding the issue of passports which would obviate the recurrence of incidents and difficulties of the kind which had given rise to the present petition.

Arrest of M. Ulitz. — The *Deutscher Volksbund* of Polish Upper Silesia had drawn the Council's attention to the case of the arrest of M. Ulitz, Secretary-General of the *Volksbund*, by the Polish authorities. In this connection, the Council noted information forwarded by the Polish Government to the effect that M. Ulitz had been imprisoned under formal provisions of the penal code in force in Polish Upper Silesia and that a regular judicial enquiry had been opened concerning him.

The rapporteur expressed his conviction that the judicial authorities would do all in their power to hasten the proceedings and would avoid giving the minority to which the petitioners belonged the impression that the measures in question were in any way directed against it.

The Polish representative, M. Zaleski, observed that as the case was in the hands of the judicial authorities it was clear that neither the Polish Government nor any international organ could possibly intervene in the course of Polish justice. Like the rapporteur, he was convinced that the judicial authorities would conduct the case with the necessary care and speed, that the procedure adopted would be surrounded with all the guarantees of publicity required by the law, and that at no point would it be possible to interpret that procedure as directed against the minority.

The German representative, Dr. Stresemann, expressed the hope that the procee-

dings would be carried through with all due care and despatch. He further noted that the Polish representative held out prospects of guaranteeing not only the publicity of the proceedings, but also that these proceedings would not be directed against M. Ulitz in his capacity as leader of the minority. He observed that a definite judgment would only be possible on the matter when, on the termination of the proceedings, the Council would be in a position to see whether the expectations referred to in the report and in M. Zaleski's statement had actually been realised. He added that, with out formally opposing the report, but at the same time without expressly accepting it, he would reserve his right to take up the matter again if necessary before the Council after the conclusion of the judicial proceedings.

VIII. — Political Questions.

1. — THE HUNGARIAN OPTANTS

On March 4th, the Council took note of a letter from the Hungarian Government stating that, in view of the fact that direct negotiations between Hungary and Roumania were in progress, the two Governments had agreed to ask the President of the Council to adjourn the question of the Hungarian optants as it then stood before the Council until its next session in June.

A letter in similar terms had been received from the Roumanian Government. The Council accordingly postponed its examination of this question.

The Hungarian representative, M. Gajzago, was present during the examination of this question.

2. — REQUEST OF THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF SUBSTITUTE ARBITRATORS ON THE MIXED HUNGARIAN-SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL

The Serb-Croat-Slovene Judge on the Mixed Hungarian-Serb-Croat-Slovene Arbitral Tribunal having informed the President of that body that he could no longer sit for the discussion of the case "Archduke Frederik of Habsburg-Lorraine *versus* the Serb-Croat-Slovene State", the Hungarian Government, in December, 1928, requested the Council to apply the provisions of Article 209 of the Treaty of Trianon concerning vacancies occurring on Mixed Arbitral Tribunals.

On March 4th the Council took note of letters from the Serb-Croat-Slovene and Hungarian Governments, stating that as a result of an interview at Lausanne between the President of the Tribunal and the representatives of the two Governments there was reason to hope that the question of the absence of the Serb-Croat-Slovene arbitrator from the Tribunal might be amicably settled without its being necessary for the Council to intervene. In these circumstances, and at the request of the parties, the Council decided to postpone the matter until its June session.

IX. — Social and Humanitarian Questions.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM (1)

The questions in connection with the control of the illicit drug traffic considered by the Council included the report of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs and the enquiry into opium smoking in the Far East proposed by the British Government.

(1) Rapporteur : the Canadian Representative.

One of the principal points brought out in the course of the examination of the report of the Advisory Committee was that half the number of Members of the League had not yet ratified the Geneva 1925 Convention, and the Council arranged for the Secretary General to enquire by letter into the difficulties which prevented Governments from so doing, so that they might be examined by the Council. It further instructed the Secretary General to make enquiries with regard to the system for the control of exports and imports of narcotics in force in the various countries which had adopted the import certificate system; to submit to all Governments a list of factories licensed to manufacture drugs falling under the 1925 Convention, asking them to verify and complete this list; to draw the attention of Governments to the fact that two new drugs "methylecgonine" and "benzoylecgonine", found in the illicit traffic, were, by their composition, subject to the 1925 Convention and to urge all States Members of the League to forward their annual reports regularly.

With regard to drug smuggling through the post, the Council invited the British Government, if prepared to do so, to take action with a view to submitting the Committee's proposals to the Conference of the Universal Postal Union, which is to meet in London in May, 1929.

With reference to the desire expressed by the Committee for additional information with regard to opium export from Persia, the Persian representative, Mohamed Ali Khan Foroughi, drew attention to the fact that a government opium monopoly had but recently been put into force in his country and that time must be allowed his Government to obtain sufficiently important results for transmission to the League. His Government had not so far seen fit to ratify the Convention, but it was discharging its duties as far as lay in its power and it would keep the League informed of the results achieved. In view of this statement, the Council decided that the enquiry concerning the ratification of the Convention should not be extended to Persia.

The Italian representative, M. Scialoja, said that his country, which attached great importance to the campaign against narcotics, was also contemplating the institution of a state monopoly. He noted with regret that the traffic appeared to be increasing and drew the Council's attention to the unfortunate impression which would certainly be created among the public if it were led to the conclusion that the League was powerless to solve the drug problem.

The Chilean representative, M. Valdes Mendeville, said that his country had not ratified the Convention, owing to the fact that it had had in the first place to reorganise its public health service. Chile sent annual reports to the League.

In regard to the proposed enquiry into opium smoking in the Far East, the Council had before it for consideration estimates of expenditure prepared by the Supervisory Commission and a supplementary memorandum from the British Government summarising the views of the Governments consulted since December. Having been informed that the French Government intended to contribute to the expenses of the enquiry the sum of 25,000 Sw. francs (which it subsequently increased to 3,000 Sw. francs) that the British Government had increased its original offer of 50,000 Sw. francs to 70,000 and possibly to 74,000, that the Netherlands Government was prepared to increase its original contribution by 10,000 Sw. francs, and that various Governments proposed to offer hospitality to the Commission, the Council, considering the financial arrangements sufficiently assured, appointed as follows the members of the Enquiry Commission :

M. Ekstrand, Swedish Minister at Buenos Aires, formerly Member of the Mixed Commission for the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations, Chairman of the Enquiry Commission.

M. Max Leo Gérard, Honorary Secretary to the King of the Belgians, Director-General of the Sinking Fund of the Belgian Public Debt and President of the Belgian Society of Political Economy.

Dr. Jean Havlasa, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia at Rio de Janeiro.

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The Council renewed for one year the appointment of M. H. Brenier (French) and Mr. L. A. Lyall (British) as assessors to the Advisory Committee. It appointed M. Sirks, Chief of the Rotterdam Police, to succeed as assessor Colonel Arthur Woods, who had resigned.

The Permanent Central Opium Board was authorised to hold its second meeting in April.

X. — Other Questions.

1. — THE NEW LEAGUE BUILDINGS

On March 5th the Secretary-General signed the contract ⁽¹⁾ between the architects and the League of Nations for the construction of an Assembly hall, new Secretariat offices and a new library.

The five architects — M. Nenot (French), M. Flegenheimer (Swiss), M. Broggi (Italian), M. Lefevre (French), M. Vago (Hungarian), — hope shortly to complete their plans, which will be submitted this month to the Special Committee of Five appointed by the Assembly.

On the proposal of the Venezuelan representative, the Council, on March 9th, took certain decisions regarding the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the buildings.

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The convention concerning the exchange of the Ariana and Sécheron sites was signed on March 26th, by the Secretary-General and M. Motta, on behalf of the Swiss Government and the State and City of Geneva.

2. — ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES

On the proposal of the Persian representative, the Council renewed the term of office of the Committee on the Allocation of Expenses until 1932, and requested it to submit a revised scale of allocation to the Assembly of 1932.

It invited :

M. Reveillaud;
M. Bogdan Markovitch;
M. de Narvaez (succeeding M. Barboza-Carneiro);
Mr. Phillips;
M. Sato (succeeding M. Sugimura);
M. Soleri;
Sir Henry Strokosch;
M. Zahle;
M. Wachsmann.

to serve on that Committee as regular members; and

M. P. Jacobsson and
M. Paranjpye;

as substitute members.

(1) See Assembly resolution, *Monthly Summary*, Vol. VIII, No. 9, p. 297.

XI. — Forthcoming Events.

- April 15th : Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, Geneva.
April 16th : Sub-Committee of Experts on the Unification of Customs Nomenclature, Geneva.
April 19th : Traffic in Women and Children Committee, Geneva.
April 24th : Supervisory Commission, Geneva.
April 25th : Permanent Central Opium Board, Geneva.
April 25-26 : Meeting of representatives of international students' organisations, Paris.
May 6th : Preparatory Commission for the Codification Conference Geneva.
May 6th : Economic Consultative Committee, Geneva.
May 6th : Advisory Committee for Refugees, Geneva.
May 22nd : Supervisory Commission, Geneva.
June 6th : Committee of the Council, Madrid.
June 10th : 55th Session of the Council, Madrid.
June 17th : Permanent Mandates Commission, Geneva.

The Permanent Court of International Justice ⁽¹⁾.

1. — REVISION OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE — ACCESSION OF THE UNITED STATES

Two important questions were dealt with by the Committee of Jurists appointed by the Council in December, 1928 — the examination of the Court Statute as prescribed by the last Assembly with a view to such amendments as might be judged desirable, and the accession of the United States to the Court, pursuant to the American Governments' Note of February 19th and the Council discussions of March 9th.

On both points the Committee reached unanimous conclusions which will be submitted to the June Council session for decision as to subsequent action.

The Committee sat from March 11th to 19th, with the following membership : M. Fromageot (French), M. Gaus (German), Sir Cecil Hurst (British), M. Ito (Japanese), M. Pilotti (Italian) ⁽²⁾, M. Politis (Greece), M. Raested (Norwegian), M. Root (American), M. Rundstein (Polish), M. Scialoja (Italian), M. Urrutia (Colombian), M. Van Eysinga (Netherlands).

The following also took part in the work : M. Anzilotti and M. Huber, President and former President of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and M. Osusky, Chairman of the Supervisory Commission.

The Committee elected as Chairman M. Scialoja and as Vice-Chairman M. Van Eysinga.

a) *Consideration of the Court Statute.*

In accordance with the instructions it had received from the Assembly, the Committee did not endeavour to recast completely the Court Statute. It had merely in view the possibility of supplementing or improving the Statute in the light of the experience already acquired. As the Committee stated in its report, it was in general "actuated by the desire to give the States full assurance that the

(1) With the exception of Nos. 1 and 3 this chapter has been prepared with the aid of information furnished by the Registry of the Court.

(2) By a decision of the Council dated March 9th, 1929, M. Pilotti was invited to sit on the Committee in his capacity of former rapporteur of the Conference of Court Signatories (1926).

Permanent Court of International Justice established by the League of Nations is a real judicial body which is constantly at their disposal for the purpose of hearing and determining their disputes and which possesses alike the necessary juristic competence and experience of international affairs".

The Committee's proposals may be classified in two groups. Some were recommendations which, in the Committee's opinion, did not call for an amendment of the present text and might be dealt with by resolutions of the Assembly; others, on the other hand, were definite proposals for an amendment of the Statute.

The first category includes recommendations concerning the desirability of mentioning among the qualifications of judges, in addition to recognised competence in international law, the requirements of practical experience in this sphere; the submission by national groups in the Court of Arbitration, when nominating a candidate, of a statement of the career of the person nominated showing that he possesses the necessary qualifications; and the requirement that judges should be able at least to read the two official languages of the Court (French and English) and to speak one of them.

The second category includes proposals for amendment concerning the composition of the Court, the election and resignation of judges, functions and occupations incompatible with membership of the Court, the working and formation of the Court, the special chambers for labour, communications and transit cases, the chambers for summary procedure, national judges, salaries of judges, advisory opinions etc...

The Committee proposes, more particularly, to suppress the posts of deputy judges, and to increase from eleven to fifteen the number of ordinary judges. "Experience", it says, "has shown that deputy judges have been called upon almost constantly to sit on the Court, the reason being that the majority of them are resident in Europe and were consequently more readily available than judges belonging to other continents; this has tended to give the Europeans a privileged position. On the other hand, as the deputy-judges have in fact been placed on a footing of equality with the ordinary judges in regard to the work performed, without being subject to the same disabilities, the difference in treatment in this latter respect has not been without its disadvantages".

As regards the question of functions and occupations incompatible with membership of the Court, the Committee considered that it would be necessary to specify that Members of the Court should not only refrain from exercising any political or administrative function, but also might not engage in any other occupation of a professional nature.

The Committee further proposes to secure a more regular working of the Court by providing, as in the case of national courts, for an international judicial year. It accordingly suggests that the Court should, in principal, remain constantly in session except during the judicial vacations.

Members of the Court whose homes are situated at more than five days' normal journey from The Hague shall be entitled apart from the ordinary vacations, to six months leave every three years.

It would be for the Court to provide in its rules for the organisation of a vacations procedure. Similarly, the provisions at present in force by which the number of judges available to constitute the Court should not be reduced below eleven, and a quorum of nine judges suffices to constitute the Court will be maintained.

The Committee further suggests amendments as regards the composition of the special Chambers set up under the Statute for labour, transit and communications cases, and of the Chamber for summary procedure. Under the present Statute, it is impossible, or at least doubtful, whether the above-mentioned cases can be dealt with in summary procedure. The Committee considers that this should be possible in future. It further proposes that the two special Chambers and the Chamber of summary procedure should include national judges for parties which have no national among the judges sitting in these Chambers.

The Committee considered that the essential parts of certain provisions concerning advisory opinions which at present only figure in the Rules of Court should be transferred to the Statute. This, it thought, would give them a permanent character which, to-day, seemed particularly desirable in view of the special circumstances attending the possible accession of the United States to the Court Statute.

These are some of the principal amendments which the jurists propose to introduce into the Statute.

As regards the procedure for bringing these amendments into force, the Committee suggested that, once they have been approved by the Council and the Assembly, a special Protocol should be framed during the Assembly of 1929, by which States would declare that they accept these amendments. It drew the attention of the Council to the necessity of taking proper measures to secure the entry into force of the amendments in sufficient time before the election of the Members of the Court in September 1930, on account, more particularly of the changes made in regard to the number of judges and the rules concerning the occupations incompatible with membership.

b) *Accession of the United States to the Court.*

The question of the accession of the United States to the Permanent Court was raised officially by the United States Government in a note from its Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg, dated March 2nd, 1926, to the Signatory Powers and to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, to the effect that on January 27th, the Senate has approved American membership in the Court subject to certain reservations, which required the acceptance of the Signatory Powers.

On March 18th the British Foreign Minister, Sir Austen Chamberlain, brought the matter before the Council with the suggestion that the most convenient way of negotiating it would be the holding of a special conference. Accordingly, on September 1st, the Signatory Powers met in Geneva, and after a three weeks' discussion embodied their views in a Final Act and a preliminary draft Protocol to be concluded between the United States and the Signatory nations.

By this Final Act and Protocol, the signatories accepted the first four reservations of the American Senate and the first part of the fifth reservation, which concerned advisory opinions. With regard to the second part of the fifth reservation, according to which the Court could not "without the consent of the United States entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest", the Final Act contains the following statement :

The second part of the fifth reservation makes it convenient to distinguish between advisory opinions asked for in the case of a dispute to which the United States is a party and that of advisory opinions asked for in the case of a dispute to which the United States is not a party but in which it claims an interest, or in the case of a question, other than a dispute in which the United States claims an interest.

As regards disputes to which the United States is a party, it seems sufficient to refer to the jurisprudence of the Court, which has already had occasion to pronounce upon the matter of disputes between a Member of the League of Nations and a State not belonging to the League. This jurisprudence, as formulated in Advisory Opinion No. 5 (Eastern Carelia), given on July 23rd, 1923, seems to meet the desire of the United States.

As regards disputes to which the United States is not a party but in which it claims an interest, and as regards questions, other than disputes, in which the United States claims an interest, the Conference understands the object of the United States to be to assure to itself a position of equality with States represented either on the Council or in the Assembly of the League of Nations. This principle should be agreed to. But the fifth reservation appears to rest upon the presumption that the adoption of a request for an advisory opinion by the Council or Assembly requires a unanimous vote. No such presumption,

however, has so far been established. It is therefore impossible to say with certainty whether in some cases, or possibly in all cases, a decision by a majority is not sufficient. In any event the United States should be guaranteed a position of equality in this respect; that is to say, in any case where a State represented on the Council or in the Assembly would possess the right of preventing, by opposition in either of these bodies, the adoption of a proposal to request an advisory opinion from the Court, the United States shall enjoy an equivalent right.

Article 4 of the draft protocol stipulates that "should the United States offer objection to an advisory opinion being given by the Court, at the request of the Council or the Assembly, concerning a dispute to which the United States is not a party or concerning a question other than a dispute between States, the Court will attribute to such objection the same force and effect as attaches to a vote against asking for the opinion given by a Member of the League of Nations either in the Assembly or in the Council "and that" the manner in which the consent provided for in the second part of the fifth reservation is to be given will be the subject of an understanding to be reached by the Government of the United States with the Council of the League of Nations".

Following the Conference, twenty-four Governments, signatories of the Court Statute, sent the United States Government communications based on the views thereby expressed.

The next step was taken on February 19th, 1929, when the American Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg sent another Note to the Signatory States and to the Secretary-General further defining his Government's views. He said his Government desired to "avoid in so far as may be possible, any proposal which would interfere with or embarrass the work of the Council of the League of Nations, doubtless often perplexing and difficult, and it would be glad if it could dispose of the subject by a simple acceptance of the suggestions embodied in the Final Act and Draft Protocol adopted at Geneva on September 23rd, 1926. There are, however, some elements of uncertainty in the bases of these suggestions which seem to require further discussion. The powers of the Council and its modes of procedure depend upon the Covenant of the League of Nations which may be amended at any time. The ruling of the Court in the Eastern Carelia case and the rules of the Court are also subject to change at any time. For these reasons, without further enquiry into the practicability of the suggestions, it appears that the Protocol submitted by the twenty-four Governments in relation to the fifth reservation of the United States Senate would not furnish adequate protection to the United States". To conclude he stated that "the Government of the United States feels that such an informal exchange of views as is contemplated by the twenty-four Governments should, as herein suggested, lead to agreement upon some provision which in unobjectionable form would protect the rights and interests of the United States as an adherent to the Court Statute, and this expectation is strongly supported by the fact that there seems to be but little difference regarding the substance of these rights and interests".

Debate and Resolution of the Council. — On March 9th, the British representative Sir Austen Chamberlain, brought this note before the Council, expressing his satisfaction that the American Government thought that a further informal exchange of views ought to lead to an agreement satisfactory to all parties. He drew attention to the fact that the Committee of Jurists appointed in December 1928, was about to begin its study of the Court Statute and that it might be able to furnish valuable assistance in reaching the agreement contemplated in the American Secretary of State's note. He considered that it was a most fortunate circumstance that the Committee would count among its members the very eminent jurist and statesman, Mr. Elihu Root, than whom no one could be more competent to assist the Committee in its task, since he himself had been one of the framers of the Court Statute.

Sir Austen Chamberlain accordingly proposed that the Committee should be

invited to "consider the present situation as regards accession of the United States Government to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and to make any suggestions which it feels able to offer with a view to facilitating such accession on conditions satisfactory to all the interests concerned".

In conclusion, he drew the attention of his colleagues to the very sympathetic reference made in Mr. Kellogg's note to the Council and its work.

The Members of the Council, several of whom had had an opportunity during the session of discussion these questions with Mr. Root, associated themselves with Sir Austen Chamberlain's proposal and with the hope he had expressed of reaching an agreement satisfactory to all parties.

Findings of the Committee of Jurists. — The Committee accordingly based its discussions on the Draft Protocol of the 1926 Conference, Mr. Kellogg's second Note, and a formula presented by Mr. Root providing a procedure whereby the United States Government might make known its views in connection with advisory opinions.

The discussions in the Committee showed that the conditions with which the Government of the United States thought it necessary to accompany the expression of its willingness to accede to the Protocol establishing the Court owed their origin to apprehension that the Council or the Assembly of the League might request from the Court advisory opinions without reference to interests of the United States which might in certain cases be involved. Those discussions also showed that the hesitation felt by the delegate to the Conference of 1926 as to recommending the acceptance of those conditions was due to apprehension that the rights claimed in the reservations formulated by the United States might be exercised in a way which would interfere with the work of the Council or the Assembly and embarrass their procedure. The task of the Committee was to discover some method of ensuring that neither on the one side nor on the other should these apprehensions prove to be well founded.

The Committee felt it could not recommend that the system of asking the Court for advisory opinions be abandoned, as that system had proved of very great utility in securing a solution of questions which could not conveniently be submitted to the Court in any other form. It also rejected another method, which consisted in recommending the adoption of a rule that in all cases a decision on the part of the Council or of the Assembly to ask for an advisory opinion from the Court must be unanimous. Desiring to deal with the problem in a concrete form, the Committee endeavoured to provide some method by which questions as they arose might be examined and views exchanged and a conclusion thereby reached after each side had made itself acquainted with the difficulties and responsibilities besetting the other. For this purpose it revised and completed the draft protocol ⁽¹⁾ to be concluded between the States which signed the Protocol of 1920 and the United States Government.

The fifth article of this Protocol provides machinery by which the United States will be made aware of any proposal before the Council or the Assembly for obtaining an advisory opinion and will have an opportunity of indicating whether the interests of the United States are affected, so that the Council or the Assembly, as the case may be, may decide its course of action with full knowledge of the position. The Committee considered that it might confidently be hoped that the exchange of views so provided for would be sufficient to ensure that an understanding would be reached and no conflict of views would remain. Should the exchange of views not lead to agreement and should the United States not be prepared to forego its objection, it may withdraw from the Court without any imputation of unfriendliness or unwillingness to cooperate generally for peace and goodwill.

(1) The text of the revised Protocol is given in the Annex to this number.

The report of the Committee of Jurists and the annexed draft Protocol will be submitted in June to the Council which will then decide as to subsequent action.

2. — DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE COURT

On March 9th, Viscount Finlay, who had been a Member of the Court since its establishment, died in London.

The death of Lord Finlay creates a second vacancy amongst the Members of the Court, the first being due to the death of M. Weiss, Vice-President, on August 30th, 1928.

3. — VACANCIES ON THE COURT BENCH

The death of M. André Weiss (French), and Lord Finlay (British), having left two vacant seats on the Court Bench, the Secretary-General has informed the national groups of the Hague Court of Arbitration, through their respective Governments, that the Assembly and the Council will hold elections for these vacancies in September, 1929.

The Statute of the Court provides that vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election in 1921, namely :

The Members of the Court are elected by the Assembly and the Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Court of Arbitration;

In the case of Members of the League not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration the lists of candidates are drawn up by national groups appointed for this purpose by their Governments;

The nominations are made by the groups in accordance with the following provisions :

At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General addresses a written request to Members of the Court of Arbitration belonging to States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant, to States which have joined the League subsequently, and to Members of the League not represented in the Court of Arbitration;

Each group may nominate not more than two candidates for each vacant seat;

Before making these nominations, each group is recommended to consult its highest Court of Justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, its national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law;

The Secretary-General prepares an alphabetical list of the persons thus nominated and submits this list to the Assembly and the Council, which proceed independently to their elections.

To be elected, candidates must obtain a majority both in the Assembly and the Council. A special procedure is provided should the Assembly and the Council fail to agree. If, after the third ballot, one or more seats remain unfilled, a joint conference of six members; three appointed by the Assembly and three by the Council, may be formed to select candidates for the vacant seats. Should the Conference not be successful, the appointment is made by the Members of the Court.

The Statute reminds electors that the persons nominated should not only possess the necessary qualifications, but should as a body represent the main forms of civilisation and the principal legal systems of the world.

Article 14 of the Statute provides that "A Member of the Court elected to replace a Member whose period of appointment has not expired will hold the appointment for the remainder of his predecessor's term". The term of office of the two judges to be elected in September, 1929, will accordingly expire on December 31st, 1930. In September, 1930, the Assembly and the Council will proceed to the entire renewal of the Court, as the mandate of the judges elected in 1921 expires on December 31st, 1930.

4. — NEXT SESSION OF THE COURT

In consequence of the death of Lord Finlay, M. Yovanovitch has been summoned to take his seat at the extraordinary session of the Court fixed to begin on May 13th, 1929.

5. — CASE CONCERNING THE TERRITORIAL EXTENT OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE ODER

By a letter dated March 26th, the Polish Government requested the extension by one month of the time allowed for the filing of the Case in this suit. The President of the Court has partially granted this request by deciding, by means of an order of the same date, to modify the times for the filing of the documents of the written proceedings as follows : for the Cases, Monday April 15th, and for the Counter Cases, Monday, June 10th., the case will therefore be ready for hearing in time for the Court's Ordinary Session.

6. — APPOINTMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE GRECO-TURKISH MIXED ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL

By a letter dated January 22nd and transmitted to the President of the Court on February 28th, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, referring to the fact that Baron Nordenskjöld, President of the Greco-Turkish Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, had resigned on October 18th, 1928, and mentioning that the two Governments concerned had been unable to agree as to the choice of his successor, requested the President of the Court to undertake this appointment in accordance with the terms of Article 92 of the Treaty of Lausanne.

The President has accepted the task of making this appointment.

Annex.

1. — The Protection of Minorities.

(Extracts from the Minutes of the Council Meetings of March 6th, 1929.)

Mr. DANDURAND submitted the following memorandum :

“ The Council has more than once considered the procedure to be followed in the discharge of the duties entrusted to it by the treaties with respect to the protection of minorities.

“ It may be well to re-examine this question in the light of experience.

“ In interpreting these treaties, the Council has laid down that the minorities have no legal personality enabling them to submit their complaints direct to the Council, but that all that they can do is to forward individually to the Members of the Council information on the basis of which one or more of those Members can refer the complaint to the Council in their own names.

“ This view was based on the following text :

“ “ [The country concerned] agrees that the stipulations in the articles [in question] so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations . . . [The country concerned] agrees that any Member of the Council of the League of Nations shall have the right to bring to the attention

of the Council any infraction, or any danger of infraction, of any of these obligations, and that the Council may thereupon take such action and give such direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.'

" Had this narrow interpretation of the treaties been in no way modified, it would have been the duty of every Member either to forward the information automatically to the Council or to make a preliminary enquiry on his own account.

" Before a Member can act, he must necessarily, receive information from the complainant. All the Members of the Council may receive the same complaint, in which case they are all equally obliged to ascertain whether it is well founded.

" The Council took the view that the duty of each Member became the duty of the Council as a whole, and agreed that the information should be received by the Secretariat, and that a Committee of Three should be set up to examine the allegations made. The Secretary-General, in a note submitted to the Council on June 10th, 1926, explains the relations between the petitioner on the one hand and the Secretariat and the Council on the other. The substance of this note is set forth below.

" The Secretariat gives an entirely formal acknowledgment of receipt of the petition, and does not state whether it has been held to be receivable. If the petition is held by the Secretariat to be receivable, it is communicated to the interested Government for observations, and is circulated to all the Members of the Council. The President then calls upon two of his colleagues to examine the documents with him. If the question is then referred to the Council by the Committee of Three, all the documents relating to the case are accessible to the public; but, if this procedure is not followed, the petitioner is not informed of the contents of the observations of the interested Government on his petition, either by the Committee of Three or by the Secretariat. If the Minorities Committee (the Committee of Three) does not refer the question to the Council, the matter rests there, and the Secretariat does not inform the petitioner of the result of his petition.

" This procedure has not given satisfaction to the minorities, which never cease protesting through all the channels at their disposal. Although the method has yielded good results, it leaves the minority under the impression that its case has not been heard and that it is being victimised by the inaction or indifference of the Council. The minority complains, but is left ignorant what action, if any, has been taken on its representations. Its complaint is generally referred to its Government, but the latter's reply is never communicated to the minority.

☞ " Quite possibly in nine cases out of ten the complainant is in error; but, as this is not made clear to him, he preserves his grievance and loudly proclaims his discontent. That is not what the framers of the minorities treaties intended. Their object was to calm the atmosphere and establish harmony in the newly constituted or reconstituted States.

" M. Briand, as President of the Council, expressed the feeling of all his colleagues when he said last December that the interests and rights of minorities were sacred and would never be disregarded.

" The treaties do, indeed, lay down that every Member of the Council shall have the right ' to bring to the attention of the Council any infraction or any danger of infraction ' ; but what Government will be willing to conduct an enquiry in the territory of another State? And why should one Government do so rather than another? Which country is in the best position to know what is going on beyond its frontiers? Surely the neighbour whose former nationals the complainants probably are. Along most of the frontiers in Europe there is an intermixture of races. Is it in the interests of the League that such interference should occur? Was it not intended to entrust the Council with the duty of preventing any such interference by a foreign Government?

" In more than one quarter the establishment of a permanent Minorities Committee has been advocated, but I propose to put before you a different solution.

" Whatever anyone may have said or thought, minorities will not cease to exist in any country where they form a considerable group. They will permanently retain their language and religion without their loyalty being in the least impaired. The problems caused by their presence in the nation will decline in importance and will ultimately be settled in so far as a benevolent and generous spirit is forthcoming to settle them. This is the only means by which national unity will be achieved—not in the assimilation, but in the diversity of races and cultures.

" These minorities owe to their countries and Governments duties which they should hold as sacred as their rights.

" It is on the basis of the obligations and rights of the citizen in the State that I desire to put before the Council another formula for dealing with minority complaints. This procedure has been suggested to me largely by a memorandum from the delegation of the Polish Government dated August 22nd, 1923.

" The treaties have given the minorities a right to appeal to the Council, but it was

not their object, and should not be their effect, to loosen the bonds which unite all nationals to the State. Not one of the signatories of those treaties can have been intended to allow a complaint to appeal to an international tribunal before laying his complaint before his own Government.

“ This is the assertion made in the Polish proposal. It is asked that every individual or collective petition from persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities should be submitted to the League through the interested Government.

“ The arguments given in favour of this view are formulated in the following terms :

“ ‘ 1. Any action taken by the local administrative authority by which persons belonging to minorities may regard their rights as being infringed would be immediately made known to the local authority, which would thus be enabled to satisfy without delay the legitimate grievances of the persons concerned.

“ ‘ 2. The minorities would have an assurance that the central authority would not fail to consider their position, and they would not seek to obtain support from any foreign Government, but would take up a loyal attitude to the State.

“ ‘ 3. The Polish Government is, moreover, of opinion that by this procedure the number of petitions to be forwarded to the Council would be reduced to a minimum, in view of the fact that every Government could directly satisfy the reasonable demands of petitioners.’

“ The consideration of these petitions concerns all Members of the Council in an equal degree.

“ The reproach has been levelled against the Committee of Three that it is the only section of the Council that considers these complaints. It has also been criticised because it could not give sufficient time to their consideration and had not sufficient evidence before it.

“ The Netherlands representative, M. Beelaerts van Blokland, is not the only one who has observed that the delegates to the Council, being too much absorbed in their work, are frequently obliged to send substitutes to the sessions of these Committees of Three, which sit simultaneously with the Council. The composition of these Committees varies constantly, and their members gain only a sketchy and casual knowledge of the questions with which they are called upon to deal.

“ For all these reasons I suggest that minority complaints should be referred to a Committee of the Council which will meet for that special purpose. The delegates to the Council will be able to appoint substitutes, as was done in virtue of the resolution proposed by M. Benes in October 1924, whereby the Council went into Committee to draw up the programme of the preparatory work for a Conference for the reduction of armaments.

“ The procedure I propose will have the advantage of bringing the minorities into closer touch with their Governments, leading to a settlement of many difficulties, and dispelling many misunderstandings by ordinary normal methods.

“ The number of disputes submitted to the Council will decline, and the files sent in will be more complete, because the parties will have exchanged their views as regards both the facts and the law.

“ The Council will probably wish to form this Sub-Committee in such a way that its members may be able to specialise on minorities questions.

“ I have the honour to move the following resolution :

“ ‘ Petitions concerning racial, religious or linguistic minorities, whether individual or collective, of a country which has signed a Minorities Treaty, and originating either in that State or outside it, must be addressed to the Government concerned, with the request that it forward them to the Secretariat of the League of Nations within thirty days of receipt if the Government does not feel it desirable to reply to the petitioners direct.

“ ‘ If the Government fails to satisfy the complainants, the latter, having received its reply, must give their reasons for maintaining their claims, and may at the same time request the Government concerned to forward all the correspondence which has been exchanged to the Secretariat of the League of Nations within thirty days of receipt of their final reply.

“ ‘ The Government must comply with this request and inform the petitioners that it has done so. It will at the same time communicate to them any additional observations it may think fit to add to the file.

“ ‘ If, within forty days following their request that their complaints and the whole of the file be forwarded to the Secretariat, the petitioners do not receive notice that this has been done, they may themselves forward to the Secretariat of the League duplicates of the documents forming the file, or simply their complaint alone, should they have received no reply from the Government.

“ In an exceptional case of extreme urgency, the petitioners may, in addressing their petition to the Government concerned, inform that Government that a copy of the petition has been addressed at the same time to the Secretary-General. The latter may take the steps laid down in the procedure now in force for urgent cases.

“ In order to be considered by the Council, such petitions must conform to the following conditions :

“ (a) They must concern the protection of minorities as provided in the treaties;

“ (b) In particular, they must not be presented in the form of a demand for the rupture of the political ties between the minority in question and the State of which it forms part;

“ (c) They must not come from an anonymous or insufficiently specified source;

“ (d) They must be expressed without violence of language;

“ (e) They must contain information or state facts which have not recently formed the subject of a petition to the Council.

“ Should the Government concerned contest for any reason the receivability of a petition, the Secretary-General will lay the question of receivability before the Committee of the Council, as constituted below, which may, if it thinks fit, appoint a Sub-Committee to make a preliminary examination of this question.

“ To examine these petitions and the documents accompanying them, as described above, the Council decides to form a Committee, composed of all the members of the Council or their substitutes.

“ Special meetings of this Committee will be held on dates to be fixed by the Committee itself.

“ In investigating those petitions, the Committee of the Council may, if it thinks fit, refer the question to the Council, which will deal with it in such manner and will give such directions as may seem proper and effectual in the circumstances of the case.

“ If neither the Committee of the Council nor any member of the Committee makes a report to the Council, the Committee shall decide in what cases and under what conditions a public communication shall be made.’

“ The procedure I am proposing to the Council does not in any way modify the principles already laid down.

“ I am well aware that certain countries which have by treaty accepted the Council's intervention in the treatment of minorities are inclined towards a restrictive application of this right, since they regard it as an encroachment upon their sovereignty *vis-à-vis* the other nations.

“ These countries should not forget that they have thus contributed to the establishment in the world of new customs which will be regarded as an honour to the twentieth century.

“ I need only recall the rivalries which arose when the ecclesiastical principalities in Germany were being secularised and when their partition was being discussed on the basis of the amounts paid by the tax-payers. In 1802, the peoples had only the right to toil, and not the right to think. Are not the signatories of the minorities treaties obliged, at least morally, to respect the same principles, and were not these principles unanimously accepted by the Assembly in 1922? ”

With regard to the resolution proposed by M. Benes in 1924 whereby the Council went into Committee to draw up the programme of the preparatory work for a Conference for the Reduction of Armaments (see above), Mr. Dandurand observed that, if he were not mistaken, this general Committee of the Council had included other experts and that it had sat for more than two years.

✱ He added that, in submitting these proposals to the Council, he had been actuated by a sense of justice and by a desire to do his duty towards the League of Nations.

In many countries, public opinion was uneasy and confidence was shaken. Without doubt, the League had in the past accomplished good work, but the atmosphere of mystery and of silence in which minorities were investigated encouraged the belief that the League was not carrying out fully the obligations incumbent upon it.

To dispel all doubts and to remove any semblance of justification for fears which had been so often expressed Canada was endeavouring, in a spirit of complete disinterestedness, to contribute to the solution of the minority problem.

In conclusion, he wished to emphasise the importance he attached to enlarging the Committee of Three. He did not propose that its powers should be extended, for he appreciated the fact that a Member could not be bound to lay a complaint before the Council. He felt, however, that the least which the minorities were entitled to expect

from the Council was that all its Members should be in a position to acquaint themselves with the facts.

DR. STRESEMANN : During this year, the League of Nations will bring to a close the first ten years of its work. Looking back over this period, it is impossible to apply to the time which has elapsed since the war the same standard as applied to other epochs. The changes which have shaken the lives of States and of peoples have been so profound, and evolution in the social sphere within the boundaries of every State has been so great, that the events of these ten years have given rise to problems which at other periods of the world's history would have required a whole generation in which to develop. It would be taking up too much of your time to retrace the entire history of this post-war epoch, and to explain all that it has meant in the life of the peoples of the world. As regards, however, the question with which we are dealing to-day, some currents of opinion have become apparent in the League of Nations which show us that the question is being asked within the League itself, as well as outside, whether the ideas of the founders of the League are still viewed in the same light as when they were first expressed.

During the course of the last session of the Assembly, it could be inferred from the speeches of some delegates that the moment had come in the development of the activity of the League when it would be useful to look back on the manner in which the problem of minorities had so far been treated. On the basis of experience gained, we must, therefore, try to discover whether those organisations of the League whose duty it is to carry out this great and important task are moving in the right direction, or whether it is advisable to take fresh decisions in regard to certain aspects of the problem.

Since these suggestions were first made at the Assembly in September last, they have taken a more definite form in the very important proposals which the representative of Canada has set forth in his interesting memorandum and which he has explained in the speech to which you have just listened. I myself felt some doubt, and asked myself whether we were not running the risk of inadequately putting into practice an idea of very great importance. This preoccupation led me to state, at the last session of the Council, that it would be desirable to examine the question of principle as regards the attitude which the League of Nations has adopted towards minorities. It is not my intention here to emphasise the fate and conditions of life of certain minorities in any particular country, for the present discussion concerns the principle involved. What is important for me is to describe the situation resulting from the treaties and declarations in force, from the guarantee entrusted to the League of Nations and from the rights and duties which the League must exercise and fulfil as the result of such a guarantee.

It is unnecessary to ask which is the primary and which is the secondary of the two aspects of the question—procedure or principle. The procedure and the details connected with it naturally reflect the attitude which the League of Nations has adopted towards the principle. Further, any attitude adopted towards the principle obviously implies the possession of the means necessary to achieve in practice the object in view in order that the noble idea, instead of being lost, may be firmly based on reality, and that those peoples who have been so often deceived in their hopes should not be forced to adopt an attitude of disillusionment or scepticism and, perhaps ultimately, of despair. Is it not the duty therefore of the League of Nations to show mankind at large that the life of peoples is subject to evolution, and that there is a forward movement which neither resignation nor pessimism can hinder? Do not forget that this resignation, this pessimism, is never more strong than when there is a flagrant contradiction between the promise and the performance.

As a matter of fact, the problem of minorities usually comes before Members of the Council merely in the form of questions of detail and of the particular wishes of a special group of persons which, at first sight, seem only to be of secondary importance, and which perhaps only affect the lives of a small number of human beings. Comparison with the other general duties of the League of Nations might give rise to the impression that the Council had to occupy a disproportionate amount of its time in dealing with matters which should be settled by some less authoritative organisation. There is in this a danger, which I might describe as psychological, which can only be eliminated if the Council realises to the full that, even in the most insignificant cases, it is faced with symptoms or with the effects of a situation of great importance from the international point of view. My colleagues on the Council will probably agree with me when I say that the examination of special cases must always be based on the great and fundamental ideas, in virtue of which the contractual stipulations in force have included in the international statute of law, and in virtue of which the guarantee of the League of Nations has been established.

I cannot better describe these fundamental ideas and their essential importance in connection with the present structure of Europe than by referring to the Note submitted in 1919, of which you are all aware, and in which the representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers stated clearly and definitely the motives and objects of the first con-

vention concerning minorities. The minority system, the Note states, is a necessary consequence constituting an essential part of the new system governing international relations inaugurated by the establishment of the League of Nations. Under the old system, the guarantee that regulations of this nature would be enforced was vested in the Great Powers. Experience has shown—I am still quoting from the Note—that this was not feasible in practice. For that reason, in the new system the guarantee was vested in the League of Nations. To-day, the Powers are faced with an entirely new situation, and experience has shown that new provisions are necessary. The territories ceded by the terms of the Treaties of Peace—I am still quoting from the Note—include numerous populations speaking languages and belonging to races different from that of the people with whom they were incorporated. Long years of fierce hostility had caused the most serious divisions between various races. These populations would more easily become reconciled to their new situation if they knew from the beginning that they would receive the necessary protection and guarantees against any danger of unjust treatment or of oppression. The mere knowledge of the existence of such guarantees would materially aid that reconciliation which was universally desired.

I have merely to add to this quotation from the Note a passage from the report submitted to the Council in 1920 by its Rapporteur—a report which forms the basis of the entire procedure which the League applies to minorities—to show clearly that the meaning and object of the great responsibility entrusted to the League had at that period been fully understood in its essential points. That report defined the guarantee as one which necessarily maintained intact the provisions relating to minorities and as one which imposed upon the League the duty of ensuring that the regulations concerning the protection of minorities are invariably applied.

When I remember these fundamental principles and contrast them with actual practice, I cannot but feel that theory and practice have not always walked hand in hand. In any case, we cannot forget the undoubted fact that this impression is dominant in the minds of the minorities themselves, and that as a result they have grave fears as to the future of their civilisation. It is easily understood that the disappointment which they have had to endure has expressed itself in strong criticism of the organisations of the League. This is not the first time that such criticism has led to long discussion within the League itself. It appears, however, that every effort made to remedy the existing shortcomings has encountered basic objections which might cause public opinion to believe that the League desires to deviate from the principle which forms the basis of the protection of minorities.

I cannot refrain at this point from referring to the statement made by a former Rapporteur to the Council in 1925. That statement had a considerable effect, as did also the Council's discussion which followed it. In that statement, and in the discussion, certain fundamental views are to be found regarding the object of the provisions for the protection of minorities and the guarantee exercised by the League of Nations. These views can be interpreted as meaning that such provisions are intended to some extent to cover a kind of transition period before the final disappearance of minorities as such—that is to say, to cover the period up to the time when the minorities would be absorbed by the majority of the population of the State to which they belonged. If these declarations were really interpreted in some way as a theory of assimilation—as certain observations made at later sessions of the Council might lead me to believe—I, at any rate, should be compelled energetically to oppose such a view. A theory of this kind is contrary to the idea—which was definitely put forward when the new system was instituted—that the protection afforded to minorities is of a permanent nature and not merely something which covers a transition period instituted in order to overcome temporary difficulties.

In this connection, another point of principle arises. At the moment, the existing procedure is confined to dealing with petitions addressed to the League. No institution or procedure exists, apart from petitions, for putting into operation, in a general manner, the guarantee entrusted to the League. There can, however, be no doubt that that guarantee cannot be limited to settling concrete cases in which the actual or threatened violation of the rights of minorities has been brought to the knowledge of the League of Nations.

The fundamental report of 1920 to which I have already referred explicitly states that it is the duty of the League of Nations to assure itself that the provisions for the protection of minorities are *constantly* applied. This idea has perhaps also inspired certain suggestions for the establishment of a Permanent Minorities Committee. It seems to me in any case necessary to take into account the way in which the League of Nations may keep itself continuously informed as to the situation of minorities.

The provisions for the protection of minorities imply a duty which it is neither impossible nor beneath the dignity of a Sovereign State to fulfil. The fact of belonging to a minority and the special position resulting from that fact are certainly in no way incompatible with the accomplishment of the duties of a loyal citizen towards his State. This

being so, it equally follows that the interest taken by a country in the minorities of another country, an interest which may take the form of an appeal to the guarantee of the League of Nations, cannot be regarded as an inadmissible political interference with the domestic affairs of a foreign Power.

I am well aware of the political considerations which are urged against the ideas which I have just developed. It is said, for example, that the rights of minorities may have the effect of supporting a movement which is directed against the integrity of the State and that it may lead to an irredentist agitation. Frankly, I do not think that we have in the present century established a condition of affairs which is eternal, and that idea is very clearly expressed in the Covenant of the League of Nations. These, however, are considerations which have nothing to do with the question of minorities to which our attention is now devoted. It is quite a mistake to say that, in supporting the rights and the educational liberties of minorities, use is being made of a weapon with which to break up States. The peace between nations will be all the more stable in proportion as the appeal of minorities threatened in their cultural life is more widely reflected in the public opinion of the world. Anyone who works in defence of the rights of a man to his mother tongue, and of the maintenance of his race and religion, without prejudice to nations or frontiers, is working at the same time for the maintenance of peace, and not with a view to provoking excitement and violence. States composed of several races and cultures, sometimes of recent creation, will lose nothing of their importance or prestige by offering an example in this field. I would point as an example to the fortunate country in which we are at present meeting, where, in spite of differences of race, language and religion, love of a common country, which has become rooted for many centuries among the people, has never been disturbed.

What methods must the League of Nations adopt, in conformity with existing treaties and guarantees, in order to attain the object which we have in mind?

I have already referred to the necessity of forming a clear idea of the way in which the guarantee may be realised even outside the sphere of petitions.

As regards the treatment of petitions themselves, Mr. Dandurand's memorandum emphasises that the procedure followed by the Council, the essential point of which is the institution of Committees of Three, gives rise among the petitioning minorities to the impression that their grievances are not heard and that they are the victims of the inactivity or indifference of the Council. This impression is due to the fact that the minorities learn nothing of the steps taken to deal with their complaints and more particularly remain ignorant of the attitude adopted by their own Governments. This is one of the principal shortcomings of which the minorities have unanimously complained for a long while. The means by which Mr. Dandurand endeavours to overcome this difficulty are extremely interesting and deserve our most careful attention. I should be happy to contribute to a settlement of this question by explaining in outline my own ideas on this matter. Those ideas point in the same direction as Mr. Dandurand's.

At the time of their institution, the Committees of Three were entrusted with the task of facilitating, on behalf of the members of the Council, the carrying out of their duties and rights towards minorities. By means of the work of the Committees, the members of the Council were to be enabled to decide whether there was or was not good reason for acquainting the Council with an infraction or danger of infraction of any provision for the protection minorities. In practice, the system has worked in such a way that the whole procedure has been confined to a discussion within the Committees, and those members of the Council which were not represented on the Committees were not informed of what was taking place. It seems to me that one of the logical consequences of the reason for which the Committees were appointed was that, in any case, the Committees would submit the result of their work to the Council in order that the latter might really decide whether it desired to proceed with the matter or not. Moreover, some means must be found of keeping the minorities informed of what is being done with their petition during this phase of the procedure. If it is not considered possible to communicate directly to the minorities the result of the examination which takes place in the Committees, the object in view might, without disadvantage, be achieved by giving a greater publicity to the procedure as a whole. It might, for example, be considered whether it is not desirable to annex to the annual report submitted to the Assembly on the work of the Council a summary of all the petitions received and dealt with by the Committees. The publication in the *Official Journal* of the League of Nations of the reports submitted to the members of the Council to which I have just referred might also be contemplated.

It would, moreover, be extremely useful, in my opinion, to hasten the procedure before the Committees. It is true that it would be difficult in the majority of cases to call these Committees between the sessions of the Council. It might, however, be possible to hasten the settlement of petitions during the period between the sessions of the Council by subjecting them to a preliminary examination which would be entrusted to representatives of the principal delegates.

It seems to me necessary, moreover, to consider whether the work of the Committees might not be rendered more effective if the Committees were not only to get into touch with the Governments of the countries of the minorities in question but were also able to ask the authorised representatives of the minorities themselves, or other competent experts, to furnish them with complementary information in cases where the Committees might think it useful to do so.

It has on previous occasions been urged in objection to such proposals, which contemplate participation of the minority in this procedure, that such participation, beyond what is contemplated in the treaties and declarations in force, would set on foot a controversial procedure as between the minority and its Government. Whatever value may be attributed to that objection, it cannot be applied to a simple request for information which would be made on the initiative of the Committees.

The representative of Canada desires that the Committees should be enlarged and modified so that all the Members of the Council might be represented on them. I think it is essential to follow up this idea. In any case, the possibility should be considered of strengthening the Committees of Three, perhaps according to the degree and importance attached to each particular case. In this respect it is, in my opinion, necessary to consider again the decision taken by the Council in 1925, in accordance with which the participation of the Members of the Council in the Committees is subordinated to certain definite conditions. I am well aware that I am touching on what certain people may consider a delicate point. I think, however, that I am serving the cause which we all have at heart by expressing my views frankly. The reasons underlying the decision of the Council are apparently based on the idea that certain Members of the Council, owing to their relations with certain minorities—relations which are defined by the decision in question—cannot always be regarded as absolutely impartial, and any appearance of a lack of impartiality must be avoided. If I had taken part in the discussions which led to this decision, I should have opposed it, even though I fully realise the importance of the reasons on which it was based. Without desiring to insist on the fact that the competence and knowledge of the Members of the Council in question might be of the greatest use, it seems to me, in principle, inadmissible to deny to Governments which are thought worthy to be permanent or temporary Members of the Council confidence in their impartiality. I think that in many cases the participation of the Members of the Council at present excluded would contribute essentially in helping the Council in the discharge of the high mission entrusted to it under the provisions for the protection of minorities, which consists in removing misgivings which are politically dangerous and in establishing peaceful relations between the countries concerned.

Why should we not trust in the discretion of the President of the Council for the appointment of the Members whom he desires to see participating in each special case in the Committees, which are entrusted with the previous examination of minorities questions? This seems to be all the more necessary, as the votes of the Members of the Council who could eventually be excluded retain in every case a decisive importance in dealing with the question in the Council itself.

I think it, moreover, my duty to remind you of another scheme to which I briefly referred and which played a certain part in the discussions of the last session of the Assembly, namely, the establishment of a Permanent Minorities Committee. This idea is of so much importance that it needs to be carefully examined. Only a study of the questions of detail bound up with the carrying out of the scheme and, in particular, a study of the competence of such a body in relation to the work of the Council itself will enable us to take a decision in this matter.

Whatever may be the form which we give in future to this procedure, we are all aware that even a system of regulation which seems to offer every imaginable technical perfection will only be of service if it is governed by a clear and precise conception of the object for which the guarantee of the League of Nations was designed and of the spirit which should inspire the carrying into effect of that guarantee.

The conditions which I have just laid down lead me to the following conclusions : That which I desire to attain and which I recommend to the serious examination of the Council is, first, a careful study of the existing possibilities for an improvement of the procedure applied to petitions. Secondly, I would ask that the participation of certain interested nations should be considered instead of their exclusion as hitherto. Thirdly, it is necessary to examine in what way the League of Nations can accomplish its duties as a guarantor outside the sphere of petitions. Finally, I think it of importance that the principles of the guarantee assumed by the League of Nations should be elucidated in the spirit I have just indicated. I quite realise that this is too great and too important a task for us to be able to settle it finally during the present session of the Council. We must, however, make a beginning with this task. It seems to me that the best way of dealing with it would be the appointment of a special committee of enquiry. The committee should be composed with a view to giving it the authority and competence necessary

for its object. It should afford the possibility of giving due weight to all the aspects of the problem. If we give sufficiently precise instructions to such a committee it will certainly be able, within a reasonable period, to achieve results which may constitute a useful basis for the final discussions upon which we shall subsequently have to embark.

Fears have been expressed on the part of public opinion that these discussions may inaugurate a conflict between two opposed theses within the League of Nations. I do not share that view. The League of Nations would be untrue to its purpose if it abandoned the principles which formerly guided it, when it accepted the task of guaranteeing the rights of minorities. I was glad to note that the representative of France, at the December session of the Council, impressively and solemnly endorsed the principles which govern the protection of minorities. I would add that I do not admit in this question any distinction between interested and disinterested nations. The problem with which we are dealing is a problem which necessarily concerns the League of Nations as a whole. If we review history, we shall see that there is in the life of nations a perpetual change in their relations. On many occasions dominion exercised by one nation has been followed by a period in which the members of its race and civilisation have been subject to the sovereignty of a foreign State. It may be said that history endeavours to prove the truth of the saying of Goethe, who puts men, States and nations on their guard against the inconstancy of fortune. If I understand rightly the idea which inspired the creation of the League of Nations and the guarantees which the League has assumed for the protection of minorities, I should say that it consists precisely in the desire to relieve the strain quite naturally produced by new situations, and to effect this by a just treatment extending to men of another race, religion and language. The ideal towards which humanity is tending is the assurance of peace for all time, even though we may not share the belief that humanity will ever attain this ideal. We must do our utmost to create conditions favourable to such a peace. One of these conditions is a peace between the various national civilisations. More effectively than by definite engagements and understandings, peace for all time may be assured by a regime of justice towards all those who claim the vital and elementary right which is theirs to speak their own language and to safeguard their faith and their souls.

M. ZALESKI. — Before discussing the proposals of Mr. Dandurand and of Dr. Stresemann, I wish to make some preliminary observations.

As you are aware, no provision was made in the minorities treaties for the application of the procedure in its present form. It is a procedure outside those treaties, established as an act of grace in the interests of minorities by common and voluntary agreement between the Council and the States which have signed minorities treaties.

It follows, therefore, that this procedure has been drawn up by the Council in agreement with the States which have signed minorities treaties, and that without the assent of those States such a procedure could not and would not have been put into operation.

Is it necessary for me once more to remind you that the States which have signed minorities treaties have, on numerous occasions and again quite recently, stated that it was impossible for them to agree to any change in the system at present in force which would impose fresh obligations solely upon those States?

Since the idea that the minorities treaties should be a general obligation is at the moment encountering serious obstacles, and since the point of view of the States which have signed minorities treaties is well known, I think—without giving any of the many other reasons in support of what I have said—that the object of the discussion which is now taking place must, if it is not to be purely of academic interest, be to discover whether the proposals just made are in the nature of a new procedure, which will modify the existing obligations accepted by the States bound by the minorities treaties to which I have referred. In reading the report of the Committee of Jurists which was submitted to us this morning, I find the statement that the Committee is of opinion that the proposal (that is to say, the proposal of Mr. Dandurand) goes, in certain respects, beyond the present scope of the minorities treaties and declarations.

Consequently, I have the honour to ask you to appoint a Rapporteur who, with the aid of two of our colleagues, shall study this question and shall submit a report to the Council as soon as he is in a position to do so.

It is of set purpose that I have confined myself to making these few remarks, abstaining from any long comment upon the question of minorities in general. We are all deeply convinced that the defence of the legitimate interests of minorities is an act of justice. Despite the numerous difficulties and threatening complications connected with the matter, the minority States have invariably directed all their efforts towards conciliation and agreement, and they have given most convincing proof of this by several times adopting a procedure which made it possible to apply more easily and more efficiently the minorities treaties of 1919.

Nevertheless, allow me to remind you that the best way to help minorities is not to

claim on their behalf ever wider privileges and more and more complete guarantees, but to try to make use of what already exists by endeavouring in every way to realise the main object of the treaties—that is to say, to harmonise and to conciliate opposing interests and to grant to minorities such satisfaction as is legitimate and compatible with the interests of the State.

If we really desire the good of the minorities, we must try to do something that is useful, practicable and attainable. In examining a minorities question, we must not forget the possible effect on the feelings of the majority in the State, for it is only with their agreement that we can give useful and effective aid to the minorities.

The continuous action which has to be taken as a result of the complaints, more or less justifiable, excites public opinion and makes it sometimes less favourable towards the acceptance of the solutions demanded by the minority.

The advertisement which some wish to give to the examination of any minority complaint, the publicity which it is desired to give to any documents connected with the procedure being applied, may sometimes lead to an undesirable reaction in public opinion and obscure the main object of the minorities treaties, which is to achieve peace and concord among the various elements of the population.

May I make one last observation? I am aware that criticism of the present system is widespread, but I think this is due to the fact that the public in general only sees the negative side. It does not pay any heed to the positive solutions already achieved. Public opinion allows itself to be stirred by a more or less justified complaint, but it forgets that the number of persons making a complaint is infinitely small compared with the great mass which finds nothing of which to complain in the present situation.

Do not let us forget the magnitude of the task hitherto accomplished. Do not let us be hypnotised by certain details which are open to criticism. Before criticising the present system, let us compare the situation of the minorities, not with something which is ideal and therefore impossible to realise in practice, but with the situation of those minorities before the war.

These are the considerations which have led me to confine myself at this moment to putting forward the proposal which I have the honour to submit to you.

M. TITULESCO. — In the name of the Royal Government of Roumania, I have the honour fully to associate myself with the statements made by the Polish representative, and with his proposal to appoint a Rapporteur chosen by the Council and assisted by two of our colleagues to study the question whether the suggestions made to us do or do not exceed the obligations existing in virtue of the minorities treaties.

I reserve my right to speak again at a suitable moment, in order to make any observations which may seem to me to be necessary.

Sir Austen CHAMBERLAIN. — I desire in the first place to express my sense of the opportuneness of the initiative taken by the representative of Canada and the representative of Germany in opening a public and general discussion upon this question, and I hope that the result of our discussion will be useful to the countries concerned, to the minorities for whose protection these treaties were signed, and to the Council itself in the general discharge of its duty.

None of us can be unaware of the many currents of criticism which have arisen in respect sometimes of the action of the Council, more often in respect of its alleged inaction, in the matter of the protection of minorities. I have had some experience of the work of the Committees of Three to which reference has so often been made. It is important to remember that the Committee of Three is a Committee which varies constantly in its membership. It is not composed of three Members of the Council, or of three States which have been chosen for all time, to examine these petitions, but it is composed of the President and two members whom he associates with himself for the examination of a particular petition or petitions presented on the occasion of any one of our sessions.

I would ask you, in the first place, to consider the position of the Council itself, and in consequence of its Committee of Three, in relation to these matters. We are not dealing in this case with the general provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations. We are not acting in pursuance of any article of the Covenant. The responsibilities which we are to discharge, the rights which we enjoy, whether they be greater or less, originate from the minorities treaties themselves, and the Council has no power to vary those treaties or to go outside the limits which they indicate.

The treaties contemplate that it should be the friendly right of any State Member of the Council to draw the attention of the Council to what it might consider to be an infraction of any of the minorities treaties. That was an invidious, a thankless, task to impose upon the individual States Members of the Council. We have not yet reached such a solidarity in international affairs that any of us welcome even the most friendly intervention of another nation in what we consider to be our domestic affairs, and there was inevitably some danger lest an individual intervention by a particular Power calling

attention to what it considered an infraction by another Power of a minority treaty should create disturbance, produce ill-will, even embitter the relations between the State which felt it its duty to bring the matter to the notice of the Council and the State of whose action it complained.

It might be feared, and I think the Council did fear, that this task was so great and so individious that individual States Members of the Council might be unwilling to discharge it, and that, if we relied upon such individual initiative and on that alone, we might fail to watch over the treaties as it was intended that we should do.

The Council, therefore, with the assent of the minorities States, made the arrangement which is embodied in the examination of these petitions and complaints by the Committee of Three; that is to say, instead of leaving it to each individual State Member of the Council, to satisfy itself whether or not a condition had arisen which necessitated it individually to draw the attention of the Council to the matter, three Members of the Council, chosen from time to time among our ranks, would undertake the duty of examining each petition, and if those members thought that it was necessary to bring a matter before the Council, they would jointly call the attention of the Council to it. By this means the dangers, the difficulties, and the individiousness of the individual intervention of a particular State would be avoided.

It should be noted, however, that, though the Committee of Three gives to the Council the satisfaction of knowing that every petition is carefully examined, that Committee can neither by its action nor by its inaction deprive any other member of the Council of the inherent right to take the initiative if he thinks fit to do so. The Committee of Three may see no ground for action of any kind after examining a certain petition. Nevertheless, it is within the right of every member of the Council, if he feels that he can assume that responsibility, to bring that same petition to the direct notice of the Council, even though it has been rejected by the Committee. Similarly, in cases where the Committee of Three has either noted that satisfaction has been given to as much of the demand of the petitioners as it thinks reasonable, or where this result has been obtained by its own negotiations, so that it does not bring the petition to the notice of the Council, it is yet the right of every member of the Council, if he feels it compatible with the responsibility which he owes to that body, to declare himself to be dissatisfied with those private negotiations, and to bring the matter before the Council itself.

I think that the very fact that no member of the Council has thought it necessary to bring to the notice of the Council a petition which has not been brought before it by the Committee of Three is the justification before the Council and before the world of the care, the attention and the scrupulous fairness and sense of justice with which the Committee of Three, however constituted, has discharged the responsible duties placed upon it. I must say in this connection that those Committees have been singularly aided by that Section of the Secretariat which has been specially charged with the study of these questions. I have heard it said that the Committees decide upon insufficient information, that they have not the means of testing the allegations that are made or the reply which is offered. I do not believe that such criticisms would bear the test of careful examination, if indeed it were possible to examine such a question. The information which individual members of the Council may derive from their own particular sources is supplemented by the information collected by the Secretariat, and I at any rate, as a member of the Council, desire to declare my deep obligation to the Minorities Section of the Secretariat, and to M. Colban, who for so many years, and until quite recently, was at its head.

I believe, therefore, that, in the main, the work has been well done. I believe that, in the main, the purpose for which the minority treaties were signed has been attained. I do not say that satisfaction has always been given. A petitioner whose petition is rejected is seldom satisfied; a Government whose action is criticised is not likely to be wholly content; but I believe that any impartial person having access to our proceedings would be satisfied that they have not merely been conducted with scrupulous fairness and with a great desire to see justice done, but that we have in fact achieved in large measure those purposes for which this system was initiated.

I should be curious to know, and perhaps it may be ascertained in such an enquiry as has been suggested, what number and what proportion of the petitions have been rejected *in toto* by the Committee, what proportion has been settled before they became the subject of enquiry by the Committee owing to the fact the attention of the Government was called to a grievance by the presentation of the petition and its communication to the Committee, and in what further proportion either in the Committee or as a result of its work some arrangement has been reached between the parties concerned. I think that the two last cases, the petitions to which satisfaction is actually given by the Government before they come up for examination by the Committee and those to which satisfaction is obtained by the Committee, would cover, in the opinion of any impartial person, practically every case of solid grievance.

I do not want to say that the Committees have never made a mistake. It is not in

human nature never to err. But I hope it will be remembered that the Committees have to consider the permanent interests both of the minorities and of the State, and the most permanent and the most important interest of both is that they should learn to live together in peace and amity, and that the need for recourse to petitions to the Council and for the intervention of the Council should in time cease because they settle their grievances between themselves and without the intervention of the Council.

I repeat, I do not pretend that we have never made a mistake. Neither do I wish for a moment to assert that our procedure is necessarily perfect or final. Two difficulties have been mentioned which I think are of some consequence and for which I should be glad to see a remedy found if that were possible.

First of all, there is a complete lack of information at the present time as to what, in fact, are the results of the examinations by the Committees of Three. Certainly, there are some dangers in connection with publicity against which we must be on our guard. There is the danger lest we should inflame passion where it is our duty to assuage it. There is the danger lest, in an excited state of public opinion in the locality in question, we should render the position of the petitioners more difficult and even expose them to danger. Above all, we must be on our guard against making more difficult the settlement of disputes and the removal of grievances. The secrecy of our deliberations in the Committee of Three has at any rate had this advantage: that a Government could make a concession without any fear that in doing so it was lowering its dignity or authority in the face of nationals of its own State. It could make voluntarily, in the confidence of that confessional, confessions and undertakings which it could present thereafter to its own executive or legislative authorities as acts proceeding from its own volition not dictated by any external authority and therefore more easily commended to a national opinion which was perhaps somewhat excited.

I have mentioned these dangers which surround any effort to make public our proceedings or even the results of our proceedings. Nevertheless, I hope it may be found possible to give a greater publicity in future than has been given in the past, because I believe that by this means a great deal of misapprehension will be removed. A great deal of uneasiness will be allayed and the stability of good feeling will be more assured.

The other defect in our present system of which we at this table must all be conscious is the delay which often takes place before a final decision is reached regarding some complaint which we have been called upon to investigate. It is not easy to see how our procedure can be made much more rapid. Time must be given for the Government concerned to make its observations. Time must be given for the examination of the petition and of the reply; supplementary information is often required, and that again takes time to procure. But if we can find a way of expediting our procedure, at any rate in the simpler cases, I think that this will be an advantage and recognised as such by everyone.

Dr. Stresemann, in the course of the very interesting statement which he made this morning, referred to a previous discussion of this question at the Council table. It was a discussion initiated by our former colleague, M. de Mello-Franco, who had taken the trouble to make a careful study of what I may call the history, not merely of the minority treaties, but of minorities, and he submitted the result of his study and his reflections for the information of his colleagues. Dr. Stresemann referred to a passage in that declaration in which M. de Mello-Franco spoke of the purpose which underlay the minority treaties and which has inspired their promoters and founders. Dr. Stresemann did not himself quote the passage, but I think I know the one to which he referred, and I propose to read it. I have permitted myself to retranslate the original French text because the English translation happens in this case not to be quite accurate. M. de Mello-Franco said:

“It seems to me obvious that those who conceived this system of protection did not dream of creating within certain States a group of inhabitants who would regard themselves as permanent strangers to the organic life of the country. On the contrary, they wished the elements of the population contained in such a group to enjoy a status of legal protection which might insure respect for the inviolability of the person in all its aspects and which might gradually prepare the way for conditions necessary for the establishment of a complete national unit.”

In the subsequent discussion, I called attention to these words, which appeared to me admirably to express the purpose of the treaties and the nature of the charge committed to the Council. I used in the discussion a word which was not quite appropriate:

“The object of the minority treaties, and of the Council in discharging its duties under them, was, as M. de Mello-Franco had said, to secure for the minorities that measure of protection and justice which would gradually prepare them to be merged in the national community to which they belonged.”

The word “merged” was unhappily chosen. I did not mean for one moment to suggest that it was intended that the cultural characteristics of the minority population should

be submerged or abolished. I did intend to indicate, and I hold that this is vital, that the purpose of the treaties was to make conditions in the minority countries such that the minorities could be and were loyal members of the nations to which they belonged.

Dr. Stresemann feared that M. de Mello-Franco and I regarded the treaties as purely transitional, whereas they are in their nature permanent. I recognise their permanency, but I cherish the hope, as I indicated at the beginning of my observations, that the need for having recourse to the Council will not be permanent, because in course of time the relations between the minorities and the States to which they belong will take on a character that renders any application to this body unnecessary and undesirable.

As I conceive it, the authors of these treaties argued in this way. As a result of the treaties of peace, large populations have been restored to nations belonging to the same race as themselves. Owing to these measures, certain minorities of other races were inevitably transferred to a new allegiance. In the past the oppression of a minority has been the occasion of great international bitterness. It has sometimes been the cause of war. It was felt that this new transfer of minorities should not become a source of oppression, and therefore a danger to the peace of the world in the future, and the minorities were therefore guaranteed certain rights which were expressed in the treaties. Those rights were to be under the protection of the Council, and each Member State of the Council was given the right, as a friendly act, to call the attention of the Council to anything which that State considered to be an infraction of the treaty.

The duty so conferred upon the Council is, as your predecessor M. Briand so solemnly observed, when he closed our last session, a sacred duty which the Council will never neglect. That affirmation cannot be made too strong, but there is something correlative to it which needs to be said. If the Government of a minority State owes definite obligations to the minority, so does that minority owe loyal allegiance to the State of which it now forms a part. The rights which it derives from the minority treaty are based upon the allegiance which it owes to the State of which it forms a part, and the rights of the minority cannot be separated from its obligations. The Council, when considering the one, must take into account also the other.

In this connection I regret one allusion, I think unnecessary for his purposes, which was made by the representative of Germany in his speech this morning. He remarked that finality was not human and that history taught us that change was apt to occur in human institutions, and he referred to Article 19 of the Covenant. Appeal can be made to Article 19 of the Covenant under the conditions named whenever the occasion arises. But to cite Article 19 in connection with the minority treaties can only make trouble. The article is not germane to the discussion on which we have embarked to-day. The Council will, I am confident, continue to do all that it can to protect the rights guaranteed to the minorities by these treaties, but it will expect the minorities who appeal to these rights to come to it with clean hands, able to show that they have behaved loyally to the country of which they are a part and have borne true allegiance to the Government to which they are subject.

I agree with the representative of Germany and with others who have spoken that this is too large a subject and raises too many delicate questions to be dismissed in a single Council discussion, however prolonged. I support the proposal made from more than one quarter that a Rapporteur shall be appointed and that, with the aid of colleagues, if such be his wish, he shall undertake a careful study of the whole question. I hope that to him and to his colleagues there may be left the widest latitude. I am thinking here of what the representative of Roumania said. This Committee would no doubt clearly distinguish in any report which it made between what is comprised in the treaties and that which is outside the treaties and to which the minority countries have already assented or which may require their assent before it can operate in the future. I hope that the enquiry which is to be conducted will be of the widest possible character and will give to this Council, and through this Council to the world at large, the fullest information both as to our obligations and their limits, as to our procedure and its results in the past and as to any suggestions for the improvement of that procedure which can be made for the future.

That is all that I wish to say at the present time. On particular issues of one kind or another I would wish to reserve my opinion until the Committee has reported so that I may have the benefit of the information that it will supply and of the judgment which it will make.

M. PROCOPE. — I wish to make some very short and modest observations concerning this serious and important matter.

The fact that the question of minorities in general, and in particular the procedure applicable to petitions based on the treaties, has once more been brought before the Council has been welcomed with great satisfaction not only in the countries interested, but also in those which have no direct interest in the problem. This question assuredly affects the League as a whole; it affects both those Members of the League who have undertaken

engagements towards minorities and those who, as is the case with my own country, have no obligations under this head.

In the admirable speech to which reference has been made several times to-day, and by which the President of the last session, M. Briand, closed the discussions at Lugano, he referred to the rights of minorities as "sacred" and recalled the duties of the League and of the Council in their respect. Those words have had a wide echo throughout the world.

The protection of minorities and the corresponding duties which fall upon the Council undoubtedly constitute one of the most important aspects of the work of the League. Their duties are based directly on one of the fundamental principles underlying the whole work of the League that is to ensure the maintenance of justice in the relations between peoples. The question is, on the other hand, very complex, and cannot be settled rigidly and according to formula. That which in certain circumstances might be regarded as a great step forward may in other circumstances give rise to an unfortunate.

The question must, therefore, be studied while taking account of the existing possibilities, of the practical requirements, and, above all, of the other fundamental principle of the League which is to contribute to the good understanding and co-operation between nations.

It is not my intention to begin a detailed study of this question at the moment. We have listened to the admirable statements of the representative of Germany and Great Britain. We have also before us the scheme proposed by Mr. Dandurand, and we have heard a number of very interesting observations and objections put forward by our Polish colleague. I think the Council has been a little frightened at the thought of entering upon a discussion on procedure. It has been said that the treaties merely lay down certain principles, that we should not go beyond those principles, and, above all, that the result of our work must not be to extend the engagements already undertaken by the States. I fully understand this point of view. Once admitted, however, it must not prevent us from trying to set up the best possible procedure in existing circumstances. If principles have been laid down by the treaties, if general lines for our guidance have been embodied in those treaties, we must find a procedure capable of putting them into practice, otherwise the principles will remain a dead letter.

The scheme of Mr. Dandurand has only been before us for some days. It would certainly be rash to give any opinion on the new system suggested by the representative of Canada until it has been studied in greater detail. I think that our colleague has not put forward this system as a definite proposal, but rather as a basis of discussion.

After having made these reservations, may I say that, in my view, this scheme contains in certain respects great advantages and makes considerable progress possible? The scheme is based on three fundamental principles. In the first place, greater publicity must be afforded. Secondly, the preparatory study of petitions must be reorganised. Finally, a rule must be adopted to the effect that any minority petitions must in the future be forwarded to the League through the Government concerned, which will thereby have the opportunity, if it so desires, to change the situation of which the petitioners complain, and so prevent the question from being brought before the organs of the League.

The proposal to ensure a certain degree of publicity, so far as is practical and advisable, and the proposal to reorganise the present system for the preparatory study of minorities petitions, seem to me to deserve further study. I think that the third proposal, namely, that the petitions should be forwarded to the Secretariat through the Government concerned—a principle suggested some years ago by Poland—has advantages in certain respects. Nevertheless, this must not be laid down as an exclusive rule. The representative of Canada has also taken account of this point of view. He has mentioned in his revised proposal cases of extreme urgency and cases which can constitute an exception. In that case, however, we must determine who is to decide whether a case is exceptional or of extreme urgency. This is a rather difficult point to settle.

I think it is impossible to reach a definite decision on these various schemes, suggestions and observations during the present discussion. I agree with the proposal that a Committee of the Council should be appointed with instructions to study the suggestions made during this debate and prepare, if it thinks fit, a more detailed programme of action.

I would, however, make one small observation. The proposal has been made that a Rapporteur should be appointed. If, however, my memory is correct, the representative of Japan was appointed Rapporteur last autumn for all questions concerning minorities.

Dr. STRESEMANN. — May I make some remarks in regard to the observations made a moment ago by the representative of Great Britain, which were addressed to me personally?

Sir Austen Chamberlain began by saying that a discussion on minorities problems might be of great value. I entirely agree with him and, moreover, I think that the discussion which we have had to-day has already proved its value.

Sir Austen Chamberlain next referred to discussions in the Council which took place on this problem in 1925 and he alluded to the observations then made by M. de Mello-

Franco and himself. It was those observations that I had in mind when I said in my speech this morning that, if I had been on the Council at that time, I should have had to state opposite views.

I was glad to hear Sir Austen Chamberlain say that the English text of his statement might have given rise to misunderstanding, that he did not wish to maintain that the races and civilisations composing the minorities must merge their race and civilisation in those of the majority with which they have been incorporated, but that he had merely expressed the hope that, although the system of protection would be permanent, a day would come when it would be no longer necessary to apply that system because there would no longer be any grievances. He had, indeed, merely wished to emphasise the fact that the greatest loyalty was necessary on the part of minorities towards their Governments. On this point we are in full agreement. I, too, expressed the same views in my own speech.

I would make a second observation. Sir Austen Chamberlain in his speech stated that I expressed certain undesirable opinions in my speech this morning—opinions which might lead us away from the end we are trying to attain. I am sure that Sir Austen could not have made any such criticism of my speech had I been able to submit the exact text of it to him. May I recall, once more, what I said?

I pointed out that it was wrong to allege that those who favour the rights of minorities were at the head of a movement against the integrity of the State to which those minorities belonged and that they were provoking an irredentist agitation. I continued by saying that the condition of affairs established in our century was not eternal, but I added at once that these are considerations which have nothing to do with the question of minorities to which our attention is now devoted. It is quite a mistake to say that, in supporting the rights and the educational liberties of minorities, use is being made of a weapon with which to break up States. The peace between nations will be all the more stable in proportion as the appeal of minorities threatened in their cultural life is more widely reflected in the public opinion of the world.

I am, then, in substance, in agreement with what we have just heard from Sir Austen Chamberlain. He said that the moment will soon come when it will no longer be necessary to have recourse to the Council in so far as minorities are concerned. I am glad to note that we are in agreement at the end of this little controversy. Further, I willingly agree with what has been said on the value of the discussion on which we are about to enter in regard to the question of minorities.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN. — I am grateful to Dr. Stresemann for his explanations.

I suppose there is no Empire which contains more minorities than the British Empire, and indeed there are many parts of the British Empire where the Briton by race, and still more the Englishman, is in the minority. I have never thought that you could merge a Scotsman and an Englishman, or an Englishman and a Scotsman, and it has never occurred to either a Scotsman or an Englishman that we cannot preserve our own distinct characteristics and our own cultural qualifications without ceasing to be loyal members of the country and the Empire to which we both belong.

All that I venture to insist is that the obligations of the State to the minority are the counterpart of the obligations of the minority to the State. The two obligations are reciprocal; they cannot be considered apart, and those who come to the Council for redress of their grievances ought to come, like the pleader in a Court of Law, with clean hands, if they desire justice by this tribunal.

M. BRIAND. — Mr. President, you will understand that at the point which this discussion has reached, and in view of the very natural wish to reach a conclusion, at least so far as we are able to do this at the present moment, I shall not be so indiscreet as to inflict upon you a speech embodying the doctrine on the question of minorities. I merely wish to emphasise certain considerations, and I have all the more right to do so as several speakers who have taken part in this discussion have quoted words which I used, both at the last session of the Assembly of the League of Nations and more recently at the last session of the Council. I said—and I do not withdraw the expression—that the right of minorities is a sacred right. I still persist in thinking that this is so, and, now that we have heard the views of those members of the Council who have spoken, I do not think that there is any difference of opinion on this point.

It may be useful to declare publicly—since reference has been made to justice it is only natural that we should endeavour to do justice to ourselves—that, as regards the protection of minorities, the League of Nations has never at any moment tried to evade its obligation or, perhaps I should say, its sacred duty. The League of Nations, however, must be taken as it is, and as it has been created. It is called upon to deal with difficulties which are inherent both in the nature of things and also in the peculiarities of its constitution, which is by no means a simple one.

The League of Nations, by its composition and its rules, is obliged to place above every other consideration a respect for national sovereignty. That is the principle which

governs the League, though I do not propose to discuss it. Sometimes it is a good principle, because it affords a safeguard against certain improvised schemes which may be dangerous. Sometimes it is a hampering principle, because it makes it necessary to seek for compromises in an endeavour to reach peace and good understanding which must be unanimously secured. We are, however, face to face with the necessity of respecting this principle, and we must all bow to that necessity and never allow it to be ignored. As we are dealing with minorities, it will suffice to read Article 12 of the Minorities Treaty with Poland and the corresponding articles of the other treaties and to recall all the discussions to which those articles have given rise, in order to realise that the governing preoccupation in dealing with such matters has been to combine the protection of minorities with respect for the sovereignty of nations. This, therefore, is the problem before us. This is the real difficulty which runs counter to what I may call the ideal that we seek.

We have listened to a most interesting debate between Dr. Stresemann and Sir Austen Chamberlain. Our German colleague described to us this morning in a very fine philosophical disquisition, of great interest and distinction, the full force of his great ideal.

This afternoon, in another speech, Sir Austen Chamberlain, who has been associated with the League of Nations somewhat longer than Dr. Stresemann, and who has on occasion encountered certain practical difficulties, tried to reconcile his own ideals with certain misgivings aroused by Dr. Stresemann's ideal. It is my belief that this controversy has led us slowly but surely to realise the sad reality of our normal position which compels us to view matters not from the point of view of the absolute but from that unhappy condition of relativity to which we are condemned.

In dealing with minorities, I feel compelled to take up my position in the sphere of reality. I do not wish to consider whether circumstances are more or less permanent, whether, indeed, they are eternal or of short duration. I think that in dealing with nations it is not a bad thing to let them believe in the idea of eternity. It is an excellent idea; it enables them to acquire a certain vitality. It is a guarantee of permanency and at the same time a stimulus to activity. Such eternal dispensations after all adjust themselves in time, and other eternities may take the place of the eternities of to-day. That, however, is not the business of the League of Nations, which has many other things to do.

Judging from his speech of this morning, Dr. Stresemann seems to have an excellent opinion of men and of the objectivity of their minds, and I congratulate him sincerely on his belief. Though the practice of politics rather spoils the freshness of our belief in man and makes us drop some of our illusions at a fairly early stage, a statesman cannot be reproached if he succeeds in retaining some of them. Men, however, are men, and, even though they are dealing with a text or a treaty embodying noble and generous aspirations, they nevertheless retain their nature. It is evident that Dr. Stresemann and we ourselves are taking up a position superior to certain contingencies. It is no less evident that we are inclined to consider the question of minorities in all its nobility, and that our minds turn towards solutions which are purely objective. If the problem depended solely on us, we should be certain of solving it in a satisfactory way.

Unfortunately, independently of us life goes on, and I shall cause no surprise when I say that, in the majority of countries, there are a certain number of people—rather too large a number—who have what I should call a hateful inclination towards politics. In order to satisfy this singular but very common taste, they do not hesitate to look about them for anything which may serve their interests. In achieving political combinations, they certainly know how to apply an objective intelligence of the most active description. When they perceive in certain newly constituted countries which have absorbed various ethnical elements, signs of misgiving, depression, rancour, or discontent, and when the idea occurs to them to use these feelings for the purpose of starting political activities of interest to themselves, they do not hesitate to do so. These things will happen. It is only necessary to read certain articles and pamphlets to be convinced of it. There is only one step between this and quietly turning to your own use the taste for propaganda which is so common in political circles, and a keen politician does not hesitate to take it. He takes it with astonishing rapidity and at once seizes upon these minorities. He is no doubt animated by the most respectable sentiments, but, instead of asking these minorities to view the situation calmly and to do their utmost to show that they are reasonable, he prefers to use words of bitterness which are liable to trouble or excite their minds.

We are present living in an environment of understanding and peace. Our lives depend entirely upon the existence and the permanence of that state of peace. In all the problems with which we are dealing we must endeavour to maintain the peace, and that is not always an easy thing to do. We must, however, work to this end and I may say that we have succeeded; that is one of the achievements which make the League of Nations seem rather a miraculous institution. Nevertheless, the task must not be made too difficult for us, and if the respectable sentiments of the minorities are used as a lever—to use the words of Dr. Stresemann, and of myself at the last Assembly—in

order to shake the position of the Governments, disturb their authority and national strength; if attempts are made, as they have been made, gradually to associate all these minorities in order to create general discontent and continual grievance; and if these efforts meet with success, I do not think they will bring about an atmosphere of peace. What then will be the position? We cannot help having some misgivings on this matter, for it cannot be denied that certain efforts are being made in the direction I have indicated. There have been quite recently examples of them and it is our duty to speak frankly to the minorities in terms which they must be brought to understand.

I have listened with the greatest interest to the little controversy which has taken place on the use of a certain word between Dr. Stresemann and Sir Austen Chamberlain. The question at issue was how the racial or other elements may tend to be merged or to disappear within the nation to which they belong or how, on the contrary, they may preserve their identity. It is in no way to the interest of a country that any element of its population which has its own value and its own characteristics should disappear, and a great country which realises its own strength does not endeavour to bring about any such disappearance. It does not try to reduce its population to a uniform level. On the contrary, the strength of a country consists in assimilating various elements of its population without letting them lose their own characteristics and qualities. It is in this way that a country develops and acquires its full strength which enables it to expand. Those who only think of reducing a country to one uniform pattern by suppressing the individual characteristics of each of the elements of its population is deemed to many reverses. Before the war, many such mistakes were made. That was a period in which regard for minorities did not exactly flourish, and it may be said that, if that regard has since developed, it is thanks to the League and to the fact that the League has done nothing to bring about its disappearance. The League must do nothing to hinder that respect for minorities from developing further since it is a noble and worthy sentiment.

That, however, is not the real problem. The real problem is, while ensuring that the minorities shall preserve their language, culture, religion and traditions, to keep them as a kind of small family within the larger family, not with the object of weakening the larger family, but with the object of harmonising all its constituent elements with those of the country as a whole. The process at which we should aim is not the disturbance of the minorities but a kind of assimilation which will tend to the greatness of the nation as a whole without in any way diminishing the importance of the smaller family. That is how I understand the problem of minorities.

In order that this problem may always be presented and solved on these lines, it is essential not to create in these minorities what I may call the spirit of controversy and subversion. It is essential that they should not be placed in opposition to the nation with which they are called upon to live, and it is in their own interest to avoid such opposition. When controversies such as those to which I have referred become too acute, when they become too irritating and exasperating, when they give rise to unrest, the nation which is affected by those controversies will in the last resort take measures to defend itself, and those measures are always rather drastic. I do not see how it can benefit minorities to be led into such dangerous paths. It is to their interest that these difficulties should be settled directly between themselves and the State of which they are citizens.

When I look at Europe, which has been profoundly disturbed by the war, I find that in certain countries minorities have not only ended by settling down comfortably, but that they are even participating in the public life of those countries, as a result of continual contact and closer relations between the different ethnical elements. These minorities are forming the habit of pleading their own causes directly in appropriate terms with the Governments on which they depend, and they regard it as a great achievement when a dispute is settled without any intermediary. I consider that the Council of the League should also consider it a sign of success when they do not hear anything of the difficulties which may arise between a State and its minorities, for in such cases these difficulties are being settled as they arise. An agreement has somewhere been achieved and this procedure is in harmony with the rhythm and progress of the League of Nations.

I will now venture to refer to another question. I have constantly heard complaints made against the unfortunate Committees of Three. The composition of those Committees is never the same, so that they can accept criticism without being overburdened by it, since their duties are transitory. I have myself been a member of those Committees, like every other Member of the Council. I therefore accept my share of the criticisms which have been made. It is said that the Committees of Three have been deaf to all complaints from the minorities; that they have not considered their grievances, but have consigned their claims to the wastepaper-basket, and have never done any work. Is that the reputation which the Committees of Three ought to enjoy in the eyes of the public? Since we are speaking of justice, such a reputation does not do justice to the Committees. If that reputation had been deserved during the last ten years, there would have been a regular revolt of public opinion in the countries concerned against the Committees. The

fact that no such forcible protest has been made shows that, in reality, the Committees have, by working quietly and behind the scenes, solved a crowd of questions. But what greater fault can be found in any piece of work than that it has been done in secret?

I see, for example, that, during 1928 alone, the Committees of Three dealt with twenty-three petitions, which were judged to be receivable, coming from eight countries. These Committees of Three held forty-four meetings to examine these petitions, a fact which sufficiently shows their zeal for work and indicates that they do not deserve such ingratitude. The Committees have settled most of these questions in various ways, but in any case they have settled them. The fact that they have been engaged in this work shows that the question of minorities during the year 1928 was not neglected. By all means by improving the procedure let us try to do better. If that is possible, well and good. Care should be taken, however, in seeking this procedure not to create a supernational jurisdiction before which groups of citizens, more or less excited by the means which I have mentioned, come to plead their case instead of going to their Governments. Such a position would not help the consolidation of nations. If the claims of the minorities assume too great proportions, the work of the Council of the League, already excessive, will become impossible.

I do not draw these considerations any negative conclusion. I merely say that, in dealing with this question, it is obviously necessary to convey a very clear impression that the League of Nations desires to fulfil its task and to perform its duty. It must, however, be careful not to adopt a procedure which will have the effect of creating centres of discontent and discord within itself. One is convinced, in reading Article 12 of the first Treaty of Minorities, that those who created a right for minorities found it extremely difficult to discover a suitable means of giving effect to that right. There is the right itself, there is the use to be made of the right, and, close at hand, there is the abuse of the right; there is only one step between the use and the abuse. Evidently those who drafted the article were inspired with a noble ideal, were anxious having created nations, to ensure them life and permanence; and, having conferred upon them national sovereignty, to do nothing which might impair that sovereignty, while, at the same time, they desired to protect the minorities. The difficulty of the question of procedure arises from these considerations. It is impossible to do anything serious without agreement, and without ensuring the co-operation of the countries concerned, or, in other words, those who are responsible for the minorities. It is essential for us to achieve such an understanding. I was very glad to hear the representatives of Poland and Roumania express a wish that the Council should clear its mind on the subject by means of a report, as complete as possible, concerning the present situation. It has been suggested that a Rapporteur should be appointed, and two members of the Council associated with him. That is a matter of small importance. We already have a Rapporteur with whom we are well acquainted and in whom we have every reason to place the utmost confidence—M. Adatci. I would suggest that M. Adatci, alone or with the assistance of other members of the Council associated with him for the purpose, should draw up a report which may enable us to adopt a satisfactory procedure. I cordially support his proposal, subject to the reservations which I have just made.

Clearly it is dangerous for the League to continue to work behind the scenes, since it is suspected of not performing its duty. I think it would be useful to adopt some means of publicity, as, for example, the periodical issue to the public of a report on its work. All those precautions would, of course, be taken to which the representative of Great Britain alluded in his speech. I also think that it would be a good thing, under conditions to be determined, for the Council to be informed of the situation. It would thus be possible for the Council to intervene, if it so desired and in accordance with its undoubted right, either acting as a whole or through any one of its Members. Care should be taken, however, to avoid anything which might create controversy between what we describe as minorities and the nations of which they form a part. Above all, nothing should be done which might be interpreted as a sort of encouragement to such tendencies which would have deplorable consequences for the League of Nations and for the minorities themselves.

Such, gentlemen, are the observations which I desired to make on this question. I apologise for having perhaps enlarged upon them rather more fully than I intended.

Mr. DANDURAND. — I have no objection to the appointment of a committee to assist the representative of Japan in the investigation of the questions we have discussed to-day and of the proposal which I have made to the Council. Allow me to point out that that proposal may have seemed somewhat voluminous to those who do not know how the present procedure is applied. Let me say, however, that it is merely an attempt to consolidate all the methods used up to this moment, together with a few amendments.

The point which has struck me in regard to the manner in which the Committees of Three work—I was and still am a member of one of those Committees—is the striking inadequacy of the information at our disposal. That information takes the form of a

request—I must not use the work complaint, though it means exactly the same—and such a request must necessarily contain some kind of complaint on the part of the persons who think their rights have been infringed. This information, I repeat, comprises the petition as well as the observations of the Government concerned, and that is absolutely all. Obviously, the Committee of Three can ask the Government for further information. I have been a member of committees which have done so, but what appears quite extraordinary to outsiders, as well as to many representatives who have sat on those Committees of Three, is that even the person who believes that he possesses rights which have been infringed completely disappears. He has laid before the Council, through the intermediary of the Secretariat, a complaint or certain information and there the matter ends. He never knows what has happened.

The Committee of Three has before it nothing but two documents. I maintain that these obviously constitute an insufficient amount of information. Consequently, I thought that there were grounds for improving the procedure in order to obtain rather more complete information, and to notify those who have made representations in order that they may be made aware of what has happened, and that they may at least be in a position to know that some kind of body, be it the Committee of Three or a larger Committee, has studied their question. As at present they are not aware that this has been done, I have been pleased to observe that some of my colleagues have admitted that, as regards publicity, there are gaps to be filled in the present system. We are, therefore, more or less agreed on the necessity of notifying briefly the persons submitting petitions of what has happened.

In the resolution which I have proposed, I have said that the Committee might decide the cases and conditions in which publicity might be granted if no report is made to the Council—for the affair becomes public if a report is so made—or to make it possible for that Committee to eliminate groundless complaints, or complaints which are in the nature of propaganda or which are tendentious and thus only to lay before [the world at large] those complaints which are well founded. For that reason, I chose the form of words which is now before you and which I read this morning.

So far as the other point is concerned, which is of a certain degree of importance, and by which it will be possible for the Committee of Three to obtain satisfactory information, I have not ignored the clauses of the treaty. I am well aware that we can only act within the narrow limits of the treaty and of the procedure to which countries with minorities have consented. I have not forgotten this fact. I sought the help of some States possessing minorities treaties, and I have elements of very great interest in the Polish proposal.

Poland has suggested that complaints should be forwarded through the Government concerned—that is to say, through the Government complained of—before they reach the League of Nations, in order that that Government may have an opportunity of settling on the spot a number of questions. I considered that to be the proper procedure, and I have adopted it. As far as those complaints are concerned which are not settled on the spot and which therefore come before the Council or the Committee of Three or a larger committee as have proposed, I have tried to devise a scheme whereby they should be accompanied with sufficient information.

In causing a national to address himself to his Government, the dignity of that Government will not be affected, because it will have tried to convince that national that he is in the wrong or because it will have agreed that he is in the right. In those circumstances, whether the national be convinced that he is wrong or whether he maintains his views and asks that his complaint be forwarded, the Council will be in possession of complete information. I think that in this I am following the principles laid down in the Polish proposal. The Committee of Three or a larger committee will then be able to obtain a reasonable amount of information, and most of us will not remain passive in regard to the decision to be taken.

I must confess that I have sometimes had occasion to note that the information available is not sufficient for us to turn to the person making the complaint and say: "The following reply has been received to your complaint, the facts are disputed: this particular legal argument has been put forward." In the above circumstances I have thought it best for us to ask the Government to talk the matter over with the national concerned, and from the results of that conversation we may be able to obtain further information. In any case, we shall have the dossier of the case before us.

I hope, therefore, that, if this committee be appointed, it will be in a position to study the question whether there is any means, either by following the method which I have proposed or by some other method, of obtaining more complete information to be placed at the disposal of the Committee of Three with the assent of the countries possessing minorities treaties, for I like to hope that all those countries desire, as do other members of the Council, to throw full light on questions of interest to them.

2. — Committee of Jurists on the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Draft Protocol adopted by the Committee on March 28th, 1929.

The States signatories of the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, dated December 16, 1920, and the United States of America, through the undersigned duly authorised representatives, have mutually agreed upon the following provisions regarding the adherence of the United States of America to the said Protocol subject to the five reservations formulated by the United States in the Resolution adopted by the Senate on January 27, 1926.

ARTICLE I

The States signatories of the said Protocol accept the special conditions attached by the United States in the five reservations mentioned above to its adherence to the said Protocol upon the terms and conditions set out in the following articles.

ARTICLE 2

The United States shall be admitted to participate, through representatives designated for the purpose and upon an equality with the signatory States, Members of the League of Nations, represented in the Council or in the Assembly, in any and all proceedings of either the Council or the Assembly for the election of judges or deputy-judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice, provided for in the Statute of the Court. The vote of the United States shall be counted in determining the absolute majority of votes required by the Statute.

ARTICLE 3

No amendment of the Statute of the Court may be made without the consent of all the contracting States.

ARTICLE 4

The Court shall render advisory opinions in public session after notice and opportunity for hearing substantially as provided in the now existing Articles 73 and 74 of the Rules of Court.

ARTICLE 5

With a view to ensuring that the Court shall not without the consent of the United States entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall, through any channel designated for that purpose by the United States, inform the United States of any proposal before the Council or the Assembly of the League for obtaining an advisory opinion from the Court, and thereupon, if desired, an exchange of views as to whether an interest of the United States is affected shall proceed with all convenient speed between the Council or Assembly of the League and the United States.

Whenever a request for an advisory opinion comes to the Court the Registrar shall notify the United States thereof among other States mentioned in the now existing Article 73 of the Rules of Court stating a reasonable time limit fixed by the President within which written statement by the United States concerning the request will be received. If for any reason no sufficient opportunity for an exchange of views upon such request should have been afforded, and the United States advises the Court that the question upon which the opinion of the Court is asked is one that affects the interests of the United States, proceedings shall be stayed for a period sufficient to enable such an exchange of views between the Council or the Assembly and the United States to take place.

With regard to requesting an advisory opinion of the Court in any case covered by the preceding paragraphs, there shall be attributed to an objection of the United States the same force and effect as attaches to a vote against asking for the opinion given by a Member of the League of Nations in the Council or in the Assembly.

If, after the exchange of views provided for in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article it shall appear that no agreement can be reached, and the United States is not prepared to forego

its objection, the exercise of the powers of withdrawal provided for in Article 8 hereof will follow naturally without any imputation of unfriendliness or unwillingness to co-operate generally for peace and goodwill.

ARTICLE 6

■

Subject to the provisions of Article 8 below, the provisions of the present Protocol shall have the same force and effect as the provisions of the Statute of the Court and any future signature of the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, shall be deemed to be an acceptance of the provisions of the present Protocol.

ARTICLE 7

The present Protocol shall be ratified. Each State shall forward the instrument of ratification to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall inform all the other signatory States. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The present Protocol shall come into force as soon as all States which have ratified the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, and also the United States, have deposited their ratifications.

ARTICLE 8

The United States may at any time notify the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that it withdraws its adherence to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920. The Secretary-General shall immediately communicate this notification to all the other States signatories of the Protocol.

In such case the present Protocol shall cease to be in force as from the receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification by the United States.

On their part, each of the other Contracting States may at any time notify the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that it desires to withdraw its acceptance of the special conditions attached by the United States to its adherence to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920. The Secretary-General shall immediately give communication of this notification to each of the States signatories of the present Protocol. The present Protocol shall be considered as ceasing to be in force if and when, within one year from the date of receipt of the said notification, not less than two-thirds of the contracting States other than the United States shall have notified the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that they desire to withdraw the above-mentioned acceptance.

Done at, the day of, 19, in a single copy, of which the French and English texts shall both be authoritative.

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vol. IX. No. 4.

Published on May 15th, 1929.

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In order to ensure the more rapid delivery of the Monthly Summary in English-speaking countries, it has been decided to have the English edition printed in England as from July next. At the same time improvements will be made in the quality of the paper and in other respects, involving additional expenditure.

For these reasons the annual subscription will be increased from 4 shillings to 8 shillings, but for the current year all annual subscriptions at the old rate of 4/- received up to July 1st next will be accepted as payment for the edition for the whole year, the increase coming into force only as from 1930; if payment of the annual subscription is not received before July 1st, the last six months of 1929 will be charged for at the new rate.

I. — Summary of the Month.

APRIL 1929

The sixth Session of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference and a Conference for the suppression of the crime of counterfeiting currency were the principal League events in April. There were also numerous meetings on international law and economic and social questions.

The sixth Session of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference opened on April 15th and continued into May. Twenty-four States were represented, including the United States, Turkey and Russia.

During its three weeks' session, the Commission began the second reading of the 1927 draft Convention, drew up several new texts and proceeded to a thorough discussion of some of the principal questions raised in connection with the preparation of a Disarmament Convention, namely, effectives, trained reserves and material.

Naval disarmament was dealt with in an important statement by the American delegation to which the delegates of the principal naval Powers replied.

An examination of a draft convention and resolution deposited by the Soviet delegation led the Commission to adopt a resolution concerning the "reduction" of armaments. Proposals from the Turkish and Chinese delegations were reserved for the Disarmament Conference.

The Commission adjourned to give the Governments concerned time for a thorough examination of the American suggestions regarding naval disarmament. It asked these Governments to inform its President of the progress of their negotiations, so that he might convene the next session with a full knowledge of the facts.

The International Conference on the counterfeiting of currency sat from April 9th to 20th and drew up a Convention that was immediately signed by twenty-five of the thirty-five participants. The Economic Committee pursued its study of the most-favoured-nation clause, tariff questions, coal and sugar, bills of exchange, safeguarding, etc., and a small Committee of Experts continued work on a standard customs nomenclature.

The Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People held its annual session. This Commission, which consists of the Child Welfare Committee and the Committee on Traffic in Women and Children, prepared two Conventions on the assistance and repatriation of foreign minors for transmission to the Council, and studied the position of blind and illegitimate children, the cinematograph in relation to child welfare, the abolition of licensed houses and numerous other questions.

Questions relating to a survey of international law and the publication of conventions were considered by a Committee of the jurists, which examined over 450 conventions. The number of treaties registered with the League Secretariat reached two thousand on April 25th.

The Straits Commission in Constantinople sent in its annual report for 1928.

The Permanent Central Opium Board appointed by the Council held its second session and the Supervisory Commission considered the League budget for 1930 and the audited accounts for 1928.

II. — Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments.

SIXTH SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

The Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference sat at Geneva from April 15th to May 6th with M. Loudon (Netherlands) in the chair (1). At its first meeting, on April 15th in the morning, the Commission was not called upon to adopt an agenda in the strict sense of the word but to consider its procedure in regard to the following documents: the draft Convention of 1927, a German proposal concerning the exchange of information, and observations submitted by Count Bernstorff on the disarmament problem; and the draft convention presented last year by the delegation of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

A few days later proposals were submitted by the Turkish delegation on criteria for the reduction of armaments, and by the Chinese delegation for the abolition of compulsory military service.

In opening the session, the President laid before the Commission a programme which gave rise to a discussion, following which the President's proposals were adopted, on the understanding that the order of the items might be changed and that the principal questions left in abeyance since 1927 should be discussed. The Commission then examined the Soviet draft, the Chinese proposal being discussed in connection with the question of effectives. At the request of the Turkish delegation, the Turkish proposals were reserved for the Disarmament Conference.

The main work of the Commission concerned the draft Convention adopted in first reading in 1927. It heard an important statement by the American delegate regarding the general principles of disarmament and the naval problem, to which the delegations most directly concerned replied. There were long discussions on several of the essential parts of the 1927 draft (effectives, in particular the limitation of trained reserves, limitation of land armaments, material). On several points new texts were adopted (Chapter I (Effectives) Articles A, H, C, D, E; Chapter II (Material) Section 3, Articles AA, AC, AE; Chapter IV (Chemical Warfare).

The Commission finally decided to adjourn in order to enable the Governments concerned to make a thorough examination of the American proposals on naval disarmament. These Governments were invited to inform the President of the progress of their negotiations, so as to enable him to summon the Commission with a full knowledge of the facts.

It is virtually impossible in a publication like the *Monthly Summary* to reproduce all the statements, reservations, amendments, counter-amendments etc., which figured in the minutes of the Commission and were discussed during the three weeks of the session. The following analysis contains general indications on the principal points dealt with — (1) the debate on the agenda; (2) the discussion of the Soviet draft and proposals; (3) chemical warfare; (4) air warfare; (5) general questions; (6) the naval problem; (7) the question of effectives, in particular the limitation of trained reserves; (8) the limitation of material in reserve; (9) the close of the session and future action.

Although these points are taken neither in chronological order, nor in the order of the discussion, it is thought that, subject to the above reservation, they may give a fairly complete and exact idea of the work of the Commission and of the principal subjects dealt with at this session.

The texts adopted are published as an Annex to this number.

(1) Mr. Leuden having fallen ill, one of the vice-presidents M. Polkin, took the chair from April 30th to May 5th. At its first meeting, the Commission elected M. Cobian (Spain) to succeed M. Veverka as vice-president.

1. *Debate on the Agenda.*

At the first meeting of the Commission the President stated in his opening speech that he did not consider that :

“ the time had yet come to take a second reading of the whole of the preliminary draft Convention drawn up at the first reading and to frame a final text, marking the completion of the preparatory work ”.

He added that “ as regards the negotiations between the Governments concerned—with whom he had kept in touch—agreed solutions which would make it possible at this juncture to foresee the final success of the Commission's work had not yet been reached. As I have said many times,” he said, “ and now repeat once again : it will not be possible for the Commission to agree upon a draft convention as a whole, laying down the principles of the limitation and reduction of armaments, until the Powers concerned have reached an understanding on certain points of capital importance upon which they have hitherto been divided... Let us hope that this will be before long. Public opinion is growing impatient and rightly so. I have had a striking proof of this in the very large number of letters which, as President of your Commission, I have received during the last few weeks. These letters come mainly from labour organisations in different countries some of them representing not thousands but millions of persons. These letters have been classified and are on view. They express the opinion that it is expected that the Preparatory Commission should complete its work as soon as possible so that a general convention may be concluded, thus fulfilling the solemn promises of disarmament made to all the nations of the world. A certain number of letters urge that the General Disarmament Conference should be convened for the year 1929... We are glad to see public interest expressed in this way, and I venture to hope that, if it is supported and directed in all civilised countries by a press conscious of its real responsibility in the matter, it will bring increasing pressure to bear upon Governments whose action in this field more than in any other depends on the will of the people.”

The President then submitted a programme with fourteen items, including the Soviet draft convention, the German proposals concerning the exchange of information, and all the articles of the draft Convention of 1927.

Count Bernstorff (Germany) recalled that in March, 1928, the Commission had decided to take the second reading of the draft Convention at its next session. He urged that this second reading should now begin and that the essential questions—effectives and material—should be dealt with.

The President said that the suggestions submitted only concerned the order in which the various points of the 1927 draft might be discussed and that in any case the Commission would proceed to the second reading of the draft Convention.

Following exchanges of views between the President, Count Bernstorff, Lord Cushendun, Mr. Gibson, M. Massigli, Dr. Riddell, M. Zumeta, and M. Litvinoff, it was decided that the order of the items might be changed; that the draft Convention submitted by the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics should be discussed first, and that the essential questions—effectives and material—should be examined.

The Turkish and Chinese delegations deposited proposals concerning respectively the fixing of a criterion for the reduction of armaments and the abolition of universal compulsory military service. It was decided that these proposals should be discussed in connection with the relevant articles of the 1927 draft Convention. Later on, the Turkish delegation decided to reserve its proposal for submission to the Disarmament Conference, in view of the fact that it concerned the question of criteria, on which the Conference would have to take a decision, and in order not to increase the work of the Commission.

As regards the German proposal for the exchange of information contemplated under Article 8 of the Covenant, it was decided, in agreement with Count Bernstorff, that the Commission should examine it in connection with the chapter of the 1927 draft Convention concerning publicity.

2. *The Soviet Draft Convention and Resolution.*

Before the Commission discussed this subject, M. Litvinoff made a statement criticising the earlier work of the Commission and urging that it should change its methods. He said *inter alia* :

It must now be obvious to all that the persistent failures of the Preparatory Commission are attributable to the path it has hitherto pursued and the method on which its work has been founded. The fundamental defect of this method consists in the fact that, instead of establishing a coefficient for the reduction of armaments which would be equitable and obligatory for all countries, it provides for the individual fixation of armaments to be applied to each individual country, taking into account all its specific political, geographical, strategic, economic and other features, the despite obvious necessity for general international recognition of individual estimates of the requirements of each State.

M. Litvinoff added that on the one hand the increased menace of war, and on the other the conclusion of the Kellogg Pact ought to stimulate efforts with a view to disarmament. He asked that his draft should be studied in detail and thoroughly discussed.

The assistant delegate of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, M. Langovoy, then explained the principal provisions of the draft. The main principle of this convention was the proportionate reduction of all elements of armaments (effectives, cadres, number of units, material, aggregate tonnage and tonnage by categories, numbers of aircraft, budgetary expenditure) based on the position on a fixed date. For each of the three important categories of armaments — military, naval and air — countries were divided into three groups according to the scale of their armaments.

In each category the coefficient of reduction is 50 per cent for the strongest Powers, 33 per cent for medium Powers and 25 per cent for the weaker Powers. The States whose armaments have been fixed by the Peace Treaties form a special group.

The Convention is intended to be completed by a certain number of supplementary conventions regarding details of execution — to be ratified within six months from the coming into force of the principal convention.

The Japanese, Chilean and French delegations gave the reasons why, in their opinion, the Commission could not take the Soviet draft as a basis for its discussion. These reasons may be summarised as follows :

1. The Soviet draft does not take account of the connection, established by the League Covenant, between disarmament and security; one of the implications of the notion of security is the examination of "the geographical situation and circumstances of each State". The very notion of security is, to some extent, proper to each State. The Soviet plan starts from a mathematical and impersonal basis, which was rejected by the League organs some time ago.

2. The Soviet draft would lead the Commission to change its methods, and even to encroach upon the domain of the future Disarmament Conference. The Commission's instructions are merely to build up the technical framework of the Convention. It is for the Convention itself to fix figures.

3. Before the Soviet draft comes into force fourteen special conventions must be concluded. Its application would result in anomalies. It would also involve inequality and injustice.

Count Bernstorff (Germany) expressed the hope that the fresh ideas contained in the Soviet draft would stimulate the work of the Commission. He recalled that, as stated by the German Chancellor in September, 1928, the first stage of disarmament could and must involve an appreciable reduction of the present situation of armaments—a reduction including all elements of military, naval and air armaments and a guarantee of full and entire publicity in respect of all classes of

armaments. He noted that these basic conditions were contained in the Soviet draft, which further provided a new and, to some extent, mechanical system designed to facilitate the fixing of figures. He concluded with a statement to the effect that it was not so much the method which was of importance as the aim to be attained, *i. e.*, the appreciable reduction of armaments.

Tewfik Rouchdy Bey (Turkey) observed that the Soviet draft contained very interesting and valuable principles and that it would be desirable to study it carefully before examining the draft Convention of 1927. The Turkish proposals should also be examined and discussed.

As the great majority of the Commission did not seem inclined to change its methods and take the Soviet draft as a basis of discussion, M. Litvinoff asked that it should express its opinion on the three principles embodied in that draft, namely, the reduction of armaments, the proportional principle and numerical coefficients. To this end he deposited a draft resolution asking the Commission to prepare a draft convention based upon the principle of "the appreciable reduction of existing armed forces;

"To embody in the Draft Convention methods of reducing armaments, based upon the proportional principle, or a similar impartial criterion;

"To include in the Draft Convention numerical coefficients for the reduction of armaments."

The Commission sought the opinion of its Bureau as to the measure in which it could deal with the Soviet proposals, having regard to the instructions it had received and the scope of its work. The Bureau gave the following opinion :

1. The Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference has been instructed by the Council, not to effect the reduction of armaments, but to prepare a scheme for the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations. This plan is to be submitted for the consideration and action of the Governments taking part in the Conference.

The Commission is preparing a scheme to enable the Conference, when it meets, to effect as substantial as possible a reduction of national armaments — on the understanding that the Convention adopted shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

2. The Commission has not seen its way to adhere to the method of reduction based on the proportional principle. At the same time, there is nothing to prevent the Government representatives assembled at the Conference, when they finally come to draw up the Disarmament Convention, from taking account of this principle or of any other similar objective criterion in addition to those indicated in Article 8 of the Covenant.

3. The numerical coefficients for the reduction of armaments constitute a method of applying the proportional principle laid down in Point 2 of the Soviet draft resolution. Consequently, the arguments set forth above in connection with Point 2 apply equally to Point 3.

Having regard to the foregoing considerations, the Bureau is of opinion that the Preparatory Commission, while continuing the examination of its preliminary draft of 1927, should decide, if the Soviet delegation so desires, to append the Soviet draft convention to the report to be submitted by the Commission on the conclusion of its proceedings, and to be subsequently laid before the Disarmament Conference, without prejudice to the right, shared by the Soviet delegation with all the other delegations, to bring forward amendments to the articles of the 1927 preliminary draft in the course of the discussion in the Preparatory Commission.

The Commission adopted this opinion, the Soviet and Chinese delegations voting against it. The Turkish delegation had announced its intention not to take part in the vote.

Several delegations made statements before voting.

Count Bernstorff (Germany) said that he would agree to these proposals, with a view to conciliation, but that he would also be willing to agree to the first two points of the Soviet resolution and to refer the third to the Conference.

The text drawn up by the Bureau referred to national security; Count Bernstorff recalled that the Assembly of 1928 had adopted a resolution according to which "the present conditions of security would allow of the conclusion at the present time of a first general convention for the reduction and limitation of armaments". He trusted that the Soviet delegation would take advantage of the facility offered by the text drawn up by the Bureau to repeat its proposals in the course of subsequent proceedings as amendments to the points under discussion.

M. Sokal (Poland) thought that it should be understood that the opinion of the Bureau had been adopted without comment.

General Tsiang-Tsoping (China) said that, as he was in favour of the proportional principle, he could not agree to the opinion as a whole.

M. Litvinoff subsequently circulated to the delegations represented a statement criticising the methods followed by the Commission since its constitution. This statement contained the following passages :

"The consciousness of these facts might justify the Soviet delegation in withdrawing from the Preparatory Commission...

"The Soviet delegation remains in the Preparatory Commission in the hope that the other Governments there represented will find themselves forced by the pressure of public opinion, and especially by the demand of workers' organisations, to agree, if not to complete disarmament, at least to substantial reduction of armaments, when their representatives in the Preparatory Commission must inevitably be forced to turn again to those very Soviet proposals which the present instructions of their Governments have so far caused them to reject."

3. *Chemical Warfare.*

On this point the Commission adopted a text (see Chapter 4 of Annex) which gave rise to a long discussion.

The discussion bore in the first instance upon the point whether the Convention should include a chapter containing provisions on chemical warfare, or whether, in view of the fact that the prohibition of the use of certain weapons was not directly connected with the limitation and reduction of armaments, it would not be preferable either entirely to suppress the Chapter or to stipulate that the ratification of the Convention on the reduction of armaments would entail *ipso facto* accession to the Protocol of 1925, which had not so far been ratified by all States.

The Commission finally adopted by a small majority a proposal of the Belgian delegation, providing for the maintenance of the two first paragraphs of Chapter 4, the prohibition of chemical warfare subject to reciprocity and the absolute prohibition of bacteriological methods of warfare.

On the proposal of the Soviet delegation the Commission also adopted a resolution recommending that States which had not yet done so should ratify the Protocol of 1925 as soon as possible.

There was also a long discussion on paragraphs 3 and 4 of the 1927 draft, which aim at the prevention of the preparation of chemical warfare in peace time. The French delegation submitted an amendment with a view to giving more precision to these paragraphs, but the debate showed the considerable practical difficulties which the application of such a provision would encounter, including the question of eventual supervision. The Commission finally decided to suppress paragraphs 3 and 4, stating that this should not be interpreted as implying that the obligation incurred under paragraphs 1 and 2 should in no way be weakened. On the proposal of the Polish delegation, it reserved its right to resume discussion on this point and to submit to the Conference proposals with a view to the completion of the Protocol on this subject.

The Commission also discussed a proposal of the Roumanian and Serb-Croat-Slovene delegations for the organisation of a system of mutual assistance and actions in the event of a State infringing the provisions of the Protocol. This

proposal was not put to the vote and its authors reserved their right to submit it to the Conference.

In the course of the discussion the British, Canadian, German, Roumanian, Serb-Croat-Slovene and Turkish representatives stated that their Governments had just ratified or had decided to ratify the 1925 Protocol. Lord Cushendun added that he was authorised to make a similar statement on behalf of the Governments of the South African Union, Australia, the Irish Free State and New Zealand.

This Protocol has already been ratified by Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Italy, Liberia, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Venezuela.

4. *Air Warfare.*

Count Bernstorff (Germany) had deposited a proposal that airships should be prohibited from hurling any implements of combat from the air. He observed that bombardment from the air was one of the most effective forms of attack and a direct menace to the civilian population.

"The terrors of air attack," he said, "will increase as time goes on if we do not take far-reaching steps to prevent these attacks. Our work not be complete if we merely prohibited the use of gas and allowed explosives or incendiary bombs to be thrown from airships."

He added that, if airships were prohibited from hurling bombs, it would make it unnecessary to maintain bombing machines; thus, the purely offensive side of military aeronautics would be abolished and it would be possible to arrive at a solution of the problem of air material.

This proposal was finally rejected by the majority, five delegations voting for it. The delegations forming the majority subsequently stated that the rejection of the German proposal in no way implied the sanctioning of air attacks upon the civilian population.

The adversaries of the German proposal pointed out *inter alia* that the aim the Commission should pursue was not the prohibition of any particular form of warfare, but the prohibition of war itself; as regards the Convention an endeavour should be made to maintain it within the sphere of the limitation and reduction of armaments without attempting to codify the laws of war, which did not come within the competence of the Commission.

It was also observed that the principle of sparing civilians the horrors of war had for long formed part of international law; that, if bombing aircraft were an instrument of attack, they might also be an instrument of defence; and that, as regards measures against armed forces, there was no great difference between bombardment by cannon and bombardment from the air.

Count Bernstorff reserved his right to lay his proposal before the Conference.

5. *General Questions. — The Naval Problem.*

On April 22nd, the American delegate, Mr. Gibson, made a statement to the Commission explaining his Government's views with regard to disarmament and the naval problem.

"Our first duty", he said, "is for each of us to examine all phases of the problem before us with a view to discovering what measures of concession can be offered by each delegation. Agreement upon a single text can be achieved only by a maximum of such concession..."

"I feel that we are able to deal to best advantage with the specific questions on our agenda only if we bear clearly in mind the recent important changes in world conditions..."

"Since our last meeting, the nations of the world have bound themselves by solemn undertaking to renounce war as an instrument of national policy.

We believe (and we hope that our belief is shared by the other nations), that this agreement affirming humanity's will to peace will advance the cause of disarmament by removing doubts and fears which in the past have constituted our principal obstacle. It has recently been my privilege to discuss the general problem of disarmament at considerable length with President Hoover, who has always been an ardent advocate of peace and good understanding. I am in a position to realise, perhaps as well as anyone, how earnestly he feels that the Pact for the Renunciation of War opens to us an unprecedented opportunity for advancing the cause of disarmament, an opportunity which admits of no postponement"...

"If we are honest, if our solemn promise in the Pact means anything, there is no justification for the continuation of war-taxed peace. Great armaments are the relic of another age, but they will remain a necessary relic until the present deadlock is broken and that can be accomplished only by the decision of the Powers possessing the greatest armaments to initiate measures of reduction"...

"Fundamentally, our purpose should be to release large numbers of men from military service to productive effort, and second, to reduce the heavy burden of taxation. So long as the nations are burdened with increasing taxation for the maintenance of armaments it is idle to pretend that the world is really advancing toward the goal of disarmament. In recent years the word "limitation" has come to be used chiefly in describing agreements at existing levels or still higher levels, and is generally looked upon as having nothing to do with actual reduction. It is useless to attempt to correct this impression by explaining that limitation may be at any level, lower or higher than those existing. As a practical matter, it would seem to be best to accept the general public understanding of these terms. Let us therefore take the bold course and begin by scrapping the term "limitation" in order to concentrate upon a general reduction of armaments"...

After stating that, as regards land armaments, the American delegation would be able, when this question was reached, to defer to the countries primarily interested in the subject with such measure of concession as it trusted would materially facilitate agreement between them, Mr. Gibson made the following statement in regard to naval disarmament :

My country's defence is primarily a naval problem. The American Government has found no reason for modifying its view that the simplest, fairest and most practical method is that of limitation by tonnage by categories—a method which has been given practical and satisfactory application in the Washington Treaty...

The American delegation has urged this view throughout the first reading, but, in view of the inacceptability to some other delegations of our unmodified thesis, my Government has sought in the various methods presented some solution which might offer the possibility of compromises and general acceptance. It will be remembered that during the third session of the Preparatory Commission, the French delegation brought forward a method which was an attempt to combine its original total tonnage proposals with the method of tonnage by categories. Under this method, a total tonnage was assigned to each nation and this total divided among categories of ships by specified tonnages. If I am not mistaken, certain modifications were suggested in informal discussions, so as to provide that the tonnage allocated to any given category might be increased by a certain percentage to be agreed upon, such increase to be transferred from any other category or categories not already fixed by existing treaty.

In the hope of facilitating general agreement as to naval armaments, my Government is disposed to accept the French proposal as a basis of discussion...

My Government is disposed to give full and friendly consideration to any supplementary methods of limitation which may be calculated to make our proposals, the French thesis, or any other acceptable to other Powers, and if such a course appears desirable, my Government will be prepared to give consideration to a method of estimating equivalent naval values which takes account of other factors than displacement tonnage alone. In order to arrive at a basis of comparison in the case of categories in which there are marked variations as to unit characteristics, it might be desirable in arriving at a formula for estimating equivalent tonnage to consider certain factors which produce these variations,

such as age, unit displacement, and calibre of guns. My Government has given careful consideration to various methods of comparison and the American delegation will be in a position to discuss the subject whenever it comes before the Commission...

The willingness of my Government, I may even say its eagerness, to go to low levels, is based upon the fundamental belief that naval needs are relative, namely that what we may require for our defence depends chiefly upon the size of the navies maintained by others. Aside from the signatories of the Washington Treaty, there is no conceivable combination of naval power which could threaten the safety of any of the principal naval Powers. There is therefore no need to maintain large naval armaments as against the rest of the world. As between the principal naval Powers, what justification can there be for the powers which lead in the respective classes of naval vessels to sanction further building programmes in those classes? In the case of the United States we have already expressed our willingness to agree on a basis that would mean a substantial reduction of our present destroyer and submarine forces. In the case of cruisers, it is only possession by others of greatly superior strength in this class that has led to the adoption of the present building programme...

My Government has always felt that we need no exact balance of ships and guns which can be based only upon the idea of conflict—what is really wanted is a common-sense agreement, based on the idea that we are going to be friends and settle our problems by peaceful means. My Government has never believed that an effective approach to the problem of disarmament could be made by methods of reduction of armaments alone. It feels that genuine disarmament will follow only from a change of attitude toward the use of force in the settlement of international disputes. It is for that reason that I venture to make this appeal that the countries here represented examine the whole problem afresh in the hope that they will find in general world conditions and in the solemn obligation they have taken among themselves a reassurance as to their security and that they will find in this the confidence to enable them to dispense with the armaments which hitherto have seemed so essential...

Statements on the same subject were made by the British, Japanese, Canadian, French, Soviet and Italian representatives. Lord Cushendun expressed himself as follows :

No one can fail to have been struck with the friendly, conciliatory, and helpful spirit of Mr. Gibson's declaration, and I should like, so far as I am concerned, speaking on behalf of the British Government, to say that it is in that spirit that we also desire to approach this very complicated and difficult question, and that, so far as there are points in dispute, either with the United States or with any other State represented here, we shall endeavour to meet them in exactly the same spirit.

I cannot commit myself at the present moment with regard to any specific proposition contained in that declaration to which we have just listened...

Certainly I am in agreement with the generality of the remarks that he has made and the principle which he has laid down. One thing that he said I welcome particularly, and that is his allusion—it was only a passing allusion—to the Kellogg Pact...

Another point on which I am in full agreement with Mr. Gibson is when he says that in naval matters we desire not only limitation but reduction. That is also the desire of the British Government, and we, like the United States, desire limitation and reduction to be applied to all classes of vessels...

When one is speaking about reduction, I hope I may be allowed to remind the Commission that this time twelve months ago I publicly intimated that the British Government would be glad to see a further reduction in the size of the ships in those categories covered by the Washington Agreement and also the prolongation of the life of those ships, that is to say a longer period should elapse before they could be replaced. We also intimated our readiness, if our colleagues would agree, for the total abolition of submarines...

One very important matter which was laid down by Mr. Gibson and on which I cannot say very much until I see his words—but I notice how very important it is—was when he spoke of equivalent naval values...

I do not like to say very much upon that point until I have further information, but I may say that for myself I entirely agree that it is along those lines that we ought to investigate the problem...

Finally, may I say this : I think that his declaration is so important and has such a close bearing upon the whole of the naval question that it must profoundly affect our work here.

M. Sato noted with satisfaction that Mr. Gibson's and Lord Cushendun's statements helped to clear the atmosphere as regards the general question of disarmament and the special question of naval forces. He said :

The United States representative has shown us the path we must follow in order to bring about a reduction in naval armaments. My Government will of course give careful consideration to all the points raised by Mr. Gibson...

Lord Cushendun touched upon the question of the comparative value of naval forces. As regards the idea mooted in Mr. Gibson's statement. I quite agree with Lord Cushendun. The study of this new question by the Government of the United States will be of interest to us all, and it will afford valuable aid in the search for a rapid solution for the question of the reduction of naval armaments...

My Government still considers that the reduction of naval forces must affect four categories of warships.

Our efforts are being directed towards revising the division of ships among the various categories. We have carefully considered the observations made at the Conference of Naval Powers and those since communicated to our Government by several other Powers.

We have thus found it necessary to modify the system of division, more particularly as regards the sub-division of the categories of auxiliary surface ships and aircraft carriers.

Dr. Riddell (Canada) said that the Canadian delegation would be prepared to cooperate wholeheartedly in solving the disarmament problem and he thanked the speakers for the impetus they had given to the preparatory work for the Conference.

M. Massigli (France) said that, if the question of land armaments were discussed in the spirit of conciliation and realisation shown by Mr. Gibson, it seemed that the Commission could not fail to make rapid progress. He said :

If we remember indeed that all the questions of principle now under discussion were discussed in all their aspects for nearly two months a couple of years ago, that all the arguments on the subject were developed at length, and that all the delegations are now fully acquainted with one another's point of view, if we remember that we have come here for a second reading of the proposals and not to revert to questions of principle but to frame texts, if we confine ourselves to submitting to the Commission definite amendments in regard to specific points, we should have no difficulty in rapidly clearing the ground...

Mr. Gibson has informed us... that his Government is prepared to seek a solution on the basis of the proposals which France submitted to the Preparatory Commission by way of a compromise in April, 1927.

I need not assure you that the French delegation is prepared to assist in this task. I may add that, true to the spirit of accommodation and conciliation of which it gave proof at the discussions on the first reading, and enlightened by the subsequent discussions as to the difficulties and requirements of other navies, my delegation would not dream of urging any solution which failed to take those difficulties into account or failed to satisfy those requirements..

The honourable delegate for the United States spoke just now of the Briand-Kellogg Pact, and the responsibilities which it lays down. The French Government and the French Minister for Foreign Affairs took too big a part in the framing of that pact for there to be any doubt that their cooperation can be counted on in advance in any policy designed to translate into deeds the fundamental declarations in regard to principle which it contains and to construe the treaty which we all signed on August 28th last, as implying as a logical corollary the organisation of peace and the limitation and reduction of armaments,

M. Litvinoff said that he had been glad to identify in Mr. Gibson's statement a certain number of theories and arguments that he had himself advocated.

Suffice it for me to say that, like myself, he too insisted on the necessity of doing away with the much abused term "limitation of armaments" and of

substituting for it "reduction". I would further note that the American delegate seemed to me to support also the principle of proportional reduction, since he mentioned that the equal application of the principle of reduction to all states would not alter existing relative forces and would therefore not be detrimental to the security of any state. It will be seen that to the few replies hitherto given by delegations to the three fundamental questions put by the Soviet delegation, has now been added a definite reply, also by the American delegation.

General de Marinis stated that he shared the satisfaction shown by the delegates who had spoken before him in regard to the spirit of friendliness and accommodation shown by Mr. Gibson. He thought that this statement would tend to expedite the progress of the work.

6. Effectives. — Trained Reserves.

The important question of the limitation of trained reserves was raised in connection with the examination of the articles of the 1927 draft Convention concerning effectives. The question of compulsory military service was also raised, in particular in connection with a proposal of the Chinese delegation for the abolition of conscription. The question of formations organised on a military basis was also touched upon, and the discussion of the articles concerning effectives led to an exchange of views as to the meaning of the terms "limitation" and "reduction". These questions and the statements made by the various delegations are analysed below.

(a) *Trained Reserves.* — Chapter I (Effectives — Article A) ⁽¹⁾ of the 1927 draft Convention contained reservations made by the American, British and German delegations concerning the non-inclusion in Article A of the limitation of trained reserves.

When these texts were discussed by the Commission, the American delegate, Mr. Gibson, stated that, while maintaining the views he had expressed in 1927, he would, as regards the question of trained reserves, support the opinion of the majority of the countries whose land forces constituted their chief military interest. He said :

We have always maintained that trained reserves should be included with peace-time armaments since both actually exist in times of peace. In our eyes a nation which possesses an adequate and equipped trained reserve is in a position promptly to undertake offensive battle. Such a nation is therefore in a markedly more favourable position than one which must train its personnel and equip it... Starting with these premises, the American delegation reached the conclusion that logic and fairness called for trained reserves being included among peace-time effectives in the draft Convention.

In these principles for which we stood during the first reading we still believe. Nevertheless, as I indicated the other day, I fully recognise that other delegations which hold opposing views believe in their theses with the same conviction. Therefore, if we are to reach an agreement— if we are to be able to join in a common draft—it will be necessary for concessions to be made not only on the part of one, but on the part of every delegation here present. With this in mind, I am able to declare that the American Government, as a practical matter, is disposed to defer to the views of the majority of those countries whose land forces constitute their chief military interest, and in the draft Convention before us to accept their ideas in the matter of trained reserves.

I venture to express the hope that as a corollary to this attitude the delegations of other countries will in like manner make the maximum of such concession as they find possible. I do this in no spirit of bargaining. There are two

Article A.

(1) The High Contracting Parties agree to limit the effectives in service in their armed forces, or land, sea and air formations organised on a military basis, and who may for that reason be immediately employed without having to be mobilised, to the effectives determined in the tables enumerated below and annexed to the present Convention,

ways in which the Commission can proceed further : The first is for each delegation to hold up the concessions it is prepared to make until the last minute, seeking in return to obtain other advantages for value received. This would inevitably result in months of negotiation and bargaining and would certainly not truly represent the spirit in which we are met here. The other method is for the delegations frankly to explain what concessions they are in a position to make, to lay their cards on the table, and to create a feeling of candour and harmony that will be conducive to the further success of our work. It is in this spirit that I have made a fundamental concession to-day and it is, I am convinced, the method by which, if it finds favour with the other delegates, we can advance our work not only speedily but effectively, and after three years and six sessions offer to our Governments and peoples a positive accomplishment.

M. Massigli (France) replied by a statement containing the following passage :

I have just listened with deep emotion to Mr. Gibson's statement which is certainly of a nature to advance our work not only speedily, but effectively. My country, as you know, has always held and still holds that the safeguarding of the vital principles underlying its national defence does not allow it to make any concession in regard to trained reserves. The French delegation adopted that attitude notwithstanding the desire of its head to make all concessions necessary to hasten the completion of your work, and when other delegations, for reasons for which we had the greatest respect, expressed the fear that the exclusion of trained reserves from the system of limitations was likely to cause anxiety as to the stability of the peace, my country's representative maintained that attitude because he was firmly convinced that France did not and could not cherish any aggressive intention in maintaining her point of view.

The situation is now profoundly changed. Mr. Gibson in the lucid explanation just given us has invited us to lay our cards on the table and complete our work. I may be mistaken in my efforts, but it has always been my aim since I have been here to lay my cards on the table. For that reason, in expressing my thanks to Mr. Gibson for the declaration he has just made, I should like to state in reply that so far as the French delegation is concerned it will continue to play the game with its cards on the table, and to make every concession which it is within its power to offer.

M. Sato (Japan) expressed himself as follows :

To countries in which the conscript system is still in existence this declaration opens an entirely new prospect. All the difficulties encountered at the first reading with regard to trained reserves are now removed.

After centuries of the feudal system, when we had an army composed of volunteers and regular soldiers, which caused us a great deal of trouble, we adopted the system of conscription sixty years ago. This system is still in force and I can state definitely that my Government will not be prepared to make any radical alteration in that system.

For this reason it was very difficult, and even impossible, for my country to accept the proposal to limit or reduce trained reserves. The system in force in Japan necessarily results in the formation of trained reserves.

The declaration just made by Mr. Gibson has, however, reassured us, since it holds out to us the possibility of maintaining this system without the necessity of limiting trained reserves in any way.

On behalf of my delegation I desire to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Gibson for the very important concession which he has made, without departing from his own standpoint in regard to trained reserves, in order to take account of our difficulties in this connection.

I should like to state in its turn the Japanese delegation will do its utmost to make every possible concession during the forthcoming discussions...

General de Marinis (Italy) associated himself with the statements of the French and Japanese delegations :

It also desire to pay a tribute to the broad spirit of conciliation displayed by Mr. Gibson and, I would add, to the eminently practical sense and the grasp of realities of which he gave us such very tangible proofs. I congratulate myself particularly on this development because my instructions would not have allowed

me to abandon the principles from which we have always approached the question of trained reserves.

Mr. Gibson concluded his statement by urging us to place our cards on the table; I think I have always given you proof of the frankness with which I have set forth my own ideas and my Government's point of view...

It is that spirit that the Italian delegation will begin the discussion of the very important chapter which we have now to consider.

Count Bernstorff (Germany) said that his country could not consider a disarmament convention which did not provide for an appreciable reduction of armaments. He continued :

Indeed, how could any appreciable reduction of naval armaments be made at all if no change whatever were made in the sphere of land armaments? In this matter, that is to say, the question of an appreciable reduction of armaments, Germany, who is herself completely disarmed, has no concessions to make. The important point for us is to know whether the other States who are interested in land armaments are prepared, in execution of the Treaties and of the Covenant, to contemplate an appreciable reduction of armaments for themselves also. Accordingly, Germany can be asked only for concessions as regards the method by which an appreciable reduction of the armaments of States which are not disarmed may be brought about.

In the observations which I made on the eve of this session, I referred to such a concession in regard to the problem of trained reserves, which possess a particular interest for us. It seems to me that that is entirely in conformity with the spirit of conciliation which has been referred to. I explained in those observations that the German Government is prepared to seek for a path which may lead to an agreement in this field...

In my opinion it is quite possible to arrive at a method which, for purposes of comparing military effectives, would enable a smaller value to be attached to trained reserves, particularly the older classes of reserves, than to the effectives serving with the colours.

He drew attention to the concessions which Germany had already made :

"The logical consequence of this view", he said, "would be to demand the entire abolition of the conscription system. In that way the problem of estimating the value of trained reserves would solve itself and the comparison between different armies would be greatly facilitated. However, the German Government—and I venture to emphasise this point—has not asked for any general abolition of compulsory military service. That is a fundamental concession which Germany has made. The German Government has—if I may venture to say so—made two successive concessions; firstly, it refrained from asking for the general abolition of the conscription system in favour of the voluntary system—which amounts to recognising the existence of trained reserves—and secondly, it has proposed that the value of trained reserves should be estimated not by their numbers but by a scale of military values—a point on which agreement would have to be reached... No concession, I believe, has as yet been made in regard to trained reserves by any other country in the same conciliatory spirit..."

He set forth as follows his country's reasons for insisting that the Convention should deal with trained reserves :

A disarmament convention which neglected the question of trained reserves might be conceivable if all the signatory States had a free choice between a system of military service which enabled them to form trained reserves and some other system which did not enable them to do so. But here you have a group of signatory States, some of whom do not possess this freedom of choice, but who are obliged under the existing treaties to give up the formation of trained reserves, and a disarmament convention which neglected so important a consideration could not be regarded as equitable...

and urged that the delegates who had expressed their readiness to make concessions would indicate upon what these concessions would bear.

M. Rutgers (Netherlands) explained why his delegation, while maintaining its

views with regard to the limitation of trained reserves, had decided to make the same concessions as the American representative. He said :

We must remember that the problem before us is not a technical or an arithmetical problem but a political problem. If we are to arrive at practical results, it is no use taking a stand on logical arguments, however irrefutable, because it will be a long time before they can prevail. The Netherlands delegation is anxious that the work of our Commission should at last lead to definite results. In order to obtain these results it is absolutely essential to renounce a certain number of proposals made at the first reading...

While maintaining the views previously put forward by the Netherlands delegation, we have decided to make many concessions in order to achieve results as quickly as possible. This applied in the first place to the question of the limitation and the gradual reduction of trained reserves. In Sub-Commission A., as well as in the plenary Commission, our delegation and others have strongly advocated this limitation. We have not changed our opinion and we shall seize every opportunity of effecting this limitation. We are willing to examine any proposal for even a partial limitation, but we realise that nothing can be gained reopening a discussion which has run its course...

We would lay stress on the extent of our concession, which implies in effect that the limitation and reduction of armaments will not affect large armies...

M. Westman (Sweden) said that, like Mr. Gibson, the Swedish delegation had not changed its opinion on substantial points, but would also be prepared to make a concession.

A limitation of land armaments which only extends to troops serving with the colours will press very hardly on countries which only maintain professional armies or have only very small trained reserves, and also on countries which have a conscription system with a very short period of military service and which thus could not make any further reduction without reducing the annual contingent itself.

Such a principle of disarmament might very easily mean that countries having a long period of military service will maintain the whole of their available forces intact at the outbreak of war, whereas the forces of the other countries would be very appreciably reduced.

Such a result is, in our view, far from satisfactory...

If at the present stage of our work the Swedish delegation is to withdraw its opposition to a decision, reached by the Commission by a large majority, to prepare a text on the basis of the limitation of effectives with the colours, with no limitation of trained reserves, it is because we hope that appreciable results will be attained in other fields of disarmament...

M. Litvinoff expressed his delegation's disappointment at the concession made by the American delegation.

"It is quite obvious", he said, "that unless the draft convention provides for the reduction of trained reserves and war material, the whole work of the Disarmament Conference will only lead to a certain quite insignificant reduction of effectives in service, that is to some diminution of war budgets in respect to the maintenance of effectives. This reduction of budgets will be of an extremely limited nature, inasmuch as provision for the equipment of armies and for military stock will not be taken off them and will not be reduced..."

I have not been sent here for the furtherance of the specific interests of my own country, not for agreement with other countries,—based on their taking into consideration the special interests of my country,—in exchange for concessions to their interests. I am authorised to declare that any agreement on the reduction of all sorts of arms, of all armed forces, both effectives in service and trained reserves, will be acceptable for the Union of Republics which I represent, if the same reduction applies equally to other countries...

The Soviet delegation will therefore continue to defend and support all proposals extending the scope of disarmament. The Soviet delegation considers the reduction of reserves as an essential and integral part of the real reduction of armaments. To renounce the principle of the reduction of trained reserves will mean the renunciation of disarmament in general, and the ruin of any hopes for any satisfactory solution, whatsoever of the problem of disarmament by the Preparatory Commission and the coming conference...

M. Sokal (Poland) observed that it was not entirely accurate to say that countries which were opposed to a limitation of trained reserves had not hitherto made any concessions.

"I would draw your attention", he said, "to the fact that the preliminary draft convention before us has been subjected to a first reading and that this first reading affords a striking proof of the conciliatory spirit shown by all States, including those which are now opposing the limitation of trained reserves. The draft Convention now under discussion would not exist if no concessions had been made by those States."

As regards the limitation of trained reserves, I am personally of the opinion that the arguments submitted by certain delegations in favour of this limitation, while they are deserving of respect, are not all entirely logical...

We must do one of two things : we must either limit trained reserves in all their forms or we cannot limit them at all.

It is not possible to limit athletic organisations whose members receive military training. It is not even possible to control them, and we all know that in a large number of countries there are vast organisations which really constitute trained reserves and to which the provisions of the Convention can never apply...

Those who are in favour of the limitation of trained reserves appear to forget that by reducing effectives you are indirectly reducing trained reserves. Since, for the reasons I have just mentioned, it is not possible to limit all trained reserves let us confine ourselves for the present to limiting them indirectly by limiting peacetime effectives. By so doing we shall, I think, be taking the first step towards the goal desired by all countries... I feel sure that public opinion will be content even with very small progress and will be far more satisfied than if it were to learn that the Commission had broken down because it had not been able to settle this thorny question of effectives and trained reserves.

Lord Cushendun stated that, although the British delegation had not changed its views as regards the limitation of trained reserves, it would be ready, like the American and other delegations, to make a concession. He continued :

I want to insist that we have not changed our opinion, but I think it is not sufficiently realised perhaps, that to include trained reserves is a system which cannot be combined with a system of conscription. I have thought a great deal over the matter and I see very great difficulties in grafting on to a system of conscription any effective limitation of trained reserves as a matter of administrative difficulty. I am quite aware that this morning Count Bernstorff did intimate, or suggest, a scheme of different values for different classes of reserves, and he intimated the opinion that upon those lines it might be possible.

Well, without having had an opportunity of carefully considering what he said and the inference to be drawn from it, I think it would be very complicated and probably quite unsatisfactory to make any estimate of that sort, and therefore it seems to me that conscription and limitation of trained reserves are closely bound up with each other. I need not say that Great Britain is opposed to conscription. We have never had it in our history, with the single exception of the emergency of the Great War. Immediately the war was over, we went back to the voluntary system, and of course we naturally think that our system is the best. Not only do we think it is the best on all grounds, but it appears to me to be clear that you cannot have a really far-reaching and effective system of limitation and reduction of armaments combined with a system which enables a country to depend on the whole of its manhood at the outbreak of war. That is our view, but we realise it is one which does not largely prevail on the continent of Europe, and we are anxious to get something done. We do not want to run our heads against a brick wall, and as Mr. Gibson, and, I think, M. Rutgers, said this morning we recognise that we should only be obstructive of real progress if we insist upon our view. But let me add that this is not, we hope and believe, the final work which will be undertaken in the direction of disarmament. Let us recognise that all we are doing now is laying the foundation. We are taking the first step in the direction of disarmament—an enormous movement—a movement that twenty or thirty years ago no one would have believed possible, in that all the nations of the world should be simultaneously gathered together to determine upon a system of disarmament...

General Tsiang Tsoping (China) said that China had no trained reserves and

could not conceive of a draft convention for the reduction of armaments which failed to take account of trained reserves. He added that his delegation believed that it had furnished the key to the problem in its proposal for the abolition of compulsory military service.

Following these statements, the President noted that a large majority of the Commission agreed that the Convention should not deal with the limitation of trained reserves.

b) *Formations organised on a military basis.* — During the drafting of the article concerning the limitation of effectives in the 1927 draft convention, the American delegation had made a general reservation with regard to the inclusion in that article of formations organised on a military basis.

On the proposal of M. Fierlinger (Czechoslovakia), the Commission decided to accept this reservation, stating that the Convention would not apply to troops placed under the control of the various States of the American Federation.

c) *Compulsory Military Service.* — In submitting his proposal to the Commission, the Chinese representative, General Tsiang Tsoping said that, in his opinion, it was the only fundamental solution to the question of the reduction of effectives.

He explained his proposal to the Commission, showing the advantages it presented as regards the maintenance of peace.

If the abolition of wars of aggression, he said, is to be the aim of our present work, the most practical and feasible way to obtain it is, in our opinion, the abolition of the system of compulsory service, which will not only limit the possibility of large-scale aggression, but will also reduce and limit the spirit of war...

Count Bernstorff (Germany) said that, for his part, he had withdrawn his proposal for the abolition of compulsory service because he realised that the majority of the Commission could not accept the proposal and he desired to make a concession.

Now that another delegation has moved the abolition of compulsory military service, I desire to say that I entirely associate myself with the arguments which have been advanced by the Chinese delegation, and if the matter is brought to a vote I shall my vote for the abolition of compulsory service...

M. Litvinoff said that he was not opposed in principle to the Chinese proposal.

The President recalled that the question of conscription had been discussed at length by the Commission and its military Sub-Commission and asked the Chinese delegation not to insist on maintaining it.

General Tsiang Tsoping said that he reserved his right to lay the question before the Conference.

d) *Limitation and Reduction.* -- M. Litvinoff proposed to substitute the words "reduce appreciably" for the words "limit" in Article A (Effectives). In this connection, an exchange of views took place in the Commission with regard to the meaning of the words "limitation" and "reduction".

M. Valdes-Mendeville (Chile) put forward the legal and political arguments which, in his opinion, would make it impossible to suppress the word "limitation".

In regard to the legal aspect, the great majority of the delegations here present, as representatives of the States Members of the League, cannot depart from the principles of the Covenant and the terms of reference given by the Assembly, which stand for our constitution and our law. The Covenant makes the reduction of armaments dependent on the four following conditions: that it should be consistent with national safety, that international obligations should be enforced, and that the geographical situation and circumstances of each State should be taken into account. That is to say, it allows of a simple limitation in the sense you have just indicated for those countries whose armaments

are too small in view of the circumstances referred to. The Assembly, having created the "Preparatory Commission for the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments" (for which the name "Disarmament Conference" is merely an abbreviation), laid down last September in very definite terms, that it was necessary to come to the end of the first stage in the reduction and limitation of armaments. For this reason, which is a legal one and a very important one, it seems impossible to reject the idea of limitation and consider only that of reduction of armaments—still less that of any appreciable or substantial reduction.

There are, further, very important political considerations which make it essential to avoid any excessively exclusive or rigid terms in the draft Convention.

We must never forget that the draft we are preparing is not intended to become a Convention for one or two continents, but a general Convention binding the whole world...

It must, however, be recognised that, with respect to these problems of the reduction or limitation of armaments, the Latin-American nations are, generally speaking, in a position appreciably different from that of other parts of the world...

I fancy the Commission is unanimous in desiring that a large number of Latin-American delegations should be present at the future Conference. For my own part I will merely say that I earnestly hope so, for otherwise the presence of a small number of them would give an entirely false impression of the co-operation of that vast and important part of the world in the termination of the first stage of our great work. To make their participation possible, however, it is essential that there should be no rigidity in the terms of the draft Convention, because it is a general Convention and we are preparing a draft that should be adaptable to the different situations I have referred to, with which you are all familiar from the documents before you...

M. Rolin Jacquemyns (Belgium) said that the Commission had a two-fold object.

It should be understood, he said, that countries which have already sufficiently reduced their armaments should for the present be allowed to maintain that limit without prejudice to any further reductions...

M. Massigli (France) observed that the Military Sub-Commission had defined the expression "limitation of armaments" as follows :

The limitation of armaments means "the fixing of the level of armaments which the countries undertake not to exceed. We have been working in the basis of this definition for several sessions. I do not therefore understand the point of the present discussion. We have not been called upon to fix the figures. Eventual reductions will be the result of the difference between the limits fixed by the Conference and the armaments which the States had, or might have had, before the Conference."

M. Litvinoff reminded the Commission that it had adopted a resolution containing the word "reduction".

Count Bernstorff noted that M. Valdes-Mendeville's statement was not in conflict with the principle for which the German delegation had been working, that is a certain levelling of armaments.

Lord Cushendun thought it would be difficult to substitute the word "reduction" for "limitation" without going beyond the provisions of Article 8 of the Covenant.

Article 8 lays it down that there shall be reduction to the level which is compatible with national safety. We cannot tell at the present moment what nations, if any, have already reduced to that level; consequently, if we were to insist upon reduction as well as limitation in the present Convention we might very well be going beyond the obligations of Article 8...

On this occasion he gave definite figures concerning the reductions to which Great Britain had already proceeded as regards effectives and military expenditure.

Resuming the debate, the President pointed out that there was no need to

change the drafting of Article A which, in its present form, allowed of any reductions that might be deemed possible.

7. *Material.*

The texts adopted in 1927 on the limitation of material for land armaments took the form of two different proposals, one submitted by the German delegation and based on tables giving a numerical list of authorised material, the other presented by the French delegation and based on the limitation of budget expenditure. On that occasion, the American delegation had submitted a reservation of a general character on "the failure to include provisions for the limitation of material both in the hands of forces serving with the colours and reserve material of land and air forces".

The Japanese and Italian delegations made a general reservation touching the German proposal. At the sixth session the Soviet delegation submitted a proposal based to some extent on the general lines of the German proposal.

The discussion on the limitation of land and air material in reserve lasted for two days and included more than twenty-six statements by sixteen delegates. The discussion began with a statement of the American representative, Mr. Gibson, who, after recalling that in 1927 the American delegation had endeavoured to persuade other delegations that material in reserve should be limited, announced that in this matter, as in that of trained reserves which had been discussed earlier, the American delegation, while maintaining its convictions, stood ready to defer to the conviction of the majority of those Powers whose defence was primarily military.

During the debate two arguments were put forward; one, mainly supported by the German delegation, provided for the direct limitation of material by the establishment of maximum numerical limits for each category of material. The other proposal, whose principal supporter was the French delegation, provided for the indirect limitation of material by limitation of expenditure on upkeep, purchase and manufacture of war material. The Italian and Japanese delegations adhered to the latter system during the discussion.

The partisans of direct limitation pointed out that this method alone enabled States to know the armaments in respect of material possessed by other States and to restrict the possibility of aggression; it prevented the compensation by material factors of a reduction of effectives; and it was perfectly feasible because it had been applied in execution of the provisions of the Peace Treaties concerning disarmament.

The opponents declared that the direct method would restrict the freedom of internal organisation in regard to the armies of individual countries, that it was difficult to compare land armaments, that this method would be illusory in view of the difficulty of defining and limiting the manufacture of spare parts; that it would operate unfairly against smaller countries which were obliged to buy war material from other countries, and might even compel them to set up national war industries; that this method was calculated to arouse suspicion and distrust and, finally, that it was difficult to conceive how it could be applied without international supervision, which most countries did not seem able to accept for the moment.

The supporters of the indirect method of limitation through budgets observed that this system was extremely elastic, that it made it possible to take account of general economic conditions or any special conditions in each country, that it was easy to understand, that the progress of such limitation could be followed with the help of public documents and that there would be no difficulties as regards control. The adversaries of this system thought that this method did not cover the material in existence at the date of the coming into force of the Convention, that the information it gave was confined to the commercial value of stocks, without

taking account of their military value and that it did not furnish a suitable basis of comparison with a view to reduction.

The American delegation said that it could not accept the system of budget limitation. This system would encounter insuperable obstacles in the United States, some of which were due to the American constitution.

Mr. Gibson recalled the statement he had made in 1927, and recommended a system of publicity for expenditure.

I venture to suggest, therefore, the inclusion in this Convention of provisions for full and complete publicity of expenditure for the maintenance and creation of armaments in the place of the suggested provisions for the limitation of budgetary expenditure.

My Government has always favoured and still favours the utmost publicity in matters concerning the limitation and reduction of armaments. This advocacy of publicity extends to details of budgetary expenditure for the creation and maintenance of armaments. I believe that the acceptance of provisions for complete publicity in regard to expenditures for the creation and maintenance of armaments will not only serve the ends apparently intended by the provisions for the limitation of expenditures but will constitute a step in which we can all agree..

Following this proposal, the French delegation said that it would not make budgetary limitation a *sine qua non* for its acceptance of the Convention and that it would accept Mr. Gibson's proposal, in a spirit of conciliation and in the hope of reaching agreement as soon as possible on the draft Convention.

At the end of the debate the President noted that the Commission was unanimous in its desire that there should be a limitation and a reduction of war material; that, further, neither of the two systems proposed commanded a substantial majority; but that the American delegation had fortunately recommended a third system, that of publicity, which might be regarded to some extent as the maximum at present possible.

Subsequently, the American and French delegations submitted the following resolution :

The Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference,
having considered the systems of direct limitation of material in service and in stock,
having noted that the system of indirect limitation (limitation of the expenditure on material) did not meet with general assent :

decides

that the limitation and reduction of material must be sought by means of publicity of expenditure, which will be dealt with in examining Article DA of the text adopted at the first reading.

This resolution was adopted by twenty-two votes to two (China and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics).

The President noted that the adoption of this resolution did not prejudice the ultimate decision to be taken by the Commission on the general system of publicity.

Count Bernstorff said that, subject to this observation, he would not oppose the adoption of the resolution, though he would abstain from voting.

The Soviet delegate said that the resolution constituted a step backwards and that he would have preferred a statement to the effect that the Commission had not succeeded in agreeing upon a method for limiting material.

The German representative made a general statement containing the following passages :

I recognise that in regard to naval armaments the Commission has made an encouraging beginning in which the principle of the appreciable reduction of all the features of naval disarmament appears to prevail.

It is quite otherwise as regards our discussion on the disarmament of land forces. In the last few days essential factors on the disarmament of land forces

have been eliminated which cannot, however, be omitted from the Convention if the latter is to have any real effect.

The Commission has therefore lost sight of its task, at any rate as far as the disarmament of land forces is concerned.

For years past I have been cooperating with all my strength in the Commission's work and I have shared in all its responsibilities. But my Government has never left it for one moment in doubt—and in this connection I would remind you of the speech made by the German Chancellor at the last Assembly and of my own statements in this Commission—that it could not accept, even as a first stage, a solution which would not include *all* the forms of armaments, and which would not bring about an appreciable reduction in the excessive armaments of the present day. Such a solution would not correspond with the principles either of the Treaties or of the Covenant. I therefore find myself obliged to dissociate myself definitely from the programme which the majority of this Commission has just drawn up and to leave it henceforth with the sole responsibility for the preparation of the Conference as its course is being shaped at the present moment.

It is almost unnecessary to tell you once more how much I regret the turn which this Commission's debates have taken. My regrets and my criticisms would be even more keen if I did not remind myself that at present we are still only in the preparatory stage. It is not in this Commission, but at other discussions and especially those of the Disarmament Conference that the final political decision of the whole problem will be taken...

In view of the gravity of the situation, I therefore appeal to all these Governments. Pending the opening of the Disarmament Conference, let them try and understand at last what is required by public opinion, and listen to the more and more urgent voice of the peoples of the world. Let them give their delegates other instructions than those which have inspired the work of this Commission, *i.e.*, instructions in true conformity with the aim of the future Conference which is, we must not forget, to bring about an effective reduction of armaments.

In reply to this statement, the President, M. Politis, said that it was, perhaps, rather early to pronounce upon the value of the work being done, or on the degree of limitation and reduction which would be the outcome of the Conference.

It must not be forgotten that in Article A (Limitation of effectives) we have embodied an essential principle whose practical effect will depend on the figures which the Conference will enter in the tables annexed to this article.

Count Bernstorff has said that he left to the Commission the responsibility for what it had decided. I think it would be more correct to say that each delegation bears the responsibility for its attitude, whatever that may be, in regard to each system proposed. The advantage of our discussions, which are public, is to give public opinion an opportunity to judge ultimately of the views which are put forward here.

8. *Close of the Session. — Future Work.*

At the end of the above discussion, the Commission decided to adjourn its examination of the other points on its agenda — naval material, budget expenditure, general provisions (control), etc. It instructed its President to fix the date of its next meeting and asked the naval Powers concerned to inform him of the progress of their negotiations, so as to enable him to convene the Commission with a full knowledge of facts.

This decision was preceded and followed by statements which may be classified under the headings :

1. *Naval Disarmament.* — The Japanese, British, French and Italian delegates informed the Commission that their Governments had warmly welcomed Mr. Gibson's statement of April 22nd, and that they would give his suggestions their most careful attention. They asked the Commission to leave the principal naval Powers sufficient time for this examination and voiced their Governments' desire to do all in their power to facilitate and hasten a solution.

M. Sato said :

In the declaration he made on April 22nd last, Mr. Gibson pointed out that the essential object of disarmament was not merely limitation, but in every case an effective reduction of armaments. The Japanese Government entirely shares this point of view. It has indeed, on many occasions expressed a similar opinion. It feels, however, that the moment has not yet come to state its views on the problems that constitute the very basis of the question, such as that on which the arrangement in force for certain categories of vessels is founded, particularly as the new American proposal only concerns the method of estimating equivalent naval values...

Lord Cushendun observed that it was impossible to say how long it would take to study the American suggestions. He said :

We have not seen the proposals yet, but I have no doubt they will be communicated to the different Governments by the Government of the United States. Each Government will then have to examine them carefully to see whether they offer a prospect of agreement. I have no doubt that thereafter there will have to be communications between the various Governments most interested in this question, and it is quite obvious that that is a process which may take some time. It may not take a very long time; on the other hand, it may take a considerable time. It depends a great deal upon the nature of the proposals to be made, the technicalities to be discussed and the opportunities for examining what they are...

M. Massigli assured the Commission that the French Government would examine the suggestions with the firm desire of enabling the Commission to resume its work and carry it to a successful conclusion as quickly as possible, and also because it was anxious to support any arrangement which would conduce to a general solution of this problem and which, without compromising any vital interests, would take account of the special situation of the various countries.

The American delegate, Mr. Gibson, said that since making his statement of April 22nd, he had learned that certain other Governments were making analogous studies which should, of course, be taken into account in any general discussion.

He explained the meaning of the American proposal concerning the "equivalent of value" and recognised that the best method of furthering a successful conclusion was to give the Powers concerned sufficient time to study the question.

2. Question of Supervision. — The draft Convention of 1927 included a series of provisions concerning the supervision of the execution of the Convention, drafted by the French delegation. In 1927, these provisions had given rise to controversy. During the sixth session, the various references made to them showed that there was still considerable divergence of opinion on this point, a circumstance which caused the French delegation to make a statement containing the following passage :

So strong is our desire to discover a solution that will meet with general approval, that the French delegation has re-examined the question of supervision which is an essential element of M. Paul-Boncour's draft. We are still convinced that, if any sort of attempt is made to go beyond the general framework within which the future draft must, it would seem, be maintained, the whole problem of supervision will arise afresh in all its aspects. In that case we should certainly prefer to maintain the 1927 proposals as they stand because they are founded on those principles to which the French Government still adheres. In the present state, however, of the texts we are preparing, it would seem to be possible to discover solutions which would provide the Contracting States with those guarantees they are entitled to claim, without provoking any such opposition as was engendered by the French draft of 1927.

Before the Commission adjourns its work I therefore wish to state that the French delegation has now decided to substitute in spite of its original proposals contained in the text of Chapter V as it left the first reading, certain simpler and more general proposals governing the essential points for which provision must be made in the draft Convention : exchange and centralisation

of information, settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation and application of the Convention, steps to be taken in the case of any infringement of the same, having regard more particularly to the special position of States non-Members of the League,—naturally without prejudice to the procedure which States Members may be found to follow...

M. Massigli added that to enable the Members of the Commission to study these proposals at their leisure, the French delegation would transmit them to the President without waiting for the next meeting to be convened.

The American delegate thanked the French delegate for this concession, saying :

It is not an over-statement to say that in all our previous discussions it was the question of international supervision and control which divided us most fundamentally. It was a question that involved the delicate subject of state sovereignty, and was something that many of us could not accept, not only because of our disbelief in its efficacy, but for many other reasons, which, happily, it is no longer necessary to enumerate...

Surely, Mr. President, there is no one in this room to-day who does not feel that we are appreciably nearer to our goal, which is and which remains, the completion of a single text of the draft Convention which we have been discussing for two years. That agreement can be reached only by mutual concession, and that it can be reached only in this way, has been clear for a long time. But I am the first to recognise that concession is not always easy. It often means the sacrifice, for the common benefit, of a principle held with conviction, and as such I, for one, value the concession just made by M. Massigli, in its true light, and pay sincere tribute to the spirit which prompts it...

3. *General Statement by M. Litvinoff.* — M. Litvinoff said that the results of the sixth session had been entirely negative. He set forth the principal proposals rejected during the session suggesting that it was useless to convene the Commission anew and asked that the Conference should be summoned promptly.

If, nevertheless, we still urge a speedy convocation of the Conference, it is because we hope that the peoples of all countries, who are the principal motive power in the international campaign for disarmament and peace, learning of the fruitlessness of the work of the Preparatory Commission, will so increase their pressure on their Governments, that the latter will be forced to take up at the Conference itself a position much more in correspondence with their desires and demands...

The Soviet delegation feels no disappointment whatsoever. It does not regret its participation in the Commission, nor the time which it would seem to have spent in vain. By its presence in the Commission and its proposals in the sphere of the utmost disarmament, it has nipped in the bud the legend which it was attempted to circulate here of the Soviet Union as an obstacle in the path of general disarmament...

It is willing, in the same spirit of readiness for sacrifices and real concessions for the sake of disarmament, and in the same spirit of peace, to come to the Disarmament Conference...

In reply, the President pointed out that it was not for him to pass his opinion on the pessimism expressed by M. Litvinoff. He added :

M. Litvinoff will at least allow—I am sure he will agree with us on this point—that we are working in a glass house, both in the literal and in the figurative sense. Opinions have been freely expressed here, and no one can deny—M. Litvinoff least of all—that absolute freedom of speech is allowed here. The public has heard what every delegation has said, and it is the public whom we regard as sole judge of whether we have done well or ill.

However, I was very much gratified—and I think the Commission will agree with me—to hear M. Litvinoff's closing words, in which he led us to hope that he would also make concessions in a spirit of international concord and peace, when the time comes for the Conference to draw up in final form the First Convention on the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments.

Before closing the session, the President gave a brief survey of the work done

by the Arbitration and Security Committee since the 1928 session of the Preparatory Commission. He was happy to note that this work had already given rise to action on the part of several Governments, some of which had announced their intention of acceding to the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes adopted at the Assembly of 1928, while others had concluded or were negotiating bilateral treaties based on the models prepared by the Arbitration and Security Committee.

M. Rolin Jacquemyns (Belgium) informed the Commission that the Belgian Senate and Chamber of Representatives had approved a bill authorising the Government to accede to the General Act.

M. Westman (Sweden) stated that the Swedish Parliament had also approved Sweden's accession to the General Act.

M. Massigli (France) said that the French Government had brought in a bill last March for accession to the General Act.

The President then summarised the work of the Commission during the past weeks :

"We are," he said, "able to say to-day that we are much nearer than we were three weeks ago to the solution of the great problems on which the First International Convention for the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments depends.

"This was the impression immediately gathered on hearing the authoritative statements made in this Commission by the honourable delegates of the British Empire and the United States of America respectively..."

The spirit of confidence and conciliation has thus been vastly increased; many positions which were strongly defended at the first reading have been either modified or abandoned altogether and mutual concessions on various points of great importance have been made.

The Commission has thus been able to approach and solve a certain number of problems. After confirming the prohibition of chemical and bacteriological warfare, it proceeded to discuss the difficult and complex questions of effectives and land and air armaments, and in this connection it has adopted a whole series of texts at the second reading. It was unable to do more in this direction because several questions are to a certain extent connected with other questions left outstanding.

For the same reason the Commission has just decided that it would be better not to proceed further with the second reading of the preliminary draft Convention at the moment...

If we merely confined our attention to the actual text adopted at the second reading, I think that we should obtain a very inadequate idea of the value of the work accomplished. We have also got to take into account the discussions which have taken place, in the course of which certain points were very fully examined, and also the atmosphere which they have helped to create. Several of the proposals discussed were of a far reaching character or were inspired by the highest ideals. They were not accepted by the Commission because most of the delegations considered that they could not be put into practice. Nevertheless, those proposals will be annexed to the Final Report on our work and it will be possible to re-examine them at the Conference. Moreover, the discussion regarding those suggestions has enabled many delegations to state the points of view of their Governments and has placed public opinion in a position to judge of the merits of the case. Even where no texts have resulted from those discussions, they have, nevertheless, thrown very valuable light on the currents of thought in various countries and on the present possibilities of solving the important problems in regard to which opinions are divided. The importance of this result can hardly be denied.

The chief impression which we shall carry away with us is that the question of the limitation and reduction of armaments has now ripened both in the minds of peoples and of Governments. In my opinion, what has done more than anything else to accelerate progress has been the conclusion of the Paris Pact under which signatory States have renounced war as an instrument of national policy. This great Pact, by depriving war of its former legality and thereby making it more difficult, has shown the people of all nations that armaments are now of less importance than ever before. It has initiated a new conception of international relations in accordance with which it is no longer possible to contemplate excessive armaments. If national security is not yet sufficient to make it possible

to effect a very large reduction of armaments, nevertheless, after the League Covenant, after the various regional agreements, after the extensive system of treaties of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement, the Paris Pact has now introduced a new element, the value of which is enhanced by the fact that it can be added to later, while it also makes it possible for the first step towards the goal of disarmament to be taken immediately. Whatever may be the scope of this first stage it will assuredly constitute a very important advance...

Bilateral or collective agreements providing for the general or particular limitation of armaments are already in existence, but our Convention will possess one essential characteristic which has never been obtained before, and that is, that by reason of its scope and of the number of contracting States, it will be both general and universal.

For the first time in the history of the world, the problem of national armaments will have changed its character. It has hitherto been and still is an essentially domestic concern—a matter coming exclusively under the sovereign rights of each State. Henceforth it will become an international question, governed by laws which the States will have freely accepted.

The most vital thing is that we should enter on this path and take the first steps. The later stages will then prove infinitely easier. Let us never forget, gentlemen, the great truth contained in the old Greek proverb that the half is the beginning of the whole.

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The session was attended by the following: Baron Moncheur and Baron Rolin-Jacquemyns (Belgium); Dr. W. A. Riddell (Canada); M. Valdes-Mendeville (Chile); General Tsiang-Tsooping (China); M. Restrepo (Colombia); M. de Blanck (Cuba); M. Fierlinger (Czechoslovakia); M. Massigli (France); M. Holsti (Finland); Count Bernstorff (Germany); Lord Cushendun (Great Britain); M. Politis (Greece); General de Marinis (Italy); M. Sato (Japan); M. Rutgers (Netherlands); Hussein Khan Alu (Persia); M. Sokal (Poland); M. Antoniadu (Roumania); M. Markovitch (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes); M. Coblan (Spain); M. Westman (Sweden); Tewfik Rouchdy Bey (Turkey); M. Litvinoff (Union of Socialist Soviet Republics); Mr. Gibson (United States of America); M. Zumeta (Venezuela).

III. — Legal and Constitutional Questions.

1. — INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

Registration.

On April 25th, 1929, the number of treaties registered with the League reached two thousand. The two thousandth treaty was an agreement on frontier traffic between Austria and Czechoslovakia (January 18th, 1923) and was presented for registration by the Austrian Government.

Up to the present date seventy-seven volumes of registered treaties with two indices have been published by the League Secretariat.

Other engagements registered during the month were :

A Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration (Vienna, June 11th, 1928) between Austria and Spain, presented by Austria;

An Arbitration Convention (Pétropolis, April 8th, 1909) between Brazil and Spain, presented by Spain;

Treaties of Arbitration and Conciliation (Washington, August 16th, 1925) between Austria and the United States, presented by Austria;

A Treaty of Arbitration between Denmark and the United States (Washington, June 14th, 1928) presented by Denmark;

Extradition conventions between Greece and Czechoslovakia, France and San Marino, Colombia and Panama;

Commercial agreements and conventions between Austria and France, Sweden and Turkey, Norway and Poland;

Agreements on legal questions between Greece and Czechoslovakia, and Latvia and Sweden;

Conventions between Hungary and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom (Belgrade, February 22nd, 1928) concerning insurance contracts in Austrian and Hungarian crowns, the treatment of private insurance companies, and the settlement of questions relating to the property of departments, towns and villages divided by the frontier resulting from the Treaty of Trianon, presented by Hungary;

An exchange of Notes between Belgium and France (Paris, May 22nd and 23rd, 1928) replacing the arrangements of 1895 (completed in 1900, 1906 and 1910) concerning the notification of cases of infectious human and animal diseases in the Franco-Belgian frontier districts, presented by Belgium.

2. — CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Committee of Jurists appointed by the Council in December, 1928, on the instructions of the ninth Assembly, met at Geneva, from April 15th to 23rd, to establish a systematic survey of the field of international law with a view to codification and to study the methodical classification of conventions with a view to publishing them from time to time in the form of a code.

The Committee was attended by M. Diena, Professor of International Law at Pavia University, Member of the *Conseil du Contentieux diplomatique* in the Italian Foreign Ministry; M. J. Gustavo Guerrero, former Foreign Minister, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Minister of Salvador in France; and M. Walter Schucking, Professor at Kiel University.

The Committee proceeded to a thorough study of the questions on its agenda, examining more than four hundred and fifty conventions, and drew up a report for the Council.

IV. — The Technical Organisations.

1. — THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

a) *International Conference for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency.*

The Diplomatic Conference for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency, convened under the auspices of the League, met at Geneva from April 9th to 20th. This Conference was the result of a request, submitted by the French Government in 1925, that the Council should investigate the question of counterfeiting currency.

The Conference drew up a Convention with a Protocol and Final Act aiming at the more effective prevention of the offence of counterfeiting currency by various legislative and administrative measures. For certain of the Contracting Parties this involves the obligation to modify their domestic penal code and to take concerted administrative measures to prevent counterfeiters from escaping punishment.

One of the results of the decisions of the Conference will be the convocation of an international congress of national police offices dealing with the suppression of counterfeiting currency. It was also recommended that an enquiry should be made into international measures that might be taken with a view to preventing the counterfeiting of other securities (share and debenture certificates, cheques, bills of exchange, etc.).

The Conference was attended by delegations from thirty-five States, of which the twenty-five following signed the Convention, the Protocol and the Final Act at the end of the meeting : Albania, Austria, Belgium, China, Colombia, Cuba,

Czechoslovakia, Danzig, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Monaco the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Switzerland, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The following States, who were also represented at the Conference, reserved their accession : Brazil, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Lithuania, Nicaragua, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United States.

The Conference was presided over by M. Pospisil, Governor of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia. It appointed as Vice-Presidents Mr. Wilson (United States) and M. Schober (Austria).

The basis of its discussions was a preliminary draft convention for the suppression of counterfeiting currency, prepared by the Mixed Committee set up by the Council on the advice of the Financial Committee. Two Committees were set up by the Conference, one to study legal questions raised in the convention, the other to study administrative questions.

The main provisions of the Convention and its annexes are analysed below.



The object of the Convention is to render more effective the prevention and punishment of counterfeiting currency, the word "currency" being understood to mean paper money (including bank notes) and metallic money, the circulation of which is legally authorised.

For this purpose the Contracting Parties recognise that the following should be punishable as ordinary crimes :

- (1) Any fraudulent making or altering of currency, whatever means are employed;
- (2) The fraudulent uttering of counterfeit currency;
- (3) The introduction into a country or the receiving or obtaining of counterfeit currency with a view to uttering and with knowledge that it is counterfeit;
- (4) Attempts to commit and any intentional participation in the foregoing acts;
- (5) The fraudulent making, receiving or obtaining of instruments or other articles peculiarly adapted for the counterfeiting or altering of currency.

Each of these acts, if committed in different countries, is to be considered as a distinct offence, and no distinction is made in the scale of punishments between acts relating to domestic and foreign currency. In countries where the principle of the international recognition of previous convictions is recognised, foreign convictions for offences of counterfeiting currency will be recognised for the purpose of establishing habitual criminality. In so far as "civil parties" are admitted under domestic laws, foreign "civil parties", including, if necessary, the High Contracting Party whose money has been counterfeited, will be entitled to all rights allowed to the inhabitants of the country.

The Convention contains provisions concerning the extradition of foreigners, which vary according to the laws of the different countries, but aim in a general way at preventing offenders from escaping punishment by residence in a foreign country or in a country other than that in which the offence has been committed.

There are also provisions for the seizure and confiscation of counterfeit currency, and of the instruments used for counterfeiting. The Convention provides that a central office shall be established in each of the contracting countries to investigate cases of counterfeit currency and that these offices will correspond directly with each other. There are stipulations regarding the organisation and working of these offices, the institution of a central international office with which the national

offices will correspond, and the transmission of letters of request ⁽¹⁾ relating to offences of counterfeiting currency.

It is specified that the participation of a High Contracting Party in the Convention shall not be interpreted as affecting that Party's general attitude towards criminal jurisdiction as a question of international law. The Convention, moreover, does not affect the principle that the offences referred to should in each country, without ever being allowed impunity, be defined, prosecuted and punished in conformity with the general rules of its domestic law.

The Contracting Parties agree that any disputes arising between them regarding the interpretation or application of the Convention shall be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice if they cannot be settled by direct negotiation. Should any Contracting Parties involved in such a dispute not be signatories to the Court Protocol, the dispute will be referred to another arbitral tribunal. The Convention is open to all States Members of the League and to all non-Member States invited to accede.

Ratification of the Convention or accession by any Contracting Party implies that the latter's legislative and administrative organisation are in conformity with the rules of the Convention. In the absence of an contrary declaration by the Contracting Parties the provisions of the Convention do not apply to colonies, overseas territories protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate.

The Convention will come into force when five ratifications or accessions have been deposited.

* * *

In the Protocol annexed to the Convention it is specified :

(1) That the falsification of a stamp on a note, when the effect of such a stamp is to make that note valid in a given country, shall be regarded as a falsification of the note.

(2) That the Convention does not affect the right of the Parties freely to regulate, according to their domestic law, questions as to the institution and conduct of prosecutions, the prerogative of pardon or mercy and the right to amnesty.

(3) That the rule stating that certain acts are regarded as distinct offences if committed in different countries in no way modifies internal regulations establishing penalties in the event of concurrent offences. It does not prevent the same individual, who is both forger and utterer, from being prosecuted as forger only.

(4) That States are required to execute letters of request only within the limits provided by their domestic law.

The Protocol mentions reservations submitted by the Indian and Chinese Governments concerning extradition, and by the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics concerning ratification. It also contains statements by the Swiss and U. S. S. R. Governments relating to special circumstances.

* * *

The Final Act contains the following principal recommendations :

(1) The Council is requested to communicate the text of the Convention and Protocol for signature or for accession to all Members of the League and to non-Members in cases where it considers it desirable.

(2) Governments which have signed the Convention are invited to notify the Secretary-General of their situation in regard to ratification, should such ratification not have been deposited within three years from the date of signature.

(1) Or letters rogatory.

(3) Governments are invited to take as far as possible, even before ratification, administrative measures for the organization of the services provided for in the Convention.

(4) They are also requested to notify the League of the existence of a central office for the prevention of counterfeiting currency. As soon as fifteen central offices have been created the first conference of the representatives of these offices may be summoned by the Council. It is suggested that, pending the creation of an international central office, Governments should continue to have recourse to the International Criminal Police Commission at Vienna.

(5) It is further recommended that the central national offices should study the prevention of counterfeiting other securities (share and debenture certificates, cheques, bills of exchange, etc.) and that the League should consider the desirability of preparing an international convention, on this subject.

Other recommendations concern the unification on an international basis of rules for the extradition of accused or convicted persons with a view to securing really effective suppression of crime; the direct communication of letters of request concerning cases of counterfeiting currency in preference to using diplomatic channels; and the regulation by international convention of the despatch and execution of letters of request so as to produce a uniform system of rules.



Finally, on the proposal of M. Pella (Roumania), an optional protocol was laid before the Conference by which Contracting Parties undertake, in their mutual relations, to consider the acts covered by the Convention as ordinary offences from the point of view of extradition.

The Optional Protocol has so far been acceded to by Austria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Portugal, Roumania and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

In his closing speech M. Poepisil described as follows the work of the Conference :

It is certain that, in the general acceptance of the term, there is nothing sensational in the Convention we have just adopted. But I am none the less convinced that it is an important international act and for this very reason may render more lasting services to mankind.

Though we have encountered divergencies reaching down to the very root of legal systems, firmly anchored and consecrated by centuries of evolution, we have, without losing sight of practical requirements and feasibility, advanced along the path of international unification, co-operation and solidarity.

We have also made some progress in regard to the vexed question of extradition—the complexity and gravity of which are due to the fact that it not only belongs to the relatively limited domain of the technical questions with which we have dealt, but also concerns the important political principles which permeate the whole work of the League of Nations.

The direct object of our work—the more effective prevention and suppression of counterfeiting currency—is achieved in an appreciable manner by the Convention. In the clauses adopted we have laid down the principle that the counterfeiting of currency is an ordinary offence, and in this difficult matter we have found a formula which, if not entirely satisfactory as regards the letter—and we have taken a great deal of trouble to draft this letter—is by no means a vague one if we can reckon with the sincere and loyal understanding of the spirit of the Convention, and it is difficult to conceive that it should be otherwise.

We have made a joint effort, which has not been unsuccessful, to refuse to allow persons guilty of counterfeiting currency to escape punishment.

It is a well known fact that the efficacy of a law depends in a large measure upon its necessity being recognised by public opinion. I think it is possible to state that our Convention is supported by a universal conviction of this kind.

b) *Twenty-eighth session of the Economic Committee.*

The twenty-eighth session of the Economic Committee was held in Geneva from April 8th to 12th, with M. Trendelenburg (Germany) in the Chair. The session was preceded by a consultation with experts on the sugar question.

The agenda included a study of relations between bilateral treaties based on the most favoured nation clause and multi-lateral conventions, collective action for tariff reduction, the coal and sugar problems, bills of exchange, indirect protectionism, customs nomenclature, industrial agreements, statistics and economic tendencies affecting peace.

1 *The most-favoured-nation clause. — Relations between bilateral treaties and multilateral economic conventions.* — The Economic Committee completed its study of this question and decided to transmit its conclusions to the Council proposing that it should communicate them to States, together with the results of its work in regard to tariffs and treaty-making policy.

At the Geneva Conference for the conclusion of a Convention on Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions (1927), the question had arisen whether non-party States could, in virtue of bilateral agreements based on the most-favoured-nation clause, claim the benefit of any advantages mutually conceded by the signatories to the Convention. The Committee examined this problem in connection with its study of the most-favoured-nation clause in commercial treaties. During the discussion several of its members observed that, in certain cases, countries would have little or no interest in acceding to multilateral economic conventions if, by invoking the most-favoured-nation clause in bilateral agreements, they could claim as of right, without incurring corresponding obligations, that the obligations contracted by signatories of a multilateral convention should apply to themselves. It was even urged that such a possibility might seriously impair the whole future economic work of the League and that the only means of averting the danger would be to adopt the rule that the most-favoured-nation clause in bilateral commercial treaties should not affect multilateral economic conventions. It was, however, objected that a clause of this kind would not only be contrary to the Economic Conference's recommendations aiming at the unlimited application of the most-favoured-nation clause, but might be misunderstood in countries whose commercial relations were based on this clause, and even give rise to a hostile attitude towards the League's economic work. Other members argued that a State might possibly be unable to undertake the commitments of an international economic convention and that it could hardly be asked to give up, in bilateral commercial treaties, the right to refuse differential treatment on the part of one or more other States.

In these circumstances the Committee felt unable to propose a uniform solution for the moment. It was, however, unanimously of opinion that, although a reservation concerning multilateral conventions might in some cases be legitimate, it could only be justified in the case of general multilateral conventions aiming at the improvement of international economic relations, and not in the case of special conventions, concluded by certain countries to attain particular ends, the benefits of which the signatories would, by such procedure, be refusing other States which might, by invoking most-favoured-nation treatment, derive legitimate advantages.

The Committee considered that this reservation should be expressly stipulated and should not deprive a non-signatory of a multilateral convention of advantages enjoyed either under the national laws of a signatory State or under a bilateral agreement concluded by the latter with another non-signatory State. It was of opinion that this reservation should not apply to cases in which a State claiming the advantages of a multilateral convention, though not acceding to it, would be prepared to grant full reciprocity in the matter.

The Committee finally expressed the view that countries agreeing to insert in bilateral agreements based on the most-favoured-nation clause a reservation in accordance with the above principles, would not be acting contrary to the recommendations of the Economic Conference or in a manner inconsistent with the objects of the League.

2. *Collective action for tariff reduction.* — In the course of its enquiry, the Committee noted that a large number of countries concerned in the production of and trade in cement would be willing to take part in a meeting to examine the customs regime applicable to that product. As, however, it was unable to form a definite opinion with regard to certain Latin-American countries which played an important part in the international cement trade, it considered it preferable, before coming to a decision, to arrange for a consultation between experts of the cement industry, to take place in the early autumn. A delegation was appointed (M. Trendelenburg, M. Schuller, M. Serruys and Sir Sydney Chapman) to proceed to this consultation. It was decided, subject to such modifications as the delegation might make in the list, to invite experts from Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, France, Hungary, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, Switzerland and the United States.

The other products in connection with which the Committee is studying the possibility of collective action are iron and steel, wood, leather, fresh fruit and vegetables etc. It will pursue this investigation with the aid of reports and notes prepared by its members.

3. *Coal.* — Following the consultations on the subject of coal, the Committee prepared a preliminary report for the Council, outlining the more characteristic international aspects of the problem.

Considering that further consultations would be necessary before drawing up conclusions or recommendations, the Committee expressed the desire to consult experts acquainted with all important aspects of the question (production, labour, trade and consumption). It added that it had already studied a mass of material prepared by experts or collected by its members in their respective countries, by the League Secretariat and by the International Labour Office.

4. *Sugar.* — A consultation between experts of the sugar industry, held at Geneva from April 4th to 6th, provided the Committee with a large part of the data necessary to obtain a general insight into the position of the sugar industry.

The experts' attention had been focussed on two main points — the possibility of stabilising production for a number of years and joint measures to increase consumption and they had expressed the opinion that agreements between producers must be concluded before such measures could be put into practice. The Committee, noting this conclusion, pointed out that it could not assume any responsibility or take any initiative in the matter, but must confine itself to keeping in close touch with the development and progress of such agreements; it would bear this factor in mind in its final report to the Council on the position of the sugar industry.

In view of the bearing of the question of beet sugar on various agricultural problems, the Committee decided to consult experts on this subject before its next session.

The following took part in the first consultation :

M. de Albuquerque d'Orey (Portugal); M. Lucien Beauvain, President of the *Société Générale des Fabricants de Sucre de Belgique*; Mr. B. A. Forster, of the firm of Czarnikow, London; M. Gammeltoft, Director of the Danish Sugar Factories, Copenhagen; M. Prinsen Geerligs, Director of the Netherlands branch of the *Proefstation voor de Java-suikerindustrie* at Amsterdam; M. Gupta, Assistant Trade Commissioner for India in London; M. Joe Hartmann, Director of the Czech Sugar Industry Association; M. Herscher, President of the *Comité Central des Fabricants de Sucre de France*; M. Herslow, Expert engineer of the Swedish Association of Sugar Factories; M. Albert Hirsch (Hungary); M. van Loon of the *Zentral Suiker Maatschappij*, Amsterdam; M. Luis Marino Perez, Secretary of the Cuban Commission for Economic Defence; M. Erich Rabbethge, Director

of the firm Rabbethge and Giesecke and' of the *Deutsche Zuckerbank A. G.*; M. Ernesto Risso, Director and Adviser of the National Association of Sugar Producers of Italy; M. Joseph Zychlinsky, President of the *Crédit Foncier* and the Council of the Polish Sugar Industry.

5. *Bills of Exchange.* — The Committee examined replies from twenty-three States concerning the report and the proposals of the Committee of Jurists studying the unification of laws on bills of exchange and cheques — the great majority being in favour of a conference. Unofficial information was received, moreover, that certain Governments which had not yet replied were of the same opinion.

6. *Indirect Protectionism.* — The Committee resumed its discussion of the question of indirect protectionism with special reference to the scope to be given to this enquiry. It decided to extend its investigations to all Government measures (other than tariffs and prohibitions) that might have the direct or indirect effect of reinforcing protection or constitute a hindrance to the trade of other countries.

The scope of the enquiry once established, the Committee will examine the question of procedure. Meanwhile it will consider in greater detail the question of indications showing the origin of foreign goods.

7. *Customs Nomenclature.* — The Committee took note of the report of its Sub-Committee for the Unification of Customs Nomenclature, whose work during its January session had concerned aluminium, cement, materials for paper manufacturing, paper and cardboard.

After hearing M. Fighiera, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, on the manner in which the experts proposed to finish their work, the Committee decided to submit the completed nomenclature through Governments to the industrial and commercial circles of all countries. It would then be possible to amend the draft in the light of the observations and suggestions received.

8. *Industrial Agreements.* — The Committee considered the report on the work of the Jurists who met in March to draw up a systematic and detailed account of laws in various countries on industrial agreements. These experts were of opinion that their task consisted in a detailed examination which would facilitate the classification of these laws in groups based on the principles they contained and the purposes they proposed to achieve.

Three principal groups were established. The first comprised legislation of a comparatively old type established at an epoch not yet familiar with industrial agreements as known to-day (Latin, British laws, etc.); the second modern legislation of a prohibitive character, i.e. starting from the idea of opposing any restriction whatever on commercial competition (American laws); and the third, very recent legislation expressly devised to deal with modern combinations (German and Norwegian laws etc.).

At their next session the experts will thoroughly investigate the origin, essence and methods of each of these groups.

9. *Statistics.* — The Committee studied three questions referred to it by the Council in connection with the Convention on Economic Statistics. These questions concerned the constitution of a Committee of statistical experts, the arrangement of international statistical meetings at dates and places convenient for the Government representatives attending them; the possibility of giving precise definitions and adopting a uniform practice in the use of the terms "gross weight", "net weight" and "legal net weight".

As regards the first point, the Committee decided that, before appointing the experts, it would be better to await the coming into force of the Convention; as regards the second, it considered that the Secretary-General should forward the

Conference resolution to the International Labour Office, the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome and other organisations interested in the question and, as regards the third, it instructed the League Secretariat to collect information on the regulations in force in various countries.

10. *Economic Tendencies affecting the peace of the world.* — The Committee came to the conclusion that this question had not reached a stage suitable for the organisation of an expert enquiry leading up to an international conference and decided to continue its preliminary studies and researches. With this object, it decided to get into touch with universities and other institutions interested in economic and other questions of international interest.

Two economists, Professor Bonn (German) and Professor Siegfried (French) have already been consulted. The Committee will proceed to further consultations before taking a decision as to its future procedure.

c) *Application of the Recommendations of the Economic Conference.*

(Report on the Period May 1928-May 1929.)

A report on the application of the recommendations of the Economic Conference from May, 1928, to May, 1929, has been prepared by the League Secretariat as a basis for the work of the May session of the Consultative Economic Committee.

This document, which is analysed below, summarises the present situation in regard to trade, industry, agriculture and various general economic questions. It describes the League's economic work during the past year and concludes with a general survey of the world economic situation in 1928.

Economic Conditions in 1928. — According to the report, the world economic position, which had greatly improved in 1927, entered in 1928 upon a period of consolidation. The report contains the following passage :

The aggregate production of wealth in 1928 was certainly not below the level of the preceding year. The output of foodstuffs and raw material was either maintained or increased. In the extractive and manufacturing industries, further headway was made in the policy of rationalisation. International trade continued to increase, not only in volume, but also in value. Economic life in general enjoyed the benefit of greater monetary stability, the effects of which were naturally particularly marked in Europe.

But the process of consolidation has been neither uniform nor easy; in many directions there was no advance and even retrogression during the year. That the re-adaptation of production to demand in a number of industries is still far from having been completed is proved above all by the year's record of unemployment. There has been over-production in several industries, others have suffered from a falling-off in demand, while in others again the process of rationalisation has reduced the labour-strength required. The depression in the sugar industry continued, the fight for coal markets became more intense, and the situation of the timber trade, and, in many countries, of the textile industry remained unsatisfactory. Towards the close of the year, there was a distinct falling off in production in certain countries attributable in part to industrial disputes and in part, no doubt, to credit conditions.

...The record of the world's productive activity in 1928 shows somewhat different results for agriculture and for industry. Agricultural production as a whole increased considerably, though unevenly, in volume; but, owing to the downward trend of prices, it is difficult to estimate yet whether there was any substantial increase in total selling values. The data concerning industrial production convey the impression that the rate of advance tended to slacken in 1928. While production generally averaged higher than in recent years, and notable progress was realised in some directions, the level of 1927 was not maintained in all industries or in all countries. On the other hand, the falling tendency of prices was largely arrested during the course of the year, although several important trades continued to suffer from price depression.

The report gives more explicit details for certain countries and for certain special branches of agricultural and industrial activity, mentioning the following particularly important, factors :

- (a) The wheat crop in 1928 was the largest since the war; the world surplus in 1928-1929 was estimated at 110 million quintals *i.e.*, twice that of the preceding year;
- (b) The British rubber restriction scheme put into force in 1922 was abandoned and, as a consequence, the shipments of plantation rubber were 31 per cent in excess of the average for 1922-1927;
- (c) The sugar market was particularly affected by the abolition of measures restricting output in Cuba, by the rapid growth of production in Java, and by new fiscal and protection measures;
- (d) The world production of coal was over 35 million tons less than in 1927, a fact due to a lower output in the United States;
- (e) The production of crude oil increased considerably in Colombia and Venezuela, the latter country being now the second oil producing country in the world;
- (f) The share of Europe in the total production of iron and steel decreased and, in contrast to 1927, the United States' steel output again exceeded the combined production of European countries;
- (g) Unemployment difficulties were accentuated in a number of countries (Germany, Great Britain, the United States, Union of Socialist Republics), but the situation improved in others (France, Belgium, Italy, Norway).

The commercial situation in 1928 is described as follows :

The aggregate value of international trade continued to increase in 1928, but the rate of advance was slower than in 1927. In that year, the recorded value of trade in terms of dollars increased by 4 per cent; in 1928, according to preliminary information covering about 85 per cent of the world total, the corresponding rise amounted to some 3 per cent. The decrease in the general level of gold prices, if any, was probably small, and it may therefore be concluded that, although the actual *quantum* of goods exchanged internationally increased, the rate of increase was less than in the preceding year when it was estimated at 8 per cent.

The rate of growth in Europe appears to have lagged somewhat behind that achieved in North America and in the world as a whole. The tendency which manifested itself in 1927, when European trade developed by not less than 13 per cent, seems to have been reversed.

Within Europe, the headway made was almost entirely due to the Central and Eastern countries and, to a less extent, to the larger imports of the fringe of Northern countries. In Western and Southern Europe (representing about 60 per cent of the trade of the Continent), no marked change in the value of trade is registered.

Complete data for South America are not yet available, but it seems probable that the continent in which trade developed most rapidly during the last twelve months was North America. Canada, indeed, enjoyed a year of unprecedented economic prosperity and her total trade rose by 11 per cent. The United States not only maintained her position as the world's leading commercial country but increased the excess of exports over imports by some 372 million dollars. The gross exports (not net) of capital from the United States, including all forms of investment abroad, are reported to have risen in 1928 by some 102 million dollars as compared with 1927.

From the information available, it would appear that, in all the leading commercial countries of South America, trade continued to develop. Particularly striking are the very substantial increase in the exports of Chile and the continued prosperity in the Argentine, whose trade advanced even beyond the exceptional levels reached in 1927.

Indian exports, which have contracted in recent years, showed a slight recovery, while in New Zealand record figures were reached. On the other hand, the exports from Australia were slightly and the imports into Australia very substantially lower than in 1927.

The remarkable stability of prices in 1928 is another fact brought out by the report :

It is difficult to trace any general trend other than the inevitable tendency for the gold price indices, now currencies are more generally stabilised, to converge and the consequent upward movement in those countries where the level ruling was below that of the rest of the world.

As regards the financial position, the report states :

During the course of the year, further progress was made in the stabilisation of currencies and in the consolidation of public finances. The Italian reform, the elaboration of which was completed in the preceding December, was put into force early in the new year, as was also the Estonian currency reform, which entered into application on January 1st. In the succeeding months, seven other countries : namely, Luxemburg (February), Norway and Siam (April), Greece (May), France (June), Bolivia (July) and Bulgaria (November), established the definitive stabilisation of their respective currencies. Further, since the close of the year, Roumania has issued an international loan for the same purpose and a new fixed parity for the leu has been laid down. Preparatory measures with a view to ultimate currency reforms are likewise under consideration in China, Japan, Turkey and other countries.

These and the earlier currency reforms have resulted in a growing demand for gold on the part of a number of newly established or re-organised central banks, and this demand has been accentuated in the last year or two by a certain change in the policy of countries operating under the gold exchange standard.

Application of the Recommendations of the Economic Conference Trade. — The report contains an analysis of the results obtained by the three methods recommended by the Economic Conference with a view to the reduction of customs barriers :

(a) *The autonomous action of Governments* had some immediate success. The proposed increases in tariffs contemplated at the time of the Conference were substantially modified. But in 1928 there were no noteworthy reductions of tariffs due to autonomous decisions. It would even seem that there was a tendency towards increased protectionism.

(b) *The conclusion of Bilateral Conventions* resulted in some important reductions in 1927. In 1928, on the other hand, numerous commercial treaties were concluded without resulting in any reduction of tariffs; it may, nevertheless, be said that there was a satisfactory tendency in favour of the wider application of the most-favoured-nation clause as recommended by the Conference.

(c) *Multilateral action* (conclusion under the League's auspices of collective agreements with a view to greater liberty of trade), which in 1927 was only at its beginning, had in 1928 more results to its credit than either multilateral or bilateral action.

On the first two points the report gives details for thirty-four countries, including the United States and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. It draws attention to the increase of tariffs in certain countries, either as a general measure or in respect of certain categories of wares. Forty-two commercial treaties were concluded during the year.

As regards joint action undertaken under the auspices of the League, the report summarises the work accomplished (Convention on the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions; preparation by the Economic Committee of a doctrine of commercial policy; the conclusion or preparation of collective agreements in regard to certain categories of wares, in particular hides and bones; the drafting of a unified customs nomenclature; an enquiry into indirect protectionism; the preparation of conventions on the treatment of foreigners and the unification of laws on bills of exchange and cheques).

Industry. — The report describes the progress made in enquiries concerning rationalisation and the scientific organisation of work, as well as the effects of rationalisation on the position of labour. It draws attention to the investigations.

which are being conducted in regard to industrial agreements, laws and administrative measures concerning such agreements and their economic role, in regard to which the Consultative Committee will be asked for instructions or suggestions.

The report also describes the coal and sugar enquiries and the possibility of international action in regard to these two subjects.

Agriculture. — The report gives information on negotiations which have taken place with a view to more effective cooperation between the League and the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. It describes the various aspects of the work on agricultural economy, undertaken on an international scale, thanks to the efforts of several organisations (including the International Institute of Agriculture, which will submit a separate report to the Consultative Committee). An account is also given of the Economic Committee's work on animal and plant diseases.

General Questions. — An account is given of the results of the International Conference on Economic Statistics and of the meeting of Government Experts on Double Taxation and Tax Evasion, and mention is made of the enquiry regarding economic tendencies affecting world peace and concerning the purchasing power of gold.

The report contains a summary of the work of various international organisations such as the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, etc.

A list is given of the publications edited during the year by the Economic and Financial Section of the Secretariat, in particular, *The Memorandum on International Trade from 1912-1926*, the first volume of the same *Memorandum for the period 1923-1927*; a *Memorandum on Production and Trade for the period from 1923 to 1927*; a *Statistical Year Book* (in which the data given are in some cases for the period ending December 1927, and in others for that ending December, 1928).

d) *Customs Nomenclature.*

The Sub-Committee on Customs Nomenclature met on April 16th at Geneva, with M. Fighiera (French) in the Chair, to continue drafting the nomenclature whose framework it had established at preceding sessions.

On this occasion the Committee considered the nomenclature of fatty substances, grease, oils and wax of animal and vegetable origin, food fats and products, beverages, alcoholic liquors and vinegar, tobacco and leather.

It also revised the fourteen chapters already established, which concern live animals and animal and vegetable products.

The meeting was attended by M. Fighiera (French), M. Fafl (Czechoslovak), M. Ferenczi (Hungarian), M. Flach (German), M. Magnette (Belgian) and M. Paci (Italian).

2. — COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

Application from the Boldva Valley Local Railway Company (1).

Agreement has been reached between the Boldva Valley Local Railway Company and the Czechoslovak and Hungarian Governments in regard to the differences concerning the reorganisation of the Boldva Valley lines, which are situated in Czechoslovak and Hungarian territory. This agreement is the outcome of meetings held at the seat of the League on April 15th, 16th and 17th, the parties being assisted by General de Candolle, a member of the Committee on Transport by Rail appointed for the purpose by the Chairman of the Transit Committee.

(1) See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. VIII, No. 9, p. 265 and Vol. IX, No. 3, p. 88.

It will be remembered that, at the request of the Boldva Valley Local Railway Company, the Council, on March 9th, appointed arbitrators to settle the dispute; nevertheless, to promote further efforts with a view to conciliation, it was decided that the appointment should not become effective before May 15th, and the Chairman of the Transit Committee was requested to offer the parties the services of one of his experts. This decision resulted in the appointment of General de Candolle and in the meeting by means of which agreement was reached.

V. — Intellectual Cooperation.

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OFFICES

The fourth annual meeting of the Directors of national university offices was held on April 11th and 12th at the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in Paris. The offices represented numbered thirteen, namely Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, United States. Professor O. de Halecki (Poland) was in the Chair.

The discussion bore upon the increasing number of university students and the resulting crisis in the learned professions, conditions of matriculation in foreign universities and the recognition of foreign degrees, laws concerning foreign professors and the publication and exchange of lists of theses submitted or in preparation.

All the delegates were agreed as to the fundamental importance of the teaching of modern languages as a factor in the development of international intellectual relations, and asked the Institute to consider the possibility of summoning an international congress on the subject.

VI. — Political Questions.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STRAITS COMMISSION (1)

The report of the Straits Commission for 1928 has been received by the Secretary-General.

The report is in three parts; the first dealing with the work of the Commission in 1928, the second giving information on present conditions as regards the passage of vessels and aircraft through the Straits, and the third containing the annexes.

In the first part of its report, the Commission describes, according to official information, the composition on January 1st, 1928, of the most powerful navy in the Black Sea, that of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics; it names the war vessels which passed through the Straits in 1928, noting that their passage did not give rise to any incidents; and recommends that officers commanding war vessels or naval forces entering the Straits should facilitate its task by announcing their arrival in advance and informing it of their movements during the whole period of their passage through or stay in the Straits.

The Commission is carefully examining questions raised by the Turkish Government's refusal to allow foreign aeroplanes to fly over the Chatalja and Ismidt zones, and to allow foreign war vessels to enter the latter zone. It once more queries whether the existence of such zones is in conformity with the principle of free passage and navigation by sea and by air laid down in the Straits Convention.

(1) This Commission was set up under the Convention relating to the Straits Régime (Lausanne, July 24th, 1923) and works, under the auspices of the League, at Constantinople.

The Turkish Government pointed out that it considered the restrictions applied to the Ismidt zone as administrative measures which in no way affected the right of passage and navigation through the Straits and, consequently, did not directly concern the Commission. The Turkish representative on the Commission expressed the view that the Gulf of Ismidt was outside the normal and regular line of passage; his Government considered it its undisputable right to take such measures as it deemed desirable in those of its territorial waters which were not subject to special restrictions. Although the Commission is divided in its opinion regarding the interpretation of the principle of free passage, it nevertheless unanimously considers that any measure of a nature to modify conditions of passage by sea or by air should be most carefully examined and that it is its duty to procure information in regard to such measures and to forward it to the League in annual or special reports.

The Commission again draws the League's attention to the sanitary inspections and taxes imposed by the Turkish Government "It is constantly the case", it says, "that merchant ships are held up on entering the Straits and have to undergo a sanitary inspection which entails payment of corresponding dues". In the Commission's view, it is clear from the Straits Convention that no warship passing through the Straits without stopping should be subject to sanitary inspection by the Turkish authorities; no merchant ship having a doctor on board, passing through the Straits without calling at a port, should be obliged to comply with such formalities; and no merchant ship without a doctor on board, passing through the Straits without calling at a port, should be obliged to comply with international sanitary regulations before entering the Straits unless there is grave risk of infection. The sanitary provisions of the Straits Convention are, moreover, confirmed and defined in the International Health Convention of 1926. The Commission has endeavoured to ascertain the views of the Turkish Government on the subject, but has not so far received any reply.

The Turkish delegate to the Commission stated as his personal opinion that the provisions of the Straits Convention regarding exemption from any tax or charge whatever did not apply to sanitary dues, but only to the tolls levied before the war; the decisions of the 1926 Health Conference merely concerned the methods of inspection.

The other members of the Commission unanimously rejected this interpretation and once again recommended that the provisions of the Straits Convention, as confirmed by the International Health Conference at Paris and the statement of the Turkish delegate at that Conference, should be put into force as soon as possible. The Commission considers that since the coming into force of the Straits Convention and, in any case, since May 31st, 1928, no sanitary inspection of merchant ships passing through the Straits without calling at a port should have taken place either in the Dardanelles or in the Bosphorus, except in the case of ships without a doctor on board and coming from an infected port.

Merchant ships bound for the South passing through the Bosphorus pay special dues for the maintenance of the live-saving service of the Turkish Government in the Black Sea, along the Anatolian and Thracian coasts. This service includes the maintenance of light-ships at the northern end of the Straits. The dues are 5 piastres per ton (netto), or about three times the pre-war rate, and the Commission considers this too high. It accordingly expresses the hope that the reorganisation of this service, begun last year, will be continued so as to bring it into line with modern requirements, and that the tax levied on merchant ships may be reduced in the near future.

The Commission mentioned various improvements, in particular as regards the direct collection of sanitary dues at Buyuk Dere from vessels in transit for the South; arrangements for a single visit of inspection (instead of two as formerly for all vessels coming from the North and for the larger vessels coming from the South; facilities for ships to put into port at Constantinople without being con-

sidered as breaking a transit journey; the organisation of regular wireless communications with ships on the high seas; the creation of a weather signalling service, etc. The Commission considers that the general working of these services showed marked progress during the past year.

The second part of the report deals with regulations governing passage and stay of vessels and aircraft in the Straits as revised by the Commission on January 1st, 1929.

The third part contains documentary information concerning the Constantinople harbour regulations, the admission of foreign warships to Turkey, the regulation of air traffic in Turkey, maritime traffic in the Straits in 1928, pilotage and towage in and near the Straits etc.

In accordance with the Council's resolution of June 5th, 1928, the report has been forwarded to the signatories of the Convention, the States Members of the League and to various League technical Organisations.

VII. — Social and Humanitarian Questions.

1. — PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People held its yearly session at Geneva in April, with Marquis Paulucci di Calboli (Italy) in the Chair.

This Commission, it will be remembered, consists of the Child Welfare and the Traffic in Women and Children Committees, of which the first sat from April 12th to 19th and the second from April 19th to 26th.

a) *Child Welfare.*

The principal subjects dealt with at this session were two preliminary draft conventions, an enquiry into the position of illegitimate children, and proposals concerning the composition of the Committee.

1. *Preliminary Draft Agreement regarding the Repatriation or Return to their Homes of Children and Young People.* — On this subject the Committee noted the preliminary draft agreement prepared by its Legal Sub-Committee at its meetings in Paris in July and December, 1928. The text of the draft was adopted with some amendments. It will be submitted to the Council for transmission to Governments, which will be invited to send in their observations by December 31st, 1929.

2. *Preliminary draft Convention on Assistance to Minors of Foreign Nationality.* — A preliminary draft convention prepared on this subject by the Legal Sub-Committee was also noted by the Committee, which considered that a solution of this question was both desirable and feasible. The draft is based on several conventions already in force and embodies the following principles :

1) As regards assistance, a minor of foreign nationality possesses the same rights as nationals.

2) The interests of the minor should always be the determining factor in the choice of the measures of assistance to be adopted.

3) Repatriation should not, generally speaking, be considered as the best method of assistance.

The preliminary draft does not affect the right of persons invested with paternal power or the right of custody, these rights and their exercise continuing to be governed by the general regulations on the subject.

The Committee adopted the text of this draft, which will be submitted to the Council.

3. *Illegitimate Children.* — The Committee noted a summary prepared by the Secretariat of material received from Governments in reply to a questionnaire. It also took note of a statement in which Mlle Burniaux, delegate of the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam, described the position of the illegitimate child in the light of the information gained from the Secretariat's enquiry, concluding that it was necessary to improve the legal status of the illegitimate child.

After carefully examining the question, the Committee expressed the opinion that it would be necessary to provide more effective protection of illegitimate children. It accordingly decided to keep the question on its agenda, urging that from now on, in all questions of protection and assistance, the illegitimate child should be as well treated as the legitimate child, due respect being paid to the rights of the family.

4. *Preliminary Enquiry concerning Children in Moral and Social Danger.* — The Assistant Delegate of the French Government, Mlle. Chaptal, whom the Council had asked to undertake a preliminary enquiry on the subject, described the steps she had already taken with a view to the accomplishment of this task. The enquiry will be pursued and several countries will be visited.

5. *Blind Children.* — The Committee invited Madame Estrid Hein (Denmark) to pursue her enquiry into the question of blind children, in cooperation with the other League Organisations dealing with the question. Madame Hein will submit a report at the next session of the Committee.

6. *Cinematograph.* — The Committee noted the report from its representative on the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome, Don Pedro Sangro y Ros de Olano. It also heard M. de Feo, Director of the Institute, on the programme of work he proposed to adopt. The Committee decided to direct the attention of the Institute to the promotion and encouragement of the production, exchange and showing of recreational films especially intended to amuse children, while contributing to their intellectual and moral development.

7. *Juvenile Courts.* — The Committee, assisted by the Secretary-General of the International Prison Commission, adopted a questionnaire concerning the auxiliary services of juvenile courts, which will be sent to all States.

It decided to keep this question on its agenda. At a later session the Committee proposes to proceed, in agreement with the International Prison Commission, to an enquiry regarding institutions ensuring the execution of the awards of juvenile courts.

8. *Reports.* — The Committee took note of the progress report of the League Secretariat, and also of reports submitted by Mr. Johnston, liaison officer with the International Labour Office, and by M. Velghe, liaison officer with the League Health Organisation, on the work of these organisations as regards child welfare.

9. *Composition of the Committee.* — The Council had asked the Committee to draw up regulations concerning the cooperation of assessors. The Committee decided to submit the following proposals :

(a) The Committee suggests that the Council should consult it before taking any steps to add to the number of assessors.

(b) The number of assessors should be kept within reasonable limits, having regard to the scope and nature of the Committee's work. Except in

special cases, they should be selected as representing international organisations recognised as acting on behalf of large groups of children and young persons.

(c) Assessors should in future be appointed for a period of five years.

The Committee decided to reconsider its rules of procedure, including the appointment and re-election of assessors.

On the same occasion, the Committee took note of a letter from the Chairman of the International Criminal Police Commission, asking that a representative of that body should be admitted to take part in its work. The Committee decided to reply that it would welcome the cooperation of a member of the Criminal Police Commission whenever it considered that the questions to be examined were of special interest in this respect.

b) *Traffic in Women and Children.*

Interesting statements were noted during the examination of the annual reports of Governments and of the question of the abolition of the system of licensed houses. The Committee defined its views with regard to the pursuance of the expert enquiry into the extent of the traffic. It decided to forward a recommendation to Governments with regard to penalties for persons living on the immoral earnings of women and began an enquiry on this question and on the elimination of the age limit in conventions on the traffic.

1. *Reports.* — The Committee noted the progress report of the Secretariat and a summary of the annual reports of Governments for 1927. During the examination of these reports, the French delegate read a ministerial circular of July 7th, 1928, requiring police and gendarmerie to exercise special vigilance in regard to the protection of women (in particular those leaving for abroad) and the discovery of traffickers. The Committee decided to attach this circular to its minutes.

The British delegate drew attention to numerous statements in annual reports to the effect that young women artistes had become victims of the traffic. In his opinion, this fact was deserving of special attention, in view of the enquiry which was being carried out by the Committee into the material and moral protection of young women artistes touring abroad.

The Polish delegate and several assessors expressed the opinion that the work of women police had been most satisfactory in the campaign against the traffic in various countries.

On the proposal of the Belgian delegate, the Committee decided to redraft the part of the questionnaire used for preparing annual reports concerning information on traffic in children by pawning or bartering.

This question will henceforth read as follows: "In addition to any information given in reply to previous questions, please state whether any other measures have been taken to prevent children from exploitation for immoral purposes, especially by the system of pawning or bartering children, or by abuses in connection with adoption".

The Committee examined reports from philanthropic organisations, a statement of the representative of the International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children laid special stress on the great activity displayed by that association in India, Egypt and the Argentine.

The representative of the *Fédération internationale des amies de la jeune fille* gave details of propaganda work carried on by means of lectures which had led universities to take an interest in the subject; the representative of the *Association catholique internationale de la protection de la jeune fille* informed the Committee of the results of her journey to Poland, Czechoslovakia and Belgium; the representative of the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women gave an interesting account of the work of that organisation in South America; and the

representative of the International Womens' Organisations informed the Committee that, thanks of the efforts of the competent authorities and of the French National Council of Women, the clandestine embarkation of women for Egypt had ceased. In the course of the discussion several members and assessors expressed the view that it would be advisable to publish a summary of the experts' enquiry in the form of a popular leaflet and discussed the value of propaganda against the traffic by means of films.

The Committee asked the representative of the International Labour Office to submit an annual report on the work of that organisation on matters concerning the work in hand.

2. *The Experts' Enquiry.* — The Committee noted supplementary information from several Governments with regard to the experts' enquiry. It renewed its recommendation of last year that the enquiry should be continued, provided the necessary funds could be obtained. As regards the field of the enquiry, the Committee was unanimously of the opinion that it should be extended to countries which had not hitherto been visited and, more particularly, to the East (Near, Middle and Far). Drawing attention to the fact that the social customs of certain Eastern countries differed from those of Europe or America, the Committee emphasised the necessity of bearing these differences carefully in mind in determining the nature, scope and methods of the enquiries. It therefore recommended that, when the time came for continuing the work in a new field, the composition of the Special Body of Experts should be examined by the Council in the light of the altered circumstances, so as to ensure that it included persons with wide knowledge and experience of Eastern conditions.

3. *Abolition of the System of Licensed Houses.* — This problem gave rise to an exchange of views in the course of which the French delegate stated, on behalf of his Government, that the French authorities were closely following the evolution of public opinion in regard to the abolition of licensed houses, and that they were studying the question with all the more freedom because no French law regulated prostitution. In this connection he pointed out that regulation was, in France, merely a municipal police measure, enforced by the town authorities under the law of April 5th, 1884, which empowered them to take the necessary steps to guarantee order, security and public health and, when such action appeared advisable, to issue decrees to combat the evil effects of prostitution. The municipalities could, therefore, abolish regulations without altering the law or referring to the central authorities. Several important towns (Strasbourg, Colmar, etc.) were at present making experiments in abolition. The French delegate added that "in these circumstances the way to secure the triumph of abolitionist views is to work upon public opinion. The municipalities will not fail to take public opinion into account in such a matter as this". In this connection, he emphasised that it would be essential to have complete information regarding the measures adopted in abolitionist countries to preserve order and public health. The Committee had undertaken last year to collect such material.

The French delegate further recalled that in France a Commission for the prevention of venereal diseases (*Commission de prophylaxie des maladies vénériennes*) had been created, which had prepared an abolitionist bill that was at present tabled in the Senate.

The Belgian delegate said that in his country the question of licensed houses was also left to the communal authorities and that, consequently, they could only be abolished by winning over the more important towns to this course. This was already the case in Antwerp.

The Japanese delegate drew attention to the progress made in his country as a result of the work of the national philanthropic associations. He stated that, in March last, a bill for the abolition of licensed houses had been submitted to the Japanese Parliament.

The German delegate described the general scheme and structure of the new German law of April 26th, 1927, with regard to venereal diseases. She pointed out that when this law was first applied there had been various interpretations of the term "licensed house" but that an award of the High Court had now made it impossible to evade the law and open establishments of this kind under another name. She also drew attention to the results obtained in Germany by a system of voluntary treatment of venereal disease.

Several other delegates referred to the economic causes of prostitution such as low wages and unemployment.

4. *Penalties for Persons living on the Immoral Earnings of Women.* — The Committee considered a study of certain aspects of this question made by the Secretariat. During the discussion, several Government delegates explained the laws in force in their countries. The Committee decided to draw the attention of Governments to the necessity of ensuring that laws and their application should be effective in bringing the *souteneur* to justice, of imposing suitable penalties and applying special measures in the case of recidivists.

5. *Elimination of the Age-Limit in Conventions.* — The representative of the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women submitted a report on this question. He expressed the opinion that the abolition of the age-limit in conventions would enable offences connected with the traffic to be punished more effectively. Through false documents or statements victims of the traffic were often supposed to have passed the age of twenty-one laid down in the conventions. In the course of the discussion the French delegate stated that the competent authorities of his own country, favoured the elimination of the age-limit. An article of the abolitionist bill referred to above provided for the punishment of those enticing persons for immoral purposes, even though the latter might be of age and have given their consent. He pointed out that by this article the bill went much further than the 1921 Convention, which had dealt with similar cases.

The German, Danish and Spanish delegates said that in the new penal code proposed or adopted by their countries the age-limit had been abolished. The Committee, accordingly, was of opinion that the time had come to examine this question afresh. It decided to ask the Council to authorise the League Secretariat to obtain the views of all Governments as to the proposed change and to submit a report at its next session.

6. *Abolition of the Traffic in Obscene Publications.* — *Date of the next Conference.* — After examining the position with reference to the advisability of summoning a conference to revise the 1923 Convention on Obscene Publications, the Committee decided that the time had not yet come for such revision. It arranged to study at its next session the question of the preparation of annual reports from Governments on the repression of the traffic in obscene publications.

As regards the composition of the Committee and the request of the International Criminal Police Commission, the decisions taken were identical to those described in the case of the Child Welfare Committee.

The next session of both Committees is fixed for April, 1930.

The following delegates took part in the work :

A. *Government Delegates* : Marquis Paulucci di Calboli (Chairman), Italy; M. Omero Formentini (Assistant Delegate), Italy; Mlle. Fanny Dalmazzo (Supplementary Delegate to the Committee on Traffic in Women and Children), Italy; Mme. Bäumer, Germany; Count Carton de Wiart, Belgium; M. Maus (Technical Adviser to the Committee on Traffic in Women and Children), Belgium; Dr. Estrid Hein, Denmark; M. Emilio Martinez-Amador (replacing Don Pedro Sangro y Ros de Olano), Spain; M. Regnault, France; M. Bourgois (Assistant Delegate), France; Mlle. Chaptal (Assistant Delegate to the Committee on Traffic in Women and Children), France; M. Martin (Technical Adviser), France; M. Le Luc (Tech-

nical Expert to the Committee on Traffic in Women and Children), France; Mr. S. W. Harris, British Empire; Miss Wall (Assistant Delegate), British Empire; M. Ito (Vice-Chairman), Japan; M. Saito (Technical Adviser), Japan; M. Shimizu, Japan; M. Posner, Poland; Mme. Romnicianu, Roumania; Dr. Luisi, Uruguay.

B. Assessors on Child Welfare : M. Rollet, *Association internationale pour la protection de l'enfance* ; Dr. Humbert, League of Red Cross Societies; Dame K. Furse, International Organisation of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides; Dr. Polligkeit, *Union internationale de secours aux enfants* ; Miss Eleanor Rathbone, International Womens' Organisation; Miss J. Lathrop, American National Conference of Social Service; Mlle. Burniaux, International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam; Mlle. Fanny Dalmazzo, *Union internationale des Ligues féminines catholiques*.

C. Assessors on Traffic in Women and Children : Baroness de Montenach, *Association catholique internationale des Œuvres de Protection de la Jeune Fille* ; Mme. Avril de Ste. Croix, International Womens' Organisation; Mme. Curchod-Secretan, *Fédération internationale des Amies de la Jeune Fille* ; Mr. Seinpkins, International Bureau for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children; Mr. S. Cohen, Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women; Mlle. Lavielle, *Union internationale des Ligues féminines catholiques*.

Liaison Officer : Mr. Johnston, International Labour Office.

2. — TRAFIC IN OPIUM ⁽¹⁾

Meeting of the Permanent Central Board.

The Permanent Central Opium Board constituted by the Council under the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925 met at Geneva on April 25th, with Mr. L. A. Lyall (British) in the Chair.

The agenda provided for a decision as to the form in which the production, import, export and consumption statistics mentioned in the Geneva Convention should be submitted, the appointment of the staff and the secretariat of the Board, and the preparation of a report for the Council on the organisation and working of the Board.

The Board was composed of Dr. Anselmino (German), M. Gallavresi (Italian), M. Bonin (French), Mr. Lyall (British), Chairman, Mr. H. L. May (American), M. Miyajima (Japanese), and Sir B. K. Mullick (Indian). The Finnish member of the Board, M. Ramsay, was unable to attend.

VIII. — Other Questions.

1. — THE LEAGUE BUILDINGS

The ninth session of the Special Committee of Five appointed by the 1928 Assembly to consider plans for the League buildings was held on April 12th and 13th in Paris, with M. Adatci in the Chair.

(1) *Erratum.* — Vol. IX, No. 2, Chapter VIII. *Twelfth Session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium*, page 62 : *Instead of* "The Indian representative stated that the amount of cocaine *legally* imported into India was estimated at forty-one times the lawful consumption";
Read : "The Indian representative stated that the amount of cocaine *illegally* imported, etc."

The agenda included examination of the draft plans prepared by the architects with whom the League had contracted for the buildings to be erected at Geneva on the Ariana site, recently acquired by the League.

The Committee was favourably impressed by the main lines of the plans. Its examination was of a general character, the object being to obtain all necessary technical and other information before taking a decision. Arrangements were made for a preliminary study of the question by the League Secretariat, the Library Organising Committee and the Building Committee set up in 1924.

It is hoped that the data thus obtained will enable the architects to submit a revised plan and that it may be possible for the Special Committee to reach a decision before the next meeting of the Council.

The Committee considered suggestions from Messrs. Klopheus, Schoch and von Putlitz (Hamburg) and Messrs. Le Corbusier and Jeanneret (Paris), submitted in accordance with its decision of September 18th, 1928, and asked the Secretary-General to thank the authors of these proposals.

2. — THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

The Supervisory Commission met at Geneva from April 24th to 27th, under the presidency of M. Osusky, Czechoslovak Minister in Paris, to consider the League draft budget for 1930 and the audited accounts for 1928.

The meeting was attended by Lord Meston of Agra, M. Nederbragt, M. Parra-Perez and M. Reveillaud.

IX. — Publications of the League of Nations.

1. — THE ARMAMENTS YEAR-BOOK

The Secretariat of the League of Nations has published the fifth edition of its Armaments Year-Book, which covers the period 1928-1929.

This edition contains monographs for sixty Members or non-Members of the League (fifty-eight in 1928), which have been revised and, as far as possible, brought up to date and completed in the light of the most recent documents available.

The figures furnished are for 1928 and in many cases for the first months of 1929.

All these monographs are to some extent drawn up on the same plan and are generally divided into three parts — army, navy and national defence expenditure.

The part concerning the army deals, as in preceding years, with the supreme military authority and its organs; territorial military districts, higher formations (army corps, infantry divisions, cavalry divisions); arms and services (infantry, cavalry, artillery); police forces; equipment required by the various units; system of recruitment (basic principle, military obligations, length of service etc.); budget estimate of the army and of the various arms (in the home country, in territory occupied in pursuance of international obligations, in colonies, protectorates, etc.); cadres, schools, preparatory military instruction.

The second part (navy) is similar to that contained in earlier editions and gives information with regard to the number and tonnage of the various warships by categories, together with information concerning the most important characteristics of each vessel or class of vessel. There are also recapitulatory tables of the naval units of each group of vessels, total tonnage and depreciated tonnage calculated on January 1st, 1928 or 1929. Part 2 contains for certain countries graphs showing the position of the navy in 1913, 1919, 1927 or 1928.

In the third part, as in former years, attention is drawn to the important differences between the accounting systems adopted in various countries in respect of military and naval expenditure, particularly as regards the following points : gross appropriations (all money expended on account of the naval or military departments) or net appropriations (expenditure after deduction of various receipts such as proceeds from sale of old material); expenditure for military and naval establishments (powder factories, dock-yards etc.); the functions of the army and navy departments; expenditure for non-effective services (pensions); methods employed for the accounting of war charges, etc.

Finally, the 1929 edition contains an interesting new feature. A special chapter deals with raw materials and different products of importance for national defence. This chapter has been compiled in connection with the last paragraph of Article 8 of the Covenant, according to which the exchange of information between all States is to include the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes, and it is proposed gradually to expand this section in future editions. In previous editions the information contained in this chapter was shown separately for each country at the end of each of the monographs. This made it difficult to establish comparisons between the various countries. In the present edition this information is given in statistical tables under headings for each group of products, and the countries are placed in alphabetical order. It is thus possible to gain a general insight as regards not only the world output of a given product, but also the percentage of this output for which each country is responsible.

To prevent the Year-Book from becoming unwieldy a better quality of paper has been used in this edition, enabling the bulk of the volume to be reduced, despite the increase in its contents.

Bibliographical Note. — Armaments Year-Book, 5th year, No. C. 374. M. 120. 1928. IX. Geneva, January 1929.

2. — STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK OF THE TRADE IN ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The fifth edition of the Statistical Year Book of the Trade in Arms, Ammunition and Implements of War has just been published by the League Secretariat.

This volume deals with the trade in arms and ammunition of practically the entire world, and contains information on exports and imports of arms and ammunition for fifty-six countries and forty-three colonies.

All tables have been revised and, as far as possible, brought up to date and completed in the light of the most recent documents available.

The present edition, like the last, is in three parts. The first part contains a series of statistical tables for each country, based on official documents and showing the exports and imports of arms and war material according to the class of goods or the countries of destination and origin. Each table contains data in actual figures and percentage values on the quantities and values of the goods exported and imported. By this means it is possible to estimate the relative importance of these two classes of goods in the total arms trade and to determine the principal buying and selling countries for the countries under consideration. A table showing the balance of trade is, in most cases, added at the end of the table for each country.

The second part is a general summary of the trade in arms and war material and contains statistical tables showing all the countries together in alphabetical order and furnishing data concerning the value of exports and imports.

The third part contains detailed statistical tables based on public and official documents relating to the trade in arms ammunition and implements of war.

Generally speaking, two sources of documentation have been consulted for each country :

1. Annual foreign trade statistics, which usually contain details of exports and imports of the various classes of arms and ammunition and indicate the countries of destination and origin; and

2. The monthly or quarterly returns which give as a rule only the total figures for the trade in arms (classified by categories of goods) without specifying the countries of destination or origin.

Bibliographical Note. — *Statistical Year-Book of the Trade in Arms, Ammunition and Implements of War*, Geneva 1929, 425 pages. Document No. C. 370. M. 117. 1928. LX. Price 10/.

X. -- Forthcoming Events.

- May 16th : Advisory Commission for Refugees, Geneva.
- May 31st : Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, Paris.
- June 3rd : Course in Malariology, Paris.
- June 4rd : Interchange on Rural Hygiene, Copenhagen.
- June 6th : Council Committee on Minorities, Madrid.
- June 10th : Fifty-fifth session of the Council, Madrid.
- June 10th : Conference on Cards for Emigrants in Transit, Geneva.
- June 21st : Supervisory Commission, Geneva.
- July 1st : Course in Malariology, Rome.
- July 1st : Permanent Mandates Commission, Geneva.
- July 1st : Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, Geneva.
- July 4th : Sub-Committee on University Relations, Geneva.
- July 8th : Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, Geneva.
- July 13th : Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography, Geneva.
- July 18th : Meeting of National Committees (Intellectual Cooperation), Geneva.
- July 22nd : Plenary meeting of the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, Geneva.
- Sept. 2nd : Tenth session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva.

The Permanent Court of International Justice (1).

1. — TERRITORIAL LIMITS OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE RIVER ODER

The Polish Minister at The Hague informed the Registrar by a letter dated April 23rd, 1929, that M. Winiarski, Agent for the Polish Government in the case relating to the territorial jurisdiction of the International Commission of the River Oder, will be assisted by M. Adam Tarnowski, Head of Department in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at Warsaw.

2. — DESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE GRECO-TURKISH MIXED ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL

The President of the Court, after having obtained the advice of the presidents of the Supreme Courts of the countries which remained neutral during the war,

(1) This article is based on information furnished by the Registry of the Court.

decided to designate for the post mentioned above N. Niels Vilhelm Boeg, of Danish nationality, judge of the Mixed Tribunal at Cairo and former Vice-President of the Tribunal at Mnasourah.

3. — APPOINTMENT OF ASSESSORS FOR LABOUR CASES

The Director of the International Labour Office, by a letter dated April 3rd, 1929 (which was addressed to the Secretary-General and transmitted by the latter) informed the Registrar that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office had on March 16th, 1929, appointed M. Cucini (Italian) and M. Vogel (German) to replace M. Buoizzi (Italian) and M. Poensgen (German) as assessors for Labour Cases.

4. — INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCERNING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION

On March 18th, the Government of the South African Union transmitted a list of the international agreements concerning the Court's jurisdiction ratified since December 13th, 1920, on behalf of the Union, and, in some cases, of South West Africa. The number of the States which have agreed to communicate agreements of this nature to the Registry thus amounts to thirty-five.

Annex.

Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference.

TEXTS DRAWN UP AT SECOND READING

[The following is the text of the articles of the Draft Convention drawn up in second reading at the sixth Session of the Commission. The reservations and observations of the various Delegations regarding these texts have not been included in the present document.]

CHAPTER I. — EFFECTIVES.

ARTICLE A.

The High Contracting Parties agree to limit to the effectives determined in the tables enumerated below and annexed to the present Convention the effectives (land, sea and air) in service in their armed forces, or in formations organised on a military basis.

I. Land Armaments.

- Table I. — Maximum armed forces stationed in the home country.
- Table II. — Maximum armed forces stationed overseas (optional).
- Table III. — Maximum of the total armed forces of the H. C. P.
- Table IV. — Maximum of the forces belonging to formations organised on a military basis stationed in the home country.
- Table V. — Maximum of the forces belonging to formations organised on a military basis stationed overseas.

II. *Naval Armaments.*

(Discussion of text of first reading, and the reservations relating thereto, adjourned.)

III. *Air Armaments.*

Table I. — Maximum armed forces stationed in the home (optional) country.

Table II. — Maximum armed forces stationed overseas (optional).

Table III. — Maximum of the total armed forces of the H. C. P.

Table IV. — Maximum of the forces belonging to formations organised on a military basis stationed in the home country.

Table V. — Maximum of the forces belonging to formations organised on a military basis stationed overseas.

ARTICLE H.

The tables relating to land armaments mentioned in Article A above, shall indicate a maximum number of officers which each H. C. P. shall undertake not to exceed.

The said tables further fix a maximum number of soldiers, other than officers, who may have completed more than X ⁽¹⁾ years of actual service with the colours.

In conscript armies the number of men whose service exceeds the legal period in force in their respective countries but is less than X ⁽¹⁾ years, shall be shown for each H. C. P. in the annual statements for which provision is made in Article I A of Chapter V.

The tables relating to air armaments mentioned in Article A shall indicate, in the form of aggregate figures for officers, non-commissioned officers and men together, the maximum number of soldiers who may have completed more than X ⁽¹⁾ years of actual service with the colours.

The number of men of the class mentioned in the second and fourth paragraphs of the present article who are actually with the colours shall be shown every year for each H. C. P. in the statements for the preparation of which provision is made in Article I A of Chapter V.

Each country may, if it so desires, show for purposes of information, in a special column in publicity table I A of Chapter V, the number of recruits not trained as defined in the national legislation who are embodied in the effectives of its armed forces.

(To be discussed later as far as Naval Effectives are concerned.)

ARTICLE C.

By "formations organised on a military basis" shall be understood Police forces of all kinds, gendarmerie, Customs officials, forest guards, which, whatever their legal purpose, can be used without mobilisation, by reason of their cadres, establishment, training, armament, equipment, as well as any organisation complying with the above condition.

ARTICLE D.

By "mobilisation" within the meaning of the present Convention shall be understood all the measures for the purpose of providing the whole or part of the various corps, services and units with the personnel and material required to pass from a peace-time footing to a war-time footing.

ARTICLE E.

When drawing up the tables mentioned in Articles A (Chapter I) and I A (Chapter V) : by "effectives in service in the armed forces" and by "effectives in service in the formations organised on a military basis" shall be understood the average daily effectives reckoned by dividing the total number of days duty by the number of days in the budgetary year.

(The discussion of this article as far as Naval and Air Effectives are concerned has been reserved.)

ARTICLE I.

(Discussion of the text adopted at first reading, and of German proposal, doc. C P D/174 (1) adjourned.)

(1) *Note*: This figure will be determined by the duration of the longest period of actual service with the colours which is in force in the conscript armies of the H. C. P. at the time of the signature of the Convention.

CHAPTER II. — MATERIAL

SECTION III. — AIR ARMAMENTS

ARTICLE A A.

Each of the H. C. P. undertakes to limit the air material in service in accordance with the figures laid down in the following tables.

Table A. — The maximum number and total horse-power of aeroplanes and maximum number, total horse-power and total volume of dirigibles in service in their armed forces.

Note : Any of the H. C. P. who so desire may annex to Table A the following tables for limitations similar to those in Table A :

Table A (1). — Aeroplanes and dirigibles in commission in the armed forces stationed in the home country.

Table A (2). — Aeroplanes and dirigibles in commission in the armed forces stationed overseas.

Table A (3). — Aeroplanes and dirigibles in aircraft carriers.

Table B. — The maximum number and total horse-power of aeroplanes and maximum number, total horse-power and total volume of dirigibles in service in their formations organised on a military basis.

The limitation shall apply to aeroplanes and dirigibles capable of use in war employed in commission in the land, sea and air forces, or in the formations organised on a military basis.

Note : Any of the H. C. P. who so desire may annex to table B the following tables for limitations similar to those in Table B :

Table B (1). — Aeroplanes and dirigibles in commission in the formations organised on a military basis stationed in the home country.

Table B (2). — Aeroplanes and dirigibles in commission in the formations organised on a military basis in oversea territories.

ARTICLE A C.

Horse-power shall be measured according to the rules. . . (to be established by the Conference).

The volume of dirigibles to be expressed in cubic metres.

ARTICLE A D.

(Reserved for discussion during the examination of Article Z D.)

ARTICLE A E.

1. The H. C. P. shall refrain from prescribing the embodiment of military features in the build of civil aviation material so that this material may be constructed for purely civil purposes, more particularly with a view to providing the greatest possible measure of security and the most economic return. No preparations shall be made in civil aircraft in time of peace for the installation of warlike armaments for the purpose of converting such aircraft into military aircraft.

2. The H. C. P. undertake not to require of civil aviation undertakings that they should employ personnel specially trained for military purposes.

They undertake to authorise only as a provisional and temporary measure the seconding of personnel to, and the employment of military aviation material in, civil aviation undertakings.

3. The H. C. P. undertake not to subsidise, directly or indirectly, air lines principally established for military purposes instead of being established for economic, administrative or social purposes.

4. The H. C. P. undertake to encourage as far as possible the conclusion of economic agreements between civil aviation undertakings in the different countries.

CHAPTER IV. — CHEMICAL ARMS

The H. C. P. undertake subject to reciprocity, to abstain from the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or similar gases, and of all analogous liquids, substances or processes.

The undertake unreservedly to abstain from the use of all bacteriological methods of warfare.

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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In order to ensure the more rapid delivery of the Monthly Summary in English-speaking countries, it has been decided to have the English edition printed in England as from July next. At the same time improvements will be made in the quality of the paper and in other respects, involving additional expenditure.

For these reasons the annual subscription will be increased from 4 shillings to 8 shillings, but for the current year all annual subscriptions at the old rate of 4/- received up to July 1st next will be accepted as payment for the edition for the whole year, the increase coming into force only as from 1930; if payment of the annual subscription is not received before July 1st, the last 6 months of 1929 will be charged for at the new rate.

I. — Summary of the Month.

MAY 1929

The convocation of the tenth Assembly and the meetings of the Economic Consultative and Health Committees were the principal League events in May. There were also Committee meetings on international law and refugee questions.

The second session of the Economic Consultative Committee marked the end of the second year of work on the programme bequeathed to the League by the Economic Conference. The Committee reviewed the work of the past year and drew up a report containing its conclusions and recommendations on trade, industry and agriculture. Special aspects of one of the main points of the programme of the Conference—the reduction of trade barriers—were dealt with at meetings of experts on customs nomenclature and veterinary questions. A consultation of experts on beet growing marked the second stage of the Economic Committees' enquiry concerning the sugar problem.

The Health Committee sat from May 2nd to May 8th when it reviewed the work of its Commissions since its October session and noted that the Greek Government had approved its plan for the reorganisation of the Greek public health services.

The Preparatory Committee for the Codification Conference drew up its final texts and drafted regulations for the First Conference on Codification.

The Commission appointed by the Council to seek a final solution of the refugee question sat from May 16th to 18th.

The Permanent Central Opium Board drew up proposals concerning its organisation and working.

Despatches from the Paraguayan and Bolivian Governments in connection with the recent occurrences in the Chaco Boreal region were received by the Secretary-General and circulated to States Members of the League.

The Saar Governing Commission sent in its report for the first quarter of 1929.

* * *

The Permanent Court of International Justice held an extraordinary session to consider cases concerning Serbian and Brazilian loans floated in France before the war.

II. — Legal and Constitutional Questions.

1. — CONVOCATION OF THE TENTH SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY

The tenth ordinary session of the Assembly has been summoned by the Acting President of the Council to meet at Geneva on Monday, September 2nd, 1929.

The principal item on the agenda is, as usual, the general report on the work of the Council and of the Secretariat, and on the execution of the decisions of the foregoing Assembly.

The Assembly will review the whole work of the League since September, 1928 (Economics and Finance, Communications and Transit, Public Health, the Suppression of the Drug Traffic, Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People, and Intellectual Cooperation).

Two particularly important questions concern a draft convention on financial assistance in case of war or of a threat of war and the revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court.

The Assembly will elect two judges to replace M. Weiss and Lord Finlay at the Permanent Court. In accordance with the rules adopted in 1926, it will elect three non-permanent Members of the Council.

It will also consider the question of the new League buildings.

2. — INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

Registration.

Among the treaties and international engagements registered in May figure :

A Treaty of Conciliation and Judicial Settlement between Italy and Finland (Helsingfors, August 21st, 1928), presented by both parties; Treaties of Conciliation and Arbitration between Czechoslovakia and the United States (Washington, August 16th, 1928), presented by Czechoslovakia;

The Arrangements of 1926, and 1928 concerning the issue of identity certificates to Russian and Armenian refugees, the legal status of such refugees and the extension to other categories of refugees of certain measures applied to Russians and Armenians;

A Convention between Austria and Finland on extradition and judicial cooperation in penal matters (Stockholm, 22nd October, 1928) presented by Finland;

A series of agreements between Germany and Lithuania (Berlin, January 29th, 1928 and January 26th, 1929), concerning frontier questions and the assistance of military and other pensioners residing in Memel, presented by Lithuania;

A provisional arrangement between Poland and Lithuania (Königsberg, November 7th, 1928) concerning facilities for petty frontier traffic, presented by Lithuania;

An agreement between Belgium and France (October 26th, 1927), concerning intellectual relations between these countries, presented by Belgium;

Treaties and conventions on commerce and navigation between Germany and Lithuania and Hungary and Sweden; air traffic agreements between Czechoslovakia and Germany; postal conventions between Belgium and Luxemburg and Luxembourg and the Belgian Congo.

3. — CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Third Session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference.

The third session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference on the Codification of International Law took place at Geneva from May 6th to May 11th, with Professor Basdevant (French) in the Chair.

The work of the Committee is now at an end, and it will be for the Council to make arrangements for subsequent action (communication with Governments, convocation of the Conference etc.).

Thirty Governments have replied in whole or in part to the Committee's request for information. At its third session, the Committee examined replies received since February from the American, Australian and Belgian Governments and, in the light of this information, proceeded to its final revision of the texts prepared as a basis of discussion and the accompanying comments.

These texts are not an expression of the opinion of the members of the Committee, but are based on the examination of the replies of various Governments. They concern the three questions submitted to the Conference for codification : nationality, territorial waters, and the responsibility of States for damage suffered in their territory by the person or property of foreigners. In preparing these texts, the Committee took into consideration the resolutions adopted in recent years by the Institute of International Law and the International Law Association and the work done under the direction of Harvard University; it believes that they may furnish the Conference with valuable material on the state of positive

law and on any practical difficulties that may have arisen between States in regard to the subjects on the agenda.

Having considered a letter from the Chairman of the Transit Committee submitting desiderata concerning the question of territorial waters, the Committee asked the Council to circulate this communication to Governments for action at the Conference.

The Committee, finally, on the instructions of the Council, drafted regulations for the Conference, indicating general rules for the discussion. These draft rules will be submitted to the Council in June. They are based on regulations adopted by recent conferences, the rules of procedure of the Assembly and instructions issued by the latter.

The session was attended by Professor Basdevant (French), Chairman; Sir Cecil Hurst (British), M. Pilotti (Italian) and M. François (Netherlands).

III. — The technical Organisations.

1. — THE HEALTH ORGANISATION

Fourteenth Session of the Health Committee.

The fourteenth session of the Health Committee was held at Geneva from May 2nd to May 8th, when it examined the work done by its various Commissions since October and took note of the Greek Government's approval of its plan for the sanitary organisation of Greece.

1. SANITARY REORGANISATION OF GREECE.

This plan was prepared at the request of and in collaboration with the Greek Government by a Commission of the Health Committee on the basis of a survey made by a group of experts who studied the situation in Greece during the first four months of 1929.

The Greek Government's Request and the Experts' Visit. — Last October the Greek Under-Secretary of State for Health wrote to the Medical Director of the Health Section of the Secretariat requesting the assistance of the Health Organisation in the sanitary reorganisation of Greece. After this request had been approved by the Health Committee and the Council, the Health Organisation sent to Athens the Medical Director, accompanied by Professor Haven Emerson, of the University of Colombia; Dr. Allen McLaughlin, of the United States Public Health Service; Dr. C. L. Park, of the Public Health Service of the Commonwealth of Australia, Professor B. Borcic, Director of the Institute and School of Hygiene, Zagreb, and Dr. M. D. Mackenzie, of the Health Section of the Secretariat, to make the surveys upon which would be based the advice to be given to the Greek authorities.

The Commission of the Health Committee. — A number of representative districts selected by the Greek Under-Secretary of State for Health were studied in detail between January and April, after which the President of the Health Committee, Dr. Madsen, the permanent Vice-President, M. Velghe, as well as Professor Léon Bernard, Sir George Buchanan, and the Chairman of the Malaria Commission, Dr. Lutrario, proceeded to Greece and, after a study of the data collected by the experts and an exchange of views with the Under-Secretary of State for Health and his colleagues in Athens, presented a series of recommendations which have now been adopted by the Health Committee and accepted by the Greek Government.

The Report and recommendations of the Commission. — (a) General Remarks.
— The Commission prefaced its recommendations with the remark that :

The initiative of the Greek Government has without doubt resulted from the consideration that measures to provide its citizens with healthier conditions of living, and with more effective methods of preventing and treating disease, are among the first requirements of the country, which after many years of war, economic crisis and political change, and after the influx of its new population, is seeking peaceful development and stability. It is no matter for surprise, when the circumstances are considered, that such measures are urgently needed. We do not attempt to compare Greece with other countries of Europe in regard to the prevalence of sickness which is preventable. Such comparisons would be unprofitable and might easily be misleading. It suffices to say that abundant evidence has come before us that malaria, tuberculosis, enteric fever, dysentery and other essentially preventable diseases are far too common, that the welfare of mothers and infants is often capable of great improvement, and that the treatment of the sick is often lamentably defective. There can be no doubt that the Greek people and its government would find that sympathetic attention to the prevention of disease and reduction of morbidity and mortality would profit the country economically, as well as in many other ways.

(b) *A Unified and purely Technical Service.* — The report and recommendations of the Commission provide in detail for the setting up of a unified Public Health Service centralising the various public health functions and institutions now scattered through a number of departments of state. This Public Health Service, the report declares, cannot be established by any mere expansion of the existing organisation, but to be effective should be organised on a new basis and have new objectives. It must be a purely technical service fully protected from political influences, having at its head a permanent technical chief and forming the advisory and executive organ of the Government on health questions, attached directly to the Prime Minister's office. The technical personnel should consist of men fully trained in modern methods of preventing disease and in the modern practice of hygiene; public health officers should give their whole time to the requirements of the service and should receive adequate pay. Proposals are made for the setting up of a modern school of hygiene and for utilising existing organisations to this end, as well as for training selected Greek medical officers by means of interchanges and individual study tours arranged by the Health Organisation.

(c) *Training Centre.* — As a first step a training centre is to be established in Athens, the principal officers of which are to include three expert instructors with wide experience respectively in general hygiene and preventive medicine, malaria prevention and sanitary engineering. The Greek Government proposes to call upon experts from abroad for these three professorships.

(d) *Technical Services and their extension.* — Technical services are to be built up with the help of the training centre, the officers trained through the League Health Organisation and other available methods. In the beginning these technical services will administer certain selected areas in Greece. Gradually the application of modern public health methods will be extended to the rest of Greece, *pari passu* with the building up of the central and local organisations.

(e) *Permanent Health Service.* — The report explains how the school of hygiene and new technical services will constitute the nucleus for the Permanent Hellenic Health Service and describes the transitional steps by which it is hoped to have this service in working order by about 1933. All this work will be carried on in close and continuous touch with the Health Organisation, in accordance, with the following passage in M. Venizelos' letter accepting the plan :

The Greek Government is fully aware that the execution of this plan will have to be proceeded with methodically, and will require a very thorough tech-

nical preparation. For this reason, the Governments requests the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, in accordance with the Council's invitation in December last, to place at the disposal of the Greek Government all its technical facilities, including its technical commissions, in order to ensure complete cooperation in the subsequent development of the plan which has just been agreed upon.

(f) *Finance.* — The financial aspect of the plan is discussed and provisional estimates supplied. The Greek Government has accepted the increased cost involved which, when the scheme is in full operation, will be about one-third more than the existing Health budget.

(g) *Special Recommendations and Legislation.* — The Committee makes a number of special recommendations concerning hospitals, malaria and tuberculosis prevention, labour conditions and social insurance, and quarantine service. The necessity is emphasised of setting up a special committee to study Greek sanitary legislation in order to codify existing laws and render them easier of comprehension and enforcement.

2. OTHER QUESTIONS.

Epidemiological Intelligence. — The Medical Director's Report on the work of the Health Organisation since the October session of the Committee draws attention to the steady development and improvement in the collection and distribution of epidemiological intelligence. The Weekly Record issued by the Epidemiological Intelligence Service now incorporates the *communiqués* of the *Office international d'Hygiène publique*, the weekly telegraphic bulletin of the Alexandria Bureau of the Sanitary Maritime and Quarantine Council of Egypt, and the cabled reports of the Far Eastern Bureau at Singapore. The latter Bureau is now acting as the Far Eastern Regional Bureau for collecting and distributing the information about diseases required under the revised sanitary convention adopted in Paris in 1926.

Through its Singapore Bureau the Central Epidemiological Intelligence Service is in touch with the Epidemiological Service of Australia at Melbourne, which is acting as a centre for collecting and distributing information in the Austral-Pacific area. Special attention has been paid in the Weekly Record to the influenza epidemic, and reneographed daily reports are issued from Geneva so as to enable information to reach health administrations specially interested with as little delay as possible.

Individual and Collective Study Tours. — The programme of interchanges for 1929 provides—subject to the necessary credits being available—for study tours on industrial hygiene, and the organisation of groups for the collective international study of rural hygiene, including rural sanitary engineering, and the relationship between the medical services of health insurance organisations and the Public Health Services. A general interchange is to be held in France in the summer of 1930. As in preceding years, medical officers from the Far East and other distant countries have been invited to carry out individual missions, while similar facilities will be afforded to Greek health officers in connection with the plan of collaboration between the Greek Health Administration and the League Health Organisation.

Malaria. — The Health Committee noted that a provisional programme had been framed in consultation with the Indian health authorities for a visit to India in the autumn of 1929 by a delegation of the League Malaria Commission. This visit is the result of the Indian Government's invitation to the League's Malaria Commission to study methods of combating malaria in India. The object of the visit is to afford medical officers engaged in such work in India an opportunity for discussing their problems with members of the Commission as well as to give mem-

bers of the Malaria Commission an opportunity of seeing anti-malaria work in India and examining it in the light of their own experience.

The delegation will leave Europe early in August; on their arrival in India, it is proposed that they should spend the first few weeks in the Punjab considering questions of interest to the group as a whole. Subsequently the members will separate, facilities being given to each to study those aspects of the malaria problem in which he is specially interested under the most favourable conditions possible. During the latter part of the tour, the members will once more work as a group.

The Medical Director's report mentions the fourth series of practical laboratory courses on malariology organised at the universities of Paris, Hamburg and Rome, and a similar course in London. These laboratory courses will be followed by field work in Spain, Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. The Health Organisation is once more offering a limited number of scholarships to medical officers engaged in anti-malaria work, whose names are submitted by public health administrations. Small expert committees are considering problems of malaria and housing, the intensive treatment of malaria by quinine and the value in treatment of various substitutes for quinine.

Leprosy. — The Committee noted that Dr. Burnet, the leprosy expert, whom it had sent on mission to Latin America, arrived in Venezuela in March, and was visiting the Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. In each country Dr. Burnet will discuss with the health administration concerned the problems connected with the nature and treatment of leprosy and cooperation in leprosy research studied by the Leprosy Commission. He is also in touch with the various centres in Europe where methods of combating leprosy are being studied. The investigations may subsequently be extended to the Far East.

Sera, Serological Reactions and Biological Products. — The Committee noted that, as regards anti-diphtheritic and antitetanic sera, the various national standard preparations are being regularly compared at the Copenhagen State Serum Institute, so as to make sure that the preparations in all countries continue to be identical. During 1928, standard anti-dysenteric serum was sent to twenty-four institutes in Europe, North and South America, Africa and Asia. The preliminary work already accomplished makes it probable that definite proposals for standardising anatoxin and tuberculin may be made this year. Comparative tests are being made in four institutes with the purpose of obtaining an agreement about the standardisation of "standard" sera for blood typing. As regards biological products, progress is reported with regard to the standard for neosalvarsan; the international standard recommended for digitalis has been officially adopted in Germany, and a British standard carefully tested by comparison with the international material is about to be adopted officially. The international insulin standard has now been adopted in all countries where insulin is made. The Committee invited its Permanent Commission to consider the elaboration of standardised methods of investigating products put on the market purporting to contain vitamins, in view of the increase in the number of such products in many countries. The Medical Director was requested to obtain information regarding the methods employed by Public Health Administrations to suppress the abuses to which the sale of such products may give rise.

Ship Fumigation. — Satisfaction was expressed at the fact that Surgeon-General Cumming, Chief of the United States Public Health Service, had on his return last year forwarded copies of the report of the Commission on Ship Fumigation to all his officers in charge of the larger ports and requested them to collect and submit material on the points raised in the Commission's report, and so far

as their routine work permitted, to carry on fumigation under experimental conditions in order to answer some of the questions of interest to the Commission.

In November a conference of the health officers of the chief ports was held in Washington to discuss the detailed programme of the Commission and to consider future steps with special reference to a meeting of the Commission of fumigation experts, which, it was decided, might be held in 1929 in the United States.

Surgeon-General Cumming and his associates, in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission, have prepared and distributed to the members a programme of work which it is hoped will elicit observations and further suggestions. In addition, an exhaustive review literature on the subject has been prepared by Surgeon Grubbs at the request of Surgeon General Cumming, and this work, which will be helpful to the Commission, has been distributed to all its members.

The Survey Method of stimulating Public Health Administration in the United States. — The Health Committee heard an account by its American members, namely, Surgeon-General Cumming and Professor Winslow (Professor of Public Health at Yale University), of the survey method of stimulating public health administration in the United States.

Health surveys are undertaken by the United States Public Health Service, by state and local authorities and by private and semi-official organisations, such as *e. g.*, the American Public Health Association, the United States Chamber of Commerce the American Social and Child Hygiene Associations, etc. Trained investigators are invited to study health conditions on a common plan in the area chosen with particular reference to the working of the public health service and improvements that might be suggested. As this method has become more generally used, the tendency has been to attempt to establish standards for various items of health service. Thus an "appraisal form for city health work" has been prepared by the American Public Health Association, containing a list of the major health activities now common to practically all cities, setting forth their relative values in a public health programme and presenting a set of standards for evaluating the adequacies or inadequacies in any branch of public health work. Combined with the appraisal form there is a schedule calling for the collection of data essential to appraisal. A similar form for country health work has been prepared, while forms for state health work, standard health department reports, model health department ordinances and model record forms are under consideration. The idea is that these forms should be periodically revised and should serve as the bases for public health surveys.

Many thousands of surveys have been undertaken in recent years, and the surveying method has been found of the greatest value in stimulating health authorities, promoting the exchange of information and cooperation between them and educating public opinion. The American members submitted this report on American experience of the survey method and the extensions and improvements of the method now considered in the hope that they might yield suggestions of value to the health authorities of other countries.

The Committee recommended that an account of this method and of the studies on the cost of medical care in the United States, as well as of the results obtained, should be included in the publications of the Health Organisation. It invited the Medical Director to prepare a report on the methods employed for the appraisal of public health activity in countries other than the United States of America, and in collaboration with the schools of hygiene and health administrations interested to collect and analyse information concerning the work of "Health Centres" and other similar activities in European countries.

Child Welfare. — The report on the work of the European Conference of Health Experts on Child Welfare was approved. The parallel investigation in four South American states is still proceeding, but the results will be available by the next

session. The report of the European experts makes a number of recommendations resulting from one year's careful investigation in twenty-nine urban and rural districts in seven European countries.

The League experts preface their recommendations by pointing out that, in all the districts studied, the value of certain measures was apparent, but that in all districts they were insufficient. These measures include infant welfare centres, supervision of the mother and child and the benefits of social legislation; medical research on prematurity, still-birth and infant death within the first days of life as well as on the prevention of respiratory affections is still badly needed.

Their recommendations emphasise the importance of medical supervision of pregnant women, social and legislative measures to make rest possible during the latter months of pregnancy, the adequate provision of maternity hospitals, better obstetrical training for midwives and physicians and a campaign against the employment of untrained women as midwives. Among the general measures recommended are education of the public in hygiene through the schools, and the supervision of infants by public health nurses. In view of the results obtained by this enquiry the Health Committee recommends that the health administrations of as many countries as possible should undertake similar studies, to serve as a basis for the establishment and application of preventive measures and to complete official statistical information on infant deaths, which the enquiry has proved to be often insufficient.

Application of the Geneva Opium Convention. — In reply to a question put to it regarding the interpretation of a decision taken at its last session on the application of Article 10 of the Opium Convention, the Health Committee pointed out that the recommendation that this article should apply to "benzoylmorphine and the morphine esters generally" should apply to all morphine esters without exception, reserving the possibility of exempting, in conformity with Article 8 of the Convention, those esters which might subsequently be clearly demonstrated to be innocuous.

The Sleeping-Sickness Conference. — The Health Committee expressed its appreciation of the report of the second international conference on Sleeping Sickness and attached special importance to the recommendation of the Conference that the Health Organisation should collect and analyse facts obtainable in regard to the importance of human trypanosomiasis in relation to other causes of morbidity. The Committee expressed the hope that the administrations concerned would cooperate fully in this study and recommended that the services of the Health Organisation should be placed at the disposal of these administrations and that the usual methods of enquiry and work should be employed in pursuance of this recommendation. The Committee requested the Medical Director to make all practical arrangements to give effect to the recommendations of the Conference concerning individual interchanges between laboratory staffs engaged in work on this problem, and endorsed the recommendation concerning the appointment of a small Committee to assist in coordinating trypanosomiasis investigations. The names of six experts were recommended.

The Work of the Eastern Bureau at Singapore. — The Far-Eastern Commission of the Health Committee discussed and adopted the report of the Advisory Council of the Singapore Bureau.

The report describes the epidemiological work of the Bureau and its activity in coordinating the research work of Far Eastern administrations: for instance, plague investigations on a common plan drafted in Calcutta last December, in Siam, Hong Kong, French Indo-China, Union of South Africa, Egypt, Australia, Ceylon and the Dutch East Indies.

Research work on oral vaccination against cholera, also coordinated through

the Singapore Bureau, is being carried on at a number of points in the Far East. A survey has been undertaken of the quarantine facilities of Far Eastern ports. The system of collecting and distributing news about the spread of epidemics and the movement of infected ships in the Far East is being steadily developed and perfected.

2. — THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

a) *Second Session of the Economic Consultative Committee.*

The Economic Consultative Committee sat from May 6th to May 13th, with M. Theunis, former Belgian Prime Minister, in the Chair. It reviewed the whole of the economic work of the League from May, 1928, to May, 1929, and all economic events during that period connected with the questions dealt with by the Economic Conference of 1927.

The Chairman paid a tribute to the memory of two members who had died during the past year, M. Leopold Dubois (Swiss) and Professor Allen Young (American). In his opening speech, he reminded the Committee that, as the legatee of the Economic Conference, it was called upon to review the results obtained in the economic field during the past year and to outline the future policy of the League organisations dealing with economic questions.

He added :

The composition of the International Economic Conference of 1927 and the unanimity with which its various recommendations were voted allow us to say that this Conference's resolutions had every chance of approximating as closely as was humanly possible to economic truth as it exists in our generation.

Two years of experience have clearly shown, moreover, that the policy recommended at Geneva in 1927 corresponded to economic necessities and to the deepest aspirations of the different groups of world activity.

And yet, as far as the commercial policy recommended by the Economic Conference is concerned, it must be recognised that the efforts made to carry this policy into effect have met with varying fortunes. Apart from undoubted successes there have been periods of stagnation, if not reaction, which it is our duty not to pass over in silence. We can at any rate note that the successes achieved have been amply sufficient to encourage and justify perseverance.

Noting that progress had been somewhat slower during the past year, he concluded that still greater efforts must be made :

No important net reduction has been made in customs duties by the Governments, either by autonomous action or as a consequence of bilateral conventions. The most important results have been achieved by the plurilateral action provoked by the intervention of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations.

He then examined conditions for ensuring the complete application of the recommendations of the Economic Conference :

In the first place we must obtain much more definite and effective support from the Governments for the policy whose success we are endeavouring to ensure.

The Members of the International Economic Conference were appointed by their respective Governments and they unanimously voted for the Conference's resolutions.

Casting a glance back over the road we have travelled, I cannot help thinking that Governments should often have a better understanding of their responsibilities as regards the practical application of the authoritative opinions of the persons appointed by them.

The first days of the session were devoted to a general discussion, in the course of which numerous members gave their views on the economic events of the year

and on special points, such as customs tariffs, the coming into force of the Convention on the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions, the interdependence of trade, industry and agriculture, industrial agreements and cartels.

The question of the coming into force of the Convention for the Abolition of Prohibitions gave rise to an exchange of views between M. Gliwic (Polish) and M. Hermes (German) concerning the negotiations between Germany and Poland for a commercial agreement. On behalf of the Committee, the Chairman expressed his appreciation of this open and friendly discussion. "Few economic events could be of greater importance for our prospects of immediate practical success than a friendly settlement of the differences between Germany and Poland."

The Committee then broke up into four Commissions, each of which prepared part of a general report dealing with trade, agriculture, industry and so-called general questions.

In his closing speech, the Chairman described the general impression gained from this session :

When I compare my impressions of the present session with those of last year's, I cannot help feeling that there is a notable difference between the two meetings. In 1928 we were still too little removed from the actual statements of the fundamental principles by which we were to be guided. This time we have come closer to facts. We have realised more clearly how important and how numerous are the practical difficulties met with in carrying out the programme laid down by the 1927 Conference. The realisation of those difficulties has given rise in some of us not, indeed, to any actual feeling of pessimism, but to a certain impatience...

In the course of our discussions, divergent and even contradictory opinions have been put forward and upheld. Currents and counter-currents have come to light, and that in an excellent thing...

It cannot but be useful—indeed, it is essential—that we should know definitely our points of difference as well as our points of agreement. The clear and definite statement of certain practical difficulties has not shaken our confidence in the truth of the resolutions and opinions of the 1927 Conference. The principles are not in dispute; there are merely certain differences of opinion as to their application.

As regards the application of the recommendations of the Economic Conference, the Chairman observed that a patient and continued effort was necessary.

It has been said that Geneva is in advance of the national views which are represented there, and this may seem to have been meant as a reproach. If so, it is certainly a mistaken reproach.

If the League of Nations does not lead the way, what is the point of its existence? And what are we here for, except to try to bring about some progress in the economic organisation of the world?...

While not losing sight of the considerations that invade our daily life and the circles in which we move in our own countries, we are to seek in common a universal policy that will be based on actualities and possibilities and will lead to our goal of harmony and peace.



The report adopted by the Committee is analysed below :

Economic Policy in 1928. — The Committee noted that the policy of the Economic Conference which, in 1927, had been approved by numerous nations in statements in their respective parliaments or at the League Assembly, and had been strongly supported by a number of international organisations, had continued in 1928 to receive support from various international bodies, which had passed resolutions to this effect. Although the Conference's resolutions thus secured prompt and general acceptance in principle, it was inevitable that the application, whether

by national or by international action, of a policy covering so wide a field should take considerable time.

As regards tariff policy, it had in 1928 been possible to report that the upward trend of tariffs appeared to have been checked; at this session, the Committee noted that the endeavour to check, the upward movement had persisted, but it could not be said that it had resulted in a move in the opposite direction.

Describing certain special features of tariff negotiations in 1928, the obstacles to progress, certain effects of industrial trusts and of the interdependence between industry and agriculture, the Committee concluded that the net result of all these influences had been to leave the tariff situation on the whole very much where it was a year ago, though there were signs in certain countries of a tendency not to reduce but to increase protection.

The proposals for the most radical increases of tariffs came from nations whose indices were already among the highest in the world. In other countries the protectionist pressure did not take the form of a demand for general upward revision but for changes here and there. The effect of this was not as yet sufficient to upset what appeared to be temporary equilibrium. But if pressure continued these movements might become cumulative and make the position of low tariff countries difficult.

In this connection, the Committee emphasised that tariff measures adopted by the big producing states exercised a far greater influence on the world tariff average than any protection established by smaller states, and that mere uncertainty regarding the intentions of countries like the United States and Great Britain, which dominate international production and trade, was likely to retard tariff reduction by other States. It noted that, in the old world at all events, progress in production and trade was still very slow and that nothing had occurred to qualify its acceptance of the view that the existing trade barriers were a serious obstacle to economic recovery. Any retrogressive movement at this stage could not fail to have a most harmful effect, and the opinion was expressed that the international measures for the maintenance of peace should remove one of the causes of the existence of trade barriers, namely, the tendency to use protection to foster industries deemed necessary for national defence.

Trade. — The Committee paid a tribute to the efforts of the Economic Committee to secure as far as possible the application of the recommendations of the Economic Conference concerning trade. The report gives indications as to the manner in which certain work should be carried out and makes some fresh proposals.

The Committee noted that a Conference for the conclusion of an international convention on the treatment of foreigners would shortly be convened, and expressed its approval of the draft convention prepared and its conviction that the solution of this problem was a vital factor in the restoration of international relations. Noting further that certain bilateral negotiations had only resulted in precarious makeshifts, and that others were being conducted on widely differing bases, it stated its opinion that nothing short of a general settlement of the question by collective agreement on a basis acceptable to all countries would ensure the necessary progress in this respect.

As regards the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions, the Committee was satisfied that the reservations to the 1927 Convention contained in the Supplementary Agreement of July, 1928, were not such as to detract from its practical value. The report describes the Convention as "the first collective agreement directly affecting the commercial interests of a large number of States, which, once ratified, will put an end to a series of abnormal practices which constitute a serious obstacle to international trade" and as "a decisive step towards the reestablishment of freedom of trade, which was the rule before the war and which the Economic Conference explicitly indicated as a preliminary condition to any effective action for the reduction of economic barriers".

The Committee noted that the Convention had so far only been ratified by two countries; to come into force it must be ratified by eighteen States before September 30th. Although it seemed possible to hope that other ratifications would shortly be deposited, the Committee felt bound to appeal to Governments to give effect to the accession implied by their signature, observing that failure to execute these agreements at the date indicated must inevitably have an unfavourable influence on progress in regard to international commercial policy. This appeal also concerned the international agreements on hides and bones for which the necessary ratifications should be received before July 1st.

The Committee examined the effect of national measures for tariff reduction. Attention was drawn to steps taken by certain countries to review their general economic position, including necessarily their commercial policy. The Committee expressed the conviction that in many countries there were trade barriers which on examination would prove such heavy and permanent burdens upon their general industrial and agricultural productivity as to call for immediate revision. It noted that certain countries had abolished duties which had ceased to serve any protective or fiscal purpose and suggested that other countries should consider the desirability of organising similar enquiries with a view to autonomous action for a general tariff reduction on industrial and agricultural products. It recommended that, when submitting to their parliaments bills relating to import duties, Governments should endeavour to show that they were in conformity with the policy recommended by the Economic Conference and should, if necessary, explain their reasons for any slight departure from that policy. Commentaries of this kind would figure among the documents to be collected for the Consultative Committee and would prevent one country from misinterpreting provisions taken in others.

The attention of the Committee had been drawn to the necessity for each country of examining questions of production in combination with questions of commercial policy. The chief point brought out by the discussion was that Governments, when asked to protect any given product, must consider their normal possibilities of existence and development, not excluding the demands of social structure, the increase of employment and other elements of sound economic policy. These factors having been taken into account, the Committee expressed its view that it was dangerous to establish production where the necessary conditions for its success were lacking; excessive protection might also run counter to the interests of the industry it seemed to promote, since it might lead foreign producers to settle in the country, thus transporting within the country competition previously conducted from abroad. These same conditions might also cause wastage of capital and a rise in the rate of interest.

As regards relations between tariff policy and international organisations, such as trusts or cartels, for the rationalisation of production, the opinion was expressed that the latter did not as a rule make for tariff reduction, unless the parties they brought together were of approximately equivalent strength and anxious to increase their strength by means of technical improvement rather than by protection; but it was also stated that canalisation of competition by means of industrial agreements did not invariably lead the parties to consent to tariff reductions.

As regards collective action concerning certain categories of wares, the Committee was satisfied that practical results of considerable importance had been achieved in connection with export duties on hides and bones, but it noted that, in extending its enquiry to other groups of commodities, the Economic Committee had encountered considerable obstacles, including the existence of trusts based on customs regimes.

The report analyses the criticisms made regarding the system of multilateral negotiations for tariff reduction. These criticisms bear more particularly on the impossibility of examining the treatment of a certain class of commodities without being led sooner or later to examine that of other categories, especially those akin to the first category. The Consultative Committee nevertheless considered that

enquiries dealing successively with commodities of considerable importance in the general volume of international production and trade would be the best method of obtaining a reliable idea of existing possibilities of reducing tariff barriers by multilateral agreement. It accordingly recommended that commercial or industrial conferences including representatives of the producers, traders and consumers of certain groups of wares should be summoned, and suggested that, if possible, the first group to be selected should be one of substantial importance both in industry and in agriculture, as, for instance, agricultural implements and machinery.

The Committee considered that the principles of *commercial policy* formulated by the Economic Committee were in perfect harmony with the resolutions of the Economic Conference and, if applied by States, would furnish international trade with the minimum of security required for normal development.

Last year the Consultative Committee considered principles concerning tariff systems and treaty-making methods; this year, it dealt with most-favoured-nation clause. It fully endorsed the Economic Committee's opinion that the most-favoured-nation clause should be of an unconditional and unrestricted character. It considered that the model formula proposed was calculated to dispose of many of the disputes to which the application of the clause had hitherto given rise, and that the application of the principles proclaimed by the Economic Committee would contribute to the improvement of international economic relations.

The formulae recommended have already been approved by the Council and submitted to Governments for their observations; the Consultative Committee considered that States should be invited to say whether they would be prepared to conclude an international agreement converting these recommendations into binding obligations.

With regard to the Conference recommendations concerning the *stability of customs tariffs*, the Committee thought that, as in nearly all countries the complications caused by fluctuating exchanges had ceased, an enquiry should be instituted with a view to solving the problem.

With reference to the ratification and application of the *Convention on Customs Formalities* of 1923, the Committee recommended that States which had not yet ratified the Convention should consider the possibility of doing so and that the Contracting Parties should all conform to certain of its provisions. In the opinion of the Committee, the enquiry undertaken by the Economic Committee on indirect protectionism furnished an additional proof of the value of the Convention, because it showed that certain practices which might be considered as indirect protectionism were in more or less marked contradiction with the rules established. The Committee therefore urgently requested that the enquiry should be pursued with all diligence so that the conclusions and the measures recommended might be adopted without delay.

As regards *unification of customs nomenclature* the Committee expressed the hope that the experts would bear in mind the desirability of establishing as simple a nomenclature as the growing multiplicity of industrial products and the technical requirements for its application might allow. It drew attention to the necessity of avoiding an excessive number of specifications, which might weaken the most-favoured-nation clause.

The importance of the 1927 Convention for the *Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards* was also emphasised. The Committee noted that Belgium, Denmark and New Zealand had deposited their instruments of ratification and that the Convention might therefore soon come into force.

As regards the *legislation on bills of exchange and cheques*, the Committee noted that the proposals of the Economic Committee had been favourably received by twenty-seven States. It concluded that it might be possible to summon an international conference at the beginning of next year and expressed its sense of the importance of this attempt to solve a problem that had long preoccupied the business world.

Industry. — The Committee expressed its satisfaction at the conclusion of the International Convention on Economic Statistics already signed by twenty-five countries—considering it as an important step towards the improvement of industrial statistics, and thanked the International Chamber of Commerce for its assistance. A number of reports from industrial associations having been submitted, the Committee suggested that this information should be coordinated and rendered more comparable. It suggested that national industrial organisations should be consulted with a view to agreeing upon a procedure by which these results might be obtained.

The Committee suggested that the Memorandum on Production and Trade and the Statistical Year-Book published by the Secretariat should in future contain a chapter on industrial progress. It expressed its satisfaction as regards the work of information carried out by the Economic Organisation, emphasising the value of sound and reliable data for Governments, business circles and consumers, and the beneficial influence which it would exercise upon world trade.

The Committee recommended that the International Labour Office should continue its enquiry into rationalisation and gave indications regarding methods that might be adopted by the International Management Institute.

The question of simplification and standardisation was also dealt with, a tribute being paid to the work of various bodies dealing with standards. The Committee recommended that the Management Institute should exchange documents and keep in touch with these bodies. The Institute was also invited to continue to follow the rationalisation movement and to submit a survey of data at the next session of the Committee.

The Committee asked the Economic Committee to continue its enquiry on international industrial agreements, more particularly as regards statute, legal form and legislation applicable thereto. In view of the increasing number of agreements of international importance and the necessity of analysing the fundamental principles of national laws, the Committee considered this as the best way of conducting the enquiry. The work of the Economic Committee was, it considered, sufficiently advanced to enable the principal types of legislation to be classified under a few main headings. This preliminary analysis might serve as a basis for a comparative study of the different types of legislation.

The Committee considered that the researches undertaken on the application of laws and administrative measures in different countries would undoubtedly bring out the trend of the economic policy followed by the public authorities. The development of international agreements was discussed at length, the Committee noting the increasing importance of their various forms. No one suggested that the agreements were in themselves necessarily detrimental to economic life, but emphasis was placed on certain dangers which consumers—individuals or countries—considered possible, should industries grouped together in cartels follow a policy contrary to the recommendations of the Economic Conference. To obviate these dangers, certain members suggested that consumers and workers should have adequate voice in these agreements under the supervision of the public authority. Opinions were divided as regards the influence of agreements on tariff policy, certain members considering that private agreements between industrial groups in various countries might facilitate tariff reduction. The great majority nevertheless considered that agreements were only one of the many factors which had to be taken into consideration in connection with tariff policy. The Committee was glad to note the great impetus which the Economic Committee had given to enquiries regarding cartels and international customs and commercial policy. It recommended that the results of these investigations should be borne in mind when further special or general enquiries were instituted on the subject.

Noting the importance of the information which the Economic Committee was endeavouring to collect on existing international industrial agreements, their object, scope, organisation and the part they played in the whole economic system,

the Consultative Committee recommended that a special annual report should be published containing the most important information should also indicate what results might be ascribed to these agreements as regards technical progress, development and output, labour conditions and prices.

The interim report of the Economic Committee on the coal problem was also examined. The Consultative Committee expressed the opinion that the procedure so far adopted appeared to be well advised and recommended that the enquiry should be pursued on the widest possible basis in the form of joint or separate consultations. It considered that the general principles proclaimed by the Economic Conference as regards commercial policy and international industrial agreements seemed applicable to the coal industry. It congratulated the Economic Committee on not having lost sight of the question of wages and labour conditions, although these were primarily matters for the International Labour Office. It asked the Economic Organisation to continue to collect and analyse statistical and other information on this question.

The Committee expressed the hope that a general report would be submitted on the sugar enquiry at its next session.

Agriculture. — Agricultural questions played a considerable part in the discussions. The importance of bringing this question within the scope of the general economic work of the League was strongly emphasised and the principle of the interdependence of industrial commercial and agricultural factors was reaffirmed. The Committee felt that, in view of these considerations, the time had come to associate agricultural experts with the current work of the League. The League already collaborated with the International Institute of Agriculture on the basis of arrangements made last July. This, the Committee, considered essential with a view to securing adequate representation for agricultural interests in the work of the Economic Organisation. It was proposed that the League should appoint a limited number of qualified agricultural experts who would be associated with the Economic Organisation in such a way as to make their assistance most practical and effective.

The Committee also considered the progress of the work of the Sub-Committee of Veterinary Experts. It approved the principle underlying the condition to which many countries subordinated their acceptance of the clause of Article 4 of the Convention on Prohibitions concerning the maintenance of prohibitions for protecting the health of animals—namely that such prohibitions should not be so applied as to constitute a disguised restriction of international trade. It further approved the principle that the preliminary condition of any agreement on veterinary questions was that each country should take effective measures against animal diseases.

The veterinary experts having unanimously agreed on common principles as regards conditions for a sound organisation of veterinary services and the editing and exchange of health bulletins, the Committee recommended that all countries should freely exchange information on the subject.

It asked that the experts should continue, in close cooperation with the International Institute of Epizootics their general studies of measures applied by the different States as regards the transit, export and import of animals and animal produce.

The Committee noted that the Economic Committee intended to study the economic aspects of the campaign against plant diseases, with special reference to the possibility of reconciling the necessities of the campaign with the legitimate requirements of export trade. It hoped that the Convention concluded by the Conference summoned last April at the instance of the International Institute of Agriculture for the protection of plants against disease would furnish scientific and technical data for the future work, which should be directed, on the basis of the necessary guarantees, towards alleviating the difficulties which the national and rigid application of phyto-pathological measures appeared to place in the way of the international plant trade.

The Committee also invited the Economic Committee to consider the desirability of investigating the present serious depression of agriculture in various countries, taking account of the special difficulties of exporting and importing countries. The Committee was informed that the results of an enquiry by the International Institute of Agriculture would be available for this purpose.

In view of the special difficulties of agriculture, the Committee urgently recommended that the Economic Organisation should continue and extend its enquiries concerning the comparative price of agricultural and industrial products, and should study to what extent comparable statistical series of indices of the state of agriculture might be formulated with the assistance of the International Institute.

The value of direct relations between agricultural and consumers' cooperative societies was recognised by the Economic Conference, and the Committee thought it advisable to draw attention to this point.

The representatives of consumers' cooperative societies, in agreement with the agricultural representatives, again urged that the Economic Organisation should consider as soon as possible the best method of bringing together agricultural and consumers' cooperative societies.

Other Questions. — The report sets forth the various general questions studied at this session. As regards economic tendencies affecting world peace, the Committee expressed the hope that the work would be pursued as rapidly as possible. Its opinion was that the interdependence of the political and economic factors which tend to create or destroy conditions favourable to peace was growing more and more evident, and that it was desirable to interest both institutions and individuals in the study of their mutual reaction. It expressed its conviction that the publication of the results of the Economic Committee's enquiries would exercise a useful influence on public opinion and policy.

The Committee noted with satisfaction that the Financial Committee had proposed the constitution of a special committee to study the cause of fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold and their effect on the economic life of nations, and that the Council had approved this proposal.

Noting the progress in 1928 of the League's work on double taxation and tax evasion, the Committee expressed the hope that the draft conventions prepared by Government experts in October, 1928, would provide an effective instrument for the avoidance or mitigation of evils resulting from double taxation and tax evasion. It hoped that these drafts would, as recommended by the Council, be applied on as extensive a scale as possible, and that past and future efforts in this direction would lead to the establishment of a whole network of similar conventions.

The opinion was expressed that such action would remove the main obstacles to the free circulation of capital and that the work of the experts in the domain of double taxation formed an indispensable counterpart to the Economic Committee's endeavours to ensure freedom of circulation for persons and goods.

The Committee welcomed the creation of the Fiscal Committee (contemplated by the Conference on Double Taxation and Tax Evasion) whose essential task will be to promote negotiations for the avoidance of double taxation and tax evasion. This Committee will also be of invaluable assistance to the Council in all matters connected with taxation.

The Committee took note of statements from various non-official international organisations such as the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Federation of League of Nations Societies and certain special conferences (The Baltic and White Sea Conferences) the International Agricultural Commission, the Shipping Conference, the International Parliamentary Conference on Commerce and the International Peace Congress at Berne.

It considered that these reports were valuable for the information they contained and also because they indicated that public opinion was alive to the issues discussed and decided under the auspices of the League, that knowledge of concrete problems was being acquired and disseminated and that there was a strong body of opinion desiring and actively promoting the application of the principles of the Economic Conference.

The Committee drew attention to the work of the International Chamber of Commerce and of the Economic Conference held in Prague under the auspices of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies.

b) Consultation of Experts on Sugar-beet Production.

Pursing its enquiry concerning international measures to combat the depression in the sugar industry, a delegation of the Economic Committee consulted experts on sugar-beet production on May 13th and 14th.

The information laid before the experts included the results of the consultation on the sugar industry held at the beginning of April and a memorandum prepared by the International Institute of Agriculture, emphasising the advisability of considering beet growing not merely from the point of view of the requirements of the sugar industry, but also from the point of view of its beneficial effects on the productive capacity of agriculture as a whole.

The experts were first invited to describe the position as regards beet-growing from the point of view of their respective countries. They gave information bearing on the general organisation of the sugar industry, the relationship between farmers, factory owners and refiners, the extent to which increase in output or decline in demand had affected prices and rendered production unremunerative; factors affecting beet-growing—recent scientific discoveries, tariffs, subsidies and other Government measures, wages and prices—the prospects of an increase in production and the influence of prices and Government action on consumption.

The effect of the depression in the sugar industry on the general agricultural situation in the principal European countries in view of the role of the sugar-beet in agriculture was one of the points to which the experts drew the attention of the delegation. It must be remembered that beet-growing not only ensures the existence of numerous agriculturists; it is also an important factor in crop rotation and in cattle breeding. The European beet and sugar production does not at present exceed the pre-war level and, in the opinion of the experts, cannot be considered as responsible for the general depression in the sugar industry. Beet producers consequently do not consider that, in present circumstances, measures to reduce production would be desirable or even practicable. Although sugar consumption has increased more in Europe than elsewhere, producers would be willing to cooperate in any action for increasing world consumption, whatever form that action might take; but they consider close co-operation between the beet-growers and the sugar industry as essential to success.

Some of the experts said that they would be willing to take part in immediate international measures, such as. The rationing of exports from countries whose production exceeded their own requirements, pending such development of world consumption as would make it possible to absorb the normal surplus of exporting countries. They, nevertheless, recognised the practical difficulties of such action which, in their opinion, should be conducted independently of Governments.

Questions were put to the experts concerning the possibility of replacing the beet by other crops without detriment to the general agricultural position, a possible improvement of beet production, the possibility of using beetroots as cattle fodder, the use of denatured sugar, the possibility of developing cane-sugar production, measures for increasing consumption, the effect of a decrease on the tax on con-

sumption, the possible effect of protective measures on beet production and the desirability of League action in regard to the sugar industry.

The replies showed that there was some difference of opinion. Several of the experts, but not the majority, were more or less in favour of replacing the beetroot by other crops. The development of cane-sugar production was generally regarded as a serious menace for beet production; the opinion of the minority, however, was that protectionist measures constituted the greater danger. A decrease of consumption duties on sugar was generally recommended, but one of the experts thought that such a decrease should be accompanied by a reduction of customs duties.

At the end of the consultation, the Chairman thanked the experts for their valuable assistance, assuring them that their suggestions would be given most careful attention. On behalf of the experts, M. Mullie (Belgium) replied that beet producers were grateful for the opportunity they had had of explaining their views and defending their interests.

The delegation of the Economic Committee was composed of M. Trendelenburg (Chairman), Sir Sidney Chapman (Vice-Chairman), M. Brunet, M. Nederbragt, and M. Stucki, assisted by Mr. Asher Hobson and M. Georges Ray, representing the International Institute of Agriculture.

The experts consulted were : M. Mullie (Belgium) Senator, Agriculturist; M. Petersen (Denmark), Chairman of the International Association for Seed Trusts, Copenhagen; M. Moumirel (France), Chairman of the *Confédération générale des Planteurs de Betteraves*; Oberamtmann Wentzel (Germany); Sir Daniel Hall (Great Britain), of the Board of Agriculture; M. Minderhoud (Netherlands), Professor at the University of Agriculture; M. Serban (Hungary), Secretary-General of the Hungarian National Chamber of Agriculture; M. de Vecchi (Italy), of the Fascist National Agricultural Federation; M. Humnicki (Poland), Chairman of the Federation of Beet Seed Growers; M. Filipescu (Roumania), Inspector-General, agricultural engineer; M. Jouritch (Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom), of the School of Agriculture; M. Brdlik (Czechoslovakia), Former Minister of Agriculture.

c) *Customs Nomenclature.*

The seventh session of the Sub-Committee for the Unification of Customs Nomenclature was held at Geneva from April 16th to May 4th, with M. Fighiera (French) in the Chair.

The experts drew up a nomenclature for fatty substances, greases, oils and waxes of animal or vegetable origin and alimentary fats — the third section of their framework, which, although forming only a single chapter of the nomenclature, may be considered as one of the most important. The classification of all products under a relatively small number of headings presented serious difficulties.

The experts also prepared the nomenclature of the fourth section, which concerns beverages, alcoholic liquors, vinegar, products of the food-preparing industries and tobacco, and comprises nine chapters. They endeavoured, as in preceding chapters, to classify under a limited number of headings products and articles with common specific characteristics or component parts. An advantage of this nomenclature is, the experts consider, its simplicity — not a very common factor in numerous existing tariffs.

After preparing the nomenclature of Sections 3 and 4, the Sub-Committee revised Sections 1 and 2, which form the first fourteen chapters of the Tariff (live animals, products of the animal and vegetable kingdoms). This nomenclature has not so far been officially communicated to the Economic Committee, as the experts

found it necessary to consult interested circles in their own countries. This enquiry, which was conducted simultaneously in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy and Switzerland did not result in a substantial modification of the original draft. In the opinion of the experts, this makes it possible to conclude that the principles embodied in their nomenclature meet not only the wishes of the Economic Committee, but also the practical requirements of one of the most important branches of production.

The first twenty-five chapters of the new nomenclature having been terminated, the experts drew up a programme for their future work.

It will be recalled that the Economic Committee asked the experts to make an immediate study of the nomenclature for aluminium, cement, leather, wood and wooden articles, paper-pulp and cardboard. This was done in January, when a nomenclature for wood-pulp and cement, aluminium, paper and cardboard was drawn up. The standard nomenclature for skins, leather, wood and wooden articles has still to be established. The first question on the agenda of the next meeting, which will be held in July, is that of skins and leather. This terminated, the Sub-Committee will resume work according to its programme, that is, it will prepare the nomenclature of Section 5, which concerns mineral products. It will study the nomenclature for earths, stones, ores, mineral fuel, mineral oil, natural bituminous substances and products of distillation. It will examine anew the nomenclature prepared in January for paper and cardboard and will finally study Section 9 (wood, cork and articles made of these materials, articles made of straw, cane and other vegetable materials for plaiting).

The Sub-Committee hopes to be able to hold three further sessions in 1929, as its remaining work will take considerable time. In its opinion, it does not suffice to have established principles according to which an international nomenclature should be prepared, nor to have undertaken preliminary studies with a view to surmounting the principal difficulties. The most difficult part of its work, that is to say the nomenclature of the chemical, textile and metallurgical industries and of machinery, has still to come.

d) *Meeting of Veterinary Experts.*

The third session of the Special Sub-Committee set up by the Economic Committee to study veterinary questions opened on May 29th, at Geneva.

At this session the experts had to examine in the first place information furnished by thirty Governments in reply to a questionnaire on measures in force in their respective countries as regards cattle import, export and transit. The question of the inspection of meat for export, more particularly overseas consignments, was also studied. For this purpose the Sub-Committee sought the assistance of specialists in frozen meat transport from the Argentine, New Zealand and Uruguay.

The experts attending the session were M. Burgi (Chairman) (Swiss), M. C. Bisanti (Italian), M. J. Hamr (Czechoslovakia), Mr. J. R. Jackson (British), M. C. O. Jensen (Danish), M. Kasper (Austrian), M. J. Nowak (Polish), M. C. Petrovitch (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes), M. Wherle (German) and M. Leclainche representing the International Office of Animal Diseases. The Brazilian and French experts were unable to attend.

The meat inspection specialists attending the meeting were Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Reid (New-Zealand) and M. Dionisio Mendy (Uruguayan). The Argentine specialist was unable to attend.

A full account of the proceedings will be given in the next number of the *Monthly Summary*.

IV. — Administrative Questions.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF THE SAAR GOVERNING COMMISSION

The report of the Saar Governing Commission for the first quarter of 1929 was received by the League Secretariat in May.

In economic and social matters, the report draws attention to the Commission's action in a conflict between the Mining Administration and the workers. The Commission succeeded in bringing about an agreement which resulted in the signing of a new wage contract on January 23rd, 1929. Since the new regulations have been in force, the output of the mines has gradually approached its former level.

Owing to the cold weather, which completely paralysed the building and allied industries, the number of unemployed increased in January and February, rising from 7,473 on January 2nd to 13,237 on March 6th, the highest figure so far registered.

The principal political events were the meetings of the Advisory Council and the Technical Council in January and March. The former gave its opinion on fifteen draft decrees.

The report also gives details in regard to the Saar finances. The Financial departments were principally occupied with preliminary work in connection with the issue of a loan, and, in this connection, an enquiry was made regarding the fiscal burden per head of the population. The results showed that this burden is 770 French francs, compared with 1,362 French francs in Germany and 1,460 French francs in France.

The Commission drew up its budget for 1929, which shows the following figures :

	1928	1929
Total revenues	485,781,166	455,850,386 Frs.
Total expenditure.	485,472,837	455,755,886
Balance	308,329	94,500 Frs.

The increase of expenditure as compared with 1928 is principally due to the new salary regulations for officials and employees. The general budget therefore balances with a surplus of 308,329 Frs.

Information is given in the report on the question of optional instruction in French in the German primary schools of the Territory. On February 13th, 1929, a manifesto signed by all parties except the communists was published in the principal Saar newspapers. Parents were warned not to send their children to the French primary schools connected with the State mines and also not to allow them to have optional French instruction in the German primary schools. The parties acknowledged that, generally speaking, it would be right that all classes of the population should be taught French (especially in a frontier country), but they considered that, in view of present political circumstances, such teaching should be refused. They stated, moreover, that the results were insignificant.

In reply to this manifesto, the Governing Commission sent an explanatory circular letter to all the primary schools of the Territory. The report describes the situation as follows : In 1922, arrangements were made for optional French courses in primary schools at the request of certain classes of the population. The arrangements concerned pupils of the four senior classes (from 10 to 14 years of age), and French lessons were given as an alternative for instruction in drawing, gymnastics, singing and natural history.

Since 1926, to meet the wishes of the teachers, two French lessons and, in some cases, all French lessons, have been given in the afternoon, in addition to normal school hours, and only sufficiently gifted children are allowed to attend. The object of these lessons is clearly indicated in the regulations published in 1926 : "In view of the special position of the Saar Basin, arrangements have been made for optional French instruction in primary schools so as to enable pupils of this class to learn the French language. In a territory where there are constant relations between two neighbouring peoples, a knowledge of both languages is an economic advantage (in trade and industry) and an intellectual asset. The teaching is primarily adapted to practical purposes, pupils being instructed in the current language of daily life".

The instruction is given by German teachers only and is based on special manuals written specially for the district and conceived in a spirit of absolute neutrality. The lessons are entirely optional, and parents know quite well that they are free not to enter their children for the course, or to remove them at the end of any period of six months.

As a matter of fact, these courses are attended by a small minority. An impartial examination has, on several occasions, shown that the results are satisfactory.

The number of special French courses depends on the number of children entered, and entrance forms with regulations are sent to parents in February of each year, so that they can take a decision with a full knowledge of the facts.

This teaching is in no way detrimental to that of the mother tongue. It has not, and can never have, a political character either in the primary, middle or secondary schools. This measure was, moreover, recommended at the beginning of the present regime by several of the Saar educational authorities.

V. — Political Questions.

DISPUTE BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY

Correspondence from the Bolivian and Paraguayan Governments relating to recent occurrences in the area of Fort Vanguardia was received by the Secretary-General and circulated to States Members of the League.

The substance of the despatches is as follows :

In a telegram dated May 8th, the Bolivian Government states that a Bolivian military detachment stationed in the area of Fort Vanguardia was attacked on May 4th and 5th by Paraguayan patrols. The Bolivian troops maintained their posts, acting strictly on the defensive.

In a telegram of May 10th, the Paraguayan Government states that the Washington Commission of Enquiry had asked it for particulars of the geographical position of Fort Vanguardia, that it had despatched to the spot expert commissioners, accompanied by a small escort, and that this commission was twice attacked by Bolivian forces detached from a neighbouring encampment established by the Bolivians, after the signature of the Washington Protocol, in territory in Paraguay's possession. The Paraguayan Government adds that it "will never commit nor authorise any act contrary to the solemn written engagement into which it has entered".

A letter dated May 13th from the Paraguayan Chargé d'Affaires in Paris informed the Secretary-General that the Paraguayan Government had learnt that "Bolivia was preparing military action on a large scale in the Chaco Boreal with the object of suddenly placing Paraguay in the presence of a state of war".

After giving details of this action, the written continues : "My Government, which is faithful to the spirit of the Covenant of the League of Nations, considers,

in view of the possibility of future incidents and in order to clear itself of all responsibility, that it is its duty to acquaint the League of Nations with the attitude taken up by Bolivia, as it has, moreover, just acquainted the Commission of Enquiry and Conciliation at Washington..... Paraguay will not in this case or in any other case, depart from her peaceful policy and, desiring as she does to settle her dispute with Bolivia by legal methods alone, she will not resort to any act of aggression".

The Bolivian Government replied to these communications by a telegram dated May 17th, stating that the Washington Commission of Enquiry had asked both the Bolivian and Paraguayan delegations for particulars as to the position of the Fort in accordance with information in their possession. The Bolivian delegation had promptly furnished particulars. The telegram continues: "The incontestable fact is that, whether under this or some other pretext, Paraguayan forces moved northwards from their advance post at Galpon and, coming into contact with the Bolivian military detachment stationed in the Vanguardia area, provoked an encounter in which our sentry was wounded at his own guard post. Bolivia acted on the defensive, Paraguay on the offensive."

The Bolivian Government protests against the "charge brought by Paraguay regarding warlike preparations attributed to Bolivia with a view to a regular campaign in the immediate future". It adds that the Council may rest assured that both now and in future Bolivia will not fail to honour her international obligations. "Any movement of troops that might take place in the Bolivian positions in the Chaco is merely that involved by the relief of the garrisons, which takes place periodically, and especially as soon as the rainy season is over". In conclusion the Bolivian Government stated that it had not abandoned and would not abandon the principle of seeking the solution of international difficulties by legal methods and must remain unshaken in its defensive position. The apprehensions expressed by the Paraguayan Government were, therefore, unfounded.

VI. — Social and Humanitarian Questions.

1. — TRAFFIC IN OPIUM

Meeting of the Permanent Central Board.

The second session of the Permanent Central Opium Board was held from April 25th to May 4th, with M. Lyall (British) in the Chair.

The Board adopted for submission to the June Council a report containing suggestions with regard to its organisation and working, as prescribed by the Council resolution of December, 1928, and by Article 20 of the 1925 Opium Convention.

The Board considered that its relations with the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium should be as close as possible, but did not for the moment decide upon the measures to secure such cooperation.

The conclusions of the Board regarding the organisation of its Secretariat, which is subject to the administrative control of the Secretary-General, were also indicated. The Board nominated the members of its Secretariat, who will be appointed by the Secretary-General subject to the Council's approval.

A study was also made of the question of the statistics to be supplied to the Board by Governments in accordance with the Convention of 1925 and a form was drawn up for quarterly import and export statistics.

The next session of the Board will be held in October, 1929.

This session was attended by Mr. Lyall (British), Chairman; Dr. Anselmino (German); M. Bonin (French); M. Gallavresi (Italy); Mr. May (American); M. Miyajima (Japanese); and Sir K. Mullick (Indian).

2. — REFUGEES

Meeting of the Advisory Commission on Refugee Questions.

The first session of the Advisory Commission on Refugee Questions appointed by the Council in December, 1928, took place at Geneva from May 16th to May 18th, with M. de Navailles-Labatut (France) in the Chair.

This Commission was constituted in virtue of an Assembly resolution of September 28th, asking the Council to make arrangements for the appointment of an Advisory Commission to be attached to the High Commissioner for Refugees, with instructions to prepare a general report on the possibility and means of reaching a prompt and final solution of the refugee problem.

The Commission carried out these instructions. After a thorough discussion of memoranda submitted by the High Commissioner, Dr. Nansen, and by members of the Advisory Committee of Private Refugee Organisations, the Committee drew up for submission to the Council the following conclusions and proposals :

In the first place the Commission noted that it was impossible to contemplate an immediate radical solution of the problem of refugees by means of their assimilation in countries where they were residing. Naturalisation, it considered, was a favour which should not be granted indiscriminately to all candidates. On the other hand, it would be contrary to the principle of individual liberty to constrain foreigners, even persons without nationality, to seek naturalisation. Requests to such effect were favourably received by many countries which had made special arrangements to facilitate the naturalisation of refugees. The Commission recommended that the States in question should continue to apply this method and that other States should adopt it.

The return of refugees to their countries of origin depends solely upon the laws of those countries and in no way upon the High Commissioner. This method encounters very serious difficulties, and the Commission considered that it was impossible to compel refugees to return, but that they should not be discouraged from doing so if they so desired.

Since it seemed impossible to apply the above radical solutions, the Commission thought that it would be equally impossible to suppress immediately the High Commissariat. The High Commissioner having observed that a period of ten years would be necessary—but also sufficient—for the termination of the general work and settlement operations, the Commission proposed to agree to this time limit, while stating that it would consider it an advantage if the position was such as to enable the period to be reduced. It was, moreover, of the opinion that during this period Governments should examine the possibility of taking over those activities of the High Commissariat which it would be necessary to continue afterwards.

The Commission approved the High Commissioner's programme, which includes comprehensive arrangements for refugee settlement and, more particularly, the development of operations in Syria and Erivan. For the relief of invalid refugees, the Commission proposed to authorise the High Commissioner to reserve a part of the proceeds from the sale of Nansen stamps.

With a view to the practical settlement of the legal status of refugees, the Commission recommended all Governments to adopt and execute the inter-governmental arrangements of 1922, 1924, 1926 and 1928.

In its report, the Commission drew attention to the advantages of cooperation with the International Red Cross Organisations and various private associations and individuals both as regards the settlement work and the relief of refugees unable to work. It considered that an appeal should be made to these organisations and persons to pursue and expand their action with a view to obtaining as much money as possible for the work of the High Commissariat.

In the Commission's opinion, Dr. Nansen should be authorised to address this appeal to the British United Committee (which includes the Lord Mayor's Fund, the Save the Children Fund, the Friends of Armenia and the Society of Friends), the Jewish Colonisation Association, the International Red Cross organisations, the Near East Relief and the *Union internationale de Secours aux Enfants*.

In order to provide a more stable and regular basis for the international work of the High Commissioner, the Commission considers that the Central Refugee Service should form a temporary department of the League Secretariat.

The session was attended by the following :

A. Government delegates. — M. Mikoff (Bulgaria), M. Chen Ping (China), M. Fierlinger (Czechoslovakia), M. Schmidt (Estonia), M. de Navailles-Labatut (France), M. Volkers (Germany), M. Rafaele (Greece), M. Rossi del Lion Nero (Italie), M. Duzmans (Latvia), M. Gwiazdowski (Poland), M. Antoniadu (Roumania), M. Choumenkovitch (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes).

B. Technical Advisers recommended by the Advisory Committee of Private Refugee Organisations. — M. C. Goulkevitch (Council of Former Russian Ambassadors), Baron Nolde (Council of Former Russian Ambassadors), M. Khatissian (Delegate of the Armenian Republic), M. Pachalian (Central Committee for Armenian Refugees), M. Petersen (League of Red Cross Societies), M. Rubinstein (Committee of Russian Zemstvos and Towns), M. Lucian Wolf (Jewish Colonisation Association); Mr. L. B. Golden (British United Committee).

VII. — New League Publications.

1. — THE PROBLEM OF THE COAL INDUSTRY

The League Economic Organisation has just published an interim report on the international aspects of the coal problem. This document is a provisional summary of the information laid before the Economic Committee at its recent consultation with technical experts acquainted with the production, labour, commercial and consumption aspects of the problem. It is completed by a series of statistical tables on coal and lignite production, coal consumption and coal trade (1).

The five chapters of the report deal with the principal normal features of the world coal industry, specially post-war and recent features, the natural national and international remedies for the situation, consumption interests, considerations affecting possible League action.

World coal production has averaged over a considerable series of years just under twelve hundred million metric tons, of which the United States has in recent years produced somewhat less than half and Europe somewhat over half. Of the European share, the United Kingdom accounts for between 40 and 50 per cent and Germany for about a quarter.

Of the four principal exporting countries — the United Kingdom, Germany, Poland and the United States — the last does not as a rule compete in European markets, but consigns fourfifths of its export to Canada. The American coal industry is thus largely self-contained and only in exceptional cases has it any important direct contact with non-contiguous countries. It follows that the international coal problem as such is mainly confined to Europe.

The report draws a comparison between the pre-war and post-war situation.

(1) *Bibliographical Note.* — The Problem of the Coal Industry. Interim Report on its International Aspects by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations. Geneva, 1929. Document No. C. 150. M. 58. 1929. II, 49 pages. Price 1/-.

Between 1886 and 1913 there was an uninterrupted and rapid growth in the coal output, accompanied by an increase in consumption roughly in proportion to the growth of industrial production — about 4 per cent per year, and by a steady upward trend of prices. Towards the end of this period the needs of those States which were not themselves rich in coal deposits were met by three countries—Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

The war came with its stoppage of international trade, diverting production into other channels. Countries cut off from their normal sources of supply were driven to open up their own deposits; the Netherlands, whose production increased from 1.9 million tons in 1913 to 10.7 millions tons in 1928 may be quoted as the most striking example. Spain's production has grown by 50 per cent, India's by 30 per cent and Japan's by 46 per cent. The Belgian output has increased by some two and a half million tons per annum. Germany, to make good her territorial losses, has doubled her production of lignite and raises to-day over 8 million tons of coal more in German Upper Silesia than she did fifteen years ago.

Further, a powerful incentive was given to consumers to search for every means of economising the use of coal and for every available alternative source of energy. During the last decade rapid progress was made in the scientific conservation of heat, in the extraction of the maximum of energy from coal burnt, in the exploitation of water power and in the generation of electricity from inferior qualities of coal, lignite, peat etc. This occurred at a moment when a revolution was being created in transport by the more extended use of the internal combustion engine deriving its motive power from oil products and it is worthy of note that oil is now used by 38 per cent of the world mercantile marine, as against 3.4 per cent in 1914.

Another factor in the situation is the improvement in the efficiency of the coal industry. The French mines in the north have been completely reorganised, 70 per cent of the coal being hewn with the aid of mechanical power. This so-called rationalisation of the coal industry is proceeding throughout Europe.

This increased productive capacity has not been accompanied by a corresponding increase of demand. In 1928, the world consumption of coal and lignite was only 4 per cent greater than in 1913. During the same period the production of raw materials and foodstuffs and of the trade of the world has increased by more than 20 per cent. Most striking in this connection is the situation in the United States. There, almost exactly the same quantity of coal was mined in 1913 and in 1928. The consumption of coal was only 3.3 per cent higher in the latter year, while industrial production in 1925 was between two-thirds and three-quarters greater and since then has risen still further.

Thus, though the economic activity of the world is beyond question substantially greater than it was fifteen years ago, the coal consumption has only increased during the whole of the period by an amount approximately equal to that which before the war was to be expected in a single year.

The report concludes that the dominating factor in the coal problem is a large margin of surplus capacity, which is equal to the difference between the amount of the actual output and the amount which existing mines could produce without any additional investment of fixed capital.

This margin of surplus capacity is estimated at about one-quarter in Germany, from one-quarter to one-third in the United Kingdom and about one-half in Poland. When, during the coal dispute of 1926, British production dropped by 119 million tons and her exports by 64 million, the other European countries were able to increase their output by 41 million tons. The remaining deficit was practically made up by the United States. The ability of that country's industry is such that whenever prices rise above a certain point or whenever one of the great European producers is temporarily disabled it can throw upon the market all the coal required. The evidence shows that the present capacity of the United States is extremely elastic, and that Europe can produce all the coal she her external markets require, while working far below her full capacity.

The report then examines the national or international remedies that have been tested or are proposed.

The national measures include import duties, direct and indirect subsidies, general prohibitions, import licenses and preferential railway rates. There are also autonomous measures applied by the coal industry itself such as national agreements for price regulation, the increase of competitive power by technical means and the reduction of wages and the increase of the hours of work. The view is expressed that most, though not all, of the local and national measures have in some respects aggravated the fundamental difficulty and increased the depression as a whole.

The proposals put forward as regards international measures concern agreements between producers regarding output, markets and prices, the appointment of a special international committee representative of the interests of Governments, employers, miners, merchants and consumers, measures for the assimilation of wages, hours and social conditions of labour, the abolition of existing artificial restrictions to trade and artificial stimuli to production.

Points 1, 3 and 4 of these proposals are discussed in the report, no comment being made on point 2 (international coal committee). As regards the first proposal—international producers' agreements—the view expressed is that it would be difficult for the League to take any initiative, but that this does not imply that it should not interest itself in agreements affecting the great key industries, as recommended by the Economic Conference. Point 3—wages and hours—falls within the competence of the International Labour Office. The reduction of protective measures would, it is considered, be appropriately dealt with by the Economic Committee.

The Committee reserves its conclusions and recommendations until it has had further expert consultations on a wider basis.

2. — MEMORANDUM ON PRODUCTION AND TRADE (1)

The League Secretariat has just published the third edition of its "Memorandum on Production and Trade" (1913 and 1923-1927). The first edition appeared in 1926 as one of the preparatory documents for the Economic Conference of May, 1927. That Conference having asked that this publication be continued, a second edition appeared in 1928.

The general conclusions emerging from the information and tables published in the present edition and dealing with population, production and trade are the following :

(a) By 1927, world production of basic raw materials and foodstuffs was over 21 per cent greater than before the war, world trade was about 20 per cent greater and world population 9 per cent greater. Production continued to increase in 1928, the preliminary index being 125.

(b) The production of foodstuffs has not grown so rapidly as that of industrial raw materials. In 1927, the foodstuffs index was 113 and the raw materials index over 135. The preliminary figures for 1928 are 116 and 139 respectively.

(c) World trade—the quantity of goods exchanged internationally—was in 1927, 9 per cent greater than in 1926. As a consequence, the discrepancy between the growth of world trade and the increase in the production which has characterised recent years appreciably diminished. It remains to be seen whether this tendency towards the restoration of the old balance will prove to be permanent or not.

(1) Memorandum on Production and Trade 1913 and 1923-1927. Geneva, April 1929. Document No. 11. Economic and Financial 1929. II. 13. 89 pages. Price 2f.

(d) The recovery in European production and trade in 1927 was striking. The quantum of European trade exceeded that of 1913 for the first time.

The trade index for Europe, excluding the Soviet Union, was 108 and was higher than the population index (106) and not far short of the production index (110).

(e) Production in North America fell in 1927 compared with 1926 on account of a contraction in the raw material output; but the foreign trade of this continent continued to increase.

In 1927, North America's population was not far from one-fourth, its production of foodstuffs and raw materials over one-fourth (in 1928 probably about one-third) and its foreign trade over one-half greater than in 1913.

(f) The population of South America has grown more rapidly than that on any other part of the world — by some 40 per cent. Its production of foodstuffs and raw materials has just kept pace with the population growth, but its international trade has increased by less than 20 per cent.

(g) The group of Caribbean Countries present a remarkable contrast, for their population has only increased by some 5 per cent, while foreign trade is over one-third and production about one half greater than in 1913.

(h) The growth of production in Africa is of the same order of magnitude as that of the Caribbean Countries (about one-half) and the increase in its foreign trade equals that of South America (about one-fifth); its population has grown by some 11 per cent.

(i) The international trade of Asia has developed at about the same rate as that of North America (over 50 per cent); its production has grown by roughly one fourth (1) and its population by only about 7 per cent.

(j) The growth of population in Oceania is equal to that in North America, the increase in its production coincides with the world average and the increase in its foreign trade is twice as high.

(k) By 1927, the population of Africa, America, Asia and Oceania together had increased by 10 per cent, the production of foodstuffs and raw materials by 29 to 32 per cent and the international trade by 43 per cent.

(l) Although the change in the ratio as compared with 1913 between the prices of crude products and manufactured articles—at any rate in Europe—still remains a factor of material importance in world economy, not less important is the fact that there has during recent years been a distinct tendency towards the re-establishment of the old equilibrium.

(m) Compared with 1913, the prices of manufactured articles taken as a group (excluding those produced by new industries or industries which have enjoyed a very marked and exceptional development in post-war years) appear to have remained in 1927 relatively higher than those of raw materials and foodstuffs.

(n) The prices of the products of the extractive industries appear to rule substantially lower than those of agricultural produce.



From this brief survey it is clear that, though the progress made in 1927 was greater in Europe than in any other continent, the development since 1913 has been much more rapid in the rest of the world. This has resulted in important changes in the relative shares contributed by the different continental groups to the world totals, more especially with regard to trade. Thus, by 1927, Europe's share in the international trade of the world had fallen since 1913 by 14½ per cent (from 58.4 per cent to 50.4 per cent of the total); the share of North America had risen

(1) This is exclusive of the foodstuffs production of China.

by 28 per cent, that of Asia by 27 per cent and that of Oceania by 15 per cent. The share of South America had dropped slightly and that of Africa remained practically unchanged.

The changes in the contributions of the various continents to the total production of the goods here considered are less marked. The share of Europe had shrunk by 9 per cent and that of Oceania remained unchanged; those of Asia and North America had increased by 2 and 5 per cent respectively, the joint share of Central ⁽¹⁾ and South America by 18 and that of Africa by 20 per cent.

From the preliminary information available, it would appear that both the output of crude products and the international trade of Europe continued to develop in 1928. The expansion in the rest of the world was, however, greater and in consequence there was a slight reversal of the tendency which characterised the preceding year.

The changes which have taken place in the distribution of the population of the world as a whole are negligible.

These conclusions are based on statistics that are in some cases of doubtful comparability and seldom so comprehensive or so exact as to render it possible to draw conclusions of mathematical accuracy or incontrovertible finality from any single series of figures. For this reason, importance should be attached not so much to the absolute magnitude of this or that figure as to the direction towards which the whole mass of accumulated data tends to point.

3. — INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK

The third edition of the International Statistical Year-Book appeared at the beginning of May. The first edition was one of the documents of the World Economic Conference and, owing to the large demand, had to be reprinted. In the present volume the majority of the statistics are brought up to the end of 1927 or 1928. The Year-Book gives in a concise form the more important categories of statistics concerning area and population, including migration movements; livestock; production of cereals, textiles, ores and minerals, artificial fertilisers, oilseeds, etc.; international trade by value and weight; shipping; maritime freights; railways and motor vehicles; public finance (summary of budget accounts, analysis of revenue and expenditure, public debt, etc.); monetary statistics (note circulation, gold and foreign assets reserves, savings deposits, commercial bank deposits, etc.); rates of exchange; wholesale and retail prices, etc.

The majority of the sources used are official national statistics, statistical year-books, annual reports of public health departments, census returns, budget documents, Lloyds' Register, etc. For all the agricultural statistics the League is indebted to the International Institute in Rome.

The statistics on migration movements, unemployment and retail prices have been supplied in whole or in part by the International Labour Office.

VIII. — Forthcoming Events.

- June 15th : Permanent Court of International Justice (Annual Session), The Hague.
- June 17th : Committee on the Unification of River Law, Vienna.
- June 18th : Sub-Committee on Experts on Industrial Agreements, Paris.
- June 21st : Supervisory Commission, Geneva.
- June 25th : Economic Committee, Geneva.
- July 1st : Permanent Mandates Commission, Geneva.

(1) Including Mexico

- July 1st : Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, Geneva.
 - July 4th : Sub-Committee on University Relations, Geneva.
 - July 8th : Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, Geneva.
 - July 13th : Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography, Geneva.
 - July 18th : Meeting of National Committees (Intellectual Cooperation), Geneva.
 - July 22nd : International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, Geneva.
 - Sept. 2nd : Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva.
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The Permanent Court of International Justice (1).

1. — OPENING OF THE SIXTEENTH (EXTRAORDINARY) SESSION

The sixteenth session opened on May 13th. M. Yovanovitch, deputy-judge, having informed the President that he was unable to sit, M. Beichmann, deputy-judge, was summoned to sit in his stead. The Court was thus able to open with eleven members. As, however, M. Nyholm, Judge, fell ill and was unable to continue to sit during the session, the number of judges was reduced to ten; it will be remembered that the quorum is nine.

At the first public sitting, on May 13th, M. Charles E. Hughes, who was elected a Member of the Court in September, 1928, made the solemn declaration provided for by the Statute and was declared installed as a judge of the Court. The President in welcoming Mr. Hughes, emphasised the Court's great satisfaction at his election and observed how highly it valued his legal experience and how much it counted upon his collaboration. He added that the Court fully appreciated the great increase in its prestige and authority in the United States which it owed to the election of Mr. Hughes.

On the same occasion, the Court paid a tribute to the memory of Lord Finlay, the British judge, who died in March. The President recalled that during Lord Finlay's seven years of office he had missed only one session out of the fifteen held, and that on account of serious illness. His speech contained the following passages :

The Court first was his motto, and to that motto he remained faithful to the last moments of his life. It would not be easy to find a man possessing the qualifications necessary for sitting on this Court to a greater extent than Lord Finlay. While holding the highest judicial offices in his country, Lord Finlay had also to study and to apply International Law. The ten years during which he was Law Officer gave him many occasions for applying the principles of International Law to particular cases... To this must be added the fact, especially to be noted, that he had been entrusted with the defence of his country's interests in certain international arbitrations which are among the most remarkable of our time, such as those relating to the Alaska Boundaries, the Venezuelan claims, the frontiers of British Guiana, and the North American Fisheries...

I think I am paying the greatest tribute to our lamented colleague—and I am glad if I may at the same time correct erroneous opinions which appear from time to time in the Press with regard to this Court—by saying here publicly that Lord Finlay did not hesitate to vote against the views put forward by his Government's representatives when he was convinced that right lay on the other side. And I desire to add, in order to give special emphasis to this fact, that on those occasions—two at least—opinions were divided in the Court I remember, for instance, that on one of the occasions to which I refer I, with other Judges, voted in favour of the British Government's contentions, whereas Lord Finlay voted against. That shows that the question was certainly open to discussion and that the opinion of our lamented colleague was determined only by a fixed desire to render justice, by a mind superior to any national egoism.

In truth, no one understood better than Lord Finlay that he was not here to represent his great country but to render justice and nothing but justice. What Lord Finlay truly represented in this Court, as it was his duty to do, was the legal system in which he was brought up. It is in particular thanks to him that certain principles and institutions of Anglo-Saxon Law, particularly as regards procedure, which seem best destined to meet the requirements of international justice have with the appropriate limitations and modifications, found a place in the Rules of Court. And in the course of the sometimes difficult tasks which we have to fulfil, he never failed to help us with those ideas of flexibility and of equity which are the basis and almost the life-breath of the English legal

(1) This chapter has been prepared with the aid of information furnished by the Registry of the Court.

system, and which in certain respects are so well suited to fill the gaps and make good the imperfections that exist in International Law.

If, on the one hand, the influence which the Anglo-Saxon legal system has justly exercised on our work is mainly due to Lord Finlay, on the other hand, the undisputed authority of our departed colleague in the countries that make use of that system contributed much to enhance the prestige of the Court in those countries, at the moment when that prestige was most necessary. That is a great debt of gratitude which our institution owes to the illustrious member of the earliest hour; may that debt never be forgotten.

2. — THE FRANCO-SERBIAN CASE

As the Serb-Croat-Slovene deputy-judge, M. Yovanovitch, was unable to attend, the Court decided, in virtue of Article 31 of the Statute—according to which, if the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of one of the contesting parties, that party may select a judge *ad hoc*—to allow the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government to appoint another national judge to sit in the case. That Government appointed as judge *ad hoc* M. Novacovitch, Professor at the University of Belgrade. M. Novacovitch, after making the solemn declaration, was duly installed as judge *ad hoc* at the hearing on May 15th.

The French national judge in the case, M. Fromageot, had already been installed as such at the Court's fifteenth session.

The oral proceedings, which were begun on May 15th, lasted until May 24th inclusive, with an interval from May 19th to 21st. At these proceedings the French Government was represented by M. Basdevant, assistant legal adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, assisted by Maître Albert Montel, Counsel before the Paris Court of Appeal, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government by M. Spassoievitch, Professor at the University of Belgrade, assisted by Maître Devèze, former Minister, Counsel before the Brussels Court of Appeal.

* * *

The arguments of the French Government may be summarised as follows :

The amount of Serbia's obligation (payment of coupons and redemption) is fixed in gold. For the laws authorising the loans, the negotiations preceding them, the contracts, the prospectuses and the application forms following them, and even the wording of the bonds themselves, all clearly indicate that these loans were contracted in gold and that the service thereof must be effected in gold. The French Government considers that all the documents agree in this respect; moreover, that their terms are so clear that they preclude any interpretation. In accordance with a generally accepted principle of law, there is no occasion to construe a contract except under the following conditions : when the terms used by the Parties are in themselves obscure or ambiguous; when in spite of their clearness, these terms read literally, are inconsistent with the nature of the contract and the clear intention of the Parties. In the case of the Serbian Loans, the gold clause gives rise to no obscurity or ambiguity; the literal meaning of the words "gold" and "gold franc" is consistent both with the nature of the contract and with the intention of the parties.

In reality, the gold clause constitutes an additional guarantee to the lenders in case the finances of the borrower should become deranged. This is a normal practice in international affairs. Generally speaking, therefore, the bondholders are entitled to be paid in gold francs, the gold franc being equivalent to one twentieth of the gold louis, the origin of which is found in the law of Germinal of the Year XI and which is adopted by the Convention of the Latin Monetary Union.

Again, with regard to the 1895 loan, the Serbian Government has promised not merely a payment in gold but also payment in gold in the gold currency of the countries mentioned in the laws, contracts and prospectuses for the flotation of the loan. The bondholders of this loan have therefore an indisputable right to a choice of currency.



The arguments of the Serbian Government may be summarised as follows :

The parties, when arranging for the various loans — 1895, 1902, 1906, 1909 and 1913— did not mean to contract in gold francs— which do not exist in French law any more than they do in international law— but in French francs which were capable of assimilation to gold, and were in fact so assimilated, in the general opinion of the world at the time of signature of the contracts; if it had been otherwise, an agreed weight of gold should have been fixed. Accordingly, the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government holds that it is at the present time within its rights in effecting the payment of its pre-war loans in French francs. Moreover, the wording of the bonds, prospectuses, contracts, and of the actual laws authorising the loans speaks sometimes simply of francs and sometimes of gold francs. This terminology therefore allows a doubt to subsist which can only be overcome by construing the terms of the contracts and by precisely ascertaining the intentions of the parties. One of the most reliable methods of construing those terms and of ascertaining these intentions is by examining the manner in which the agreements have been carried out. Now, the payments in respect of all the Serbian loans concluded before the war have been effected in French francs or in foreign currency calculated at the rate of exchange on Paris. Moreover the Serbian Government did not receive the value of the loans in gold. Consequently, it cannot now be compelled to make the necessary payments in gold. ∴

With regard to the 1895 loan, no provision was even made for a choice of currency. The bonds provided for a choice as to the money in which or as to the place at which payment might be obtained in order to afford the creditors certain facilities, but nothing else was ever intended.

Even supposing that the gold clause had been stipulated for, that clause would be null and void under French law which alone is applicable in this case, since the contract which binds on the one hand the bondholders and on the other the State of Serbia is a private law contract subject to French law. Though the practice of the French Courts may have been, in the national interests, to distinguish between external payments and internal settlements, this distinction cannot be accepted by an international Court of Justice.

Lastly, seeing that the French Government is itself compelled, owing to circumstances of *force majeure*, to pay its pre-war creditors with a depreciated franc, it is not justified in refusing to admit the right of the Serbian Government to do likewise in similar circumstances.

The President, in terminating the sitting of May 24th, reserved the Court's right, if necessary, subsequently to put questions to the Parties; accordingly, he did not declare the proceedings closed.

3. — THE FRANCO-BRAZILIAN CASE

The hearing in this case was begun on May 25th. On this occasion, M. Fromageot, the national judge appointed by the French Government, made the solemn declaration and was declared duly installed as judge *ad hoc* for the case.

The representatives of the Parties before the Court were : for France, M. Basdevant, Assistant Legal Adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, assisted by Maître Albert Montel, Counsel before the Court of Appeal of Paris, and, for Brazil, Professor Eduardo Espinola, assisted by M. de Pimentel Brandão and M. Octavio Fialho as first and second counsellors; M. de Pimentel-Brandão was entrusted with the presentation of his Government's case.

The arguments of the Parties, as they appear from their oral replies, may be summarised as follows :

The Brazilian argument. — The 1909 loan (Port of Pernambuco) was contracted in francs without further specification. It was subscribed exclusively in France

and the Brazilian Government pledged itself to effect its redemption in France. It is true that gold was agreed to as the method of payment of interest, but this method of payment cannot affect the capital sum of the debt. As regards the two other loans, the capital sum of the debt is also expressed in francs and interest, when it has to be paid at places other than Paris, is to be calculated at the sight rate of exchange on Paris. In any case the expression gold franc does not mean an invariable international currency, such as for instance the franc of the Latin Union. The gold clause is not a guarantee against the depreciation of the French currency; moreover the fall in value of that currency could not be foreseen at the time of the issue of the loans. The responsibility of the borrowers cannot therefore be increased as a result of this depreciation, which would be the case if the service of the loans had to be effected in gold. The parties themselves, by the manner in which they have carried out the contract, have clearly shown that their intention was to make the contract in French francs. Moreover the gold clause, in view of the French laws concerning legal tender and forced currency, is illegal and impossible to apply in France.

Accordingly the Brazilian Government is only bound to effect the service of the service of the loans in French francs, as it has done heretofore.

The French argument. — The terms of the agreements are clear, precise and imperative. The word gold appears several times. The insertion of the gold clause in the contracts is designed to eliminate from them any element of uncertainty. The French legislation concerning legal tender in conjunction with the law of forced currency only annuls the gold clause in transactions of an internal character. At all events the word gold, which is so frequently used, cannot mean that the intention of the parties was to contract in French currency. The agreements concluded are such that the depreciation of French money does not impose any additional burden upon the Brazilian Government, but the latter must abstain from profiting thereby. Accordingly the obligation contemplated by the three loans—1909, 1910 and 1911—is a gold obligation; the service of these loans must be effected in gold currency (as defined in the law of Germinal of the Year XI), and in no other currency, and the depreciation of French money does not in any way diminish the obligations accepted by the Brazilian Government.

4. — CASE BETWEEN BELGIUM AND CHINA

At the sitting held on May 25th, the Court made an Order terminating the proceedings before it in this case. The operative part of the Order is as follows :

The Court, records the fact that the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians intends to break off the action brought by it against the Government of the Republic of China by the Application instituting proceedings dated November 25th, 1926;

Declares that the proceedings begun in regard to the said suit are thus terminated;

Instructs the Registrar to cause the said suit to be removed from the Court's list of cases.

5. — CASE BETWEEN GERMANY AND POLAND CONCERNING THE FACTORY AT CHORZOW (INDEMNITIES)

At the same sitting (May 25th) the Court made a Second Order, also terminating this Case. The operative part of the Order reads as follows :

The Court,

places on record the agreement regarding the settlement of the dispute concluded on November 27th, 1928, between the Government of the German Reich

and the Government of the Polish Republic, Applicant and Respondent respectively, in the case concerning the Factory at Chorzow (indemnities);
Declares that the proceedings in regard to the said suit are terminated.

**6. — CASE CONCERNING THE TERRITORIAL EXTENT OF THE JURISDICTION
OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE ODER**

By a letter of May 9th, 1929, the British Minister at The Hague has informed the Registrar of the Court that Mr. Oliver Harvey, Agent for the British Government in this Case, being unable to continue to act in this capacity, the British Government has appointed as Agent for this Case, Mr. O. St. C. O' Malley, C. M. G., First Secretary of Embassy of His Britannic Majesty.

7. — INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS RELATING TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

The name of Lithuania is to be added to the list of States which have agreed to communicate to the Registry agreements of this nature. This list now includes thirty-five States.

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Sugar.

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vol. IX. No. 6.

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In order to ensure the more rapid delivery of the Monthly Summary in English-speaking countries, it has been decided to have the English edition printed in England as from July next. At the same time improvements will be made in the quality of the paper and in other respects, involving additional expenditure.

For these reasons the annual subscription will be increased from 4 shillings to 8 shillings, but for the current year all annual subscriptions at the old rate of 4/- received up to July 1st next will be accepted as payment for the edition for the whole year, the increase coming into force only as from 1930; if payment of the annual subscription is not received before July 1st, the last 6 months of 1929 will be charged for at the new rate.

I. — Summary of the Month.

JUNE, 1929

The fifty-fifth session of the Council and a European Conference on Transit Cards for Emigrants were the principal League meetings in June. The Permanent Court of International Justice opened its seventeenth ordinary session.

* *

The fifty-fifth session of the Council was held at Madrid at the invitation of the Spanish Government, from June 10th to June 15th.

Before the session opened, the Spanish Premier, General Primo de Rivera, welcomed the members of the Council placing the Senate Palace at their disposal.

The President of the Council, M. Adatci, opened the public meeting with a speech expressing the Council's thanks for the hospitality of the Spanish Government. He drew attention to the importance of Spain's cooperation in the League and the part played since the beginning by the Spanish representative. M. Quinones de León replied that his Government greatly appreciated the honour of receiving the Council for the second time and desired fully to cooperate in the League's mission of peace and civilisation.

Sir Austen Chamberlain having conveyed to the Council his regret that his personal cooperation with it had come to an end, the Italian, French, Japanese and German representatives paid a tribute to the distinguished services he had rendered the Council. A telegram was addressed to him on its behalf.

In the course of the session, the Chilean representative, M. Villegas, informed the Council of the settlement of the Tacna and Arica dispute, which had for many years troubled the relations between his country and Peru. M. Adatci expressed the Council's satisfaction at the conclusion of a difference which had lasted for such a long time, and at the restoration of friendly relations between two important Latin-American countries.

The principal question on the agenda was that of the protection of minorities. This question was first dealt with by the Council sitting as a Committee, with M. Scialoja, Acting President of the March session, in the Chair. The discussion led to an agreement on certain practical measures, as apart from questions of principle, supplementary to the earlier provisions adopted by the Council with regard to procedure for examining minority petitions.

The Council approved the agreement concluded in April by the German and Polish Governments with regard to the interpretation and application of certain stipulations of the Upper Silesia Convention, and settled a number of petitions from German and Polish Upper Silesia. It approved an agreement for the liquidation of German property in Poland concluded during the session by Germany and Poland under the presidency of the Japanese representative.

The Council reviewed the work of the committees, commissions and conferences that had met since March; the Health Committee, the Economic and Consultative

Economic Committees, the Financial Committee, the Refugee Commission, the Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People, the Permanent Central Opium Board, the Preparatory Committee for the Conference on the Codification of International Law, the Committee of Jurists for the Revision of the Court Statute, the Transit Committee, etc.

Arrangements were made for the convocation of four international conferences, one to draw up a convention on the harmonisation of laws on bills of exchange and cheques; another — for next autumn — to examine customs, railway and postal questions concerning the transport of newspapers and periodicals; the third — for March, 1930 — the first League conference on the Codification of international law; and the fourth, in the first week of September, to consider amendments to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

A further decision in connection with the Court concerned the communication to the American Government of the report and draft protocol prepared by the Committee of Jurists on the accession of the United States to the Court. This question was placed on the agenda of next Assembly.

Other features of the June Council session were the creation of a Fiscal Committee to promote agreements on double taxation and tax evasion, and to follow taxation questions; the communication to Governments of draft conventions on the return home of children and young people, and on assistance to foreign minors; the reference to the Economic Committee of the recommendations of the Consultative Committee on industrial agreements, the reduction of customs tariffs and the cooperation of agricultural circles in the economic work of the League.

The Council ratified the report of a special committee approving the plans for the new League buildings.



The European Conference on Transit Cards for Emigrants sat from June 10th to June 14th at Geneva, concluding an Agreement, which was immediately signed by eleven States.



The seventeenth ordinary session of the Permanent Court of International Justice opened on June 15th at The Hague, with a case-list including the Franco-Swiss Zone question and that of the Jurisdiction of the Oder Commission.

II. — Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments.

1. — RATIFICATION OF THE PROTOCOL PROHIBITING THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS, OR OTHER GASES, AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925) (1).

The recommendation of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference urging that States which had not ratified the Protocol prohibiting gas and bacteriological warfare should do so as soon as possible was considered by the Council, which decided to bring it to the notice of the Governments concerned.

Up to the present, thirteen countries have ratified or acceded to the Protocol, and nine others have stated their intention to do so.

(1) Rapporteur : the Roumanian representative.

2. — CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION IN HUNGARY (1)

The Council appointed General Sir A. L. Lynden Bell to replace General Kirwan as Chairman of the Commission of Investigation in Hungary.

3. — LIQUIDATION OF THE INTER-ALLIED MILITARY CONTROL IN AUSTRIA

On behalf of the British, French, Italian and Japanese Governments, the President of the Conference of Ambassadors has officially notified the Secretary-General of the conclusion on January 31st, 1928, of the mission of the Liquidation Board of the Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control in Austria. This communication was accompanied by certain documents showing the present position in regard to the disarmament of Austria.

The position of the League in this question is, it will be remembered, defined by Article 159 of the Treaty of St. Germain, which reads "so long as the present Treaty remains in force, Austria undertakes to submit to any investigation which the Council of the League of Nations acting, if need be, by a majority vote, may consider necessary".

III. — Legal and Constitutional Questions.

1. — INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

Registration of Treaties.

Among the treaties and international engagements registered in June figure :

A protocol for the immediate bringing into force of the Treaty of Paris of August 27th, 1928, concerning the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, signed at Moscow on February 9th, 1929, by Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Roumania and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, presented by Poland;

Treaties for the settlement of disputes between the United States and Spain (Washington, September 15th, 1914), and Germany and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Moscow, January 25th, 1929); presented by Spain and Germany respectively;

Treaties of arbitration between the United States and Germany (Washington, May 5th, 1928), and the United States and Sweden (Washington, April 15th, 1929), presented by Germany and Sweden respectively;

A Treaty of conciliation between the United States and Germany (Washington, May 5th, 1928), presented by Germany;

A Treaty of conciliation and arbitration between Germany and Lithuania (Berlin, January 29th, 1928), presented by Lithuania;

Agreements for the abolition of passport visas between Germany and Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Italy, Spain, Uruguay, Great Britain; Finland and Switzerland; Finland and Liechtenstein);

A series of conventions, treaties and agreements concluded by Great Britain and Northern Ireland with Germany, Panama, China, Ecuador, Greece, France, Egypt and the Netherlands concerning civil and commercial procedure, commerce and navigation, the Chinese customs tariff, the status of British property in Greece, postal questions, the Ottoman Public Debt, fisheries, etc.;

Treaties or agreements concerning commerce or commerce and navigation between Estonia and France, Germany and Greece, Albania and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, Hungary and Japan, Portugal and the Union of Belgium and Luxembourg, China and Denmark;

Consular Conventions between Albania and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom; Germany and Lithuania; a treaty on consular matters, navigation, civil and commercial rights and establishment between Greece and Spain;

(1) Rapporteur: the Roumanian representative.

A convention between Germany and Lithuania on fishing on the Curish-Haff, the Skirwieth, the Russ, the Memel, Lake Wysztyniec, the Lepone, the Schirwindt and the Szeszuppe; an agreement between the same powers concerning the upkeep and administration of the waterways forming the boundary between their countries, both agreements concluded at Berlin on January 29th, 1928, and presented by Lithuania;

A Convention on extradition between Albania and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom (Belgrade, June 22nd, 1926), presented by the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom;

A Declaration concerning the reciprocal recognition of tonnage certificates, signed by Belgium and Portugal (Brussels, February 27th, 1925), presented by Belgium;

A Convention between Germany and Roumania (Berlin, November 10th, 1928) for the settlement of financial disputes between the two countries, presented by Germany;

An agreement supplementary to the convention of March 29th 1924, between Austria and Belgium, concerning the settlement of the arrears of the unsecured pre-war Austrian public debt, signed at Vienna on October 10th, 1927; a convention between the same powers concerning the settlement of the arrears of the secured pre-war public debt, signed at Vienna on October 10th, 1927, both agreements presented by Belgium;

An agreement (Rome, December 22nd, 1927) between Austria and Italy concerning the execution of Articles 266 (final paragraph) and 273 of the Treaty of St. Germain, presented by Italy;

A Convention between the United States and Greece regarding the liquor traffic between the two countries (Washington, April 25th, 1928, presented by Greece).

2. — CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

a) *First Conference.*

The final report of the Preparatory Committee for the first Conference on the codification of international law was considered by the Council on June 12th. The report contains, in systematic order, the schedule of points submitted to Governments, the Committee's comments on these replies, and the bases of discussion submitted. The Committee has also drawn up general rules to govern the discussions of the Conference.

The work of the Committee is now at an end, and the Council reserved its right to summon the first codification conference as soon as this year's Assembly should have voted the necessary credits, fixing, provisionally, March 13th, 1930, as the opening date. Subject to the approval of the Dutch Government, the Conference will meet at The Hague.

The Council decided to invite all States Members of the League and the Governments of Brazil, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ecuador, the Free City of Danzig, Iceland, Mexico, Monaco, San Marino, Turkey, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and the United States.

b) *Progressive Codification of International Law* ⁽¹⁾.

On June 10th the Council decided to forward to States Members and to the Assembly the report of the Committee of Three Jurists it had instructed to establish a systematic survey of subjects of international law with a view to codification and a methodical classification of general conventions with a view to publishing them in the form of a code.

1) Rapporteur : the Italian representative.

IV. — The Technical Organisations.

1. — THE HEALTH ORGANISATION ⁽¹⁾

Work of the Health Committee.

The report of the Health Committee on its fourteenth session ⁽²⁾ was considered by the Council on June 10th.

The Council approved the Committee's resolutions with regard to further investigations on sleeping sickness, the application of Article 10 of the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925, enquiries on infant mortality and studies of health centres and other methods of stimulating public health administration in Europe.

As regards the sanitary reorganisation of Greece, in which the Greek Government had sought the help of the Health Organisation, the Council noted that the plan framed by the latter had been adopted. It invited the Health Committee to offer all its technical assistance with a view to the subsequent development of that plan, on the lines therein laid down.

On behalf of his Government, the Greek representative, M. Politis, expressed his appreciation of the work of the League health experts in Greece, stating that measures were being taken to give effect to the scheme.

* * *

The Council authorised the Secretary-General to accept a gift of 500 dollars from Mr. James Forstall, of Chicago, as a contribution towards the expenses of some special object of research of the Singapore Bureau.

2. — THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

Work of the Economic Consultative Committee ⁽³⁾.

The report of the Consultative Committee on the work of its second session was noted by the Council and referred to the Economic Committee. The principal recommendations concerned the position as regards tariff reduction by autonomous, contractual or collective action, international industrial concentration and its bearing on the development of economic relations between States and the closer association of agricultural groups with the economic work of the League.

On the last mentioned point there was an exchange of views between the Italian representative, M. Scialoja, and the rapporteur, Dr. Stresemann. M. Scialoja, said that, for two reasons, his Government was opposed to the creation of a committee of agricultural experts. In the first place, the Economic Committee was already empowered to consult qualified experts on any subject and had frequently done so; secondly, there already existed an organisation — the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome — which was ready to furnish any information, advice or statistics that the Economic Committee might require. M. Scialoja considered that, from the moment that a plan of action in the agricultural field was being contemplated, a preliminary agreement should be concluded with that Institute

(1) Rapporteur : the Spanish representative.

(2) See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX, No. 5, p.

(3) Rapporteur : the German representative.

The rapporteur replied that the observations of the Italian representative would be forwarded to the Economic Committee, and that it would be preferable to postpone discussing the manner in which agricultural experts might cooperate until the Committee had studied the matter.

It was understood that a representative of the International Institute of Agriculture might take part in the discussions of the Economic Committee on the subject.

Work of the Economic Committee (1).

The conclusions of the Economic Committee concerning relations between multilateral agreements and bilateral agreements based on the most favoured nation clause were noted by the Council, which decided to forward them to the various States, together with the Committee's work on tariffs and treaty-making policy.

Over thirty States having expressed the opinion that the convention drafted by experts on bills of exchange and cheques provided a suitable basis of discussion, the Council instructed the Secretary-General to summon a conference on the subject as soon as the technical preparations were sufficiently advanced.

Treatment of Foreigners (2).

The Council appointed as President of the Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners, which will be held on November 5th, M. Albert Devèze (Belgian), Counsel at the Brussels Court of Appeal, Member of the Chamber of Representatives, ex-Minister, and President of the Administrative Tribunal of the League.

The Economic Committee and the International Chamber of Commerce were each invited to send three representatives in an advisory capacity.

Veterinary Questions.

The third session of the Sub-Committee of Veterinary Experts set up by the Economic Committee was held at Geneva from May 29th to June 5th, with M. Burgi (Swiss) in the Chair.

The experts considered the results of the enquiry into methods applied in various countries for the veterinary control of animals and animal products. This study enabled them to establish with precision the differences between the various systems in force—an important factor in the international action the Sub-Committee has been instructed to study.

This international action is intended to insure maximum efficacy of control by reducing to a minimum obstacles to the international trade in animals and animal products. It should, moreover, guarantee that the measures prescribed shall not be used to further economic protectionism.

The experts studied means of facilitating the control of imports, in particular in frontier railway stations. They also considered the possibility of taking certain measures as regards exports that might simplify the corresponding importation.

An examination of the question of the transit of animals and animal products showed that it might be possible to reduce to some extent formalities in this respect.

The experts considered the possibility of classifying various animal diseases according to their gravity and risk of infection. They were of opinion that if, as recommended by the Sub-Committee, States would furnish sufficiently ample and reliable sanitary information, it would be possible to adjust more adequately than has yet been done sanitary measures for the entry of animals to the dangers of contagion against which every country wishes to protect its cattle.

(1) Rapporteur : the German representative.

(2) Rapporteur : the German representative.

The Sub-Committee considered that the desired result might be obtained by improved collaboration between the veterinary services of different countries. For this purpose it suggested that there should be interchanges of students, professors and veterinary staffs. A more explicit programme will be drawn up for execution by the League.

The question of the overseas transport of congealed and frozen meats also received the attention of the experts, who were assisted by specialists in this field. The examination showed that the present situation was satisfactory. This is due in part to the efficient organisation of control in exporting countries and to the fact that in this respect exchanges of veterinary staff already take place. As regards questions concerning trade in prepared meats (such as certain pork products), there was still some difference of opinion.

The Sub-Committee will draw up for submission to the Economic Committee a general report on the question of international trade in animals and animal products.

Work of the Financial Committee (1).

The report of the Financial Committee on its thirty-fifth session, which was held a few days before that of the Council, dealt with questions concerning the purchasing power of gold, the settlement of refugees in Greece and Bulgaria, the study of public finance and of the banks of issue of those two countries, the balance of the Hungarian loan, the Estonian bank of issue, the Danzig municipal loan, Greco-Bulgarian emigration, etc.

None of these questions called for any particular action by the Council, and the latter therefore confined itself to approving the report, the following points of which the rapporteur brought to its more special attention :

As regards *the purchasing power of gold*, the Financial Committee proposed to postpone for the moment the final constitution of a special committee and to proceed meanwhile itself with the study of this subject, with the help of certain experts of international standing.

A new feature in the report of the *Greek Refugee Settlement Commission* for the first three months of 1929 is a series of suggestions concerning the winding up of the Commission, which, it is proposed, should proceed by three consecutive periods of six months, starting with the second half of 1929 and ending in 1930.

During the first period, it is suggested that the extraordinary services established by the Commission, which are to be taken over and maintained by the Government, should be transferred to the latter and the permanent services handed over by the Government to the Commission should automatically return to the Government. These services are :

- (a) The Health Service established by the Commission in Macedonia. This comprises fifty-nine dispensaries, one hundred and forty-five medical officers, chemists, etc.
- (b) The agricultural and veterinary service, with model farms and stud farms and a staff of 411 agricultural and veterinary experts and clerks.
- (c) The rural syndicate supervisory service.
- (d) The mechanical cultivation service and the irrigation service.

The second period will start at the beginning of 1930 and will see the winding up of the special services involved by the work of colonisation, namely :

- (a) The supply of stock and warehouse services;
- (b) The engineer service for the erection of houses on farms
- (c) The water supply service, wells and aqueducts;
- (d) The urban department and its dependencies;
- (e) Staff and records.

(1) Rapporteur : the Cuban representative.

The third period will mark the complete liquidation of the Commission. As, however, the work of the cadastral survey, accounting and collection will not then have been completed, the Commission is endeavouring to devise a method of liquidation to be proposed to the League, under which due regard will be paid to the interests involved.

The Commission draws attention to the fact the work undertaken is not quite completed, neither as regards agricultural colonisation nor as regards urban settlement. This is mainly due to the fact that the Commission has been obliged to extend its field and to undertake unforeseen tasks such as the cadastral survey, public works such as bridges and roads, the establishment of health services, model farms, etc. As there can be no question of obtaining further funds, the Commission will soon cease to exist, but there is every reason to hope that the Government will proceed with its programme of agricultural and urban settlement.

The report of the League Commissioner at Sofia on the settlement of *Bulgarian refugees* gives the position as regards the Bulgarian Settlement Loan of 1926 and the Bulgarian Stabilisation Loan of 1928. It also gives details in regard to the execution of the settlement plan.

The Council expressed its satisfaction at the execution of the *Greco-Bulgarian Emigration Agreement* and noted that the Greek Government had made its first payment under this agreement, the sum in question being relatively large.

Having learnt that the representative of the trustees of the *Hungarian loan* and of the administrator of the *loan balance*, Mr. Royall Tyler, was about to terminate his duties at Budapest, the Council and the Financial Committee thanked him for his services to the League.

Prevention of the Counterfeiting of Currency (1).

On June 14th the Council decided to forward a copy of the Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency (April 20th, 1929), for the signature of Costa Rica, Egypt, Iceland, Liechtenstein, San Marino and Mexico, who are not Members of the League and were not represented at the Conference which drew up the Convention.

It referred to the Financial Committee the Conference's recommendation concerning the desirability of preparing an international convention for the suppression of counterfeiting other securities, such as share and debenture certificates, cheques, bills of exchange, etc., and stamps used as instruments of payment.

The Roumanian representative expressed the hope that the greatest possible number of States might accede to the Optional Protocol on extradition drawn up in connection with the Convention.

Appointment of the Fiscal Committee (2).

The Fiscal Committee, whose constitution, was contemplated in the Council resolution of December, 1928, was definitely appointed by the Council on June 14th. The terms of reference of this body are to follow the execution of the recommendations of the Conference on Double Taxation and Tax Evasion and to study any matters relating to taxation.

The titular members of the Committee—for the most part senior officials of revenue boards—were appointed as follows: Professor Thomas S. Adams (United States of America); M. H. Blau (Switzerland); Dr. Gino Bolaffi (Italy); M. M. Borduge (France); M. Clavier (Belgium); Professor H. Dorn (Germany); Professor Florès de Lemus (Spain); M. Mantzavinos (Greece); Dr. J. H. R. Sinninghe Damste (Netherlands); Sir Percy Thompson, K. B. E., C. B., (Great Britain). The titular

(1) Rapporteur: the Cuban representative.

(2) Rapporteur: the Cuban representative.

members will also include an expert from a South American country and an expert from an Asiatic country, to be appointed by the President of the Council in agreement with the rapporteur. Two members of the Financial Committee will take part in the work — Dr. Pospisil (Czechoslovakia) and M. Mlynarski (Poland).

The Council appointed the following corresponding members for countries not otherwise represented on the Committee : Mr. A. F. Corbett (South Africa); Dr. Egger (Austria); Colonel James Jacob Esson (New Zealand); M. Fugii (Japan); M. E. S. von der Hude (Denmark); M. Kempels (Latvia); Mr. W. Kent (Norway); M. Waclaw Koszko (Poland); Dr. G. W. de Kuylertierna (Sweden); M. Lademann (Danzig); M. Ernst Nevanlinna (Finland); M. Sax (Luxemburg); Dr. Slavko Sécérov (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes); Mr. Watson Sellar (Canada); M. Vaabel (Estonia); Dr. Bohumil Vlasak (Czechoslovakia). Other corresponding members will be appointed later.

The Fiscal Committee is empowered to associate with its work, whenever it thinks fitting, a representative of the International Chamber of Commerce, who will sit in an advisory capacity.

3. — COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

a) Conference on transit Cards for Emigrants.

A European Conference summoned by the League met at Geneva from June 10th to June 14th, concluding an international agreement on transit cards for emigrants leaving Europe for an overseas country and passing through one or more European States on their way.

The following seventeen countries were represented : Belgium (M. de Ruelle), Czechoslovakia (M. Papiznik), Danzig (M. Nakonecznikoff and M. Kluck), Finland (M. Gyllenbögel), France (M. de Navaille), Germany (M. Vœlckers), Great Britain (Sir William H. Porter), Greece (M. Bikelas), Hungary (M. de Gömör-Laiml), Italy (M. Landucci), Lithuania (M. Duzmans), Netherlands (M. Boer), Poland (M. Nakonecznikoff), Portugal (M. de Calheiros), Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (M. Dimitch), Roumania (M. Setlacec), Switzerland (M. Rothmund).

M. Fabiani, delegate of the Saar Governing Commission, M. de Roover, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, and M. Lucien Wolf, representing the Permanent International Conference of Private Associations for the Protection of Emigrants, attended the Conference in an advisory capacity.

Sir William H. Porter was appointed President and M. de Navaille rapporteur.

After a short general discussion—in the course of which the delegates explained their views as to the desirability of instituting transit cards for emigrants — the Conference considered a draft prepared by a Special Committee — concluding finally an agreement, which was immediately signed by the Belgian, British, French, Italian and Saar representatives. The Finnish, Greek, Hungarian, Netherlands, Polish, Swiss and Danzig representatives signed *ad referendum*.

* * *

The arrangement consists of a preamble and thirteen articles. The preamble describes the humanitarian aim pursued by the Contracting Parties, namely, the simplification of transit formalities for emigrants crossing their territories, as recommended by the Passport Conference of 1926.

To this end the Contracting Parties decided to institute a transit card for emigrants proceeding from Europe to overseas countries. These cards will be established by each of the contracting Governments for emigrants coming to embark in one of their ports and will be supplied to specified shipping companies. They

will conform in respect of size, paper and printing to a model adopted by the Conference.

They will be printed in the language of the country embarkation and must reproduce the notes printed on the back of the model annexed to the agreement in at least seven other languages chosen by the countries of embarkation.

The cards will be supplied to the shipping companies and will be issued free of charge to emigrants with tickets for the whole journey. Emigrants must fulfil the conditions of admission laid down by the country of immigration and must have means to provide for their subsistence during transit. Cards may also be issued to emigrants to facilitate their return to their country or place of departure.

The Contracting Parties undertake to allow any emigrants holding a passport and a transit card issued by the contracting Government of the country of embarkation to pass in transit through their territories without requiring either this card or the passport to bear their consular visa and without levying special control or transit charges.

The agreement further provides on the basis of the transit card, for certain facilities to be offered to emigrants in transit countries, and contains stipulations concerning the obligations of the shipping companies. It provides for the arbitration of any dispute concerning its interpretation or application.

b) *Applications from Railway Companies* (1).

The Sopron-Poszony Railway Company. — The Council postponed to December the question of the Sopron-Poszony Railway Company in order to render possible the conclusion of a friendly agreement between the Company and the Czechoslovak and Austrian Governments.

The Boldva Valley. — The question of the Boldva Valley local railway company was considered by the Council in the light of information including a letter from General de Candolle, member of the Permanent Committee on Transport by Rail appointed, under the Council resolution of March 9th, 1929, to assist the parties in reaching an agreement.

In his letter General de Candolle pointed out that an agreement—the text of which was before the Council—was actually drawn up and signed by the parties on April 17th. This agreement finally settled all the questions at issue, except that of the price to be paid by the Czechoslovak Government for the section belonging to the Company in Czechoslovak territory. On this point the Company undertook to state the price it demanded within a certain period, subsequently extended to April 30th.

The Company not carry out its undertaking at the date stated, but submitted its claims on May 31st, without, however, making a fresh offer. In these circumstances, the Council took note of the information forwarded by the expert of the Transit Organisation, and noted the agreement between the Company and the Governments concerned. It expressed its appreciation of the efforts made by the Hungarian and Czechoslovak Governments to reach a solution, and decided that, failing agreement on the outstanding point by August 15th—which it invited the Chairman of the Transit Committee to promote—the Board of Arbitrators appointed on March 9th should be asked to decide on the dispute regarding the purchase price to be paid by the Czechoslovak Government for the section of the railway in Czechoslovak territory.

c) *Establishment of a League Wireless Station* (2).

On June 12th, the Council took note of the resolution adopted by the Transit Committee concerning the establishment of a League wireless station. The reso-

(1) Rapporteur : the Polish representative.

(2) Rapporteur : the Polish representative.

lution describes *inter alia* the steps taken by the Chairman of the Committee, in collaboration with the Secretariat, to gather additional information on the technical and financial aspects of the question. The Council asked the Chairman to send his report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible so that it could be forwarded to the Assembly.

d) *Action on the Resolutions of the Press Experts' Conference* ⁽¹⁾.

The recommendations of the Transit Organisation concerning the action to be taken on certain resolutions of the Press Experts' Conference were considered by the Council on June 12th.

The Council requested Governments to give favourable consideration to suggestions concerning identity cards for journalists, telegraphic questions and the transport of newspapers by air.

It asked the Governments concerned to make arrangements to place on the agenda of the next Congress of the Telegraphic Union such questions as might be settled by that body. It forwarded to Governments the resolutions concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign journalists as regards reduction of transport rates.

As regards the question of the transport of newspapers and periodicals, the Council decided to summon next autumn a conference of European Governments and railway administrations and to invite, in an advisory capacity, representatives of publishing, forwarding and distributing agencies interested in this question.

V. — Administrative Questions.

THE SAAR GOVERNING COMMISSION LOAN ⁽²⁾

The Council took note of a communication from the Financial Committee to the effect that it had examined the loan scheme of the Saar Governing Commission and would be prepared to submit a report as soon as the Council decided that it would be desirable to deal with the question. In view of the importance of the question, the German representative, Dr. Stresemann, asked that it should be adjourned till September, and the Council decided to take this course. The Chairman of the Saar Governing Commission, Sir Ernest Wilton, who attended the meeting, expressed the hope that at that moment it might be possible to arrive at a favourable solution of the problem.

VI. — Protection of Minorities ⁽³⁾.

1. — GENERAL QUESTIONS

The question of minorities, which has figured on the Council agenda since last March as a result of applications from the Canadian and German representatives, was dealt with by the Council in Committee on June 6th, 7th, 8th and 11th and in a resolution of the plenary Council adopted on June 13th.

On certain questions of principle it was impossible to reach agreement, but a series of fresh provisions concerning procedure for the examination of minority petitions was unanimously adopted. The work of the Council may be summarised as follows.

The London Report. — The Council, sitting as a Committee, had to consider

(1) Rapporteur : the Polish representative.

(2) Rapporteur : the Italian representative.

(3) See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX, No. 3, p. 92 and Annex.

a report prepared at its request by M. Adatci, in collaboration with the Spanish representative, M. Quinones de Leon, and the British representative, Sir Austen Chamberlain. The report was drawn up at two meetings held by the Committee thus constituted—one at Geneva during the March session of the Council, the other in London from April 29th to May 4th.

Taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Council resolution of March, the Austrian, Bulgarian, Chinese, Czechoslovak, Estonian, German, Greek, Hungarian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Netherlands, Polish, Roumanian and Serb-Croat-Slovene Governments had forwarded suggestions to the Committee of Three ⁽¹⁾. Several associations and private organisations had also sent in memoranda.

The report of M. Adatci and his colleagues, which is known as the London Report, is in three parts. The first gives the list of international instruments containing clauses placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations, considerations as to the origin and purpose of the minorities treaties, and an analysis of these treaties.

The second part includes a summary of earlier discussions of the Council concerning the nature and limits of the League guarantee, an analysis of measures taken to facilitate the exercise of the guarantee (institution and development of the procedure for examination of petitions; creation, development and sources of information of the Minority Section of the Secretariat), a summary of the Assembly discussions on minority questions, and a description of the application of the procedure for the examination of petitions. The third part contains general considerations, together with recommendations and conclusions drawn up by the Committee after careful examination of the suggestions received.

General discussion. — The Council, sitting in Committee, considered the question of minorities on June 6th, 7th, 8th and 11th ⁽²⁾. The Canadian representative was of opinion that it would be preferable to adjourn the debate, but, as no formal proposal was made to this effect, the Council decided to proceed with the discussion and made a thorough examination of the historical and legal considerations and practical conclusions embodied in the London Report, from which it appeared that on several question of principle it would be impossible to secure unanimity. The Canadian, German, French, British, Finnish, Roumanian, Polish and Venezuelan representatives explained their Governments' views, several of them defining their attitude by interpretative statements or formal reservations. These statements and reservations were noted by the Council in Committee and figure in the minutes which, in accordance with the usual practice, have been published, together with the London Report and its annexes, so as to bring to the knowledge of all Members of the League the views put forward and the attitude adopted by the various Members of the Council ⁽³⁾.

Conclusions. — As a result of the discussion, the rapporteur, M. Adatci, was

(1) The Greek, Polish, Roumanian, Serb-Croat-Slovene and Czechoslovak Governments had submitted identical memoranda.

(2) This meeting of the Council in Committee was attended by the usual representatives of its Members, with the exception of the British Government, which was represented by its Ambassador in Madrid, Sir George Grahame. The German Government was represented by M. von Schubert until the arrival of Dr. Stresemann, who had been unable to leave Berlin and was only able to attend the final meeting of the Committee on June 11th.

(3) A special supplement of the *Official Journal* will appear in July and will contain :

Minutes of the Meeting of the Council sitting in Committee to examine the Report to the Council prepared by the Representative of Japan (Rapporteur) with the Collaboration of the Representatives of the British Empire and Spain (June 6th to 11th, 1929).

ANNEXES.

1. Summary of the Conclusion of the Report of the Committee of Three (Document C. C. M. 3).
2. Statement and Draft Resolution by His Excellency M. Adatci (Document C. C. M. 4).

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE THIRD MEETING OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL HELD ON JUNE 13th, 1929.

LIST OF CHANGES TO BE MADE IN THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE INSTITUTED BY THE COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF MARCH 7th, 1929.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE INSTITUTED BY A COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF MARCH 7th, 1929 (Document C. C. M. 1 1929. L).

requested to prepare a draft resolution in collaboration with his colleague, M. Quiñones de Leon, on the basis of the recommendations concerning procedure contained in the third part of the London Report. This resolution ⁽¹⁾ which does not deal with questions of principle, contains new provisions which will be added to those previously adopted by the Council (1920, 1921, 1922, 1925, etc.) in regard to the procedure for the examination of minority petitions. The new provisions concern the receivability of petitions, the composition of Minority Committees, the frequency of the meetings of the Minority Committees, communications concerning action taken on petitions by Minority Committees, publication of the result of the examination of a question by a Minority Committee, regular annual publications concerning the League's work in connection with the protection of minorities.

On the occasion of the adoption of the resolution and provisions, the Canadian, German, Roumanian, Polish, French, British and Finnish representatives made statements confirming their point of view and explaining the conditions, meaning and scope of their adherence.

The Canadian representative, M. Dandurand, recalled that the object of his proposal last March was to improve procedure. The resolution adopted by the Council marked important progress and provided for most of the improvements he had urged, especially in regard to publicity and the increase of the membership of the Minority Committees. He also expressed satisfaction that any misunderstanding had been dispelled as to the possibility for Committees of Three eventually to use minorities as the source of information.

The German representative, Dr. Stresemann, recognised that the resolution adopted by the Council constituted an improvement in the procedure hitherto applied and emphasised the importance of each of the changes made. He expressed his regret that it had not seemed possible to abolish the rule in virtue of which certain States might, in given circumstances, be excluded from the Committees of Three. He added that it was impossible for him to approve the report drafted in London, and that he entirely maintained his attitude on the question of principle, as laid down in the German memorandum and in the declarations before the Council in Committee. It must be expected, he said, that the existing rules of a body like the Council might be supplemented by further improvements if, in practice, the application of the new system did not come up to expectation. For that reason, every Member of the Council must reserve to itself entire freedom of action as regarded the further treatment of the suggestions which were now being put into force.

The report submitted to the Council constituted in its practical conclusions an endeavour to find a solution which would give the Council useful practical support. It would reveal to those who studied the documents annexed to the report the great problems hidden behind the practical work of the Council. An agreement of principle on the subject of the extension or limitation of the rights or obligations of the League of Nations had not been reached. The decision of the Council to communicate all the documents to all the Members of the League of Nations would afford them an opportunity of examining the question whether in this matter it was not possible and necessary to reach agreement. The Powers not represented on the Council, which had already shown their interest in the settlement of this problem, had of course the right to assume what attitude they pleased towards the report. Every Member of the Council must also reserve for itself the right to make use of all the possibilities embodied in the League Covenant with a view to the elucidation of this question.

The Roumanian representative, M. Titulesco, said that he approved the Council resolution on the understanding that the changes of procedure were indissolubly linked up with the London Report, *i.e.*, with the present system, which the Report merely confirmed.

(1) See in the Annex the Report of M. Adatci and the text of the Council resolution of June 13th.

The London Report, M. Titulesco said, was a photograph not merely of what existed to-day, but of what had existed for ten years, by virtue of a constant interpretation of the Treaties, an interpretation given unanimously by the Council in agreement with the States signatories of the Minorities Treaties whenever the need arose. It was a statement of reasons showing why the existing procedure should not be changed except on certain definite points to be found in the conclusions. The Council was called upon to vote on all the changes proposed. It was not called upon to vote on what already existed.

The Polish representative, M. Zaleski, said that he approved the Council resolution with the reservation included in the declaration which he had made to the Council Committee to the effect that the practical conclusions concerning the procedure embodied in the London Report, and which formed the object of the resolution, were indissolubly linked with the principles of law in regard to the protection of minorities set out in the same Report.

The French representative, M. Briand, said that he fully and entirely approved the Council resolution, as he had approved the London Report. He noted that the Council had obtained a valuable result in a question which was very delicate, because it involved the necessity of reconciling a sacred right embodied in certain treaties, namely the right of minorities, with an obligation which was fundamental to the institution of the League, the maintenance of the principle of the sovereignty of the States of which it was composed.

He wondered whether, in so far as the Council desired to see the minorities merged in the nations of which they formed a part, it would not serve the best interests of those minorities to protect them from certain exaggerated ideas. These ideas were not only contrary to their immediate interests but they brought the minorities into opposition with the Governments which, after all, they had to obey, and might thereby render their position worse.

The Council, M. Briand said, had also to take into account that it could do nothing without the consent of the countries concerned and nothing without securing unanimity among its members. Never at any time had the League, since its creation, neglected its duty as regards minorities. It had considered that this was one of its most sacred obligations, it had often discussed the matter; it had adopted resolutions; it had considered its procedure and this procedure had worked.

He then uttered a warning with regard to certain elements which made political capital out of the discontent of minorities. If the fate of minorities, he said, concerned the Council and their complaints found an echo in the Council, it was because the League of Nations existed. That, in itself, was a novelty and represented real progress. He did not wish this progress to be compromised by dangerous experiments.

The Council resolution, he concluded, would mean a step forward, because it gave some satisfaction to minorities, and it would be to the honour of the League and its Council that it had achieved progress and solved a difficulty of this kind without in any way imperilling its constitution.

The British representative, Sir George Grahame, observed that in matters of so complicated and delicate a nature, which aroused on the one side keen expectation and on the other grave apprehensions, it was almost impossible to put forward proposals which were quite satisfactory to all parties. He could not but believe that the proposals now before the Council would, in practice, prove to be a distinct improvement on the existing procedure.

The Finnish representative, M. Procopé, accepted the resolution as calculated to bring about an improvement in the procedure.

Dr. Stresemann made some additional observations. Like M. Briand, he recognised that the question was extremely delicate. It was precisely for that reason, he said, that the use of certain expressions gave rise to a number of misunderstandings which were apt to last for some years. At last session of the Council, Sir Austen Chamberlain had stated that certain passages of the minutes in which

he had used the word "merge" had been misinterpreted, and that he had never wished to imply in using this term that minorities must culturally be merged in the population composing the majority.

The French representative had also made use of an expression which, if separated from the context, might give the same impression. Distinction must here be made between two things. He quite agreed with M. Briand that any action on the part of a minority must be taken in accordance with law and in a spirit of loyalty to the State to which it belonged. There was, however, another aspect to be considered. He thought that it would not be misinterpreting the observations of M. Briand if he maintained that that did not mean that minorities must also abandon their special characteristics of race, language and culture.

Dr. Stresemann added that no one could agree with M. Briand more entirely than he himself on the point that the sovereignty of States must be preserved, as that sovereignty was one of the pillars of peace and good understanding.

The President, M. Adatci, expressed his satisfaction that the Council had approved his resolution, adding that the new provisions would enter into force at once.

2. — MINORITIES IN UPPER SILESIA

Two subjects were dealt with under this heading : (1) the agreement concluded in Paris as a result of negotiations between the German and Polish Governments regarding the interpretation and application of certain clauses of the Upper Silesian Convention; (2) petitions from the German and Polish minorities.

On June 12th, the Council approved the agreements concluded in Paris in March and April by the German and Polish Governments. These agreements are in the nature of practical arrangements to facilitate the application of certain clauses of the Upper Silesian Convention and concern the right of petition and channels of appeal, the form in which petitions are to be submitted, proceedings before the Mixed Commission, time-limits, etc. In the rapporteur's opinion, they will improve and accelerate the local procedure, thus facilitating the Council's task and the relations between the minorities and the competent authorities. In submitting the agreements to the Council, M. Adatci, who had presided over the Paris negotiations, expressed the hope that it would be possible later to settle in the same way the complicated question of the admission of children to German minority schools in the voivodship of Silesia.

On June 14th, the Council adopted the conclusions of its rapporteur concerning five petitions from German and Polish Silesia. Four others were withdrawn from the agenda, two at the request of the petitioners and two owing to the prolongation of the limit-time for the filing of observations by Governments.

Polish minority schools in German Upper Silesia (Petition from the Association of Poles in Germany). — The petitioners alleged that the German authorities had not observed the provisions of the Upper Silesian Convention with regard to the establishment, maintenance and organisation of the Polish minority schools. The rapporteur stated that, as regards the schools mentioned by the petitioners in which the instruction had been suspended for a certain time, there could be no question of any infringement of the Convention. He noted, moreover, that the German Government intended to carry out in 1930 its scheme for the establishment of a training college for teachers in minority schools.

With regard to the allegation that pressure had been brought to bear upon persons responsible for the children's education, the rapporteur considered that nothing could be decided on the basis of general assertions and that, should such circumstances arise, complaints might be addressed to the Council in each individual case.

Petition from Marya Rybors et Feliks Placzko concerning the attitude adopted towards them by a German official. — The rapporteur took note of the observations of the German Government to the effect that the incidents complained of had been thoroughly investigated and that the result had not confirmed the assertions of the petitioners. Disciplinary proceedings had, nevertheless, been instituted against the official in question.

Petition from M. Juljusz Facek concerning language used about him by German gendarmes. — The rapporteur noted the observations of the German Government to the effect that proceedings had been instituted and that, if it were established that the gendarmes had made the remarks complained of, the necessary disciplinary action would be taken.

Use of the Polish language by children belonging to the Polish Minority, and attending German elementary schools in German Upper Silesia (Petition from the Association of Poles in Germany). — The rapporteur noted the information given by the German Government and expressed the hope that, as a result of the measures taken, incidents of the kind would be avoided in future.

Revocation of M. Ernst Pietsch (Petition from the *Deutscher Volksbund für Polnisch-Schlesien*). — The Polish representative having stated that he intended to make additional observations, the Council, on the proposal of the rapporteur, postponed this question to its next session.

3. — PETITION FROM MESSRS. NAUMANN AND GRAEBE

A petition having been addressed to the Council by Messrs. Naumann and Graebe on the subject of the liquidation of property belonging to certain Polish nationals belonging to the German minority, the German representative, in view of the urgency of the question owing to measures taken by the Polish Government to proceed to the liquidation of the property—asked that it should be included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session.

On June 14th, Dr. Stresemann recalled that the question raised by the petitioners had been dealt with by the Council in several of its aspects during 1922 and 1924. There had also been direct negotiations between Poland and Germany, which had, unfortunately, not resulted in the settlement of all difficulties. He emphasised that the question was distinctly a minority problem, because it touched upon the interpretation of provisions concerning the acquisition of Polish nationality, which were incorporated in a minority treaty. The Council, he said, had already taken practical and useful steps in the matter and as the German minority had shown its confidence in the Council in submitting the question to it, he thought it would be advisable to endeavour to obtain a solution in the Council before referring the question to the Permanent Court of International Justice. He would be prepared to approve and adhere to any proposal that would bring about a just solution of the question by means of mutual understanding. It was essential, however, that, before a final decision was given, there should be no *fait accompli* owing to the execution of new acts of liquidation or the continuation of liquidations in progress.

Without denying that Dr. Stresemann was within his rights in requesting that the matter should be placed on the Council agenda, the Polish representative, M. Zaleski, regretted that the regular procedure had not been followed and criticised the tendency to evade a previous examination of minority questions by Committees of Three. He observed that he might also have been justified in bringing a petition directly before the Council, namely that concerning the recent incidents at Oppeln—in regard to which he gave certain details—but that he had preferred to allow the usual procedure to take its course as it seemed to him the most suitable method of settlement.

As regards the substance of the petition, he declared that the liquidation mentioned had not and could not have anything to do with the protection of the German minority in Poland, as it concerned solely and exclusively German citizens. In matters of liquidation and in other affairs the Polish Government always endeavoured to negotiate directly with the German Government, and representatives of the two Governments had, as a matter of fact, just received full powers to negotiate in regard to a certain category of property liable to liquidation. In conclusion, he stated that, without prejudging the substance of the petition, he was ready to examine it with all due attention.

In the course of conversations with the representatives of the two States concerned, the rapporteur, M. Adatci, came to the conclusion that the questions raised by the petitioners, in particular those concerning the acquisition of Polish nationality, would be more rapidly and effectively settled by direct negotiations between the Polish and German Governments. On June 15th, he informed the Council that the representatives of these two Governments had agreed to enter as soon as possible into direct negotiations under his presidency. It was understood that M. Adatci could, should he think it expedient, entrust the actual chairmanship to any person he might consider best qualified to exercise it.

M. Adatci stated moreover that the Polish Government had informed him that if, following examination of the question of nationality, it was found that the persons affected were entitled to Polish nationality, the Polish Government would not fail to cancel the liquidation. This operation would, in principle, mean the restoration of the liquidated property to its former owners. In cases where liquidation had been carried out and where the restoration of the property was found difficult in practice, equitable and suitable compensation might be paid.

The German and Polish representatives thanked the rapporteur and his colleagues for the trouble they had taken to arrive at a solution, accompanying by brief statements their acceptance of the report.

Dr. Stresemann regretted that M. Zaleski had the day before raised the question of the Oppeln incidents, which had nothing to do with the questions under examination. He deplored these incidents, he had himself expressed his profound regret before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag, the Prussian Government had taken the necessary disciplinary action and had instituted proceedings. He considered that such incidents should not be exploited for political purposes and that all the Members of the Council should avoid bringing such questions before the public.

M. Zaleski said that he would be extremely glad to cooperate with the German representative in settling as far as possible the difficulties between them without bringing them before the public.

4. — MINORITIES IN LITHUANIA

Petition from thirty-four persons of Russian origin living in Lithuania.

This question was placed on the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the Council, and subsequently postponed to the next session, in the following circumstances. The petition, which was from thirty-four persons of Russian origin, had been declared receivable and forwarded for examination, in accordance with the procedure in force, to a Committee of three Members of the Council, namely the Finnish, British and Italian representatives. The Lithuanian Government, invited to present observations, expressed the opinion that it was too early to submit observations on the subject of this petition, as it did not yet figure on the Council agenda. The Committee of Three had therefore to study the question exclusively in the light of the information contained in the petition. As the result of this study, and in view of the above-mentioned declaration, of the Lithuanian Government, the

Finnish, British and Italian representatives asked that this question should be placed on the agenda.

The Lithuanian Government subsequently informed the Council that, before deciding whether it should be represented on the Council when this question came up for examination, it would ask what infraction or danger of infraction had been notified to the Council by the Committee of Three. The Council accordingly, on June 15th, decided to communicate to the Lithuanian Government the results of the examination of the question by the Committee of Three and, to give the Lithuanian Government time to submit its observations, postponed the question to its September session.

VII. — Political Questions

APPLICATIONS FROM THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT

Two applications from the Hungarian Government figured on the Council agenda, one concerning the Hungarian optants, the other a question pending between the Hungarian and Serb-Croat-Slovene Governments.

As regards the first question, the Council decided to accede to a request of the Rumanian and Hungarian Governments, and to postpone the matter to its next session, so as to enable the parties to continue direct negotiations.

The second point was withdrawn from the Agenda, the Governments concerned having informed the Council that they had been able to settle the question, and that the Council's intervention was therefore no longer necessary.

The Council congratulated the Hungarian and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Governments on the success of their negotiations.

VIII. — Social and Humanitarian Questions.

1. — PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The reports of the Committees on Child Welfare ⁽¹⁾ and on Traffic in Women and Children ⁽²⁾ were considered by the Council on June 12th.

As regards the work of the *Child Welfare Committee*, the Council decided to submit to Governments for their observations the two preliminary draft conventions on the return to their homes of children and young people, and assistance to minors of foreign nationality.

Governments were asked to continue forwarding information as to any changes in laws relating to illegitimate children. It was further decided to send all Governments, including non-members of the League, a questionnaire concerning the auxiliary services of the juvenile court.

The report of the *Committee on Traffic in Women and Children* was approved by the Council, which took several decisions, the most important being that relating to the continuation of the enquiry of the special body of experts.

The Council instructed the Secretary-General to enquire of the Near, Middle, and Far-Eastern Governments, whose territories had not been visited in the course of the previous enquiry, whether they would give their consent and cooperation to the action in question, on the understanding that it should be strictly confined to the international aspect of the problem.

(1) Rapporteur : the Canadian representative.

(2) Rapporteur : the British representative.

It was further decided to approach Governments on the subject of the Committee's recommendations concerning information as to methods and measures applied in countries which have abolished the licensed house system, legislation relating to persons living on the earnings of prostitutes, and the omission of the age-limit from the conventions on traffic in women.

As regards traffic in obscene publications, the Council endorsed the opinion of the Committee that no further conference was required for the present.

2. — TRAFFIC IN OPIUM ⁽¹⁾

The report on the organisation and working of the Permanent Central Opium Board ⁽²⁾ was considered by the Council on June 12th.

An exchange of views took place between the Venezuelan and Spanish representatives and the rapporteur concerning the right claimed by the Board to consider certain documents as secret. The Chairman of the Board, Mr. Lyall, having explained the meaning and scope of this provision, the Council adopted the report. The Venezuelan representative accepted the report subject to a reservation concerning the future development of the work of the Board.

The Venezuelan representative emphasised the necessity of arriving at a solution which "would gradually and effectively put an end to the opium problem, which affected to such a large extent the League's prestige", and expressed his regret that nearly half the Members of the League had not yet acceded to the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925. The rapporteur recalled that the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium was considering the position and that the question would be discussed next September by the Assembly.

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The Council appointed M. Theodoli (Italian) to the secretaryship of the Board.

3. — REFUGEES ⁽³⁾

The report and recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Refugee Questions was considered by the Council on June 12th.

The report gives the Commission's grounds for considering that none of the measures proposed by the Assembly could bring about a complete solution of the question and makes certain recommendations with a view to the continuation or liquidation of the work under satisfactory conditions.

As the programme submitted was a complicated one, with administrative and legal aspects, the Council decided not to discuss the substance of the question until the Assembly had expressed its opinion.

4. — SLAVERY ⁽⁴⁾

In accordance with an Assembly resolution of September, 1926, the Council communicates to the Assembly every year a list of laws and regulations concerning slavery forwarded by the parties to the Slavery Convention and other information furnished by the various States on measures taken to bring about the progressive abolition of slavery and analogous conditions.

(1) Rapporteur : the Canadian representative.

(2) See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX, No. 5, p. 203.

(3) Rapporteur : the Venezuelan representative.

(4) Rapporteur : the British representative.

On June 10th, the Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Assembly communications on the subject from the British, Portuguese, Spanish and Sudan Governments. It noted with satisfaction that, since last session of the Assembly, several States had ratified or acceded to the Slavery Convention of 1926, including the United States of America.

IX. — Other Questions.

1. — THE NEW LEAGUE BUILDINGS

The tenth session of the Special Committee of Five set up by the ninth ordinary session of the Assembly to consider plans for the new League buildings was held in Paris on May 31st and June 1st, with M. Adatci in the Chair.

The Committee considered a revised plan, based on a preliminary draft submitted on April 12th and 13th, with such modifications as had been deemed advisable, and approved it, subject to the following reservations :

The Committee noted that the plans for the Library were to be submitted at the July session of the Library Organising Committee, and postponed its final approval until it should have considered any changes entailed by the comments of that body. It also reserved its decision with regard to any modifications that might be necessary in the form of the Assembly hall after the question of acoustics had been studied.

The views and conclusions of the Committee were accepted and ratified by the Council.

2. — MEETING OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

The Supervisory Commission met at Geneva from June 21st to 25th with M. Osusky (Czechoslovakia) in the Chair. It considered administrative and budget questions and, in accordance with a recommendation of the 1928 Assembly, examined draft revised staff rules for the League Secretariat.

The session was attended by M. Osusky (Czechoslovakia), M. Reveillaud (France), Lord Meston of Agra (India), M. Nederbragt (Netherlands), M. Parra-Perez (Venezuela).

X. — Forthcoming Events.

July 18th : Meeting of National Committees (Intellectual Cooperation), Geneva.

July 22nd : Plenary meeting of Commission on Intellectual Cooperation, Geneva.

August 26th : Delegation of the Financial Committee for the study of the gold question, Geneva.

August 30th : Fifty-sixth Session of the Council.

Sept. 2nd : Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva.

The Permanent Court of International Justice ⁽¹⁾.

1. — THE XVII (ORDINARY) SESSION OF THE COURT

The ordinary session of 1929 began on Monday, June 17th. As, however, the Court had not yet given judgment in the cases before it at its XVI (extraordinary) session which opened on May 13th, the cases on the list for the ordinary session will be taken later (See Nos. 2 and 3 below).

For the ordinary session the Court is composed as follows : M. Anzilotti (President); M. Huber (Vice-President); M. Loder, M. Nyholm, M. de Bustamante, M. Altamira, M. Oda, M. Pessoa, Mr. Hughes, M. Negulesco and M. Wang. M. Eugène Dreyfus (France : case of the Free Zones) and M. Michael Rostworowski (Poland : case of the International Commission of the River Oder) will sit as national judges.

2. — FREE ZONES OF UPPER SAVOY AND THE DISTRICT OF GEX

The written proceedings in this case were concluded on June 13th. The case was therefore ready for hearing as from that date and has been placed on the list for the ordinary session which began on June 17th.

3. — TERRITORIAL EXTENT OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE ODER

In this case the written proceedings were concluded on June 10th. The case therefore became ready for hearing on that date and has been placed on the list for the ordinary session.

4. — THE PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE AND THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE

In 1920, Panama signed the Protocol of Signature of the Court Statute, drawn up in accordance with the Assembly's decision of December 13th, 1920. On October 25th, 1921, that country also signed the Protocol relating to the Optional Clause provided for by Article 36 of the Statute, but, as it had not ratified the Protocol of Signature, its acceptance of the Optional Clause did not become effective. On June 14th, 1929, however, the instrument of ratification of both Protocols was filed at Geneva on behalf of Panama.

This brings to seventeen the number of States between which the Optional Clause is now operative.

5. — THE COURT STATUTE ⁽²⁾

The report of the Committee of Jurists on the revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice was considered by the Council on June 12th.

It was decided to communicate the report to members of the League and to the States mentioned in the annex to the Covenant, and to summon a conference of the parties to the Court Statute to meet at Geneva on September 10th, 1929.

(1) With the exception of Nos. 4 and 5, this chapter has been prepared with the aid of information furnished by the Registry of the Court.

(2) Rapporteur : the Italian representative.

6. — ACCESSION OF THE UNITED STATES (1)

The question of the accession of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice came before the Council on June 12th, when it adopted the draft protocol and report prepared on the subject by the Committee of Jurists examining the Court Statute.

The Council instructed the Secretary-General : (1) to communicate to the United States Government the above resolution, the report and the protocol, as a reply to Mr. Kellogg's note; (2) to send the signatories of the Court Statute the same documents, together with the text of the resolution of the American Senate embodying the latter's reservations : and (3) to transmit the report and protocol to the Assembly so as to give that body an opportunity of expressing its opinion.

Annex.

Protection of Minorities : Report.

(Report adopted at the Council Meeting of June 13th 1929)

"By its resolution of March 7th, 1929, the Council instructed its Rapporteur and the representatives of Great Britain and Spain to submit a report for its June session. This document was distributed to the Members of the Council on May 18th.

"In the same resolution the Council decided to sit in committee before the opening of its June session in order to make a first examination of the report. It met for that purpose on June 6th, 7th, 8th and 11th.

"As the outcome of its discussions, the Members of the Council, sitting in committee, reached agreement on a number of provisions. These provisions are contained in the following draft resolution, which the Rapporteur has the honour to submit for the Council's approval :

" 'The Council :

" '(a) Decides to add to the provisions contained in its previous resolutions regarding the procedure for the examination of minorities petitions the following provisions :

" '1. *Receivability of Petitions.*

" 'When the Secretary-General declares a petition non-receivable, he will inform the petitioner and, if necessary, will communicate to him the Council resolution of September 5th, 1923, laying down the conditions of receivability of minorities petitions.

" '2. *Composition of Minorities Committees.*

" 'The President of the Council may, in exceptional cases, invite four members of the Council to examine minorities petitions instead of two as laid down in the Council resolution of October 25th, 1920.

" '3. *Frequency of the Meetings of the Minorities Committees.*

" 'The Council considers that it would be desirable for Minorities Committees to take into account the possibility of holding meetings in the intervals between sessions of the Council, whenever they think it expedient for the examination of individual petitions.

" '4. *Communications concerning the Action taken on Petitions by the Minorities Committees.*

" '(i) When the members of a Minorities Committee have finished the examination of a question, without asking that it be placed on the Council's agenda,

(1) Rapporteur : the Italian representative.

they will communicate the result of their examination by letter to the other Members of the Council for their information. The Secretary-General will keep the relevant documents at the disposal of the Members of the Council.

“(ii) The Secretary-General will distribute once a year, for the information of all the Members of the Council, a document reproducing the letters addressed during the year, as described above, by the various Minorities Committees to the Members of the Council.

“5. *Publication of the Result of the Examination of a Question by a Minorities Committee.*

“The Minorities Committees should consider carefully the possibility of publishing, with the consent of the Government concerned, the result of the examination of the questions submitted to them. The Council earnestly hopes that the Government will, whenever possible, give their consent to such publication. The information might be published in the *Official Journal* and might consist of the letter from the Minorities Committee informing the other Members of the Council, or any other text that seemed expedient.

“*Regular Annual Publications concerning the Work of the League in connection with the Protection of Minorities.*

“The Secretary-General will publish annually in the *Official Journal* of the League statistics of : (1) the number of petitions received by the Secretariat during the year; (2) the number of petitions declared to be non-receivable; (3) the number of petitions declared to be receivable and referred to Committees of Three; (4) the number of Committees and the number of meetings held by them to consider these petitions; (5) the number of petitions whose examination by a Committee of Three has been finished in the course of the year.

“(b) The present resolution will be communicated to the States which have accepted stipulations for the protection of minorities.

“(c) The report prepared by the Japanese representative, as Rapporteur, with the assistance of the British and Spanish representatives, including the annexes thereto, together with the Minutes of the meetings of the Council sitting in committee for the examination of this question and those of the present meeting of the Council, will be communicated to all the Members of the League and will, in accordance with practice, be published.’ ”

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THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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All communications relating to the Monthly Summary should be addressed to the Information Section, League of Nations, Geneva.

I.—SUMMARY OF THE MONTH

July, 1929.

The principal subjects on the League's agenda for July were mandates, intellectual co-operation and economic questions.

The Mandates Commission sat from July 1st to July 19th. It examined eight annual reports from Mandatory Powers dealing with territories in Asia, Africa and the Pacific, and studied a series of petitions and general questions.

The sessions of the various organs dealing with intellectual co-operation continued throughout July into August. The plenary session of the International Committee, which also sat as the Governing Body of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, was preceded by meetings of its Sub-Committees on Intellectual Property, University Relations, Arts and Letters, and Science and Bibliography. In the interval between these meetings and the plenary session of the Committee there was a meeting of representatives of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

The Economic Committee held a short session at the beginning of the month to consider future procedure in regard to its enquiries on coal and sugar, industrial agreements, smuggling, etc. Experts on customs nomenclature met in Paris to continue work on a model tariff.

The publications issued during the month included the Bases of Discussion for the First Codification Conference, the first number of an Educational Survey, and the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Council and the Secretariat since the ninth session of the Assembly.

* * * * *

The Permanent Court of International Justice gave judgment in the cases relating to the payment in gold of certain Serbian and Brazilian loans floated in France before the war. It heard the parties in the case concerning the Franco-Swiss free zones.

II.—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Registration of Treaties.

Among the international engagements registered during the month figure :

An Arbitration Treaty between the United States and Norway (Washington, February 20th, 1929), presented by Norway; Arbitration and Conciliation Treaties between the United States and Albania (Washington, October 22nd, 1928), presented by Albania;

A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concerning import and export regulations in Italy, and a Veterinary Convention between Hungary and Italy (Rome, July 4th, 1928), presented by Italy; a Treaty of Commerce between Austria and Estonia (Warsaw, December 11th, 1928), presented by Estonia; a Convention concerning commercial travellers between France and Turkey (Angora, November 1st, 1927), presented by France; a Treaty regulating customs relations between France and China (Nanking, December 22nd, 1928), presented by France;

Agreements for the Suppression of the Passport Visa as from July 1st, 1929, between Czechoslovakia and Denmark and Iceland, presented by Denmark;

An Agreement concerning legal relations between Germany and Lithuania (Berlin, October 30th, 1928), presented by Lithuania; an Agreement between Belgium and Portugal relating to the transmission of judicial and extra-judicial documents in civil and commercial matters (Lisbon, March 28th, 1928), presented by Belgium; an Agreement between Lithuania and Sweden concerning the reciprocal communication of registration documents (Kaunas, November 12th, 1928, and January 4th, 1929), presented by Sweden;

An Arrangement between Estonia, Finland, Latvia and Sweden concerning telephone communications between Latvia and Sweden, via submarine cables between Estonia and Finland and Finland and Sweden and lines established in Estonia and Finnish territory, presented by Finland; an Agreement on railway traffic between Italy and Czechoslovakia (Rome, November 15th, 1924), presented by Italy;

An Extradition Treaty between the United States and Poland (Warsaw, November 22nd, 1927), presented by Poland; an additional Extradition Convention between the United States and France (Paris, January 15th, 1929), presented by France;

A Convention and Agreements between Germany and Poland concerning the conditions of employment of Polish harvest labourers in Germany (Warsaw, November 24th, 1927), presented by Poland.

III.—THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS.

THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION.

(a) *Twenty-Ninth Session of the Economic Committee.*

The Economic Committee met from July 1st to 4th, under the presidency of Dr. Trendelenburg (Germany), to consider future procedure with regard to the continuation of its enquiries on coal, sugar, industrial agreements, bills of exchange, the produce of the seas, smuggling, plant diseases, etc.

Coal.—The Committee came to the conclusion that, in dealing with any aspect of the general

problem of the coal industry, there should be permanent collaboration between the Economic Organisation and the International Labour Organisation, each of these bodies being responsible for certain aspects of the question. It recommended that a joint hearing of experts acquainted with the views of workers' and producers' organisations should take place on September 30th, and should include representatives of consuming countries. One of the objects of this hearing is to procure information regarding changes which have taken place in the international coal situation since earlier consultations and to discuss the principal ideas contained in the interim report of the Economic Committee.

Sugar.—The Committee noted the report of the experts on the sugar problem and concluded that the difficulties encountered would either resolve themselves automatically or be removed by the persons responsible for the direction of affairs. It noted that all the experts had agreed that difficulties had increased as a result of measures adopted in numerous countries to stimulate production. It decided to follow the development of this question and to draw the attention of Governments to the desirability of reducing excise duties on sugar.

International Industrial Agreements.—The Committee noted the work of the legal experts studying this question. It expressed the opinion that as soon as possible a scheme for the investigation of the economic aspects of the problem should be drawn up, in accordance with the recommendations of the Economic Conference and the Economic Consultative Committee.

Convention on Plant Diseases.—The Committee noted the work of the Conference held in Rome in April, 1929, under the direction of the International Institute of Agriculture. It considered that several clauses adopted on that occasion seemed calculated to encourage the international vegetable trade.

Exploitation of the Riches of the Seas.—The Committee adopted a report prepared in accordance with an Assembly resolution of 1927, instructing it to study "whether and in what terms, for what species and in what areas international protection of marine fauna could be established." It decided that it was only in connection with various species of whales that urgent international measures seemed indicated. To define more clearly the various problems connected with this question, the Committee decided to set up a small committee of experts drawn from the principal countries

concerned, whose first meeting would be held at the beginning of 1930.

Smuggling.—The Committee considered the Assembly resolution of 1928 concerning smuggling in general and liquor smuggling in particular. As regards the general question, it decided that more detailed study was necessary. As regards the special question of liquor smuggling, it decided to make no report for the time being, as the Finnish Government, which was particularly interested in the question, had expressed the wish that the conclusions might be submitted to the Council later.

(b) *Customs Nomenclature.*

The Sub-Committee of experts on customs nomenclature met in Paris from July and to July 18th, with M. Fighiera (French) in the Chair. It established the nomenclature of the chapters of its framework relating to skins, hides, leather, peltries and articles made of these materials.

In connection with the preparation of the draft nomenclature of mineral products, the experts came to the conclusion that additional information was necessary on various points concerning, more particularly, products of the distillation of mineral oil, coal tar and lignite. The number of these products is considerable, and in many respects they fall within the category of chemical products, the nomenclature of which will be established later. The experts were, accordingly, of opinion that an inquiry was absolutely necessary.

The Sub-Committee has now established a nomenclature for thirty-two of the eighty-six chapters of its general framework.

IV.—INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The eleventh session of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was held at Geneva from July 22nd to July 26th, and was preceded by meetings of the Sub-Committees on University Relations, Intellectual Rights, Arts and Letters, Science and Bibliography and a Conference of Representatives of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

The Committee elected as Chairman, Professor Gilbert Murray (British), and as Vice-Chairmen, Madame Curie Sklodowska (Polish), and M. Jules Destrée (Belgian). It reviewed the whole of the work done during the past year in the field of intellectual co-operation, including that of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris. It also discussed the question of the revision of its work and organisation.

Sitting as the Governing Body of the Institute, the Committee examined the budget and the administrative report of that organisation.

1.—INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS.

The plenary Committee considered various questions which had previously been examined by the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights.

(a) *Scientific Property*.—The draft international convention prepared in 1927 by a Committee of Experts meeting in Paris was examined during the past year in the light of observations made by the Economic Committee. It became apparent that, to be acceptable, the draft convention must be accompanied by an additional note guaranteeing industrialists, through some system of insurance, against fresh liabilities resulting from royalties due to scientists and inventors. After an inquiry among insurance companies in France, Great Britain and other countries, it seemed that the moment had come to endeavour to define as nearly as possible the obligations that insurance companies might be expected to assume. The Committee accordingly decided to convene a small committee of insurance technicians, legal experts and a representative of the Economic Committee.

(b) *Authors' Rights*.—With a view to bringing into harmony the Berne and Havana Conventions and unifying laws and measures protecting intellectual works, the Committee invited the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, with the International Institute of Private Law and the International Bureau at Berne, to examine the expediency of concluding a general agreement, and, by comparing the articles of the Berne and Havana Conventions, to show what principles were common to both.

2.—UNIVERSITY RELATIONS.

The plenary Committee and the Sub-Committee dealing with this question devoted special attention to the work done with a view to co-ordinating university relations. This co-ordination has been carried out in the first place in the Committees which, for some years past, have co-operated with the Sub-Committee, namely, the Committee of Directors of National University Offices and the Committee of Representatives of the International Students' Organisations.

The work of the first Committee has developed normally. The Committee has continued examining the question of the equivalence of studies and is further dealing with that of the teaching of modern languages. The Hungarian Government having proposed to summon in

Budapest a Congress on the teaching of modern languages, the Sub-Committee and the plenary Committee decided to lend it their technical assistance and support.

Progress has been somewhat slower in the work of the Committee of Representatives of International Students' Organisations. This is due to the fact that its programme has been almost entirely executed, and the Committee thought that before convening a meeting next year it would be preferable to wait until further questions were submitted to the Organisation. Should no questions be submitted, the meeting might be postponed.

A new Committee, that of Representatives of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations, has already held meetings in Berlin, in 1928, and in London, in 1929. In the intervals between its meetings an executive committee carries on the work.

The question of post-graduate scholarships was examined by the Committee, which expressed the hope that it would be possible to summon this year a Committee of Experts consisting not only of representatives of institutions dealing with the question of scholarships, but also of directors of university libraries and institutes dealing with scientific questions.

The Committee drew attention to two publications issued by the Institute, one dealing with university exchanges in Europe, the other giving an annual list of holiday courses.

3.—ARTS AND LETTERS.

The Committee considered the work of the organisations set up by the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters and, more particularly, that of the International Museum Office. It was of opinion that the Office could only fulfil its purpose if it had its own independent organisation, within the framework of the Institute. It accordingly requested the Bureau of the Office to submit a detailed scheme.

The International Museum Office has continued to deal with the question of casts. It has also paid attention to the educational role of museums and proposes to create an international information centre on the reproduction of works of art. It examined a scheme for international lecture tours.

The Office publishes a review, *Museion*, which is the only periodical specialising in museum questions.

As regards the question of popular arts, the Committee noted with satisfaction that the International Congress held last October in

Prague had been extremely successful. One of the results of this meeting was the creation of an International Committee on Popular Arts, whose mandate was to continue the work of the Congress, which will be further carried on by an International Popular Arts Exhibition which will be held in 1934 at Berne.

The Sub-Committee continued its study of the question of translations and authorised the Institute to continue negotiations for the resumption of the International Publishers' Congresses. In the musical field the Committee resumed its examination of the question of pitch, the hope being expressed that the meeting of experts contemplated last year would soon be convened.

4.—SCIENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The Committee dealt with a considerable number of special problems which had previously been examined by the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography, in particular, the question of library co-ordination and the co-ordination of scientific bibliography. It decided to summon a further meeting of the Committee of Library Experts, to publish a guide to National Information Services and rules governing loans, to prepare a second edition of the *index bibliographicus*, to continue studying a common international system for the abbreviation of titles of periodicals, to draw up definite proposals concerning the exchange of information between important libraries with a view to the purchase of foreign works and, finally, to resume the study of the question of the international exchange of publications. The Committee requested the Institute to open unofficial negotiations with the Brussels Institute with a view to determining bases of practical co-operation and noted the success of the recent congress of the International Federation of Librarians' Associations in Rome.

As regards the co-ordination of bibliography, the Committee was of opinion that, in respect of biology, it had reached a certain degree of development. As regards the bibliography of physical sciences, a meeting of experts will take place before the end of the year. As regards Latin languages, the Committee noted that, although it had not hitherto been possible to co-ordinate special reviews, certain improvements had nevertheless already been adopted.

The Committee considered the results of an inquiry into the aggregate material resources devoted to scientific research. This investigation had resulted in the preparation of tables of comprehensive intellectual statistics and

resumed, on a much more scientific basis, the inquiry bearing on conditions of intellectual workers, which the Committee had undertaken in 1922 and had not been able to conclude.

5.—EDUCATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE AIMS OF THE LEAGUE.

The Committee took note of the reports of the League of Nations' Educational Information Centres in Geneva and Paris. These centres were created in accordance with the decision of the 1927 Assembly, their work being to keep in touch with Governments and official and non-official organisations, to collect information concerning the results obtained in the education of young people in the existence and aims of the League and, at the same time, to provide teachers with information on the League. To encourage this work, the Committee had authorised the publication of a pamphlet entitled "How to make the League of Nations known." This pamphlet has since been completed by another entitled "The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations" and by an "Educational Survey" which appears once every six months and is devoted to questions concerning the education of young people in the aims of the League.* The Committee recommended that a further meeting of the Sub-Committee of Experts dealing with this question should be summoned next year to examine in what way its work should be continued.

6.—MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

Representatives of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation met from July 18th to July 20th at Geneva. They described the work of their Committees and proceeded to an exchange of views on the relations and methods of collaboration between the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and other international bodies. They drew attention to the fact that the work of the National Committees is not confined to keeping in touch with the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation and the Paris Institute. The Committees have become centres for intellectual relations with other countries. Generally speaking, it may be said that the organisation of National Committees in the various countries is now terminated. The organisation differs according to the countries; in certain States the Committees are, to some extent, official government organs, in others their status is independent.

* See special article under *New Publications*.

As regards the relations between the National Committees and the International Committee and the Institute, the representatives made recommendations and suggestions. In their opinion, the work of intellectual co-operation would be simplified by the creation of a permanent office at Geneva under the direct auspices of the International Committee. The work of the International Committee and the Institute should be confined to a small number of practical problems of international importance and should not duplicate that of already existing international scientific organisations. Both the International Committee and the Institute should maintain relations with recognised National Committees only. Finally, the relations between the Committee and the Institute and between Government delegates and the Institute and Government authorities should be very clearly defined.

The representatives of National Committees asked the International Committee to examine, in the light of the experience gained, the practical working and the ultimate goal of the whole organisation of intellectual co-operation. They made recommendations on the work of each of the National Committees in its respective field, and expressed the hope that the International Committee would decide to convene at Geneva regular meetings of representatives of National Committees.

7.—REVISION OF THE WORK OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION AND OF THE ORGANISATION.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation requested its Chairman, in agreement with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Institute, to appoint a small committee, including at the most five members of the International Committee, to study the programme of work and organisation of the International Committee and of the organisations dependent thereupon, and to give its opinion concerning improvements which might be made with a view to increasing the positive results of the work in this field.

The Committee decided that this new body should be empowered, after consulting the Chairman, to co-opt three fully qualified persons not members of the Committee but acquainted with the problems under discussion.

In its report to the Council, the Committee recalls that it was convened seven years ago, on August 1st, 1922, to give its opinion on three questions, namely, how to resume and develop international university relations; how to resume and develop international scientific

relations; how to improve, on international lines, methods of scientific bibliography.

At that moment the Committee was only a temporary and advisory organ, but it soon became apparent that several years would be necessary to reply to these very complicated questions and to others raised in the Committee, which was empowered by the Council to include other questions in its programme.

In 1923, the Committee recognised that it could neither continue its work nor achieve positive results so long as it did not possess an executive organ. In 1924, the French Government offered to found the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which began work in January, 1926. It soon became clear that the Institute was indispensable, but it was also recognised that the number of questions to be studied constantly increased and that some selection must be made.

In 1927, the idea of the revision of the work, methods and organisation of the Committee was first put forward. In 1928, it assumed definite form, and, this year, the Committee considered that the time had come to review and examine very thoroughly the work so far accomplished. Hitherto the work has been, to some extent, in the nature of an experiment, problems being dealt with as and when they have arisen. A revision would, the Committee considered, make it possible to understand exactly what is meant by intellectual co-operation.

8.—THE INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The Committee examined and discussed a report of the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, M. Luchaire, on the work of that organisation. At its sub-committee meetings it noted the reports on the work of the various sections of the Institute and drew up a programme for 1930.

9.—INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

The Committee approved a report submitted by M. de Feo, Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute. The report dealt more particularly with relations between the educational cinema, television and broadcasting.

V.—ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS.

FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE MANDATES COMMISSION.

The fifteenth session of the Mandates Commission was held at Geneva from July 1st to July 19th. After constituting its bureau, with

Marquis Theodoli (Italian) as Chairman and M. van Rees (Netherlands) as Vice-Chairman, the Commission considered annual reports from Mandatory Powers, petitions and general questions.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

The Commission studied eight annual reports from Mandatory Powers with the assistance of the accredited representatives of the latter, the reports being taken in the following order:—

Togoland under French Mandate, 1928. Accredited Representative: M. Franceschi, Honorary Director in the French Ministry of the Colonies; assisted by M. Albert Duchêne, Honorary Director in the French Ministry of the Colonies.

Nauru, 1928. Accredited Representative: Major-General Sir Granville de Laune Rynie, High Commissioner for Australia in London.

New Guinea, 1927-28. Accredited Representative: Major-General Sir Granville de Laune Rynie.

South-west Africa, 1928. Accredited Representatives: Mr. Louw, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in London, and Mr. Smit, Secretary of the Administration of South-west Africa.

Palestine, 1928. Accredited Representative: Sir John Chancellor, High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan, assisted by Mr. G. L. M. Clauson, of the British Colonial Office.

Tanganyika, 1928. Accredited Representatives: Mr. W. Lunn, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. J. D. Jardine, Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika Territory; Mr. E. G. S. Machtig, of the Colonial Office, assisted by Mr. G. L. M. Clauson.

Cameroons under French Mandate, 1928. Accredited Representative: M. Franceschi, assisted by M. Marchand, Governor of the Colonies, Commissioner of the French Republic in the Cameroons.

Syria and the Lebanon, 1928. Accredited Representative: M. Robert de Caix, former Secretary-General of the High Commissariat of the French Republic in Syria and the Lebanon.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

The Commission pursued its study of general questions affecting the administration of mandated territories, in particular, the treatment in countries Members of the League of persons belonging to territories under A and B Mandates and of products and goods from those territories, the national status of inhabitants of

territories under B and C Mandates, and public health.

PETITIONS.

The agenda provided for the consideration of petitions concerning Palestine, Syria and Lebanon, the Cameroons and Togoland under French Mandate, Togoland under British Mandate, Tanganyika, Ruanda Urundi and South-west Africa.

The session was attended by Mlle. V. Dannevig, Principal of the Vestheim High School, Oslo (Norwegian); Dr. L. Kastl, Director of the *Reichsverband der Deutschen Industrie* (German); Lord Lugard, former Governor of Nigeria (British); M. M. Merlin, Honorary Governor of Colonies (French); M. Pierre Orts, Minister Plenipotentiary (Belgian); M. L. Palacios, Professor at Madrid University (Spanish); Count de Penha Garcia, former Finance Minister, vice-chairman of the International Colonial Institute, Brussels (Portuguese); M. William Rappard, Professor at Geneva University (Swiss); M. D. van Rees (Vice-Chairman), former Vice-Chairman of the Council of the Dutch East Indies (Netherlands); M. Sakenobe, former Minister Plenipotentiary (Japanese); Marquis A. Theodoli (Chairman), former Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Ministry (Italian); Mr. Grimshaw, Representative of the International Labour Organisation.

The Commission's observations on the above reports, its conclusions in regard to petitions and its recommendations concerning general questions will be analysed in the next issue.

VI.—POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE STRAITS COMMISSION.

By a letter to the Secretary-General dated June 20th, the President of the Straits Commission, Admiral Vassif, drew the League's attention to the following incident.

On June 6th an Italian squadron of thirty-five hydroplanes arrived at Constantinople *via* the Straits, with the consent of the Turkish Government. After a stay of about twenty-four hours, twenty-one hydroplanes, escorted by three destroyers, followed the Bosphorus as far as the Black Sea, where they were joined by the remaining fourteen hydroplanes which, in accordance with orders, had travelled *via* the Sea of Marmora and the Ismid Peninsula.

The Commission considers that this procedure was not in conformity with the Straits Convention and draws attention to the text of

paragraph 2 of the Annex to Article 2, which reads :

"The maximum force which any one power may send through the Straits into the Black Sea is not to be greater than that of the most powerful fleet of the littoral Powers of the Black Sea existing in that sea at the time of passage."

While acknowledging that the Italian Government showed its intention of conforming to the Convention by splitting up its squadron at Constantinople, the Commission requests the League to settle for the future differences of interpretation in connection with the entry of naval and air forces into the Black Sea.

The Secretary-General communicated this letter to the Council, the Members of the League and the signatories of the Straits Convention.

VII.—OTHER QUESTIONS.

VISIT OF THE KING OF EGYPT TO THE LEAGUE SECRETARIAT.

The King of Egypt, Fuad I, visited the League Secretariat on July 5th. He was received by the Acting-Secretary-General, M. Avenol.

After a welcoming speech, to which the King replied, M. Avenol presented the high officials of the Secretariat.

The King visited the Library and the Committee-rooms and was shown the treaty volumes, more particularly those containing international engagements to which Egypt is a party.

VIII.—NEW PUBLICATIONS.

I.—CONFERENCE FOR THE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Bases of Discussion.

The material for the first Conference summoned by the League on the codification of international law, which will be held next March at The Hague, has recently been published in three volumes.

The first volume deals with the question of nationality, the second with territorial waters, and the third contains material on the responsibility of States for damage caused in their territory to the person or property of foreigners.

The material published includes observations made by thirty Governments on the points submitted to them by the experts preparing the work of the Conference. The proposed bases of discussion are the following.

(a) *Nationality*.—General Principles—Double Nationality—Loss of Nationality resulting from Voluntary Acquisition of a Foreign Nationality—

Effect of Naturalisation of Parents on Nationality of Minors—Attribution in certain Circumstances of the Nationality of the Country of Birth—Children Born on Merchant Ships—Nationality of Married Women—Legitimation and Adoption.

(b) *Territorial Waters*.—Nature of the Territorial Waters—Breadth of the Territorial Waters—Limits of the Territorial Waters—Foreign Ships passing through Territorial Waters—Continuation on the High Seas of Pursuit begun in Territorial Waters.

(c) *Responsibility of States for Damage caused in their Territory to the Person or Property of Foreigners*.—General Principles—Application to Special Questions (A. Concessions or Contracts. B. Debts. C. Deprivation of Liberty. D. Insufficient Protection afforded to Foreigners. E. Damages resulting from Insurrections, Riots or other Disturbances.)—Circumstances under which States can decline their Responsibility—National Character of Claims—Character of the Agreement to be concluded.

2.—EDUCATIONAL SURVEY.

The first number of the *Educational Survey* of the League of Nations appeared at the end of July. This review, which is published in execution of a resolution passed by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in July, 1928, and endorsed by the Assembly of the same year, marks a further stage in the League's effort to spread among young people knowledge of its aims and existence and to induce them to regard international co-operation as the normal method of conducting world affairs.

The work began in 1923, when the Assembly asked Governments to arrange for children to be made aware of the existence and aims of the League. Its second phase was the enquiry of 1924 and 1925, which resulted in the formation of a special Sub-Committee to go into the whole problem. In 1927 the Sub-Committee published a report entitled "How to make the League of Nations known and to develop the Spirit of International Co-operation."

One of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee, later endorsed by the Assembly, was that an official centre should be established where information concerning the progress of the work would be available. It was soon found, however, that the mere collection of information was hardly meeting the need which the experts had in view. As the information accumulated, the need for some means of making it more largely available began to be widely felt, and it was with this purpose in view that the plan for the *Educational Survey* was drawn up.

The greater part of the *Educational Survey* is devoted to reports from individual countries (in this number France, Denmark, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzer-

land and the United States). Efforts have been made to secure collaborators who are in close touch with the actual work in the schools. Each writer is individually responsible for his contribution, reports from Governments being printed in a separate part of the issue. It is intended to print in each issue at least one report of a more comprehensive character from a particular country. The country selected for the first issue was France.

Another part of the issue is devoted to articles on special subjects. Chief among these is the analysis, from the pen of a recognised British authority, of an enquiry undertaken by the British League of Nations Union into the effect of war films upon children of school age. Another article, on a summer school for secondary children of three nationalities, has been included in pursuance of the policy of drawing attention to first-hand accounts by educators who have made successful experiments on the basis of the experts' recommendations.

A brief communication from Professor Holmbeck describes a League of Nations course in a Naval Academy and may, perhaps, be useful in showing how the experts' recommendations may be applied in institutes of special kinds. Another article is devoted to the university side of the experts' recommendations.

It will be noticed that the reports printed in this issue are predominantly from European countries. This involves a certain disproportion, which it is hoped to correct in subsequent issues. It is due to the desire of those responsible for the *Educational Survey* to be in personal touch with countries from which reports are printed, since only in this way can the League Information Centre become a reality and standards for comparison be set up.*

3.—INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPH.

Another first issue this month is that of the International Review of the Educational Cinematograph, which is appearing monthly in English, Spanish, German and Italian. The scope of this review, which is published by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, is outlined as follows in the Statute of that body: "To promote the

production, circulation and exchange between various countries of educational films dealing with education, art, professional and agricultural orientation and teaching hygienic and social propaganda and with all the other innumerable and varied fields of activity and study that are based on and connected with every cultural expression as applied to the screen, or that derive their origin from the moral and social influence which the cinema may exercise and actually exercises on the masses and more especially on children."

The first number contains articles on the role and purpose of the Cinematographic Institute, the film and instruction, the film and childhood, the film and art, the State control of films in Germany, the documentary film, etc., the contributors include Louis-Dop., G. Santini, J. Destrée, E. Seeger, H. Carton de Wiart, G. A. Sartorio, A. de Vincente, H. Cürliis, W. Jerofejew, and N. A. Stroukov.

A section dealing with the work of the Institute contains articles on the talking film, the cinematograph in the service of the scientific organisation of labour, the legislative aspects of the cinema, its bearing on agriculture hygienic propaganda, etc.

IX.—FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Aug. 26th: Delegation of the Financial Committee for the study of the gold question, Geneva.

Aug. 26th: Special Commission for the preparation of a Draft Convention on the manufacture of arms, and ammunition and implements of war, Geneva.

Aug. 30th: Financial Committee, Geneva.

Aug. 30th: Fifty-sixth session of the Council, Geneva.

Sept. 2nd: Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva.

Sept. 25th: Permanent Central Opium Board, Geneva.

Sept. 30th: Joint meeting of Coal Experts, Geneva.

Oct. 24th: Economic Committee, Geneva.

Nov. 5th: Conference on Treatment of Foreigners and Foreign Enterprises, Geneva.

* *Bibliographical Note*: "Educational Survey." Geneva, 1929, circa 180 pages, price 2.50 frs. Swiss.

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE. (*)

1.—CLOSE OF THE XVI (EXTRAORDINARY) SESSION.

This session, which began on May 13th, was declared closed on July 12th, the day on which the Court's judgments were delivered in the cases concerning the payment of certain Serbian loans and of certain Brazilian Federal loans issued in France, for which cases the session had been convened.

2.—JUDGMENT IN THE CASE CONCERNING CERTAIN SERBIAN LOANS ISSUED IN FRANCE.

This case concerns the 1895 4 per cent. "consolidation" loan; the 1902 5 per cent. loan "designed to liquidate a certain portion of the floating debt:" the 1906 4½ per cent. loan "intended for the construction of railways and the acquisition of war material"; the 1909 4½ per cent. loan the purpose of which was the same as that of 1906; and, lastly, the 1913 5 per cent. loan intended to liquidate war expenditure and for the "economic development of the Kingdom."

All these loans had been issued in France, either in their entirety or for the larger part. The yield of the loans had been credited to Serbia in French francs, and Serbia, in her turn had effected the service of the loans in the same currency, even during the war (when the loan service was in point of fact effected by means of funds advanced by the Allied Governments) and during the first period of the depreciation of the franc, and this without any manifestation of dissatisfaction on the part of the bondholders.

As, however, the loans contained references to "gold" or to gold francs, the increasing depreciation of the French franc led the bondholders to claim payment of their coupons and bonds on a gold basis. From 1924 or 1925 onwards, the French Government, whose attention had been drawn to the position, took up the case of the bondholders and entered into diplomatic negotiations with the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government, which negotiations, however, were not successful in overcoming the differences of opinion between the two Governments upon the following question: were the French bondholders—as held by the French Government—justified in their claim to obtain payment in gold currency? or was the Serb-

Croat-Slovene Government right in maintaining that payment was only due in French paper currency?

The two Governments then decided to submit this question by mutual consent to the Court for Judgment. However, in the document by which they submitted the case, they defined the dispute by formulating, not their own respective contentions, but, on the one hand, that of the Yugoslav Government, and on the other hand, that of the French bondholders. For, in the preamble of the Special Agreement the two opposing contentions are formulated as follows:

The Government of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes paying holders of the Serbian loans enumerated above—and considering that it is within its rights in so doing—in French francs on coupons falling due for payment but not paid and those subsequently falling due, as also bonds drawn for redemption but not refunded and those subsequently to be drawn;

And the French holders, on the other hand, considering that the Government of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is under an obligation to pay coupons fallen due for payment but not paid and those subsequently falling due, as also bonds drawn for redemption but not refunded and those subsequently to be drawn of the Serbian loans enumerated above, in gold or in foreign currencies.

Now, according to the Court's Statute, only States may be parties in cases before the Court. Accordingly, whilst recognising that the case, having been brought before it by means of an agreement signed by the two Governments, was admissible in form, the Court held that if the case had to be regarded as a dispute between Yugoslavia and the bondholders, it could not entertain it.

In this connection, the Court recognises that the suit exclusively concerns relations between the borrowing State and private persons; but it also observes that once the French Government had announced that it did not share the opinion of the Belgrade Government, to the effect that the latter was fulfilling all its obligations by paying the loans in French paper francs, there existed, side by side with the controversy between the Serbian Government and its creditors, a dispute between that Government and the French Government, since the latter was taking action in the exercise of its right to protect its nationals. The Court considers that in reality it is this latter difference of opinion which has been submitted to it; accordingly, there is no doubt as to the Court's jurisdiction, provided that the actual subject matter of the dispute does not prevent the Court from dealing with it.

* This article has been prepared with the aid of information furnished by the Registry of the Court.

In regard to this point, the Court says that, though its true function is to settle disputes on the basis of international law, it may nevertheless, under the terms of the Statute itself, be called on to pass upon pure questions of fact and that, when two States have agreed to have recourse to it, nothing short of a clause in the Statute can affect its duty to give judgment.

Having thus established that it has jurisdiction—which is however disputed by certain judges who dissent from the judgment—the Court proceeds to consider the merits of the case. In the first place, as a result of a detailed analysis of the bonds and coupons of the various loans, the Court satisfies itself that these documents, considered either by themselves or in conjunction with the documents which preceded the various issues, enable it to affirm that in all cases there is a promise to pay in "gold francs."

The Yugo-Slav Government considered that, for various reasons, this promise should nevertheless be construed as a mere promise to pay in French currency, but the Court cannot accept this view, because, amongst other things, it is not permissible to reject as superfluous certain of the conditions of a contract. It also rejects a suggestion of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State to the effect that the gold clause simply relates to a method of payment, i.e., in gold coin; in the Court's view this suggestion, also, tends to nullify the gold clause. The Court considers that the question is whether at the time of the issue of the loans there existed a standard of value which could reasonably have been contemplated by the "gold franc" stipulation. This question the Court answers in the affirmative; this standard—which is international in the sense that it was adopted or recognised in several countries—existed at the time in the form of the twentieth part of the French twenty franc gold piece. The Court holds that the loan contracts refer to the standard just defined. Against this view it was urged on behalf of Yugoslavia that these contracts often provided for payment at certain places "at the sight rate of exchange on Paris." The Court, however only regards this clause as a subsidiary provision to be construed in the light of the main provision which refers to payment at gold value; read in this way, it simply means that what is to be paid on the foreign markets in question is the equivalent value, in the currency of these places, at the sight rate of exchange on Paris, of the sum due in "gold francs." The Court observes that only holders of bonds of a special limited issue of the 1895 loan are entitled to payment in sterling in London.

In the course of the hearing, the Serbian Government, in arguing against the view now adopted by the Court, relied on considerations resulting from the manner in which the contracts had been executed, that is to say, that the service of the loans had, with the tacit consent of the bondholders, been conducted on the basis of the paper franc. The Court, however, considers that the arguments advanced in this connection fail, seeing that the contracts are, in its opinion, entirely unambiguous, for it is only when an agreement is not clear that the manner in which it has been executed can be invoked to prove the intention of the contracting parties. Apart from this, the Court remarks that the factors requisite for the application of the principle known as "estoppel" are lacking and that the contract between borrower and lenders finds its expression in bearer bonds which entitle the bearer to claim all the rights accruing under the bond.

In the last place, the Serbian Government invoked against the view accepted by the Court as the correct one an alleged case of *force majeure* resulting from the forced currency régime which had driven gold out of circulation—the Court observes that this objection falls to the ground if it be held—as the Court does—that the loan contracts refer to the gold franc simply and solely as a standard of value.

The Serbian Government contended alternatively that, even if the obligation to pay on a gold basis did exist—which it disputed—it was not valid under French law which in the contention of the Serbian Government, was the law applicable to the contractual obligations in the case.

This leads the Court to consider which the law applicable to the contracts is. In the first place, as concerns the law governing the obligations at the time when they were contracted, the Court, on various grounds, states that this law cannot be other than Serbian law, unless the Serbian State itself had intended to make the loans subject to some other law—in this case French law—as contended before the Court by that State's representative. The Court, however, considers that there is nothing to show that such was the intention of the borrowing State.

But, though the substance of the debt is thus governed by Serbian law, the Court recognises that the application of that law in France may be prevented by some French public policy legislation and also that, even apart from this possibility, the methods of payment may be governed by some other law. Nevertheless,

the Court does not consider in detail the possible consequence of these two contingencies, because it holds that, contrary to the contentions of the Serbian Government, French law does not in any event prevent the carrying out of the terms of the gold clause as construed by the Court. The Court bases this conclusion upon the manner in which French legislation has been construed by the Courts of the country; for, in its opinion, it is French legislation, as actually applied in France, which really constitutes French law. And the Court holds that the French Courts have now established the jurisprudence that though any gold stipulation is null and void when it relates to a domestic transaction, this does not hold good in the case of international contracts, even when payment is to be effected in France. The Court also observes that the forced currency régime, established in 1914, was abolished when the franc was stabilised in 1928; it follows that future payments to be made under the terms of the Serbian loans are not in any case affected by the reduction in value of the French franc.

The operative part of the judgment which follows the wording of the question put to the Court by the Parties is as follows:

"(1) That, in regard to the Serbian 4 per cent. loan of 1895, the holders of bonds of this loan are entitled, whatever their nationality may be, to obtain, at their free choice, payment of the nominal amount of their coupons due for payment but not paid and of those subsequently falling due, as also of their bonds drawn for redemption but not refunded and of those subsequently drawn at Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Belgrade, in the currency in circulation at one of these places;

"(2) That, in regard to the 4 per cent, 1895, 5 per cent. 1902, 4 per cent. 1906, 4½ per cent. 1909 and 5 per cent. 1913 Serbian loans, the holders of these bonds are entitled to obtain payment of the nominal amount of their coupons due for payment but not paid and of those subsequently falling due, as also of their bonds drawn for redemption but not refunded and those subsequently drawn, in gold francs, in the case of the 1895 loan, at Belgrade and Paris, and in the case of the 1902, 1906, 1909 and 1913 loans at Belgrade, Paris, Brussels and Geneva, or at the equivalent value of the said amount at the exchange rate of the day in the local currency at Berlin and Vienna, in the case of the 1913 loan, and at Berlin, Vienna and Amsterdam, in the case of the 1902, 1906 and 1909 loans.

"(3) That the value of the gold franc shall be fixed between the Parties, for the above-mentioned payments, as equivalent to that of a weight of gold corresponding to the twentieth part of a piece of gold weighing 6 grammes 45161, 900/1000 fine."

The Court's decision was adopted by nine votes to three (M. de Bustamante (Cuba); M. Pessoa (Brazil) and M. Novacovitch (Serb-

Croat-Slovene State)]. The dissenting judges delivered separate opinions which are attached to the judgment.

It should be remembered that under the terms of the Special Agreement referring the case to the Court, the Serbian Government and French bondholders must now enter into negotiations with a view to concluding an arrangement by which certain concessions are to be made to the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government, having regard to its economic and financial situation and capacity for payment. Failing an agreement, this question of concessions is to be obligatorily settled by a special arbitral tribunal.

3.—JUDGMENT IN THE CASE CONCERNING CERTAIN BRAZILIAN FEDERAL LOANS ISSUED IN FRANCE.

The loans in question were three in number; the 5 per cent. loan of 1909 for the financing of works to be carried out at Recife (Port of Pernambuco); the 4 per cent. loan of 1910 for the financing of the construction of certain railways at Goyaz; and the 4 per cent. loan of 1911 which was to finance a system of railways in the State of Bahia. All these loans were issued under the following conditions: the Federal Government concluded with a company a concession contract under which the company undertook to carry out certain works in consideration of payment in bonds of the Federal Debt to be issued by the Government, which bonds were then to be negotiated and sold by the Company. This the three companies concerned did by means of flotation contracts concluded with French Banks. The loans were issued, at all events for the most part, in France.

As in the case of the Serbian loans, the yield of the loans was credited to those entitled to receive it in French paper francs and the bondholders, for a large number of years, including the first years of the depreciation of the franc, made no protest against the payment of the loan service in that currency. In 1924, however, the French Government intervened with the Brazilian Government on behalf and at the instance of the bondholders, claiming that the service of the loans should be affected on a gold basis; diplomatic negotiations followed which finally led to the submission to the Court by common consent between the two Governments of the question whether the loan service should be effected on the basis of the value of the gold franc or of the paper franc.

As in the case of the Serbian loans the Special Agreement alludes to a "dispute which has

arisen between the Brazilian Federal Government and the French bondholders," namely, as to "whether the service of these loans should be on a gold or paper franc basis." Nevertheless, the Court holds that it has jurisdiction to deal with the case. As regards the grounds on which it bases this decision it refers to that which it has said on the same subject in the judgment on the case of the Serbian loans.

Having established this point, the Court approaches the merits of the case, analysing the documents relating to the loans and in particular the bonds themselves. As regards the 1910 and 1911 loans, it observes that the bonds contain express clauses enabling it to be said that they involve an obligation to pay both principal and interest in gold francs. As regards the 1909 loan, the position is not so simple, as the bonds of this loan contain no express clause of this kind. In these circumstances, the Court refers to the prospectus inviting subscriptions to this loan, and observes that it is a prospectus for which the Brazilian Government has expressly assumed responsibility and which can therefore be regarded as a continuing offer to the terms of which each bondholder is entitled to refer in case of ambiguity in the bonds. And the Court, after analysing the prospectus, says that persons taking bonds under this document would naturally understand that they were receiving bonds payable in gold value both as to principal and interest. It therefore concludes that the bonds of the 1909 loan must also be construed as providing for payment of principal and interest in gold.

What is the significance of the gold clause the existence of which has thus been established? Is it simply, as construed by the Brazilian Government, a clause of "style" or a routine form of expression? The Court rejects this alternative, observing that to adopt it would be tantamount to ignoring the clause in question. Nor does it accept another Brazilian argument to the effect that "according to the legislative and financial system of Brazil" a gold loan means "an external loan" in "French francs" amongst other currencies. The Court in fact holds, as in the case of the Serbian loans, that the promise to pay in gold meant in gold value. What is this value? The Court considers that it must have reference to a standard of value existing at the time of the issue of the loans and a standard designed to provide a safeguard against depreciation in general and not against the depreciation of some particular currency; for Brazil argued that the

contracting parties intended to provide a guarantee against the fall of Brazilian currency only, a fall in the French franc being impossible to foresee at the time. This standard the Court finds in the "gold franc," of which a definition could be obtained by reference to the French currency legislation of the time, that is to say, the twentieth part of the gold piece of 20 francs. The Court accordingly concludes that the bonds must be construed as providing for payment in gold francs as thus defined.

Should this conclusion be discarded in view of the way in which, as described above, the parties over a long period, executed the contracts? The Court thinks not, because it holds that there is no ambiguity in the contracts and this renders inapplicable, so far as they are concerned, the principle of interpretation in question. It also holds that the fact that the bondholders, for a part of the period of depreciation, accepted payment in French paper francs, may be explained otherwise than as acquiescence on their part; and, lastly, it recalls that the bonds are bearer bonds, which means that one bondholder cannot be held responsible for the conduct of another.

But the Brazilian Government also argued that, even admitting the conclusion arrived at by the Court to be correct, the loans are governed by French law which would not allow a payment in francs to be made on the basis of gold value.

The Court however holds that the loans are in principle governed by Brazilian law according to which their validity is indisputable. And it observes that neither is there an express provision nor are there any circumstances which conclusively show that it was Brazil's intention to subject the validity of her obligations to some foreign law. The Court nevertheless admits that the currency of payment may be governed by French law, but holds that this situation need not be envisaged, since, in its view, the doctrine of the French Courts recognises the validity of the gold clause in respect of international contracts, even when payment is to be effected in France.

The Court, however, observes in this connection that, according to the terms of the Special Agreement by which the Case of the Brazilian loans has been referred to it, it is not to be "bound by the decisions of the respective courts." Does this circumstance necessarily involve the modification of the conclusion arrived at by the Court on the basis of jurisprudence? The Court does not think so, because, having regard particularly to the

implications of "a proper appreciation of its nature and functions" in relation to the problems arising in connection with the application by it of some municipal law, it construes the Article of the Special Agreement in question to mean that, whilst the Court is authorised to depart from the jurisprudence of the municipal Courts, it remains free to decide that there is no reason for so doing.

Finally, the Court observes that the law of 1914 establishing forced currency in France, has been replaced by the new currency law of 1928 which reduces the metallic value of the franc to one fifth, but at the same time states that this new definition of the franc is not applicable to "international payments which, prior to the promulgation of this law, may have been validly stipulated in gold francs."

The operative part of the Court's judgment closely follows the terms of the question put; it is as follows:

"That with regard to the Brazilian Federal Government's 5 per cent. loan of 1909 (Port of Pernambuco), 4 per cent. loan of 1910 and 4 per cent. loan of 1911, payment of coupons which have matured and are not barred by prescription at the date of the Special Agreement and of coupons subsequently maturing, as also repayment of bonds drawn for redemption but not actually repaid which are not barred by prescription on the date of the present judgment, or of bonds subsequently to be redeemed, must be effected by delivery to the French holders in respect of each franc, of the value corresponding in the currency of the place of payment at the rate of exchange of the day, to one-twentieth part of a gold piece weighing 6.45161 grammes, 900/1000 fine."

The judgment was adopted by nine votes to two (M. de Bustamante, Cuba: and M. Pessôa, Brazil). Each of the dissenting judges attached his separate opinion to the judgment.

4.—BEGINNING OF THE XVII (ORDINARY) SESSION.

The Permanent Court of International Justice assembled on Tuesday morning, July 9th, to hear the pleadings in the Franco-Swiss dispute concerning the Free Zones of Upper Savoy and the District of Gex (a question of the interpretation of the second paragraph of Article 435 of the Treaty of Versailles).

At the beginning of the hearing, M. Anzilotti, President, stated that the Ordinary Session of the Court had been opened on June 17th and the list of cases was read out.

M. Dreyfus, First President of the Paris Court of Appeal, specially appointed as judge *ad hoc* for France, no judge of French nationality being on the bench, then made the solemn declaration laid down in the Statute of the Court; he was thereupon declared duly installed in his functions.

The case was argued for France by M. Paul-Boncour, Deputy and former Minister, Barrister at the Court of Appeal of Paris, and by M. Basdevant, Assistant Legal Adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, assisted by M. Labouret, Counsellor of Embassy, M. Noel Henry, Consul of France, and M. Louis Lucien Hubert, Counsel before the Court of Appeal at Paris; and for Switzerland, by M. Paul Logoz, Professor at the University of Geneva, assisted by M. Walter Burckhardt, Professor at the University of Berne, and by M. Paul Edmond Martin, Professor at the University of Geneva, Director of the Geneva State Archives, as Counsel, and by M. Pierre Bonna, Counsellor of Legation.

5.—TERRITORIAL EXTENT OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE ODER.

The President of the Court has fixed Tuesday, August 20th, as the date for the beginning of the hearing of this Case.

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THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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All communications relating to the Monthly Summary should be addressed to the Information Section, League of Nations, Geneva.

I.—SUMMARY OF THE MONTH.

August, 1929.

The preparation and completion of material for the tenth session of the Assembly formed the major part of the League's work in August. During the last few days of the month there were meetings of the Council, the Financial Committee, the Special Commission for drafting a Convention on the Manufacture of Arms, a Conference of the signatories of the 1928 agreements on hides and bones, and a delegation of the Financial Committee to study the gold question. The Permanent Court of Inter-

national Justice continued in ordinary session, giving its judgment in the Franco-Swiss Zones case, and beginning the hearings of the case of the territorial jurisdiction of the Oder Commission.

The Council and the Financial Committee met on August 30th, a few days before the opening of the Assembly.

The Conference of signatories of the 1928 agreements on hides and bones met on August 29th to consider what action should be taken in regard to the entry into force of the said agreements.

The Special Commission for drafting a convention on the manufacture of arms drew up a new text for the Council in the light of amendments submitted by the various delegations.

The delegation of the Financial Committee continued its study of the abnormal fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold.

At the beginning of the month there was a meeting in Paris of the Acting President of the Council and the Rapporteur on Polish-Lithuanian questions to consider an application from the Lithuanian Government concerning threats of frontier incidents on the Polish-Lithuanian frontier.

The Mandates Commission sent to the Council its report on its fifteenth session, and the Saar Governing Commission sent in its thirty-eighth quarterly report.

The General Act for the Pacific Settlement of Disputes came into force on August 16th.

II.—ARBITRATION, SECURITY AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

1. COMING INTO FORCE OF THE GENERAL ACT FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

The General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes concluded at Geneva on September 26th, 1928, came into force on August 16th, in accordance with Article 44, which reads :

"The present general Act shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the accession of not less than two Contracting Parties."

The States which have so far notified their accession are : Sweden (on May 13th), Belgium (on May 18th), and Norway (on June 11th).

2. MANUFACTURE OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

The Special Commission for the drafting of a Convention on the manufacture of arms, ammunition and implements of war met at Geneva from August 26th to 28th, with Count Bernstorff, Germany, in the Chair.

The Commission finally adopted by a majority vote a draft Convention instituting the supervision of the private manufacture and publicity of all manufacture of arms, ammunition and implements of war.

This draft, in regard to which considerable differences of opinion still subsist between the various delegations, was addressed to the

Council, together with a report explaining the views of the delegations.

The main features of the draft are as follows : The arms to which the Convention applies are set forth in a list contained in the Convention on the Arms Trade. Certain changes have, nevertheless, been made in this list, the most important being that it now includes disused ordnance. Another amendment brings within the scope of the Convention many kinds of revolvers, in particular, service revolvers which, in the original list, were not subject to supervision.

The German delegation, supported by the American delegation, submitted a proposal concerning aviation. In the nomenclature contained in the Convention on the Arms Trade, civil and military aviation were grouped in one category.

The German proposal aimed at eliminating civil aviation by drawing between the two branches of aviation a distinction based upon the purpose for which the aircraft was intended. The German delegation, moreover, expressed its willingness to conclude a special Convention on the manufacture of civil air material.

This proposal was not adopted by the Commission ; the German, the Netherlands, and the American delegations accordingly maintained their reservation with regard to civil aviation.

The draft Convention then defines private manufacture and the system of supervision to be applied to it. Private manufacturers are considered as producers who are principally engaged in the manufacture of all material designed for military purposes. Such manufacturers must be licensed by their Governments for a period which is not specified.

The Convention then describes the system of publicity to be applied to arms manufactured either by private or State enterprises. On this point, the differences of opinion were considerable, and the text was only approved by a small majority. It provides that Governments shall publish annual returns of the total production in value, number, and weight of private and State manufacture.

While accepting the principle of publicity for State manufacture, the French, Belgian, Italian, Polish, Roumanian and Czechoslovak delegations maintained that the form of such publicity could only be determined in connection with the decisions to be taken by the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference concerning the publicity of national defence material.

The French, Italian and Czechoslovak delegations added that the difficulties in the way

of a solution were due to the fact that the specific question raised in the clause of the Convention concerning private manufacture had been extended to State manufacture. They considered that there was a fundamental difference between these two manufactures, based upon the fact that private manufacture was subject to supervision by the State, and that, as regards State manufacture, State supervision was devoid of meaning. In their opinion it would, therefore, be virtually impossible to contemplate equality of treatment between private and State manufacture. The British delegation maintained the principle of equal treatment of private and State manufacture. It nevertheless considered that as regards publicity it would be impossible entirely to carry out the provisions of the present draft.

The Japanese delegation considered that for both private and State manufacture returns should be given in terms of value only.

The Netherlands and Salvador delegations were of opinion that the Special Commission could not decline to deal with the question of the publicity of State manufacture on the mere grounds that it was being examined by the Preparatory Commission.

The German delegation said that there was a real interdependence between the Convention on the Manufacture of Arms and that on the trade in arms; on the other hand, the Preparatory Commission and the Special Commission did not pursue the same object; the first dealt with material, whether in use or stocked, the second with the annual manufacture of arms.

The draft Convention is completed by an article concerning publicity for warship building and by general provisions in regard to which there were no special difficulties.

III.—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Registration of Treaties.

Among the treaties and international engagements registered in August figure:

Treaties of arbitration between the United States and Bulgaria and the United States and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Washington, January 21st, 1929); Treaties of Conciliation concluded by the same Powers on the same date, presented respectively by Bulgaria and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes;

A preliminary Treaty of Friendship and Commerce (Nanking, November 27th, 1928) between China and Italy, presented by Italy;

A Convention on Commerce and Navigation (Angora, July 25th, 1928) between the Netherlands and Turkey, presented by the Netherlands;

A Treaty of Friendship and Establishment (Teheran, November 28th, 1928) between Egypt and Persia, presented by Persia;

An Air Traffic Convention (Berlin, January 23rd, 1929) between Germany and Norway, presented by Norway;

A provisional Air Traffic Agreement (The Hague, July 24th, 1922) and additional Protocol (The Hague, August 17th, 1928) between Germany and the Netherlands, presented by the Netherlands;

A Convention and Protocol concerning the arrangement of air lines (Turin, March 10th, 1929) between Italy and France, presented by Italy;

An Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement for the Reciprocal Suppression of Passport Visas (Vienna, May 24th and 25th, 1929) between Austria and Uruguay, presented by Austria;

An Exchange of Notes concerning passport visas (Oslo, May 10th and July 23rd, 1929) between the United States and Norway, presented by Norway;

An Agreement between Germany and Portugal (Lisbon, April 8th, 1929) relating to the reciprocal recognition of laws and regulations for the safety of maritime navigation, presented by Germany;

An exchange of Notes between Great Britain and Denmark (Copenhagen, May 9th, August 1st, and December 12th, 1928; April 15th and June 11th, 1929) constituting an Agreement for the Recognition of Navigation Certificates issued to Passenger Ships by the Danish and Hong-Kong Governments, presented by Denmark;

A Treaty concerning the Oder frontier (Prague, March 22nd, 1928) between Germany and Czechoslovakia, presented by Czechoslovakia;

An Agreement (Warsaw, December 18th, 1926) between Italy and Poland concerning the funding of the Polish debt to the Italian Government, presented by Italy;

A Convention on Extradition and Judicial Assistance in Criminal Matters (Riga, October 29th, 1924) between France and Latvia, presented by Latvia.

IV.—THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS.

THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION.

(a) *Conference of Signatories of the 1928 Agreements on Hides and Bones.*

A Conference of the signatories of the Agreements on Hides and Bones concluded on July 11th, 1928, opened on August 29th, 1929.

The coming into force of the Agreements was conditional upon the deposit, by the twenty signatories, of instruments of ratification before July 1st, 1929. By the date stated, instruments of ratification had been deposited by Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Roumania, Sweden, and Switzerland. Hungary subsequently forwarded the instruments of ratification of both Agreements. The instruments missing are those of Bulgaria, Norway, Poland, the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, and Turkey.

It was, therefore, impossible for the Agreements to come into force, unless the States which had ratified them decided to give them full effect between themselves. To examine the possibility of concluding an agreement to this effect, the Secretary-General, acting in accordance with the provisions of the Agreements, invited all the signatories to attend the Conference of August 29th.

The Agreements provided for the suppression, by October 1st, 1929, at the latest, of all export prohibitions and export duties on hides (an exception was made for Roumania as regards export duties); the suppression, by October 1st, of all export prohibitions on bones (a temporary exception being made in the case of Italy); and the possibility for certain contracting parties to maintain export duties, these duties not to exceed certain rates fixed in the Convention.

(b) *Purchasing Power of Gold.*

A delegation of the Financial Committee met from August 26th to 28th, at Geneva, to study the gold question.

At its June session, the Financial Committee had proposed to the Council that the inquiry undertaken as regards the abnormal fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold should be continued by a delegation composed of members of the Committee, with the assistance of internationally recognised experts selected by the Committee.

At its August session, the delegation considered its programme and methods of work.

The meeting was attended by M. Chalendar, M. A. Janssen, Dr. F. Mlynarski, Dr. V. Pospisil, and Sir Henry Strakosch (members of the Financial Committee); and by Professor Alberto Beneduce (Italian), Prof. Gustav Cassel (Swedish), M. Kauffmann (German), Sir Reginald Mant (British), Prof. O. M. W. Sprague (United States), and Dr. L. J. A. Trip (Netherlands).

V.—INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

CAST EXHIBITION.

A Cast Exhibition, organised by the International Museum Office of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, opened on August 2nd at the Cologne Exhibition Palace.

The museums and official cast workshops of Athens, Brussels, Berlin, Florence, London and Paris are taking part in the exhibition. Four hundred casts of Egyptian, Assyrian, Greco-Roman, mediæval, renaissance, and modern works are shown, and the exhibition may thus be said to constitute a museum of compared sculpture, containing, as it does, examples of all aspects of plastic art, selected by the experts of the countries concerned.

VI.—ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS.

I. FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION.

The Permanent Mandates Commission, which met at Geneva from July 1st to 15th, has forwarded to the Council a report on its fifteenth session.

I. GENERAL QUESTIONS.

In accordance with the Council's resolution of last September, the Commission undertook a general study of the question of the treatment extended in countries Members of the League to persons belonging to mandated territories and to products and goods therefrom.

In conformity with the principle laid down in Article 22 of the Covenant, the "A" and "B" Mandates provide that the States Members of the League shall enjoy economic equality in the mandated territories, but no legal basis exists upon which natives of these territories can claim similar treatment.

The Commission examined this problem in its different aspects, and suggested two solutions—the conclusion of an international convention by which States Members would grant nationals of and products and goods from territories under "A" and "B" mandate complete

reciprocity as regards economic equality, or the conclusion of bilateral agreements between the mandatory Powers and the States Members of the League, by means of direct negotiations.

The Commission, therefore, recommended that the Council should ask the mandatory Powers which of these methods they considered the more expedient.

The Commission also dealt with the question of *public health*, in particular with that of the shortage of doctors and public health specialists in several of the mandated territories. While highly appreciating the efforts made and the progress achieved by the mandatories, the Commission drew the attention of the Council to the following points, which, in its opinion, called for elucidation :

(a) What are the difficulties, if any, encountered in recruiting public health officials for mandated territories ?

(b) Do the mandatory Powers accept properly qualified doctors of foreign nationality as officials in their mandatory administrations ? If not, whether it would not be possible to alter their policy in this connection ;

(c) What qualifications do the mandatory Powers require of public health officials, whether nationals or foreigners ; and

(d) Should the difficulties encountered in recruiting an adequate number of doctors nationals of the mandatory Power prove insuperable and should the principles of public policy absolutely preclude the engagement of foreign doctors as officials, would it be possible to encourage by more liberal subsidies the medical work of the missions operating in mandated territories ?

II. OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING MANDATED TERRITORIES.

(a) Territories under " A " Mandate.

Palestine and Trans-Jordan.—The Commission asked the mandatory Power to furnish in its next annual report complete information concerning the concessions granted by it to a financial group for the exploitation of the natural wealth of the Dead Sea and also for the construction of the harbour works at Haifa, so as to enable it to form an opinion whether the procedure was in accordance with the mandate.

It also requested the Mandatory to give details in its next report with regard to a joint plan prepared by the Palestine, Egyptian and Syrian Governments for the more expeditious detection and suppression of the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs.

As regards Trans-Jordan, the Commission stated that it would follow with interest the application of the new Constitution. It expressed the hope that the frontiers between

Trans-Jordan, Syria, Iraq, and Nejd would be traced on the spot as soon as possible and to the satisfaction of all concerned, and asked to be assured that measures applied in Trans-Jordan whereby foreigners appeared to be obliged to accept Trans-Jordan nationality as a condition of residence did not apply to nationals of the States Members of the League.*

Syria and Lebanon.—The Commission noted the statement of the accredited representative concerning the conditions and circumstances in which the recent attempt of the mandatory Power to collaborate with the Syrian Constituent Assembly had failed. It expressed the hope that, when the opposition had died down, the mandatory Power would succeed, in agreement with the local authorities, in giving Syria a political status in accordance with the provisions of the mandate.

The Commission considered it desirable to draw the attention of the mandatory to the necessity of taking more stringent measures against the drug traffic and urged that the cultivation of hemp should be suppressed as soon as possible. It emphasised the importance of concluding arrangements with the immigration authorities of South America to prevent Syrian and Lebanese emigrants being refused admittance by these countries ; and expressed the hope that, thanks to the economic and industrial development of the mandated territories, it would be possible progressively to regulate labour conditions.

(b) Territories under " B " Mandate.

Cameroons and Togoland under French Mandate.—The Commission repeated the recommendation made at its previous session that the Mandatory should see that subsidies granted by the mandated territories to institutions of the mother-country and to certain international organisations were granted only in proportion to the benefits which the mandated territories would derive therefrom.

It also drew the attention of the Mandatory to excessive and persistent differences between the budget estimates and the actual receipts and expenditure.

As regards the Cameroons, the Commission noted that the system of rationing spirituous liquors would seem to have given good results, and asked whether the maximum authorised

* The accredited representative pointed out that there was no provision whereby foreigners of any nationality were obliged to accept Trans-Jordan nationality as a condition of residence in the territory. The reference appears to rest on a misinterpretation of the Trans-Jordan Nationality Law.

figure could not be reduced. It also noted with satisfaction the efforts to combat the spread of sleeping-sickness, and the remarkable work of the special mission established for this purpose by the Mandatory.

The Commission's attention was arrested by the fiscal effort demanded of natives of Togoland for the constitution of reserves which were large in proportion to the whole budget; and it expressed the view that the financial policy of the Administration showed a tendency to charge the ordinary budget with expenditure on major public works such as railway construction. It asked for a reasoned account in the next report of the general financial policy of the Mandatory in this respect, as well as full information as to the tax-paying capacity of the natives in the different parts of the territory.

Tanganyika.—The members of the Commission had each received from the British Government a copy of the Hilton Young Commission's Report, proposing a closer administrative, Customs and fiscal union between the mandated territory of Tanganyika and the neighbouring territories of Kenya and Uganda, which are under British sovereignty. The accredited representative informed the Commission that his Government had not yet reached any decision on the findings of the report.

On account of the importance of these proposals from the point of view of their agreement with the provisions and principles of the Mandate, this question was discussed by the members of the Commission, and various opinions were expressed. The Commission did not feel that it should at this stage formulate a definite opinion with regard to the findings of the report, but it drew the Council's attention to the discussion.

The Commission asked for full information as to the conditions of purchase by the Tanganyika Administration of the Central Railway, previously owned by a German private company. It pointed out that some prejudice might, in its opinion, be caused to the interests of Tanganyika by the application to that territory of a common policy with Kenya regarding Customs tariffs and railway rates.

(c) *Territories under "C" Mandate.*

Nauru.—The Commission noted with satisfaction the measures taken by the Administration in favour of Chinese labourers repatriated as unfit for service and regarding indemnities to be granted in such cases.

New Guinea.—At its preceding session the Commission had expressed the hope that the Mandatory would give such information as would dispel the misgiving which it had felt regarding certain aspects of the Administration in New Guinea, and it regretted to find that this information had not been supplied. The Commission could not ignore statements made in documents such as the Debates of the Australian House of Representatives, the Record of the Mission Conference at Rabaul in 1927, the comments of the Chief Judge in various cases recently tried by him, all of which tended to show the existence of an unsatisfactory situation in the territory. The Commission attached particular importance to receiving full information regarding the action which the Australian Government proposed to take to put an end to irregularities in recruiting, which the Chief Judge was reported to have described as having become a custom; and as to the measures taken to deal with the deplorable moral conditions prevailing among the natives, as described in the Report of the Mission Conference and elsewhere.*

At the end of the session, the accredited representative of the Australian Government sent the Commission a letter containing information on different questions put to him, to which he had been unable to reply during the examination of the report. The Commission decided that it could not reopen the discussion on this subject, and that it would be advisable to defer further examination to a future session.

South-West Africa.—The Commission noted with regret that it had never received an explicit answer to its repeated inquiries on the meaning attached by the South African Government to the term "full sovereignty," used to

* The accredited representative, in his comments on the Commission's observations, referred to the "unspecified and indefinite misgivings" entertained by that body regarding certain aspects of the Administration of New Guinea. As regards the records of Debates in the Australian House of Representatives, he declared that the statement referred to was simply the opinion of a member of Parliament, expressed in his personal capacity as such. The recommendations of the Mission Conference were concurred in almost without exception or reservation by the Administration of New Guinea, and this answered adequately any question as to what action the mandatory Power contemplated with regard to certain moral conditions said to prevail among the natives. With regard to the comments made by the Chief Judge, he drew attention to the fact that these cases apparently heard subsequent to the period covered by the annual report on the administration of the territory. He stated that the Administration was impressed with the necessity for strict enforcement of the law in relation to recruiting and was taking all possible steps to that end, which was borne out by the facts that it had instigated the prosecutions referred to and that no effort was being spared to prevent abuses arising out of the infringement of the law.

define the legal relations existing between the Mandatory and the territory under its mandate. The Commission formulated the question anew as follows: In the official view of the Government of the Union of South Africa, does the term "possess sovereignty" express only the right to exercise full powers of administration and legislation in the territory of South-West Africa under the terms of the mandate and subject to its provisions and to those of Article 22 of the Covenant, or does it imply that the Government of the Union regards itself as being sovereign over the territory itself? The Commission observed that, as long as no clear reply to this question was received, it feared that a regrettable misunderstanding would subsist.*

The Commission also expressed its desire for information as regards the steps taken by the Mandatory to amend the South-West Africa Railways and Harbours Act of 1922 in order to bring the local régime of the railways and harbours into conformity with the principles of the mandate and the Treaty of Versailles.

The Commission expressed its appreciation of the repeated efforts made by the Administration and by the mining companies to reduce mortality in the mines, and hoped that the causes of this high mortality would be discovered and that it would thus be possible to carry on the work in the mines under more satisfactory conditions.

III.—OBSERVATIONS ON PETITIONS.

Palestine.—The Commission examined various petitions concerning the Wailing or Western Wall at Jerusalem, and repeated its recommendations concerning the advantages of an agreement freely contracted by the Jewish and Moslem communities.**

It also considered a memorandum from the Zionist Organisation on the development of the Jewish National Home in 1928, and was of opinion that neither the memorandum nor the observations of the British Government would seem to give occasion for recommendations.

Palestine and Syria.—The Commission considered a petition concerning the Hedjaz Railway and the disarmament of the population of the Jebel Druse. It expressed the opinion that the proposals made by the mandatory Powers concerned with the administration and the operation of the Hedjaz Railway did not seem

to conflict with the religious aspirations of the Moslem population, but tended to create a situation as similar to pre-war conditions as circumstances would allow. It added that, in its opinion, the Moslem population of the mandated territories concerned would be well advised, in the interests of the resumption of traffic on the Hedjaz Railway and of improved conditions in pilgrim transport, to associate themselves with the efforts made by the mandatory Powers to settle this matter.

As regards the disarmament of the Jebel Druse, the Commission decided that no action was called for.

Cameroons and Togoland under French Mandate, Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi.—The Commission considered a petition from the *Bureau international pour la défense des indigènes*, which had drawn its attention to certain allegations in a book by Mr. R. L. Buell entitled "The Native Problem in Africa." It was of opinion that the observations of the author quoted in the petition were either without foundation or had been investigated by the Commission and did not call for action by the Council.

Togoland under British Mandate.—The Commission dealt with a petition from inhabitants of Tanganyika under French mandate whose properties extend over the frontier into Togoland under British mandate. The Commission noted a statement by the British Government that the inhabitants would continue to enjoy possession of their farms even though they were on the British side of the frontier.

* * *

The Commission examined a number of petitions concerning Syria and Lebanon, Trans-Jordan, the Cameroons and Togoland under French mandate and South-West Africa, on which it decided that no action was called for on the part of the Council.

2.—THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF THE SAAR GOVERNING COMMISSION.

The Governing Commission of the Saar Territory has sent the Secretary-General of the League its report on the second quarter of 1929.

The main features of the report may be summarised as follows:

Economic and Social Position.—As a result of discussions between the Mines Administration and the Trade Unions, miners' wages have been increased by five per cent.

The position on the labour market continued to improve; the unemployment figure dropped from 9,920 on March 20th to 3,471 on May 22nd,

*In his comments on the Commission's observations the accredited representative pointed out that the matter appeared to have been disposed of by a Council resolution of the 8th September, 1927.

** See Monthly Summary, Vol. IX., No. 2, page 58.

Political Situation.—The Advisory Council and the Technical Committee held two plenary meetings, in May and in June, at which they considered draft decrees prohibiting the use of bills of exchange by pedlars and amending housing laws.

The Governing Commission had decided to forbid the use of bills of exchange as means of payment to pedlars in view of the disturbing results of such transactions among the working classes. As regards the housing and rent act, the Governing Commission decided to prolong the regulations now in force until June 30th, 1930, with certain changes.

On the proposal of several political parties, the elections of municipal councillors and delegates to the *Kreistage* and *Bezirkstage*, which were to have taken place in July, were postponed till November.

Financial Position.—The communes, towns and districts of the Saar Territory had asked for authorisation to conclude a loan for certain public works (repairing and building roads, bridges, drains, public baths, slaughter houses, tram and omnibus lines, etc.). The Governing Commission authorised the Union of the Communes and Districts of the Territory to begin negotiations for this loan, provided the burden for the communes did not exceed 187 millions of francs. On the other hand, it refused to authorise the City of Saarbruck to contract several new loans.

The report gives full explanations concerning the valorisation of mortgages, real estate debts and rents and other mark credits. In this connection the Commission issued a decree on April 22nd, 1929, which was carefully investigated by the departments concerned, as well as by the economic and other associations of the Territory. The report sets forth the reasons that induced the Commission to contemplate these measures, namely, the depreciation of the old German currency, which affected a great number of people in the Territory, and the necessity for reconciling as far as possible, the interests of creditors with those of debtors enriched by the inflation.

The report recalls that the first proposal submitted by the Governing Commission to the representatives of the Saar population provided for the valorisation of mortgages and real estate only. But the various Saar Assemblies had requested that this process should include credits based on communal and industrial property, savings banks' deposits, etc. The Governing Commission adopted these proposals. The provisions of the decree of April 22nd are modelled as closely as possible on the German

valorisation laws, particularly those of 1925 and 1927, while adapted to the special circumstances of the Saar Territory. One of the most difficult points to settle as regards the valorisation of mortgages was to decide how far this process should be retrospective. This question gave rise to warm discussion among those concerned. Whereas the Saarbruck Chamber of Commerce suggested June 15th, 1922, the date fixed by the German law, the political parties expressed their general preference for 1921, without, however, indicating any exact date. The Governing Commission fixed the date at October 1st, 1921, thus taking account of the fact that the process of currency depreciation in the Saar Territory had not been the same as in Germany. As regards procedure, a special section for dealing with valorisation cases was attached to every cantonal tribunal with the right of appeal.

Aviation.—The Governing Commission, which has been a member of the International Aerial Navigation Commission since 1927, has concluded air traffic agreements with the Swiss and German Governments, which came into force on September 1st, 1928, and May 1st, 1929, respectively.

An aviation meeting was organised at Saarbruck aerodrome on May 5th, 1929, with the participation of German and French aeroplanes. The air port of Saarbruck was opened officially on May 16th, 1929. The Governing Commission authorised, as far as it was concerned, the establishment of a commercial air line Paris-Saarbruck-Frankfurt-Berlin, to be operated jointly by the *Société générale de transport aérien* and the *Deutsche Luft Hansa*. This line was opened on May 21st, 1929.

On the same date a wireless station for the transmission and reception of messages concerning weather and air traffic was opened at Saarbruck.

VII.—POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

POLISH-LITHUANIAN RELATIONS.

On July 11th, M. Voldemaras addressed to the Secretary-General a letter concerning threats of frontier incidents between Poland and Lithuania.

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the Council resolution of December 10th, 1927, this letter was communicated to the Acting President of the Council, M. Adatci, and to the Rapporteur on Polish-Lithuanian questions, M. Quinones de Leon, and examined by them in Paris on July 19th.

The President and Rapporteur noted that the Secretary-General had already forwarded a copy of the letter to the Permanent Polish Delegate to the League of Nations for such observations as the Polish Government might wish to make. They considered it advisable to await these observations before continuing their examination of the Lithuanian request.

The Polish Government's observations reached the League Secretariat on August 2nd, and were examined the next day in Paris by M. Adatci and M. Quinones de Leon in the light of the principles laid down by the Council in its report and resolution of December 10th, 1927.

The President and the Rapporteur considered that there was every reason to hope that the parties would not depart from the formal engagements into which they had entered at the Council session of December, 1927, and instructed the Secretary-General to forward the relevant material to the Council and the Lithuanian Government for their information.

VIII.—NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION.*

The report of the Committee of Experts inquiring into the condition of the sugar industry, which has been published by the League, shows that sugar consumption has been growing since the end of the war at the rate of nearly 4½ per cent. per annum, while production has increased even faster, as compared with a growth of consumption and production for several decades before the war of 3 per cent. per annum.

The outstripping of consumption by production is due largely to the violent stimulus to production (particularly of cane sugar) resulting from the high prices of the war and immediate post-war period. A concerted policy of production is specially difficult in view of the fact that the conditions of production differ widely for cane and beet sugar. At the beginning of the twentieth century beet sugar accounted for more than half the world's total; in 1913 for something less than half; and to-day, for about one-third. The continual increase in the consumption of sugar since 1912 has been met almost entirely by the cane sugar production. In the course of the decade following the application of the Brussels Convention of 1903, cane sugar production increased by some 140 per cent., and that of beet sugar by only about 50 per cent.

*The World Sugar Situation. Report by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations. 32 pages. Geneva, 1929.

The war caused a complete revolution of the world sugar industry, and decisively settled the contest between cane and beet in favour of the former. In the present commercial year, the production of cane sugar is 8 million tons greater than in 1913-1914, while that of beet sugar is about half a million tons greater. The simultaneous and unco-ordinated expansion of the two industries has led to excessive output, resulting in a fall in prices and the partial stagnation of the sugar industry. The measures taken by various governments to create, protect or stimulate sugar industries artificially within their frontiers merely aggravated the crisis.

The report examines the solutions discussed and notes that the following proposals received a large measure of support from the experts:

1. That an international agreement between all important producers or alternatively between producers in exporting countries, should be arranged with a view to stabilising production for a few years;
2. That an international agreement between all exporting countries and those likely to have an export surplus in the near future should be arranged with a view to a concerted and rational policy of sale;
3. That a concerted endeavour should be made to augment the sale and use of sugar by means of active propaganda, more especially in Eastern and tropical countries;
4. That the possibility of increasing consumption by lowering excise duties without reducing receipts from this source of taxation should be carefully considered by governments;
5. That a central bureau for the collection and dissemination of information should be established.

The report concludes that the difficulties with which the sugar industry is at present contending may be, to a large extent, remedied by those responsible for the conduct of business, and that the crisis has been aggravated by the independent and unco-ordinated action of many countries to stimulate sugar production without considering the cumulative effect of their action on the world situation. Action taken by producers on an agreed plan might render superfluous some of the measures by which the sugar industry is artificially stimulated in certain countries, and so might make it advisable for the States concerned to reconsider their policy and, if necessary, to discuss the taking of joint action.

The Economic Committee will continue to follow attentively developments in this field, in order to be able to give the Council at any moment information enabling it to "judge whether concerted international action could further the solution of the problems under consideration." Meanwhile, the Council is requested

to draw the attention of Governments to the desirability of ascertaining whether they can lower their excise duties on sugar so as to increase consumption without adversely affecting their fiscal position.

2. FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.*

June 15th, 1928—June 15th, 1929.

Like its forerunners, the Fifth Annual Report of the Permanent Court of International Justice is presented in the form of a volume of nearly 500 pages, which is issued simultaneously in English and French.

Chapter I. mentions important modifications in the composition of the Court (deaths of Lord Finlay and M. Weiss, judges, and election of Mr. Ch. E. Hughes); it then gives a statement of the alterations which have been carried out in the premises of the Peace Palace in order to meet the increased requirements of the Court.

As is generally known, the question of the possible revision of the Court's Statute was recently made the subject of a very thorough survey, which was in particular intended to enable the United States of America to accede to the Protocol of Signature of the Court's Statute. The results of this survey are related in full in the second chapter.

Amongst the summaries of the judgments and orders contained in Chapter X., those relating to the cases of the Serbian and Brazilian loans issued in France should be specially noted, the

* A. W. Sijthoff's Publishing Co., Leyden (Netherlands). Price: Dutch Fl. 7.

judgments given in these cases being of interest both to judicial and financial circles.

The bibliographical list includes more than four hundred new titles of publications and articles concerning the Court. This list is indexed separately, as are most of the other chapters of this volume, and the tables at the end of it cover the four lists of the preceding volumes.

The last chapter constitutes the third addendum to the Collection of Texts governing the jurisdiction of the Court, issued in December, 1926. It contains in the first section much additional information concerning the instruments mentioned in that collection; the second section gives the text of the 27 international instruments which have come to the knowledge of the Registry during the period 1928-1929. This chapter ends with a chronological list framed so as to facilitate as far as possible reference to the instruments mentioned.

IX.—FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- Sept. 25th: Central Opium Board, Geneva.
- Sept. 30th: Joint meeting of coal experts, Geneva.
- Oct. 2nd: Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematograph Institute, Rome.
- Oct. 17th: Fiscal Committee, Geneva.
- Oct. 24th: Economic Committee, Geneva.
- Nov. 5th: Conference on Treatment of Foreigners and Foreign Enterprises, Geneva.
- Nov. 6th: Permanent Mandates Commission, Geneva.

**TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES
TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
GENEVA**

Tenders are invited for the supply of the following articles:—

Office furniture, articles, and paper.

Closing date: September 30th, 1929.

Particulars may be obtained from the Secretariat of the League of Nations, Geneva.

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE (*)

I. COMPOSITION OF THE CHAMBER OF SUMMARY PROCEDURE FOR THE YEAR 1930.

At a private meeting held on August 16th, 1929, the Court, in accordance with the terms of Article 30 of the Statute and 14 of the Rules of Court, elected the following members of this Chamber for 1930 :

Members: M. Anzilotti, President; M. Huber, M. Loder.

Substitutes: M. Altamira, Mr. Hughes.

2. ELECTION OF THE REGISTRAR FOR 1930-1936.

As the period of appointment of the present holder of this post expires on December 31st, 1929, the Court was called upon to hold a new election in accordance with Article 21 of the Statute and Article 17 of the Rules.

In 1928 the Court declared in this respect that the "limitation of the Registrar's appointment to a period of seven years was only intended to enable the Court, if necessary, to terminate it at the expiration of that period, and that the principle of stability was the only one applicable in the case of the staff of the Court, the system of rotation seeming more suited to the Secretariat of the League of Nations, which was a political organisation." At an administrative meeting on August 16th, the Court unanimously re-elected, as Registrar for the period 1930-1936, M. A. Hammarskjöld, Swedish Councillor of Legation, who had performed the duties of Registrar since the establishment of the Court.

3. THE FREE ZONES OF UPPER SAVOY AND THE DISTRICT OF GEX. ORDER OF AUGUST 19TH, 1929.

Origin of the Case.—It will be remembered that by an agreement dated October 30th, 1924, which came into effect on March 29th, 1928, the French and Swiss Governments decided to submit to the Permanent Court of International Justice certain questions relating essentially to the customs and economic régime of the territories known respectively as the Zone of the Gex District, that is to say, an area of 393 sq. km., including a part of the summit of the Jura and the eastern slope of that chain as far as the frontier of the Canton of Geneva, and the small Sardinian Zone, an area of 149 sq. km. which surrounds the Canton of Geneva on the south-east side and is part of Upper Savoy.

* With the exception of the historical summary included in Part 3, Part 4 (jurisdiction of the Oder Commission) and Part 7, this chapter has been prepared on the basis of information furnished by the Registry of the Court.

Another district called the Zone of St. Gingolph, composed of a very small territory towards the Eastern end of Lake Geneva in the angle formed by the Swiss frontier and the shore of the Lake, was not expressly mentioned during the hearing, although its situation is more or less the same as that of the other Free Zones. Nor was any mention made in the discussion—save *pro memoria* and for the purposes of the argument—of the "Large Zone of Upper Savoy" which benefited by a system of military neutrality and by freedom from customs duties, which have both now been abolished without giving rise to dispute.

The essential feature of the Free Zones system was that in these districts France had placed her customs line not at her political frontier, but at the inside edge of the zones bordering on French territory, in such a way that the importation of goods from Switzerland into these zones was free, whilst exportation of the products of the Zones towards the rest of French territory and importation of French products into the Zones were subject to the French customs regulations, save in so far as exceptions were granted by France in favour of the Zones.

This system had undergone changes during the war of 1914-1918. In 1919, France manifested her intention of doing away with it. This led to negotiations with Switzerland, as a result of which France, with the consent of Switzerland, caused to be inserted in the Treaty of Versailles Article 435, which runs as follows :

"The High Contracting Parties, while they recognise the guarantees stipulated by the Treaties of 1815, and especially by the Act of November 20th, 1815, in favour of Switzerland, the said guarantees constituting international obligations for the maintenance of peace, declare, nevertheless, that the provisions of these Treaties, conventions, declarations and other supplementary Acts concerning the neutralised zone of Savoy, as laid down in paragraph 1 of Article 92 of the Final Act of the Congress of Vienna and in paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Treaty of Paris of November 20th, 1815, are no longer consistent with present conditions. For this reason the High Contracting Parties take note of the agreement reached between the French Government and the Swiss Government for the abrogation of the stipulations relating to this zone which are and remain abrogated.

"The High Contracting Parties also agree that the stipulations of the Treaties of 1815 and of the other supplementary Acts concerning the Free Zones of Upper Savoy and the Gex district are no longer consistent with present conditions, and that it is for France and Switzerland to come to an agreement together with a view to settling between themselves the status of these territories under such conditions as shall be considered suitable to both countries."

To this Article in the Treaty of Versailles two annexes were attached, one being a Swiss Note of May 5th, 1919—concerning Switzerland's assent to the insertion of the article in the Treaty—and the other a French Note of May 18th, 1919.

The Special Agreement submitting the Case to the Court was signed on October 30th, 1924, in the name of France by M. Edouard Herriot, Prime Minister, and M. Henry Fromageot, Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in the name of Switzerland by M. Alphonse Dunant, Minister at Paris, and M. Paul Logoz, Professor at the University of Geneva; it consists of five articles, and is accompanied by two annexes, a Swiss and a French Note.

The principal provisions may be summed up as follows:

The Permanent Court of International Justice is asked to decide whether as between France and Switzerland Article 435, paragraph 2 of the Treaty of Versailles with its annexes "has abrogated or is intended to lead to the abrogation" of the provisions of the Protocol of the Conference of Paris of November 20th, 1815, of the Treaty of Turin of March 16th, 1816, and of the Manifesto of the Sardinian Court of Accounts of September 9th, 1829, regarding the customs and economic régime of the Free Zones of Upper Savoy and the District of Gex, having regard "to all facts anterior to the Treaty of Versailles is such as the establishment of the federal customs in 1849, which are judged relevant by the Court."

The parties are agreed that the Court, as soon as it has concluded its deliberations and before pronouncing any decision, shall accord them a reasonable time to settle between themselves the new régime to be applied in these districts, which time may be extended at the request of the two parties. They have further agreed that no objection shall be raised on either side to the communication by the Court to the Agents of the two parties, unofficially and in each other's presence, of any indications which may appear desirable as to the result of the deliberations concerning the interpretation of the passage in dispute.

Failing the conclusion and ratification of a convention between the two parties within the time specified, the Court shall by means of a single judgment pronounce its decision in regard to the interpretation of paragraph 2 of Article 435 of the Treaty of Versailles, and settle all the questions involved by the execution of that paragraph.

Should the judgment contemplate the import of goods free or at reduced rates through the federal customs barrier or through the French customs barrier, regulations of such importation shall only be made with the consent of the two parties.

Should the Court be called upon itself to settle all the questions involved by the execution of the provisions in dispute, it shall grant the parties reasonable time for the production of documents. Furthermore, in order to facilitate this settlement, the Court may be requested by either party to

delegate one or three of its members for the purpose of conducting investigations on the spot and of hearing the evidence of any interested persons.

The origin of the case may be summarised as follows:

For several centuries—generally speaking, owing to the geographical situation of Geneva and the neighbouring regions—there had been between Geneva and the Zones areas a system of exchanges favoured by special commercial conventions. Thus Switzerland in her arguments puts forward certain Letters Patent of King Henry IV. of France, dated 1602, referring to the Gex District; whilst as regards Upper Savoy she refers to the régime established by the Treaty of St. Julien of 1603. Since that time, other conventions had been concluded between the Republic of Geneva and the sovereigns of the neighbouring territories (the Kings of France for the Gex District and the Dukes of Savoy or the Kings of Sardinia for Upper Savoy). But it is none the less true that the zone régime to which Article 435, paragraph 2, of the Treaty of Versailles refers, was officially established by the treaties concluded at the downfall of the First French Empire. The Treaty of Paris of November 20th, 1815, between France and the Allies, established the Gex Zone. By a protocol of the Conference of Paris, dated November 3rd, 1815, the Allied Powers and France further undertook to use their influence to secure from the King of Sardinia a special customs régime for the small Sardinian zone; the frontiers of this small zone were fixed, and the special régime defined by the Treaty of Turin, 1816, between Switzerland and Sardinia. It must be added that Switzerland was not a signatory of the Treaty of Paris of November 20th nor of the Protocol of November 3rd, 1815. On the other hand, Switzerland was a signatory of the Treaty of Paris of 1816, and, generally speaking, the setting up of the Zones may be regarded as the result of the efforts of Charles Pictet de Rochemont, acting as diplomatic representative, first of the Republic of Geneva and afterwards of the Swiss Confederation. Geneva at this moment was recovering its independence; it ceased to belong to France to which it had been attached by the law of April 26th, 1798 (7 Floreal, year VI.); and was admitted to the Swiss Confederation and obtained certain territorial changes which enabled the various non-contiguous portions that constituted her territory to be joined up with one another and with the rest of Switzerland; further, the special zone régime was established for the purpose of securing for Geneva a wider field of economic activity.

At the time when the Zones were established,

there were levied at Geneva only certain dues of minor importance, so that, practically, the zone produce had free access to Genovese territory. When, in 1849, Switzerland substituted the Federal customs for the Cantonal customs instituted shortly after 1815, this situation was modified; the entry of zone produce into Swiss territory was thenceforward subject to the Swiss customs régime, so that the zones were open to all Swiss produce, whilst the importation of the produce of the zones into Switzerland, on the contrary, depended on such facilities as were granted by the latter country.

In the customs conventions which Switzerland from this date had to conclude with her neighbour there are special provisions concerning the zones. Certain exceptions in favour of trade between the small Sardinian zone and Geneva are, for instance, to be found in the Swiss-Sardinian Treaty of Commerce of 1851. Others are provided in the Franco-Swiss Treaty of Commerce of 1864, applying both to the Gex zone and to those of Upper Savoy—for in the interval Upper Savoy had been ceded by Sardinia to France, under the Treaty of Turin, 1860. The customs régime existing in the Sardinian zone had further been extended in 1860 to the whole district known as the large zone, in accordance with the wishes expressed by the population of that district in the plebiscite which sanctioned the union of Upper Savoy with France.

This union of Upper Savoy with France was not formally recognised by Switzerland until the Franco-Swiss Convention concluded in 1881. The Convention of 1881 continued to operate in favour of the Free Zones even during the period of the so-called "customs war" between France and Switzerland, 1892-1895. The Commercial Convention signed on October 20th, 1906, by France and Switzerland, a special annex to which contained regulations for the Gex zone, is also to be noted.

During the war of 1914-1918, a police cordon was first established by France at the Swiss frontier; later on, the restrictions on imports and exports applying to the whole of French territory were extended to the zones, and, finally, in June, 1918, the French Government placed the zones as regards customs in the same position as the rest of France. In 1918, the French Government denounced the annex to the Convention of 1906 concerning the Gex district and also the Convention of 1881, certain provisions of which concerned the Upper Savoy zones.

In order to solve the problem which had thus arisen, the French and Swiss Governments in

1919 each set up a Commission to consider, *inter alia*, the zones question and, at the end of April, the French Government forwarded to the Swiss Government a preliminary draft Convention involving the transfer of the French customs to the political frontier.

The French Government, about the same time, informed the Swiss Government of its desire that a clause concerning the zones (neutral zone and free zones) should be inserted in the Treaty of Peace, and negotiations were entered upon which led to the drafting of a provision which became Article 435 of the Treaty of Versailles and included the two annexes above mentioned.

The application of Article 435 gave rise to negotiations in 1919, and subsequently, between the French and Swiss Governments. Paragraph I., concerning the large zone, gave rise to no difficulty, but as regards paragraph II., concerning the small free zones, established in 1815 or 1816, the negotiations at once showed a fundamental difference of opinion. France had the intention of establishing a customs line at her political frontier, at the same time granting certain facilities in favour of the zones. Switzerland, on the other hand, thought that the French customs line should remain at the inside edge of the zones on the French side and considered that the agreement to be reached should consist of customs facilities granted in Swiss territory to the products of the zones.

An agreement was at length reached between the two Governments; Switzerland, while maintaining her attitude on the point of law, consented, in fact, to the transfer of the French customs to the political frontier. On August 7th, 1921, a Convention was concluded based on the establishment of the French customs line at the Swiss frontier. This Convention was accepted by the Swiss Parliament; by the Council of States in February, 1922, by 26 votes to 9; and by the National Council in March, 1922, by 75 votes to 62. But, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, a referendum was requested and the Swiss people, on February 28th, 1923, demanded the rejection of the Convention by 414,305 votes against 93,892.

The Swiss Government accordingly informed the French Government that it was unable to ratify the Convention. The French Government disputed the soundness of the reasons given by the Swiss Government. Meanwhile, the French Parliament had voted a law for the placing of the customs line at the political frontier. This law was, notwithstanding a

protest from the Swiss Government, put into force on November 10th, 1923.

The settlement of the question of the Free Zone, as stated by the Treaty of Versailles, was accordingly attended by the greatest difficulties, as the Swiss Government held that it was prevented by the result of the referendum from negotiating on the basis of the transfer of the customs barrier to the political frontier, and the French Government refused to treat on any basis other than the *de facto* situation which it had created in 1923. Arbitration provided a way out of the dilemma. Whilst Switzerland wished to submit to the arbitrator—the Permanent Court of International Justice—only the question of France's right to transfer her customs barrier to the frontier, France preferred to obtain from an arbitrator a decision upon all the points at issue, including the economic questions concerning the relations between Geneva and the neighbouring areas.

The result was the Special Agreement of October 30th, 1924, which was submitted to the Court on March 29th, 1928.

The main points of the two opposing views, as brought out at the hearing, in regard to the question of the interpretation of Article 435, paragraph 2, of the Treaty of Versailles (Article 1 of the Special Agreement) may be summarised as follows :

The French View.—The controversy concerning the Zones affected the national sovereignty of France. For this reason, the parties having agreed to submit it to the Court, it was essential that the latter should very strictly observe the terms of reference fixed by the Special Agreement. The Special Agreement presented the Court with the following alternative: to say either that the disputed clause had abrogated the provisions of the treaties establishing the Free Zone, or that it was intended to lead to their abrogation.

The French Government held that, by saying that they were no longer consistent with present conditions, it had abrogated them. They could indeed be abrogated without Switzerland's consent, since that country was not a party to the instruments establishing them. This was especially evident as regards the Free Zone of the District of Gex, instituted by the Treaty of Paris of November 20th, 1815, to which Switzerland not only was not a signatory, but to which she did not even subsequently accede as she might have done and as twenty-three other States did. This was also true as regards the small Sardinian Zone, which really originated in the Protocol of the Conference of Paris of November 3rd, 1815, to

which Protocol Switzerland was not a party and which the Sardinian-Swiss Treaty of Turin of 1816—which was signed by Switzerland—merely carried into effect.

Again Switzerland could not assert an alleged "real" right derived from a "stipulation in favour of a third party"; for though the principle of stipulations in favour of a third party was found, in various forms and with various reservations, in the municipal law of some countries, it was not admissible at international law; and certainly not in the present case because the contracting parties of 1815 did not indicate that they meant to make a stipulation in favour of Switzerland.

This interpretation of Article 435, paragraph 2, was not contradicted by an analysis of its annexes, which, moreover, could only enter into account in so far as they did not contradict the precise meaning of the principal clause. The Swiss Note of May 5th, 1919 (annex 1 to the Article) by which Switzerland consented to the insertion of the article, did not in fact clearly indicate Switzerland's opposition to the abolition of the Zones' régime; it was only subsequently that Switzerland had sought to construe this note as a definite opposition to the abolition of that régime, and this subsequent interpretation could not be regarded as valid. The French Note of May 18th, 1919 (annex 2 to the article) clearly stated that France intended to place her customs barrier at the political frontier. The fact that the signatories of the treaty agreed to the insertion of these two annexes showed that they did not consider them to conflict with the text which prescribed the abolition of the Zones' régime.

Furthermore, the abolition of this régime was made necessary by the fact that the situation which, in 1815, justified the creation of the zones had undergone profound modifications; the products of the Zones were no longer, as formerly, indispensable for the food supply of Geneva; the Zones, formerly purely agricultural districts, had gradually become industrialised; the development of means of communication had brought the Zones in closer touch with the French *hinterland*; lastly, the establishment in 1849 of Federal Customs constituted a fundamental change since it abolished the *de facto* reciprocity which had existed since 1815, as regards freedom from customs duties, between the Zones and the neighbouring territory of Geneva. The existence of the Zones' régime had, so far as France was concerned, gradually become an intolerable state of affairs. For this reason it was a case for the application of the clause *rebus sic stantibus* in virtue of which a treaty stipulation

could be regarded as lapsed owing to altered circumstances. If the Court were to say that Article 435, paragraph 2, had abrogated the provisions establishing the Free Zones, it would facilitate the subsequent Franco-Swiss negotiations. An interpretation to the effect that Article 435, paragraph 2, was only intended to lead to the abolition of the Zones, and which would be tantamount to saying that there was a *pactum de contrahendo* between Switzerland and France, though acceptable to France, would be of less utility.

The Swiss View.—Under the terms of the Special Arbitration Agreement inviting the Court to decide whether, as between Switzerland and France, Article 435, paragraph 2, had abrogated or was intended to lead to the abrogation of the stipulations by which the Free Zones were set up, the Court was in no way prevented from replying negatively on both these points; and the Swiss Government was of opinion that it was incumbent upon the Court to answer in the negative on both points since the article in dispute had no other object than to indicate that the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles, other than France, *disinterested* themselves from the solution of the Zone question which it was for France and Switzerland to settle by agreement together. That was the only construction that could be placed upon Article 435, paragraph 2, and its annexes, which were mutually contradictory, without making any change in its terms; and it was also, legally speaking, the only possible construction, because the Zone régime could not be abolished without Switzerland's previous assent, which had never been given.

Indeed, from the negotiations preceding the insertion of Article 435 in the Treaty of Versailles, it appeared that Switzerland had not given up her right to the maintenance of the Free Zones. The Swiss Note of May 5th, 1919, which appeared as an annex to Article 435, clearly laid down that Switzerland only signified her acquiescence to Article 435 subject to the specific proviso that it did not imply the relinquishment of the economic and customs system of the Free Zones without her assent. The French Note of May 18th, 1919, (also an annex to Article 435) it is true, showed France's intention to transfer her customs barrier to her political frontier in the zone areas; but this Note, the submission of which was belated, was inserted in the Treaty without Switzerland's assent; it did not in the least affect the reservation placed by Switzerland upon her acquiescence to the insertion of the article.

The right of Switzerland to the maintenance of the Free Zones, arose from the fact that the

Free Zones were set up for the purpose of ensuring to the Canton of Geneva such relations with its natural *hinterland*, namely, the Zone areas, as were indispensable. As far as the Gex Zone was concerned, the stipulation of the Treaty of Paris, of November 20th, 1815, clearly indicated that the signatories of this treaty intended to stipulate for the benefit of Geneva. As a consequence of this "stipulation made in favour of a third party" Switzerland could assert a right to the maintenance of the Zone; this right which was effective *erga omnes*, was in the nature of a "real" right; there was nothing in international law to prevent the making of stipulations in favour of a third party. These considerations which applied to the Gex Zone, applied *a fortiori* to the small Sardinian Zone; as regards the latter, moreover, Switzerland could invoke the Treaty of Turin of which she was a signatory.

The clause *rebus sic stantibus* could not be invoked, because both practice and doctrine in regard to this clause made its application dependent upon a preliminary agreement between those concerned and in this case no such agreement had been reached; again it could not be said that circumstances had changed to such an extent that the Zone régime must be abolished. The geographical and topographical situation of the areas concerned had in fact remained unchanged and the Zones continued to be the natural *hinterland* of Geneva, whilst Geneva remained the natural outlet for the Zone areas. The development of industry in the small Zones had not the importance which the other side sought to attribute to it; these small zones had remained essentially agricultural.

The setting up of the Swiss Federal Customs in 1849 could not be validly advanced in argument against the maintenance of the Zones since there had been delay in asserting this argument; moreover, the 1815 and 1816 treaty stipulations did not prohibit Switzerland from establishing customs. Besides, after these customs had been set up, Switzerland and France came to an arrangement by which France recognised Switzerland's right to set up these customs.

Order of the Court.—The Court, by an Order read out at a public sitting on August 19th, 1929, fixed May 1st, 1930, as the date of expiration of the period within which the Parties might settle between themselves the régime of the Zones.

The grounds of the Order itself indicate the result of the deliberations upon the points relating to the abrogation of the stipulations of 1815 and 1816; the Court therefore has not

availed itself of the terms of the agreement between the Parties to the effect that no objection would be raised to a purely unofficial communication of this result.

The Court in fact observes that the spirit and letter of its Statute do not permit it to make a communication of this kind but that, on the other hand, it would be useless to grant the parties a period within which to conclude an agreement, if the Court did not at the same time inform them as to the solution of the question of interpretation which had hitherto rendered this agreement impossible. The Court next observes that it must in any event fix by Order the time in question, and that Orders, though as a general rule read in open Court, have not the same force of *res judicata* in the dispute as a judgment; accordingly—but not without emphasising the strictly exceptional character of the construction—it arrives at the conclusion that effect may be given to the common will of the parties by indicating in the grounds of the Order fixing the time limit, the result of the deliberation on the question of interpretation at issue.

Approaching the questions submitted to it in this connection, the Court first of all observes that, if it arrives at the conclusion that the stipulations of 1815-1816 are not abrogated by the Treaty of Versailles, it is not obliged to say that the Treaty has for its object their abrogation, but, on the contrary, may equally say that this is not the intention of the relevant clause of the Treaty; in the next place, it observes that, if France and Switzerland succeed in reaching the agreement in view of which it has fixed the time limit, this agreement, whatever its contents may be, will have the formal effect of abrogating the provisions of 1815-1816; and, therefore, the Court's function in replying to the question whether the Treaty has for its object the abrogation of these stipulations is to say whether or not Switzerland is obliged to accept, as the basis of the future agreement, the abrogation of the régime of the Free Zones.

Dealing with the merits of the question, the Court shows that the relevant provision does not involve as a necessary consequence the abrogation of the stipulations of 1815-1816 regarding the Free Zones. This provision, moreover, is not binding on Switzerland—who is not a signatory of the Treaty of Versailles—except to the extent to which she has accepted it; but she has only acquiesced in the article subject to a reservation respecting the suppression of the Free Zones. The provision, therefore, could only be operative as between France and Switzerland, if Switzerland's assent were unnecessary for such sup-

pression. The Court, however, holds that Switzerland has a contractual right in respect of the zones, under the Treaty of Turin of 1816, in the case of the "small Sardinian Zone" and the "Zone of St. Gingolph" and, in the case of the "Zone of Gex," a right based on all the instruments that created that zone, having regard to the circumstances in which they were executed.

Lastly, the Court holds that neither has the relevant clause of the Treaty of Versailles the abrogation of the régime of the Free Zones for its object; the only aim of the Treaty being to leave France and Switzerland to settle this régime between themselves by means of an agreement, the contents of which are in no way prejudged by the Treaty, and which, therefore, may or may not involve the abrogation of the régime of the Free Zones established in 1815 and 1816.

The Order of Court, in the deliberation on which twelve judges took part, is followed by three dissenting opinions (M. Nyholm, Denmark; M. Negulesco, Roumania; and M. Dreyfus, France) relating to the interpretation of the relevant provision of the Treaty of Versailles and by certain observations (M. Pessôa, Brazil) upon a point of procedure.

4. TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE ODER.

At its Seventeenth (ordinary) Session, the Court heard a case between Poland, on the one hand, and Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany and Sweden, on the other, concerning the territorial jurisdiction of the International Commission of the Oder.

The Court was composed of M. Anzilotti, President (Italy); M. Huber, Vice-President (Switzerland); M. Loder (Netherlands); M. Nyholm (Denmark); M. de Bustamente (Cuba); M. Altamira (Spain); M. Oda (Japan); M. Pessôa (Brazil); Mr. Hughes (United States of America); M. Negulesco (Roumania); and M. Wang Chung Hui (China).

As the Court has no judge of Polish nationality on its Bench, the Polish Government, having been duly informed of its right under Article 31 of the Statute, appointed as judge *ad hoc* Count Michael Rostworowski, Rector of the University of Cracow.

The six Governments mentioned above, being in the same interest, were only reckoned as one party for the purposes of the application of the provisions of the Statute relating to the appointment of judges *ad hoc*; and as the Court already included a judge of Danish nationality, there was no occasion for the appointment of other national judges.

The parties were represented as follows :

The Six Powers :

M. Harald Scavenius, Envoyé Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Denmark), replaced by M. Hugo Hergel, Chargé d'Affaires *ad int.* ;

M. Basdevant, Legal Adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Professor at the Faculty of Law of Paris (France) ;

M. O. St. C. O'Malley, C.M.G., First Secretary in H.B.M.'s Diplomatic Service, as Agent ; and Sir Cecil Hurst and Mr. W. E. Beckett, as Counsel ;

Dr. Seeliger, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Germany) ;

M. Adlercreutz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Sweden), and

N. Miroslav Plesinger-Bozinov, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Czechoslovakia).

Poland :

M. Bohdan Winiarski, Professor at the University of Poznan (Poland), assisted by M. Charles de Visscher, Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Ghent, as Counsel, and M. Adam Tarnowski, head of section at the Polish Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The case was submitted to the Court by a Special Agreement dated October 30th, 1928, signed at London, which formulated the questions as follows :

" According to the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, does the jurisdiction of the International Commission of the Oder extend to those portions of the Wartha and Netze, tributaries of the Oder, which are situated in Polish territory, and, if so, what is the law which should govern the determination of the upstream limits to which this jurisdiction extends ? "

This text comprises two questions which are referred to the Court: the first requiring a decision as to whether in principle the Commission has jurisdiction over the sections of the Warthe and Netze situated in Polish territory, and the second, which arises only in the event of an affirmative answer to the first, asking what is the law which should govern the determination of the precise points to which this jurisdiction extends.

The hearings at which the two Parties submitted their respective arguments lasted from August 20th to 24th. Sir Cecil Hurst and Professor Basdevant were the principal speakers for the Six Powers, whilst M. Winiarski and Professor de Visscher presented Poland's case.

Before hearing the argument on the merits, the Court had to decide a question of procedure

raised by Sir Cecil Hurst, who asked the Court to rule that the passages from the records of the preparatory work of the Treaty of Versailles cited by Poland in her documents of the written proceedings should not be accepted as evidence in the case.

By means of an Order, the Court decided to comply with this request, the chief ground for so doing being that three of the Parties to the case (Germany, Denmark and Sweden) did not take part in the work of the Conference which drew up the Treaty of Versailles.

The contentions of the two Parties in regard to the merits of the case may be summarised as follows :

Case of the Six Powers.—As regards the first question raised by the Special Agreement, the main contention of the Six Powers is based on the following argument: the matter at issue is governed by Part XII. of the Treaty of Versailles read in conjunction with the Statute of Barcelona of April 20th, 1921.

This part of the Treaty lays down in Article 341 that " the Oder shall be placed under the administration of an International Commission " which is the International Commission of the Oder. The question put to the Court concerns the meaning of the word " Oder " in this clause. In the contention of the Six Powers, for the interpretation of this word, recourse must be had to Articles 331 and 338 of the Treaty. According to Article 331: " The following rivers are declared international: . . . the Oder . . . and all navigable parts of these river systems which naturally provide more than one State with access to the sea . . . " and according to Article 338, Articles 332-337 of the Treaty, which establish a provisional " régime " for the Oder, amongst others, have been superseded by the Convention and Statute of Barcelona relating to the régime of navigable waterways of international concern. But the Statute of Barcelona contains in its first Article a definition of the waterways to which the régime established by it is to apply, a definition which undoubtedly covers the navigable course, in Polish territory, of the Warthe and Netze. In the view of the Six Powers, therefore, it is clear that the " jurisdiction " of the International Commission of the Oder extends over any waterway subject to the régime the application of which the Commission has to supervise.

Should the Court not recognise the applicability of the Statute of Barcelona for the solution of the point at issue, the Six Powers contend, in the alternative, that the Treaty of Versailles by itself suffices to establish that the

jurisdiction of the International Commission of the Oder must extend as far as the points where the Warthe and Netze cease to be navigable. They hold, in fact, that in this respect the terms of Article 331 of the Treaty of Versailles are clear when they declare international "the Oder . . . and all navigable parts" of its system "which naturally provide more than one State with access to the sea." For, in their contention, the word "part" in this clause, used in relation to the expression "river systems," can only mean tributaries taken as a whole or canals. If the authors of the Treaty had intended to say that parts of tributaries providing access to the sea to one State only did not come under the jurisdiction of the Commission, they would have used the word "sector" or "section" and not "part."

As regards the last question put by the Special Agreement, namely, the question as to the law which should govern the determination of the upstream limits of the Warthe and Netze to which the jurisdiction of the Commission extends, the Six Powers contend that these points are situated either, under Article 331 of the Treaty of Versailles, at the place where the two tributaries of the Oder cease to be navigable, or at the place designated by the general definition contained in Article 1 of the Statute of Barcelona.

M. Seeliger, speaking on behalf of the German Government and in support of the contentions of the Six Powers, also submitted the following argument: the authors of the Treaty of Versailles only meant to declare certain rivers international within the meaning of the law relating to rivers included in the Act of Vienna of 1815 and in the conventions subsequently concluded on the subject. But the ideas by which the Congress of Vienna was guided in regard to the law of rivers were the principles of international community of interests in regard to the rivers in question, international reciprocity and navigability. Accordingly, the notion of a servitude in river law had been superseded by the notions of reciprocity and equality; this conception had been maintained by the Treaty of Versailles and the Statute of Barcelona. This implies amongst other things that the principles of river law must be applied throughout the whole navigable course of a river and its tributaries for the equal benefit of all States concerned. But the acceptance of the Polish contention to the effect that the navigable sectors of the Warthe and Netze in Polish territory should remain outside the jurisdiction of the International Commission of the Oder, would constitute a step backward in the development of a modern river law and

this reaction would be particularly regretted by Germany which was clearly interested in these questions.

Case for Poland.—The representatives of the Polish Government, in stating their case in regard to the first question, construed Article 331 of the Treaty of Versailles as being essentially confined to geographical definition and as solely intended to determine the waterways or parts of waterways which the High Contracting Parties declare to be international, but without defining explicitly or implicitly any of the effects of internationalisation. Article 331 declares international the four rivers therein enumerated (Elbe, Oder, Niemen, Danube) "and all navigable parts of these river systems which naturally provide more than one State with access to the sea."

If in this passage the word "part" be read in conjunction with the expression "which naturally provide more than one State with access to the sea" and not with the words "river systems," it follows, in the contention of the Polish Government, that the sectors of the Warthe and Netze, which are situated in Polish territory and which only provide access to the sea to one State, do not come within the jurisdiction of the International Commission. The Polish Government holds that the notion of navigability taken from the Statute of Barcelona cannot prevail against the principle thus established by the Treaty of Versailles itself. It also points out that it has not ratified the Convention and Statute of Barcelona, and that these instruments, notwithstanding their approval by the League of Nations, cannot therefore be enforced against it in its own territory.

In the second place, the Polish Government submits that the international river régime and the international river administration are two distinct conceptions which do not necessarily coincide. By the first is to be understood the whole body of administrative regulations applicable upon an international river in order to safeguard freedom of navigation, and by the second, the application of these regulations by an International Commission. Now, normally, it is the sovereign State in whose territory a waterway is situated which ensures the application of the regulations constituting the river régime and the creation and bestowal of jurisdiction upon international commissions is an exceptional arrangement which can only exist in virtue of express stipulations.

Moreover, the Conference of Barcelona itself, though animated by progressive ideas, definitely refused to link the notion of the internationalisa-

tion of a river to that of an international administration. The various river commissions, themselves, in interpreting Part XII. of the Treaty of Versailles and the Statute of Barcelona, have more than once deviated from the idea that régime and administration coincide.

The Protocols of the Conference of the Danube afford yet another indication in this sense, namely, that the international character of a river is not always determined by the notion of navigability alone; several other considerations have sometimes been taken into account.

Furthermore, Poland holds that this Statute (the Statute of Barcelona) relates to one matter only, namely, the matter provisionally dealt with by the Treaty of Versailles in Articles 332-337, and with regard to which Article 338 of the Treaty lays down that the provisional arrangement is to be superseded by a subsequent convention (Barcelona). And Articles 332-337 refer to the river régime and not to the administration.

With regard to the second question put by the Special Agreement, the representatives of the Polish Government observed that, in their Government's contention, this question could only arise in two contingencies: In the event of the Court holding that the régime and the international administration of the Oder river system should coincide, or in the event of the Court holding that Article 331 itself extends the limits of the Commission's jurisdiction to the point in Polish territory where the Warthe and Netze cease to be navigable. But, as the Polish representatives stated, the Polish Government rejects both these hypotheses.

Poland therefore confines herself to asking for the rejection of the contentions of the Six Powers to the effect that the principle of law which should govern the determination of the upstream limit of the jurisdiction of the International Commission of the Oder is to be found either in Article 331 of the Treaty of Versailles (upstream limit of navigability of the course of the Warthe and Netze) or in the general definition contained in Article 1 of the Statute of Barcelona.

. . .

The parties having respectively submitted their reply and rejoinder, the President announced that the hearing was concluded and that the Court would deliver judgment on a date subsequently to be fixed.

5. OPTIONAL CLAUSE.

The instrument whereby Hungary ratifies this clause, which she signed on September 14th, 1928, was filed with the League Secretariat on

August 13th, 1929. The clause is now in force as between eighteen States.

6. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Court has decided, in accordance with the terms of the Financial Regulations of the League of Nations, to appoint a representative to attend the Tenth Session of the Assembly, and more particularly the Fourth Committee of the Assembly; this representative will be the Registrar. It appointed the Registrar to represent it in 1930 before the Supervisory Commission.

7. ELECTION OF JUDGES.

By August 31st, twenty-four candidates had been nominated by national groups in thirty-four countries, in accordance with Articles 4 and 6 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and in view of the election at the September sessions of the Assembly and the Council of a successor to the late Lord Finlay, Judge of the Permanent Court.

Twenty-five candidates had been nominated by national groups in thirty-five countries in view of the election of a successor to M. André Weiss.

The following is the list of candidates:

1. Election of a Successor to Lord Finlay.

Sir Cecil Hurst, Legal Adviser of the British Foreign Office, has been nominated by twenty-eight national groups (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Japan, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Salvador, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela).

M. Henri Fromageot, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Legal Adviser of the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Barrister at the Court of Appeal, President of the Anglo-American Arbitral Tribunal upon Pecuniary Claims, has been nominated by the national groups of France, Great Britain, and Salvador.

Lord Hailsham (British), former Lord Chancellor, has been nominated by the Danish, Italian, Norwegian, and Swiss national groups.

The other nominees are M. Auguste Bonamy, former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, former Professor at the *Ecole Nationale de Droit* of Haiti, and M. de Lespinasse, former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, former Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Haiti at Paris, nominated by the national group of Haiti; Lord Buckmaster, nominated by the

Italian and Swedish national groups; M. Fernandez y Medina, nominated by the national group of Spain; M. S. Y. Goyena, Dean of the Faculty of Law at Montevideo, nominated by the national group of Uruguay; Lord Hanworth, nominated by the national group of Belgium; M. Ake Hammarskjold, nominated by the national group of Sweden; Mr. A. Pearce Higgins, nominated by the national groups of Greece and Poland; Sir Saiyid Ali Iman, formerly Law Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council, and Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, formerly Judge of the High Court of Bombay, nominated by the national group of India; M. J. de Lapradelle, Professor of Law at the University of Paris, nominated by the national group of Finland; M. V. Mastny, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Republic at Rome, nominated by the Czechoslovak national group; M. D. Negulesco, Deputy Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice, nominated by the national group of Roumania; Sir Frederick Pollock, former Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence, Oxford, nominated by the national group of Hungary; Lord Reading, nominated by the national group of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; M. Abel Santos, nominated by the national group of Venezuela; M. Walter Schucking, Professor at the University of Kiel, nominated by the national group of Germany; Sir Leslie Scott, nominated by the national group of Hungary; Sir Etienne de Villiers, nominated by the national group of South Africa; M. G. Walker, Professor at the University of Vienna, nominated by the national group of Austria.

2. *Election of a Successor to M. Weiss.*

M. Henri Fromageot has been nominated by the national groups of twenty-four countries (Australia, Austria, Belgium, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Japan, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Salvador, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela).

M. Jules Basdevant, Professor in the Faculty of Law at the University of Paris, Assistant Legal Adviser at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, has been nominated by the national groups of six countries: Belgium, Italy, Norway, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland.

M. Joseph Barthelemy, Professor in the Faculty of Law at the University of Paris, Member of the Institute of France, has been nominated by the national groups of five countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg and Siam.

Sir Cecil Hurst has been nominated by the national groups of Finland, France, Great Britain and Salvador.

The other nominees are M. Brum, President of the National Council of Administration of Uruguay, nominated by the national group of Uruguay; M. Ambroise Colin, Adviser at the *Cour de Cassation de France*, nominated by the national group of Greece; M. Eugene Dreyfus, President of the Court of Appeal, Paris, nominated by the national group of Denmark; M. Charles Dupuis, Assistant-Director of the *Ecole libre des Sciences politiques*, nominated by the national group of Hungary; M. Auguste Bonamy and M. Ernest Lemonon, Agent of the French Government accredited to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals, nominated by the national group of Haïti; M. Louis Le Fur, Professor of Law in the Faculty of Law at the University of Paris, nominated by the national group of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; M. B. Fernandez y Medina (Uruguayan), nominated by the national group of Spain; M. Ake Hammarskjold, Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice, nominated by the national group of Sweden; M. G. Hanotaux, nominated by the national group of the Dominican Republic; Sir Saiyid Ali Iman and Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, nominated by the national group of India; M. Anguel Karaguiozov, First President of the High Court of Cassation, Bulgaria, nominated by the national group of Bulgaria; M. Johannes Kriege, Privy Councillor, nominated by the national group of Germany; M. A. G. Lapradelle, nominated by the national groups of Estonia and Finland; M. Mastny, nominated by the national group of Czechoslovakia; M. D. Negulesco, nominated by the Roumanian national group; M. F. A. Parejo (Venezuelan), nominated by the Venezuelan national group; M. Michel Rostworowski, Professor of Law and Rector of the University of Cracow, nominated by the national group of Estonia; Justice Sir Johannes Wilhelmus Wessels, nominated by the national group of South Africa; M. A. Verdross, Professor at the University of Vienna, nominated by the Austrian national group.

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OF THE
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VOL. IX., No. 9.

OCTOBER 15th, 1929.

Tenth
Ordinary Session of
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I.—SUMMARY OF THE MONTH. September, 1929.

The tenth session of the Assembly, the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sessions of the Council and the Conference for the revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, were the principal meetings in September.

The Assembly sat from September 2nd to September 25th. Delegates were sent by fifty-three of the fifty-four States Members of the League, namely, Abyssinia, Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, British Empire, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Honduras, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Siam, Union of South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. The Argentine Republic was not represented. The heads and members of the delegations included the Prime Ministers of Austria, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Norway, and Portugal; the Foreign Ministers of Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Irish Free State, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama,

Poland, Roumania, Sweden, and Yugoslavia, and the head of the Swiss Political Department.

The Acting President of the Council, Ali Khan Foroughi (Persia), opened the session with a speech in which he drew the Assembly's attention to the coming into force of the Pact for the Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy, and the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. In these circumstances, in the decision of the American Government to resume negotiations with a view to accession to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and in the "recourse on an ever-increasing scale to the methods of pacific settlement advocated by the League," he saw indications of undoubted advance in the spirit of mutual assistance. The idea that violence must finally be banished from international life, as the sovereign force of justice had already banished it from private life, was an idea with which the Assembly was already familiar, and which, during the past ten years, had guided its patient constructive work. This idea was now definitely inscribed as the first great rule of international law, and the consequences would be seen in every department of the League's work.

He welcomed the Bolivian, Honduras, and Peruvian delegates who, for the first time for several years, took part in the work of the Assembly.

Election of the President.—M. J. G. Guerrero

Salvador) was elected President of the tenth (Assembly by forty-three votes out of fifty-one cast.

On behalf of his country, M. Guerrero thanked the Assembly for calling him to the presidency of its tenth session. This he considered as a tribute to the loyalty of a small country, its respect for order and love of peace.

The Assembly then adopted its agenda, and divided its work among the six following Committees, to which each of the States represented at the Assembly was entitled to send one delegate:—

First Committee: Legal and Constitutional Questions.—(Revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, progressive codification of international law, accession of the United States of America to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court, proposal to confer on the Permanent Court jurisdiction as a court of review in respect of arbitral tribunals established by States, ratification of conventions, amendment of the Covenant as a result of the Paris Pact, application of Article 19.)—Chairman: M. Scialoja (Italy); Vice-Chairman: M. Limburg (Netherlands).

Second Committee: Technical Organisations.—(Work of the Economic and Financial Organisation, the Organisation for Communications and Transit, the Health Organisation, Intellectual Co-operation.)—Chairman: M. Motta (Switzerland); Vice-Chairman: M. Colijn (Netherlands).

Third Committee: Reduction of Armaments.—(Progress of the Preparatory Commission, Draft Convention on Financial Assistance, Model Treaty to Strengthen Means of Preventing War, League communications, supervision of the private manufacture of arms.)—Chairman: M. Benes (Czechoslovakia); Vice-Chairman: M. Cobian (Spain).

Fourth Committee: Budget and Financial Questions.—(Organisation of the Secretariat, in particular amendments to the Staff Regulations, report by the Committee of Five on the new buildings.)—Chairman: Count Moltke (Denmark); Vice-Chairman: M. Molloff (Bulgaria).

Fifth Committee: Social and General Questions.—(Traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, protection and welfare of children and young people.)—Chairman: Mr. O'Sullivan (Irish Free State); Vice-Chairman: Countess Apponyi (Hungary).

Sixth Committee: Political Questions.—(Mandates, Slavery, Refugees.)—Chairman: M. Janson (Belgium); Vice-Chairman: Count de Penha Garcia (Portugal).

General Committee.—The Chairman of the Committees are *ipso facto* Vice-Presidents of the

Assembly. The Assembly elected six further Vice-Presidents who, with the Chairman of the Committees and the Chairman of the Agenda Committee, constituted its General Committee. The six Vice-Presidents constituted its General Committee. The six Vice-Presidents elected by the Assembly were M. Briand (France), M. Stresemann (Germany), M. Adatci (Japan), M. Balodis (Latvia), Mr. Ramsay MacDonald (British Empire), and M. Chao-Chu Wu (China).

The Assembly appointed an Agenda Committee to examine the procedure to be followed with regard to the inclusion of new items in the Agenda; it was composed of Dr. Gaus (Germany), Sir Muhammad Habibullah (India), Chairman; M. Cobian (Spain), M. von Pfügl (Austria), M. Sérot (France), M. Sidalkauskas (Lithuania), M. Titulesco (Roumania), and M. Villegas (Chile). Sir Muhammad Habibullah was elected Chairman of the General Committee.

The Assembly held twenty-one plenary meetings. The general debate on the work of the Council and the Secretariat and on the execution of the decisions of the ninth Assembly lasted from September 3rd to September 11th—eleven plenary meetings—bringing to the platform thirty-six speakers.

The scope of this year's discussion was particularly wide, embracing, as it did, the whole range of subjects within the League's purview as well as the more important political events of the day, such as the Hague negotiations and their bearing on international relations; the Anglo-American negotiations for a naval agreement; the preparation for a conference on the reduction of armaments; the development of the system of arbitration and security; the Covenant and the Paris Pact; the Palestine incidents; the protection of minorities, and the economic situation. It was also during the general discussion that the French first delegate, M. Briand, put forward the idea of a federation of European States. He proposed that the delegates should submit this idea to their Governments with a view to discussion at the next Assembly.

The most important results of this tenth session were obtained in the sphere of arbitration and the judicial organisation of international relations, economic co-operation, and measures to combat the opium and drug traffic.

The first category includes the accession to the Optional Clause of the Court Statute of fifteen States, including three Permanent Members of the Council—France, Great Britain, and Italy, which thus recognised the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court for certain categories of disputes.

Another point which falls within this category is the adoption of two Protocols, one on the

revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the other on the accession of the United States to the Court Statute. The effect of these new accessions to the Optional Clause and the accession of the United States to the Court will be to increase the scope and the importance of the work of that organisation.

The amendments to the Statute are designed to make the Court a permanent judicial organisation in the full meaning of the term, with judges who are specialists in international law.

It should, further, be mentioned that, during the general discussion, Denmark, Finland, France, Latvia, and Czechoslovakia announced their intention of acceding to the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, which was adopted by the 1928 Assembly and came into force in 1929, following the accession of Belgium, Norway and Sweden.

The coming into force of the Pact for the Renunciation of War gave rise to the idea of reconsidering certain articles of the Covenant which did not seem to be in harmony with the Pact. The articles in question are Nos. 12, 13 and 15, which appear in theory to admit the possibility of resort to war. In view of the complexity of the question of amendments to the Covenant, the Assembly set up a special committee to study this matter during the coming year.

As regards two questions closely linked up with arbitration—security and disarmament—the Assembly took decisions concerning the establishment of a wireless station to ensure independent League communications, the preparation of a draft convention on financial assistance, the transformation into a general convention of the Model Treaty for Strengthening Means of Preventing War, and the necessity for hastening the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference with a view to the convocation of the Conference.

As regards economic matters, the tenth Assembly urged that energetic measures should be taken to better the situation which, in the absence of a systematic general application of the recommendations of the Economic Conference, had not, it considered, sufficiently improved. In the course of the general discussion on this point, the British Prime Minister advocated agreements to increase economic freedom, while the French Premier set forth the most striking aspects of the European problem. The German Foreign Minister pointed out that the Economic Organisation of Europe was incompatible with present-day conditions, and the Belgian Foreign Minister launched the idea of a tariff truce, which was at once taken up and

treated in greater detail by the President of the British Board of Trade.

The discussion resulted in the adoption of a programme which includes a diplomatic conference for the conclusion of a tariff truce and, if necessary, for the establishment of a programme of negotiations for collective agreements to facilitate economic relations by all practicable means, in particular, the removal of hindrances to trade. Decisions were also taken with a view to accelerating the work on coal and sugar.

In the field of social work, the Assembly's discussion on the drug traffic may be regarded as one of the most important that has ever taken place on this subject. For the first time in the League's history, the principle of the limitation of drug manufacture was accepted. This limitation would be effected through an international conference which would fix the total quantity of drugs necessary for the medical and scientific requirements of the whole world, as well as the quotas to be manufactured by the various countries. The Assembly emphasised the vital necessity of the general ratification and application of the Opium Convention of 1925.

The Assembly re-elected Poland as a non-permanent Member of the Council, and elected Yugoslavia and Peru as non-permanent Members.

The Assembly and the Council, voting simultaneously, elected Sir Cecil Hurst and M. Fromageot to succeed Lord Finlay and M. Weiss as judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

* * *

The fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sessions of the Council were held from August 30th to September 6th and from September 13th to 25th. The Persian representative, Ali Khan Foroughi, presided at both sessions. The principal business of these sessions was to prepare the discussions of the Assembly or to make arrangements for carrying out its decisions.

* * *

A Conference of the Signatories of the Court Statute sat from September 4th to 13th, adopting Protocols on the revision of the Statute and on the accession of the United States to the Protocols, which were opened for signature.

II.—ARBITRATION, SECURITY AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

At few sessions of the Assembly has such progress been made in arbitration and the judicial organisation of international relations as during the tenth session.

In this connection, special mention must be made of the considerable number of accessions to the Optional Clause relating to the compulsory

jurisdiction of the Court; the revision of the Court Statute; the Protocol to facilitate the accession of the United States to the Court; the Finnish proposal to confer on the Court jurisdiction as a Court of Review in respect of arbitral tribunals set up by the various States; the inquiry regarding the adaptation of the Covenant to bring it into harmony with the Paris Pact for the Renunciation of War.

These questions are dealt with in more detail in the chapters on Legal and Constitutional Questions and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

As regards League communications, financial assistance, and the Model Treaty to Strengthen Means of Preventing War, the Assembly took decisions with a view to facilitating the prompt application of the system provided by the Covenant for the maintenance of peace and with a view to giving States Members of the League a greater feeling of security.

The Assembly considered the progress of the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference.

I. REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.*

The Third Committee of the Assembly devoted several meetings to the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference. At the beginning of the discussion, the British representative submitted a draft resolution drawing the attention of the Preparatory Commission to several principles which had been or should be adopted.

The draft resolution read as follows:

The Assembly—

Being convinced that a progressive and general reduction of armaments is urgently needed throughout the world:

Expresses the hope that the Preparatory Commission will finish its labours at the earliest possible moment;

And considers that, in completing the Draft Disarmament Convention, it should consider how far the following principles have been or ought to be adopted:—

(a) The application of the same principles to the reduction and limitation of personnel and materials whether in land, sea or air forces;

(b) The limitation of the strength of a force either by limiting its numbers, or its numbers or its period of training, or both;

(c) The limitation of material either directly by enumeration or indirectly by budgetary limitation, or by both methods;

(d) The recognition of a competent international authority to watch and report upon the execution of the treaty.

In explaining the nature of his draft resolution, Viscount Cecil emphasised the fact that it was not its object to give instructions to the Commission, but only to draw its attention to certain points. Of his four suggestions, the

third, which referred to the limitation of war material, was, in his opinion, the most important.

The British draft resolution received in some cases the complete and in others the partial support of a large number of delegations. Numerous other delegations, however, made several reservations regarding the substance of the questions raised, and objected to the proposals on grounds of procedure and advisability.

The discussion, in which eighteen delegates took part, showed that the Third Committee unanimously agreed that the work of the League should be hastened so as to enable the first step to be taken as soon as possible towards executing the programme for the reduction of armaments set forth in Article 8 of the Covenant. Moreover, the Committee unanimously recognised the importance, for the progress of the Preparatory Commission's work, of negotiations between the principal naval powers with a view to the reduction and limitation of naval armaments.

Finally, Lord Cecil withdrew his proposal on the grounds that the formation of majorities and minorities in the Committee would only complicate the task of the Preparatory Commission and the Disarmament Conference. The Committee noted the statements made in connection with the proposal and concerning the principles on which the final work of the Preparatory Commission should be based.

On the proposal of M. Politis, the Assembly finally adopted a resolution based on the various opinions expressed.

2. DRAFT CONVENTION ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.†

The Assembly examined the draft Convention on Financial Assistance prepared by the Financial Committee, which embodies a scheme for the guarantee by States of a loan to be issued on behalf of a country attacked or threatened with war.

The questions raised during the examination of the draft Convention by the Assembly may almost all be classified under two distinct heads: those which are clearly financial and technical, and those whose solution depends upon political considerations.

The Assembly decided to refer to the Financial Committee financial questions such as the establishment of international control over the loan service or the exclusion from the guarantee in the interest of the loan of a State situated in special circumstances. As regards questions of a political character, the Assembly asked the Council to take the necessary steps for the preparation of a complete text, and suggested that the drafting of this text should be entrusted to

* See Annex I., Assembly Resolutions, *Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments*, No. 1.

† See Annex I., Resolutions, *Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments*, No. 3.

the Committee on Arbitration and Security, in co-operation with the Financial Committee.

These questions concerned four principal points:—

1. Cases in which financial assistance may or should be given;
2. The connection between the Convention on Financial Assistance and the Disarmament Convention;
3. The procedure for the vote of the Council;
4. The authority which would have to settle disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention.

Cases in which Financial Assistance may or should be given.—This question dominated the whole discussion. The Third Assembly Committee was unanimous in declaring that the Council should be able to accord such assistance to a party to the Convention against which another State had, in violation of its international obligations, resorted to war. Many delegations would have preferred to stipulate that in such cases it would be the duty of the Council to accord assistance.

Secondly, many delegates considered that the Council should be enabled to render financial assistance in case of a *threat* of war. There was, however, a wide difference of opinion as to the conditions under which financial assistance should be given in such a case.

Connection between the Convention on Financial Assistance and the Disarmament Convention.—Most of the delegates admitted the necessity for a connection between these two Conventions, and considered that the Convention on Financial Assistance should not come into force until a general Disarmament Convention, in accordance with Article 8 of the Covenant, had been brought into operation. The Convention on Financial Assistance should cease to have effect as soon as the Disarmament Convention ceased to be operative.

Procedure for the Vote of the Council.—The Third Committee considered that the decisions of the Council should require the agreement of all members represented, other than the representatives of the parties to the dispute, when it concerned cases in which financial assistance could or should be given. All other decisions should be taken by a simple majority of the members, other than the representatives of the parties to the dispute.

Interpretation and Application of the Convention.—The Committee was of opinion that the Permanent Court of International Justice should settle any case of interpretation that might arise, and that the Council should settle questions concerning the execution of guarantees.

Generally speaking, the debates in the Third Committee showed that there were such differences of opinion, that it would be impossible to reach even a provisional agreement during the Assembly session. As the Rapporteur stated to the Assembly, the questions at issue were so far-reaching and so complicated that time was required to examine them with the necessary care. He further pointed out that several quite new aspects of the problem had arisen for the first time during the discussions in the Third Committee, and it would be impossible to dispose of them off-hand.

In these circumstances it became apparent that there could be no question of finally adopting the Convention in September, and the Assembly decided that the studies should be continued on the above-mentioned lines.

3. MODEL TREATY TO STRENGTHEN MEANS OF PREVENTING WAR.*

In 1928, the Assembly, noting the work of the Arbitration and Security Committee, expressed the opinion that the adoption of the Model Treaty for Strengthening Means of Preventing War, drafted on the proposal of the German delegation, would increase guarantees of security. It accordingly recommended it to the examination of all States.

This year the British delegation proposed that the Council should request the Arbitration and Security Committee to consider the possibility of establishing a draft general convention on the lines of the Model Treaty, which could be referred to Governments in time to enable them to indicate at the Assembly of 1930 whether they would be prepared to accept it.

The Assembly's decision was preceded by a brief discussion of the British proposal, in the course of which it was pointed out that, when the Arbitration and Security Committee examined the treaty, it might proceed to the alterations necessary for the transformation into a general convention of a text designed for multilateral regional agreements.

In the course of the discussion, certain delegations expressed the opinion that the discussion of the draft convention on financial assistance had shown that the establishment of the final text would be greatly facilitated by a preliminary discussion on the methods of application of Article 11 of the Covenant and of a draft convention on means of preventing war.

4. LEAGUE COMMUNICATIONS IN TIMES OF EMERGENCY.†

1. Establishment of a Wireless Station.—Various questions concerning the independence

* See Annex I., Resolutions, *Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments*, No. 2.

† See Annex I., Assembly Resolutions, *Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments*, No. 5.

and security of League communications in times of emergency were considered by the Assembly ; and the Secretary-General was instructed to make the necessary arrangements so that the wireless station, the construction of which had been decided, could be put into operation as soon as possible.

The main object in establishing a wireless station is to allow the League to have at its disposal, and under its direct management in times of emergency, independent communications with the greatest possible number of States Members.

This question was raised in 1926 by the French representative on the Council. An investigation conducted by the Committee on Communications and Transit resulted in two solutions being submitted to the Assembly, one proposing that the League should own and operate this station at all times, the station being utilised only for official business ; the other, proposed by the Swiss Government, providing for the establishment of a station which would comply with all the League's requirements and would carry out the League's programme. This station would include a medium-wave station, already erected by the Swiss Government. It would be constructed at the League's expense, and operated in general on behalf of the League. In normal times it would be managed by the *Radio-Suisse* Company, subject to certain definite guarantees to be accorded to the League. In times of emergency, or when the Secretary-General considered it necessary, it would pass under the exclusive management of the League.

The two solutions, therefore, differed neither as regards operation in times of emergency nor as regards the guarantees accorded to the League or the Swiss Government. Nevertheless, as the solution providing for the management of the station by the League in times of emergency only offered certain advantages (including the medium-wave station), the Assembly decided in its favour. The arrangement with the Swiss Government would be operative for ten years. After that it would remain in force by tacit agreement. It might be denounced by either party under conditions to be defined later, taking into account the interests at stake and particularly the fact that the cost of the short-wave station would be borne by the League.

As regards the Swiss authorities, the Assembly definitely recognised that the use of the station by the League in times of crisis could in no case be invoked against Switzerland as affecting her international responsibility. The Swiss Government would be represented in times of crisis by an observer, whose duties would be as laid down in the Council resolution of March 9th, 1929.*

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. IX., No. 3, page 87.

It was explicitly mentioned that the use that would be made of the station by the League, when under its exclusive management in times of emergency, would be laid down in the same resolution. All these safeguards given to Switzerland would, of course, equally hold good if the League should in the future possess and work a wireless station of its own at all times.

Switzerland undertakes that the station, which is to be ordered as advised by the Secretary-General, shall meet the League's requirements, shall be kept furnished with all the latest technical improvements and shall be operated as desired by the League, preference being given to the needs of official traffic. In normal times the Secretary-General will have a delegate at the station and will be represented on the Board of Directors of the *Radio-Suisse* Company.

The wireless station will include a short-wave station which will ensure communications with the various stations throughout the world. In times of emergency it will allow of permanent communication between the League and countries in danger of being involved in a conflict. It will be possible, as a rule, to pass these communications direct and not through intermediary countries, and the League would obtain the same independence as that afforded Governments by their national stations.

In normal times this station would deal with telegrams between the Secretary-General and delegations and the greatest possible number of non-European States. It would provide a broadcasting service for circular telegrams, and information for the various Governments and administrations and, if necessary, the press. It would facilitate the rapid transmission of important documents to distant countries, and would thus strengthen the ties between the League and non-European States. By telephonic broadcasting it would also keep the public throughout the world better informed of the work of the League.

2. *Facilities to be Granted to Aircraft.*—The Assembly requested the Council to study measures to ensure that aircraft engaged in transport of importance to the working of the League might be free in times of emergency to fly in such a way and over such territory as might be necessary for the purpose of their mission.

The International Air Navigation Commission, to which this question has been referred by the Transit Committee, has adopted certain texts for insertion in the International Air Navigation Convention of 1919. These texts define the juridical status of aircraft utilised to ensure air communications affecting the League. The Commission will meet again towards the end of the

year to complete these texts and finish its work, in particular, as regards facilities to be granted in times of emergency.

5. SUPERVISION OF THE PRIVATE MANUFACTURE AND PUBLICITY OF THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS, MUNITIONS AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.*

The work of the Special Commission responsible for framing a draft convention on the supervision of the private manufacture and publicity of the manufacture of war material was considered by the Council, which confined itself to noting the Commission's report, and discussed in the Assembly.

On the basis of a joint draft resolution submitted by the Roumanian, German, French, Japanese and Netherlands delegations, the Assembly recognised the importance of the task of the Special Commission and the connection between the organisation of the supervision of private manufacture and the publicity, to be defined later, for State manufacture, as well as the connection between the question of the manufacture of war material and that of the international trade in arms. Note was taken of the fact that several governments were unable to express a final opinion on the publicity of State manufacture until in possession of the conclusions of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission on publicity in respect of war material. In these circumstances, it was proposed that the Assembly should request the Council, as soon as the Preparatory Commission had finished its work, to consider the desirability of summoning a further meeting of the Special Commission to complete the text of a preliminary draft convention.

* * *

Having been elected to the Council, Peru becomes automatically a member of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference. Yugoslavia, who was also elected to the Council, was already a member of the Commission.

As regards the Special Commission on the Manufacture of Arms, Peru and Yugoslavia become members in virtue of their election to the Council.

The Council invited its two retiring members, Chile and Roumania, to continue to take part in the work of these two Commissions.

III.—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

1. THE COVENANT AND THE PARIS PACT.†

A proposal for the re-examination of Articles 12 and 15 of the Covenant, with a view to bring-

* See Annex I., Resolutions, *Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments*, No. 4.

† See Annex I., Resolutions, *Legal and Constitutional Questions*, No. 1.

ing them into harmony with the Paris Pact for the Renunciation of War, was submitted to the Assembly by the British delegation and supported by the Belgian, Chilean, Danish, French and Italian delegations. The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Henderson, expressed the opinion that the Covenant should no longer accord Members of the League the right to have recourse to war in cases in which that right had been renounced by the Paris Pact. He submitted to the Assembly the text of the alterations he considered necessary.

A similar proposal was submitted by the Peruvian delegation, urging the appointment of a Committee to study the possibility of including the Paris Pact in the Covenant, and the necessary amendment of the latter instrument.

Thus the Assembly had to consider a double problem. First, the question of principle, whether it was desirable to introduce the proposed amendment into the Covenant; secondly, the question of procedure, should it be decided that amendment was necessary.

No difficulty arose on the question of procedure. From the discussion it appeared that, while it was not necessary in law to modify the Covenant following the signature of the Paris Pact, there were nevertheless strong political and psychological reasons in favour of amendment. As observed by the Rapporteur to the Assembly, it was necessary that public opinion should be quite clear as to the position, and for this reason it was desirable to correct the paradox of a League of Nations whose Covenant admitted resort to war while its members had solemnly renounced war in 1928.

There remained the question of procedure. Most delegates expressed the opinion that, if the Covenant were to be amended, it would be desirable to allow time for reflection. In this connection, the Rapporteur observed that the signature of the Paris Pact had been preceded by negotiations, in the course of which its scope had been defined. The question was, therefore, to embody in the Covenant not merely the terms of the Paris Pact, but, as it stood, the prohibition of war embodied in that instrument.

The Assembly decided to appoint a Committee of eleven members to meet early in 1930. The Secretary-General will, meanwhile, forward to States Members a copy of the amendments proposed by the British delegation, so that they may submit their observations to the Committee.

2. APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 19 OF THE COVENANT.‡

On September 10th, the Chinese delegation submitted to the Assembly a proposal for the

‡ See Annex I., Resolutions, *Legal and Constitutional Questions*, No. 2.

appointment of a committee to examine the means of giving effect to Article 19 of the Covenant, which provides that: "The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by the 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."

In its draft resolution, the Chinese delegation recalled that Article 19 was one of the most essential Articles of the Covenant in the cause of international co-operation and peace, and had not once been acted upon. This circumstance was ascribed to the fact that the Assembly had not had the necessary assistance and advice.

The Assembly did not feel able to accede to the Chinese proposal to appoint a Committee, but unanimously adopted a resolution noting a statement by the Chinese delegation to the effect that certain treaties formerly concluded between China and other States were inconsistent with present conditions in China, and had thus become inapplicable within the meaning of Article 19 of the Covenant.

[In the course of the discussion, the Abyssinian delegation had pointed out that Abyssinia was in a similar position.]

Noting that the question of the application of Article 19 of the Covenant had already been studied, the Assembly declared that a Member of the League may, on its own responsibility, subject to the rules of procedure of the Assembly, place on the Assembly agenda the question whether advice should be given, as contemplated in Article 19, regarding the reconsideration of treaties which it considered to have become inapplicable, or the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world. The Assembly also declared that, for an application of this kind to be entertained, it must be couched in appropriate terms, that is to say, in terms which were in conformity with Article 19. In the event of an application in such terms being placed on the agenda, the Assembly would, in accordance with its ordinary procedure, discuss this application and, if it saw fit, give the advice requested.

3. REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF COUNCIL SESSIONS.

On September 6th the Council decided to reduce from five to four the annual number of its sessions.* The sessions will henceforth open on the third Monday in January, the second Monday in May, and three days before the Assembly.

On this question, which was first raised by the British Representative in March, 1927, there

* Two sessions of the Council are held during the session of the Assembly.

was an exchange of views in which most of the Members took part. The German representative submitted a definite proposal for the reduction from five to four of the number of sessions, in view of the various duties which the representatives on the Council had to perform in their own countries and elsewhere. If necessary, it would always be possible to convene an extraordinary session. This suggestion was supported by the British representative, who observed that the Council might give the proposed system a trial; if the number of sessions proved inadequate, he would be prepared to second a motion for the return to the former system.

The French representative agreed to the proposal, expressing the opinion that what was essential was that all questions brought before the League should normally be settled at the Council sessions, and that in cases of emergency the Council should always be in a position to meet.

The Italian representative observed that in accepting the proposal he wished to lay stress on the point that the old system could be at once restored if the new one proved unsatisfactory. Other speakers expressed themselves similarly.

4. ELECTION OF THE NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.†

On September 9th, the Assembly elected Poland (fifty votes), Yugoslavia (forty-one votes), and Peru (thirty-six votes) as non-permanent Members of the Council. The number of votes cast being fifty-three, the absolute majority was twenty-seven.

Poland, who was elected a non-permanent Member in 1926, stood for election this year in virtue of the decision of the 1926 Assembly declaring her re-eligible on the expiration of her three years' term of membership. Yugoslavia and Peru succeeded Roumania and Chile respectively.

5. RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENTS.‡

The position as regards the ratification of agreements and conventions concluded under the auspices of the League was considered by the Council on August 30th, in the light of the yearly list of signatures, ratifications and accessions compiled by the Secretary-General.

The question of the delay in the ratification of these conventions was considered by the Assembly.§ The Danish representative deposited a draft resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to study the reasons for the delay and possible remedies; while recog-

† See Rules for the election of the Non-permanent Members of the Council, Vol. VI., No. 9, page 232.

‡ Rapporteur: the Italian representative.

§ See Annex I., Resolutions, *Legal and Constitutional Questions*, No. 6.

nising the progress due to the concerted efforts of the Council and the Secretariat, he submitted that further measures seemed desirable. In the course of the discussion, the British delegate recalled that many League conventions dealt with economic and social questions which were closely connected with general economic progress. He further observed that, as regards twenty-two of the forty-five conventions concluded since 1920, no progress had been made, and the others had not obtained the requisite number of ratifications.

The Assembly, finally, requested the Council to appoint a committee to investigate this matter, consisting of seven members familiar with the technical aspects of general conventions or with parliamentary and constitutional practice.

The Secretariat was instructed to compile annually double-column tables giving the position with regard to signatures, ratifications and accessions in respect of conventions concluded under the League's auspices.

6. PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.*

The resolutions adopted by the Assembly in regard to the League's work on the codification of international law concerned the final arrangements in view of the First Codification Conference, the continuation of the work of the Committee of Experts for the Codification of International Law, and the work of the Committee of Three Jurists constituted by the Ninth Assembly.

The Rapporteur, M. Rolin (Belgium), gave a brief description of the work done by the League during the past five years in preparation for the First Codification Conference, which would open on March 13th, 1930. This work, he said, constituted a valuable contribution to the task of codification, and would be of immense value to all dealing with questions of international law. It was hoped that the Conference would result in the establishment of draft conventions, but as it would deal only with a certain part of international law, it was recommended that the Committee of Experts should continue its work after the First Conference.

One of the resolutions concerned the work of the Committee of Jurists constituted by the Ninth Assembly to make a survey of subjects of international law, and to study the publication of general conventions in the form of a code. The Assembly noted the survey prepared by the Jurists. From the report on the publication of general conventions in the form of a code, it appeared that this could not at present be

achieved in a satisfactory manner. The Assembly expressed the opinion that a first attempt should be made to codify conventions dealing with special subjects, so as to determine what were the texts in force and the States parties thereto. It accordingly requested the Council to call the attention of the League Technical Organisations to the possibility that it might be desirable to make an effort in this direction, with the assistance of the Secretariat and in collaboration eventually with international bureaux, with a view to having the results of their work eventually brought into force by appropriate international conferences.

* * *

On September 25th, the Council appointed M. Heemskerk, former Prime Minister of the Netherlands, as President of the First Codification Conference.

IV.—THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS.

I. THE HEALTH ORGANISATION.

(a) *Work of the Organisation.*†

The Assembly approved the work of the Health Organisation since September, 1928. It noted with satisfaction the results of the policy adopted by the Health Organisation of concentrating on certain problems of international hygiene, and expressed its appreciation of the Organisation's work of co-operation and consultation with the national health administrations of different continents.

One of the most important recent developments is the establishment of co-operation with certain Governments in the reorganisation of their health services. During the past year, requests for co-operation were received from the Greek, Bolivian, and Chinese Governments. As regards Greece, the work of re-organisation has already been described. The Bolivian and Chinese requests were considered by the Council in September, and are dealt with under separate headings.

Another characteristic feature of the work during the past year was the development of activity in the Far East and Australasia. A preliminary inquiry, undertaken at the request of the International Pacific Health Conference at Melbourne in December, 1926, was made into health conditions in New Guinea, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, the Solomon Islands, and Fiji. This investigation is now completed and the report will be published shortly.

The Advisory Council of the Singapore Bureau, which is acting more and more as the Organisation's general agency for the Far East,

* See Annex I., Resolutions *Legal and Constitutional Questions*, No. 7.

† See Annex I., Resolutions, *Technical Organisations*, No. 1.

has accepted an invitation of the Government of the Dutch East Indies to hold its next session at Batavia.

Other features of this activity are the extension of the leprosy and malaria inquiries to India and the Far East. The Japanese delegate to the Assembly proposed that next year's programme should include an interchange of port health officers in the Far East, and the Indian delegate emphasised the interest which his country felt in the Health Committee's study of rural hygiene, and the value which would attach to a study by health experts of Far Eastern, Near Eastern, and European countries of the practical application of modern health policy.

The special inquiries of the Health Organisation concerning syphilis, infant mortality, malaria, leprosy, and sleeping-sickness were continued and extended.

(b) *Survey of Health Conditions in China.**

The establishment of a system of co-operation between the Chinese Government and the League Health Organisation was noted by the Council on September 19th.

The first step in this direction was taken in January, 1929, when the Chinese Government asked the League Medical Director to sit on a Council of Three to advise the Chinese Health Minister as occasion demanded. The acceptance of this appointment, which was approved by the Council, opened the way for official co-operation between the Chinese Health Ministry and the Health Organisation, and the Chinese Foreign Minister wired to the Secretary-General on September 14th that his Government would welcome a Commission of Experts from the Health Organisation to go to China as soon as possible to make a survey of port health and maritime quarantine.

Arrangements have been made for the Medical Director to reach Nanking early in November, with one or two Secretariat experts, for the purpose of studying with the competent authorities schemes for co-operation between the Chinese Government and the Health Organisation, and of examining in the first place the Chinese Government's proposal regarding port health and maritime quarantine.

The scheme will be considered by the Health Committee on the return of this mission to Europe, and will then be submitted to the Council.

Several representatives expressed their satisfaction at the establishment of this system of co-operation, as well as their sense of the importance of the work of the technical organisations. The Chinese representative, M. Kao-Lou,

* Rapporteur: the Spanish representative.

thanked the Council for having acceded to his Government's request.

(c) *Reorganisation of the Bolivian Health Service.*†

A request from the President of Bolivia for the League's assistance in reorganising the Bolivian Health Service was considered by the Council on August 31st.

The Council invited the Health Committee to lend its assistance in the preparation and, later, development of the proposed scheme of reorganisation. The Bolivian representative thanked the Council, explaining that his Government's request was a proof of the esteem in which it held the League's work of peace and international co-operation.

(d) *Sleeping-sickness Research.*

The Council appointed M. Damas Mora (Portuguese) to serve on the Committee for Co-ordinating Sleeping-sickness Investigations.

(e) *Unification of Pharmacopœia.*

At the request of the Belgian Government, a proposal of the Second International Conference for the unification of the formulas of heroic drugs, urging the constitution of a permanent secretariat for the unification of pharmacopœia, was referred to the Health Committee for study and report.

2. THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION.

(a) *Work of the Economic Organisation.*‡

The work of the Economic Organisation was very fully discussed by the Assembly and the Council, special attention being devoted to the position as regards the execution of the recommendations of the World Economic Conference of 1927.

The discussion in the Assembly brought into strong relief the conviction that negotiations for an economic *rapprochement* must not be left entirely in the hands of experts, and that it was essential for Governments to participate more directly than hitherto.

The Economic Conference desired to lead the various nations towards a closer co-operation than that which existed before the War, and indicated, as one of the means for attaining that end, the gradual reduction of barriers of every kind, and, in the first place, of excessive customs barriers. Recognising that, in spite of a few sporadic efforts, no decisive advance had been made towards the reduction recommended, the Assembly drew up a new programme based on resolutions submitted by the French, British and Belgian delegations, and including the following stages:

(1) *Invitation to all States to intimate,*

† Rapporteur: the Spanish representative.

‡ See Annex I., Resolutions, *Technical Organisations*, No. 2.

before December 31st, 1929, whether they desire or not to take part in a Diplomatic Conference with a view to the conclusion of a tariff truce and, if necessary, to the establishment of a programme of subsequent negotiations, with a view to the conclusion of collective agreements for facilitating economic relations by all practicable means, and especially by reducing hindrances to trade.

(b) On the basis of replies received to the above invitation, the Council shall decide, taking into account the number and character of the States having replied in the affirmative, whether the Diplomatic Conference referred to in paragraph (a) should be held.

This Conference should then be held at a date as near as possible to the end of January, 1930.

(c) Diplomatic Conference of representatives of States which have replied in the affirmative to the invitation referred to in paragraph (a).

(d) Negotiations referred to in paragraph (a) extending over a fairly long period between the States which have concluded a tariff truce. The latter may by common agreement invite any other State wishing to do so to take part in these negotiations.

(e) Final Diplomatic Conference to take note of the results of the negotiations referred to above, to examine them and, if necessary, to supplement them. To this Conference all States without distinction will be invited.

The delegations of certain overseas and European countries, in whose economic structure agriculture played a preponderating part and whose industries were not yet adequately developed, laid stress on the fact that in any attempt to study customs tariffs it was necessary, in order to keep in close touch with realities, to bear in mind the differences in the economic development of the various countries. A number of States made it clear that they could not take part in negotiations for a tariff truce. The reasons which dictated this attitude were, in some cases, the special economic circumstances attendant upon the geographical position of the respective countries, and, in others, the fact that their industrial development had not yet reached an advanced stage.

In addition to this new programme, the Assembly passed resolutions designed to further investigations already proceeding, and to put into practice the conclusions reached.

It proposed that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office should consider the desirability of convening at an early date a preparatory technical conference of government representatives, employers and workers of the principal European coal-producing countries, to study questions concerning labour conditions in the mines, in order to indicate to the Governing Body what points it might be desirable to include in the agenda of the 1930 International Labour Conference, with a view to practical international agreement.

The Council was invited to examine any recommendations put forward as a result of the

meeting of experts convened for September 30th, particularly with regard to fluctuations in prices and the differences between production and requirements, and to consider the expediency of summoning a conference of the Governments concerned to study these recommendations.

The Assembly warmly recommended to the attention of Governments the Economic Committee's conclusions regarding tariff systems, treaty-making methods, and the application of the most-favoured-nation clause. It addressed an urgent appeal to Governments to ratify the Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions, and emphasised the necessity of finishing the preparatory work for the establishment of a simplified and unified customs nomenclature. It urged that the work on veterinary measures and plant diseases should be actively pursued.

As regards the sugar problem, the Assembly invited the Council to consider whether a meeting of Government representatives should be summoned.

During the tenth session of the Assembly, agreement was reached with regard to the date of the coming into force of the International Agreements on Hides and Bones. The Agreements are in force as from October 1st, 1929, between the twenty signatories.*

* * *

The Council decided, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee, to draw the attention of States to the desirability of reducing excise duties on sugar without adversely affecting their financial position. It asked them to forward their observations, if possible, before March 30th, 1930.

It also made certain arrangements for the execution of the Assembly Resolutions. It requested the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments the preliminary draft for discussion at the Conference for a tariff truce, as soon as the Economic Committee had prepared it.

* * *

The Council appointed M. Meyer (Luxemburg), who had succeeded M. Mayrisch as President of the International Steel Trust, also to succeed him as member of the Economic Consultative Committee.

It appointed M. Flores de Lemus (Spanish) as corresponding member of the Economic Committee.

(b) *The Coal Inquiry.*

In accordance with proposals of the Economic Committee, and decisions of the Council, a delegation of the Economic Committee proceeded, on September 30th, to consult a mixed group of coal specialists, composed of persons reflect-

* See special chapter.

ing the opinion of the producers' and workers' organisations in producing and consuming countries.

The object of this meeting was to examine the changes which had taken place in the international coal situation since the earlier consultations and to consider the points set forth in the interim report of the Economic Committee on the coal problem, in particular the proposals made by experts attending earlier meetings, such as :

(a) The conclusion of international agreements between producers concerning output, markets and prices ;

(b) The appointment of an international organisation representative of the interests of Governments, employers, miners, merchants and consumers ;

(c) Measures for the assimilation of wages, hours and social conditions of labour ;

(d) The abolition of existing artificial restrictions to trade and artificial stimuli to production.

The delegation of the Economic Committee was composed of :

M. Trendelenburg (Germany), Sir Sidney Chapman (British Empire).

M. Di Nola (Italy), M. Dolezal (Poland) and M. Serruys (France).

The specialists consulted were :

Dr. Berger (German), Technical Adviser to the German Miners' Union.

M. Karel Brozik (Czechoslovak), President of the Miners' Federation.

M. Capiau (Belgian), Director-General of the *Comptoir Belge des Charbons industriels*.

Mr. A. J. Cook (British), Secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

M. Cuvelette (French), Administrator and Director-General of the *Société des Mines de Lens*.

M. Achille Delattre (Belgian), Secretary of the International Miners' Federation and the Belgian Miners' Federation.

M. Falter (Polish), Director-General of "Robur," Upper Silesia.

Dr. F. W. J. Frowein (Dutch), President and Director of the State Mines at Heerlon (Limbourg).

Sir John Hindley, Bart. (English), Vice-President of the firm Stevenson, Clark & Co.

Dr. Benedikt Kautsky (Austrian), Secretary of the Chamber of Employers and Workers at Vienna.

M. Llaneza (Spanish), Secretary of the Miners' Syndicate.

M. Mora Pascual (Spanish), Member of the National Fuel Council.

Comm. Bartolomeo Nobili (Italian), Chief of

the Coal Service of the Ministry of Communications.

M. Joseph Pelsaer (Dutch), Secretary-General of the Catholic Miners' Syndicate of the Netherlands.

Dr. Josef Peters (Czechoslovak), Director of the Association of Mine Owners.

Prof. Roos af Hjelmsäter (Swedish), Director-General of the State experimental laboratories.

M. Franz Rothauser (German), Secretary-General of the Christian Miners' Syndicate of Germany.

Dr. Paul Sylverberg (German), President of the Board of Administration of the *Harpenen Bergbau A.G.*

Dr. Max Streints (Austrian), Chief of the Mining Department of the Ministry of Commerce.

Professor Tawney (British), of London University.

M. Vigne (French), Secretary of the National Federation of Miners.

M. Zdanowsky (Polish), Secretary of the Central Commission of Polish Professional Syndicates.

(c) *Treatment of Foreigners.*

At the request of the delegations of the Latin-American countries and of two European countries, the Council decided that the International Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners, which will open on November 5th, should be held in Paris.

(d) *Convention on the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions.*

The Council authorised the Secretary-General to summon, at the beginning of December, a meeting of the Governments which had ratified the Convention on Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions before September 30th, 1929. The object of this meeting, which will take place under the presidency of M. Collijn (Netherlands), is to consider the possibility of bringing the Convention into force between the States which have ratified it, even though the conditions laid down by the Convention have not been entirely fulfilled.

For the Convention to come into force, it was stipulated that it should be ratified by at least eighteen States before September 30th, 1929. As this figure was not reached, it was impossible for the Convention to come into force at the date specified.

It should be remembered that, even if this figure had been reached, it would not have been possible for the Convention to come into force, as the three countries—Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland—whose ratification was, according to the terms of the Convention, indispensable, had not yet ratified it.

(e) *Conference of Signatories of the 1928 Agreements on Hides and Bones.**

The Conference of the Signatories of the 1928 Agreements on Hides and Bones closed on September 11th, with the signature of Protocols bringing the Agreements into force as between seventeen States (Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Yugoslavia, Sweden, and Switzerland).

Export duties and prohibitions on hides and bones will, accordingly, cease between these countries on October 1st. As regards bones, export prohibitions will cease on October 1st at the latest, and import duties may no longer exceed certain maximum rates. This agreement was reached by means of a special Protocol by which certain States renounced the integral exercise of their rights under the Agreement on Bones. This Protocol was signed by Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania, Yugoslavia, and Switzerland.

It was understood that other States, including the three signatories of the Agreements which have not yet notified their final accession (Bulgaria, Norway, and Turkey) could accede later.

In his closing speech the President, M. Serruys (France), emphasised the importance of the entry into force of the agreements—the first concrete result of concerted action on tariff questions, as recommended by the Economic Conference. He added that this event would tend to remove certain difficulties in the way of the subsequent application of the Convention on the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions.

(f) *Work of the Financial Committee.†*

The work of the Financial Committee was reviewed by the Assembly and the Council.

The work done during the past year, either by the Financial Committee itself or under its direction, falls into two categories: one dealing with subjects of a general character, the other, work for special countries. The questions of a general character dealt with this year were the purchasing power of gold, the counterfeiting of currency and of other bills and securities, double taxation, a scheme for financial assistance in case of war or threat of war,‡ and the publication of monetary and banking laws. Work for particular countries concerned Greece, Bulgaria, the Saar territory,‡ Estonia, Danzig, Austria, and Hungary.

A general observation made by the Assembly

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. IX., No. 8, page 208.

† See Annex I., Resolutions, *Technical Organisations*, No. 3.

‡ See special chapter.

was that a change was taking place in the character of the Committee's work. The stage of financial reconstruction was passing, new developments had taken place and new needs had arisen, new institutions were being planned or established in the financial as well as in every other sphere of the world's activity. It was, therefore, logical that the work of the Financial Committee should also change and should adjust itself to new conditions.

One of the most important general inquiries initiated during the past year was that concerning abnormal fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold. Another matter which arrested the Assembly's attention was the constitution of the Fiscal Committee, which will meet for the first time on October 17th, and work in close contact with the Financial Committee.

The work of refugee settlement in Greece and Bulgaria was carried forward energetically, and the monetary and budgetary situation in those countries was attentively followed during the past year. In Bulgaria remarkable progress was made, as regards the completion of anti-malarial measures in certain districts, which have made vast tracts of land available for settlement. The work for refugees in Greece is now drawing to a close, and it has been agreed with the Greek Government that detailed proposals for the winding up of the work will be submitted to the Council at its next session.

(g) *The Fiscal Committee.*

The Council authorised the Fiscal Committee, appointed on the recommendation of the Conference on Double Taxation and Tax Evasion,§ to be represented in an advisory capacity at the Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners.

It invited the Committee to study, with the Road Traffic Committee, questions connected with the taxation of foreign motor vehicles.

It appointed the following corresponding members: Dr. Ivan Bainoff (Bulgaria), Assistant at Sofia University; M. Juho Airaksinen (Finland), Finance Minister; Dr. Alexandre Kneppo (Hungary), Finance Minister; M. Tokuzo Aoki (Japan), Director of Taxes, Ministry of Finance; M. Georges Caranfil (Roumania), Adviser to the Economic Department of the Foreign Ministry.

(h) *The Saar Governing Commission Loan.||*

The question of the issue of a loan by the Saar Governing Commission was examined by the Council in the light of a report from the Financial Committee.

The Financial Committee was of opinion that, having regard to present circumstances, it would not be advisable for the moment to enter into the various technical questions involved. The

§ See Monthly Summary, Vol. IX., No. 6, page 225.

|| Rapporteur: the Italian representative.

Saar financial position it, nevertheless, considered as sound and in itself consistent with the issue of a loan of £2,000,000 sterling.

The examination of this question was postponed.

(i) *Relations Between the Bank for International Settlements and the League of Nations.*

The Danish, Norwegian, and Polish delegates submitted to the Assembly the following draft resolution :—

“ Considering—

That the proposals with regard to a reparation settlement which are under consideration by a Government Conference, composed of some but not all the Member States, which has commenced but not concluded its work, include a scheme for the creation of a Bank for International Settlements ;

That the scheme, as described by the experts contemplates that the Bank will exercise functions which concern not only reparations payments but the general credit structure of the world, and therefore the economic life of all countries, as much those which are not concerned with the payment and receipt of reparations as those which are ;

That, under Article 24 of the Covenant of the League, Members of the League have accepted the principle that international bureaux and commissions affecting the regulation of matters of international interest should be placed in relationship with the League ;

That the proposed Bank would appear to be an institution established by general treaty for the regulation of matters of international interest :

The Assembly :

While recognising the importance of the proposed Bank being assured of due independence in the conduct of its financial business ;

Expresses the hope that the provisions setting up the Bank will be framed with due regard to the general principle laid down and enjoined upon League Members in the Covenant, and that arrangements will be made to establish an appropriate relationship, with such consultations as may be desirable for the purpose, which will take due account of the general public and world interests which are involved :

Invites the Council to take the necessary measures to secure that effect is given to this resolution.”

This draft resolution was discussed at length in the Second Committee of the Assembly. Certain delegates, in particular those of Germany, the British Empire, Belgium, France, and Japan, stated that they could not agree to this proposal. The French delegate undertook, however, to request the Governments concerned in the foundation of the Bank to transmit the Second Committee's minutes to the experts entrusted with the organisation of the Bank and the framing of its Statutes, so that they might take account, as far as possible, of the various considerations put forward.

As a result of the discussion the Danish, Norwegian, and Polish delegates withdrew their resolution.

3. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.*

(a) *Work of the Organisation.*

The work of the Transit Organisation during the past year was reviewed by the Assembly.

This work may be divided into three categories : inquiries which have been completed, studies still proceeding, and the preparation of general conferences and new investigations.

In the first category may be included several agreements which the Transit Committee, in virtue of its power as an organisation of conciliation, was able to promote. The most important of these concerned the jurisdiction of the European Commission of the Danube between Galatz and Braila ; others dealt with disputes regarding railways in Central Europe. Other points in regard to which the work undertaken by the Committee has been completed are the question of competition between railways and waterways in the Rhine and Danube areas, and that of transit cards for emigrants. In connection with the latter subject, a special conference was summoned, and an agreement concluded.

The second category, studies which are still proceeding, includes the highly technical work of the Road Traffic Committee on the unification of road signals, the regulation of commercial motor traffic, and the question of passports and identity documents.

In the category of preparatory work fall preliminary studies for three conferences. Two conferences, on River Law in Europe and on the Unification of the Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts, will be summoned in 1930. A conference on the transport of newspapers and periodicals in Europe will meet towards the end of 1929.

This category also includes the work in regard to air navigation. The Transit Committee has arranged for a special committee of nationals of the countries most closely concerned, whether Members of the League or not, to meet early in 1930. This committee may also study to what extent the present air traffic regulations actually comply with the principle of freedom of communications and transit laid down in the Covenant. It will be its duty to consider how far it is possible progressively to internationalise air navigation, which appears to hold out the best opportunity for co-operation between nations.

The Assembly took note of the progress of the inquiry concerning the simplification of the calendar and the stabilisation of Easter. National committees of inquiry have been set up in a large number of countries, more especially on the American continent. The report of the American National Committee, which has

* See Annex I., Resolutions, *Technical Organisations*, No. 4.

just been received in the Secretariat, mainly contains economic data, and concludes by stating that the American Government is prepared to take part in a conference for the examination of this problem. A Bill concerning the stabilisation of Easter has been passed in Great Britain, and the congress of the International Chamber of Commerce has asked the League to summon a conference on the subject. In view of the forthcoming Fourth General Transport Conference in 1931, the Transit Committee did not consider it advisable to proceed to the immediate convocation of a conference on the reform of the calendar.

The Assembly noted the interest taken by economic circles in this matter, and requested the Transit Committee to include the question of the simplification of the calendar in the agenda of the Fourth General Transit Conference.

(b) *European Conference on the Transport of Newspapers.*

The date of the Conference on the Transport of Newspapers was fixed by the Council for November 25th. It was decided to appoint as President Lord Burnham, who had presided over the Conference of Press Experts.

V.—INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.*

The work of the International Committee and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was considered by the Assembly and the Council.

During the past year the work of the Organisation on Intellectual Co-operation in connection with university relations, science and bibliography, intellectual rights, letters and arts, continued and developed.

The Assembly showed special interest in the work of instructing young people in the aims of the League, and, in view of the progress achieved in this matter, endorsed the Committee's opinion that the Sub-Committee of Experts dealing with this branch should meet in 1930 to prepare a fresh plan of campaign.

The Assembly took note of the publications issued in connection with this work, namely, the handbook for teachers entitled "The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations," and the "Educational Survey." It requested the Secretariat to arrange for the necessary copies and translations of the handbook to be placed at the disposal of Governments, and voted credits for the publication of the "Educational Survey" twice a year.

The Assembly expressed its appreciation of the results of the meeting of representatives of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-

* See Annex I., Resolutions, *Intellectual Co-operation.*

operation, and recommended that such meetings should be held regularly.

It approved the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, as proposed by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. M. Valdes Mendeville (Chile), reporting to the Assembly, drew attention to the fact that the Organisation on Intellectual Co-operation had arrived this year at a turning point in its history. Its first year had been devoted to exploring the vast field of co-operation in science and letters, arts, education and intellectual rights, and to endeavouring to obtain certain partial results, some of which were achieved, while others met with obstacles. There might, he considered, be reason to fear that in the zeal aroused by the interest of the subject, more had been undertaken than it was possible to execute. A systematic revision of the work therefore seemed advisable. The object of this measure was to improve the working and organisation of both the Committee and its executive organisation, for, as the Chairman and the Rapporteur of the Committee observed in 1929, "intellectual co-operation has made constant progress in the world during the last two or three years. On all sides one sees this co-operation appear as one of the most characteristic needs of our time." This idea of revising the work which was put forward by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation last year has therefore taken definite form this year.

The Assembly was of opinion that the work of the Committee of Inquiry, whose appointment had already been endorsed by the Council, might be of great value to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute.

The Assembly noted the report submitted by the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, which was established in Rome on November 5th, 1928. It noted that the methods employed were those already approved for other organs of the League—co-ordination of efforts of international co-operation on the basis of the work accomplished in each country—and congratulated the Institute on the publication of its monthly international review.

The Council decided that the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute should include a second member of the Child Welfare Committee and appointed M. Carton de Wiart (Belgium) to this office.

International Institute of Private Law.—The Council appointed Professor Capitan, of the Paris Law Faculty, to succeed M. Colin (French) deceased, on the Governing Body of the International Institute of Private Law.

VI.—ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS.

I. DANZIG.*

New rules of procedure for the exercise by the High Commissioner of his right of veto on treaties applying to the Free City (Article 6 of the Polish-Danzig Treaty, Paris, 1920) were approved on September 6th by the Council, which thus cancelled its previous resolutions on the subject.

The new rules are based on proposals drawn up by the High Commissioner, in agreement with the Polish and Danzig Governments, and sanction the procedure actually followed since 1924, namely, the inclusion in the Council agenda of questions regarding treaties applying to Danzig only if the High Commissioner considers them inconsistent with the Paris Treaty or the status of the Free City, or if a Member of the Council asks for them to be examined.

The President of the Council, the Polish representative and the President of the Senate of the Free City thanked the Rapporteur, M. Villegas (Chile), this being the last occasion on which he acted as rapporteur on questions concerning Danzig.

2. MANDATES.†

The report of the Mandates Commission on its fifteenth session‡ was considered by the Council on September 6th.

In accordance with its usual practice, the Council decided to forward to the Governments concerned the Commission's observations with regard to the territories committed to their charge. It approved the Commission's conclusions with regard to the petitions examined and, in each case, instructed the Secretary-General to bring them to the knowledge of the mandatory Power and the petitioner.

The Council asked the mandatory Powers for their opinion on two general questions concerning (1) the treatment in countries, Members of the League, of persons belonging to mandated territories and products and goods therefrom; (2) health conditions in mandated territories, with special reference to the recruitment of medical staff.

In the course of its discussion on the work of the Commission, the Council proceeded to an exchange of views on the incidents which had taken place in Palestine since the session of the Commission, and the report of the Hilton-Young Commission on the proposed administrative, customs and fiscal union between Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda.

(a) *The Palestine Incidents.*—The Rapporteur referred to the recent incidents in Palestine, re-

calling that the well-being and development of the inhabitants of a mandated territory were, in the words of the Covenant, "a sacred trust of civilisation" placed in the hands of the mandatory Powers. By its right of supervision, the Council was indirectly responsible for the execution of this trust, and the Rapporteur was convinced that he was voicing the feelings of the Council in expressing his deep regret at the incidents.

The British representative, Mr. Henderson, described the steps taken to restore order. As stated by the Prime Minister in his speech to the Assembly, his Government deeply regretted the incidents.

According to information received by the British Government up to August 31st, the disturbances had begun in Jerusalem on August 16th. The officer administering the territory had taken immediate steps to obtain reinforcements from outside Palestine. In the night of August 23rd to 24th, the disturbances had spread to places outside Jerusalem. By August 31st, the total casualties were:—Killed or died of wounds: Moslems 83, Christians 4, Jews 109; wounded in hospital: Moslems 122, Christians 10, Jews 183.

Mr. Henderson emphasised that martial law was not enforced and that participants in the disturbances had been tried in the ordinary civil courts. He concluded by a statement to the effect that the British Government had no idea of reconsidering the British tenure of the British mandate of Palestine and that no inquiry was contemplated that might alter the position of that country in regard to the mandate—or the policy laid down by the Balfour Declaration of 1917 and embodied in the mandate—of establishing a Palestinian National Home for the Jews. The inquiry initiated by the British Government was therefore limited to the immediate emergency.

The Polish representative, M. Zaleski, said that, as the representative of a country whose population included three million Jews, he associated himself with the sympathy expressed with the victims of the disturbances, and noted with satisfaction the statement of the British Government.

Dr. Stresemann (Germany) expressed his satisfaction at Mr. Henderson's statement, which held out hopes that order would be promptly restored and that all the inhabitants of the territory would be able to live together in peace.

The Roumanian representative, M. Titulesco, thanked Mr. Henderson for his explanation, noting the statement that the disturbances had not been due to racial animosity, but to the criminal acts of individuals.

* Rapporteur: the Chilean representative.

† Rapporteur: the Finnish representative.

‡ See Monthly Summary, Vol. IX., No. 8, page 258.

The Rapporteur also thanked the British representative. He was convinced that the British Government would forward to the League any further information it might obtain as to the immediate and more remote causes of the incidents, the steps taken to pacify the country, and the measures to prevent any recurrence of such incidents. He proposed that, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Covenant and followed in similar circumstances, all the relevant documents should be forwarded to the Mandates Commission, in order that it might thoroughly examine them at an extraordinary session and communicate its observations to the Council.

The French representative, M. Briand, expressing his sympathy with the victims of the incidents, said that the Rapporteur had interpreted the feelings of all the Members of the Council. His Government, he said, had taken measures to prevent any spread of the disturbance at the frontier between Syria and Palestine.

Mr. Dandurand (Canada) associated himself with the expressions of sympathy with the victims and with their families, saying that it was impossible for the Council to form an opinion until in possession of the results of the inquiry.

The President said that the Council might be certain that the inquiries referred to by the British representative would be conducted in a spirit of equity and impartiality, and that the results would be communicated to the various organs of the League.

(b) *The Hilton-Young Report; Proposed Administrative, Customs and Fiscal Union between Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda.*—Speaking of the proposed administrative, customs and fiscal union between Tanganyika and the neighbouring territories, the German representative said that the time had not yet come to express an opinion with regard to certain parts of the Hilton-Young Report. For the moment an independent commission was engaged in a semi-official inquiry, and the British Government had not yet decided whether it would give effect to the conclusions of the report. He thought, nevertheless, that, since so important a question of principle was involved, the Mandates Commission, which was aware of its responsibilities, had acted rightly in thoroughly examining the report of the British Government on the subject. He also thought that the Mandates Commission had been fully entitled to notify the Council of the particular points on which the majority of its members had felt anxiety.

The whole mandates system was, in his opinion, based upon the fact that the mandated territories constituted international independent

unities, for the administration of which the mandatory Powers were responsible to the League. Embodied as it was both in the Covenant and in the mandates, this guiding and all-important principle must be preserved intact. The politically independent existence of a mandated territory—and therewith the permanency of the League's control of the execution of the mandate—must not be called in question. He expressed the hope that, as a result of collaboration between the Commission and the mandatory Power, this question would finally be settled in accordance with the spirit of the Covenant and the mandate.

The Italian representative queried whether the scheme recommended by the Hilton-Young Commission was in conformity with the spirit of the mandate, notwithstanding the existence of a clause authorising the union, from the customs and administrative point of view, of mandated territories with the territory placed under the direct sovereignty of the mandatory Power. This has been done in one case, that of the Cameroons under British mandate. It might, however, be held that what had been done in the case of the British Cameroons was not acceptable in the case of Tanganyika. In the one case the territory was small, in the other it was extremely vast.

The Italian representative drew attention to the fact that the guiding idea of the clause referred to was to facilitate the administration of the mandated territory by uniting it to a larger administration already in existence; in the case of Tanganyika the position was reversed, since Tanganyika was the principal territory, whereas Kenya and Uganda might be regarded as accessory territories. He suggested that before carrying out the scheme the British Government might consult the Mandates Commission.

The British representative recalled that his Government was studying the question, and had not so far reached any decision. He gave the assurance that, when his Government had come to a decision, it would immediately communicate with the Mandates Commission, which would then, before the decision was put into effect, have an opportunity of considering it and making its observations.

On the proposal of the Rapporteur, the Council took note of this statement.

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At the request of the South African representative, the Council decided on September 25th to postpone until January, 1930, its discussion of the part of the report dealing with South West Africa.

It further decided that its resolution of September 6th, 1929, should not for the moment

apply to the Commission's observations on South Africa.

* * *

The work of the Mandates Commission was also considered by the Assembly,* which recognised that, thanks to the efforts of the mandatories and the impartial assistance of the Mandates Commission, the mandates system had already yielded excellent results. It considered that there was every reason to hope that the principles underlying this new institution would continue to be applied and would effectively contribute to the welfare of the territories for the government of which it was set up. In the course of the debate several delegations dwelt upon the gravity of the recent events in Palestine, and the painful impression these events had created in their respective countries. The Assembly expressed its regret at these occurrences, and noted with satisfaction the statements of the British representatives, who gave assurances that no acts of terrorism or disaster would be allowed to modify their policy for the full application of the terms of the mandate for which they were responsible to the League as a whole. They, further, informed the Assembly that effective measures had been taken to restore order, that a Commission of Inquiry had been set up, and that the mandatory had no intention of proposing changes in the system established by the mandate.

In the course of the general discussion several questions of principle were considered, in particular that of the conception of sovereignty as far as mandated territories were concerned, and that of the temporary or permanent character of the mandate.

VII.—PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

During the general Assembly debate on the work of the Council, some fifteen speakers touched upon the question of the protection of minorities, for the most part in connection with the inquiry undertaken by the Council at the request of M. Dandurand and Dr. Stresemann, and the resolution adopted last June at Madrid.

In his speech at the Assembly, Dr. Stresemann expressed the opinion that the Madrid resolution undoubtedly constituted an advance as regards procedure. Recalling the arguments he had put forward at Madrid, he stated that he did not regard the present situation as final, and was convinced that the League would not hesitate to improve the present arrangements should experience show that they did not fulfil expectations. In conclusion, he said that he would not propose this year that the question should be

referred to an Assembly Committee, but would reserve this suggestion for the future.

The Austrian, Bulgarian, and Hungarian representatives made statements to the same effect.

I. MINORITIES IN UPPER SILESIA.

On the report of M. Adatci, the Council settled a certain number of questions concerning the protection of German and Polish minorities in Silesia. On most of these questions there were no observations, the Council merely adopting the conclusions proposed by the Rapporteur.

These conclusions may be analysed as follows:—

Petition from the Deutscher Volksbund concerning the opening of a minority school at Koszecin.—This petition concerned the failure to open a minority school at Koszecin and the fact that applicants for the opening of such a school were not informed why their applications were refused.

As regards the first point the Council was informed by the Polish Government that the number of valid applications for the establishment of a school in this locality fell short of the minimum laid down in the Upper Silesian Convention. As regards the second point, the Rapporteur considered that the practice recently adopted by the school authorities of posting up decisions in regard to applications and of communicating with the individual signatories should satisfy the legitimate interests of the minority.

Petition from the Deutscher Volksbund concerning the execution by the Polish Government of the Council resolution of March 12th, 1927.—This petition raised two points, namely, the collection of costs of proceedings instituted against persons responsible for the education of children referred to in the Council resolution of March 12th, 1927, and the obligation for parents of children refused admission to minority schools to send them to Polish schools until the appeal against the refusal was finally decided upon.

With regard to the first point, the Rapporteur had received from the Polish Government information which he regarded as implying that in future it would in no case be possible to collect costs of proceedings against persons responsible for the education of the children included in the said categories, and that in cases where costs had already been collected the persons concerned would be compensated. The second point—the obligation for children to attend Polish schools pending the final decision on an appeal against refusal of admittance to a minority school—raised a somewhat complicated question of principle. The Polish Government had stated that the law on education made it compulsory

* See Annex I., Resolutions, *Administrative Questions, Mandates.*

for such children to attend a Polish school, it being understood that if, later, the refusal of admittance to a minority school were declared unjustifiable, the children would be entitled to return to the minority school. Instructions had, the Polish representative stated, been given to the school authorities to consider favourably the cases of children refused admission to minority schools and who had not already been entered for the Polish schools. A special circular laid down that applications from persons responsible for the education of such children that administrative proceedings might be dropped should be considered in the same indulgent spirit.

The Council noted this information and expressed its conviction that the instructions would have a decisive effect by removing from the question all practical importance.

Petition from the Association of Poles in Germany concerning public security in German Upper Silesia.—The general complaint made in this petition was that the German authorities had not created in the Oppeln district the conditions of public security laid down in the Convention as essential for the free and normal development of the cultural and national needs of the Polish minority. The petition further cited four instances in which members of the Polish minority had been the subject of attacks or threats and alleged that the penalties imposed by the German courts were not sufficient.

In the light of detailed information supplied by the German Government and of general statements concerning the efforts of the authorities in German Upper Silesia to protect the rights of the minority and to safeguard its security, the Council confined itself to noting the explanations supplied.

Petition from the Association of Poles in Germany regarding incidents in connection with the performance of the opera "Halka" at Oppeln.—In regard to this petition, which concerned attacks made on Polish artists and spectators belonging to the Polish minority during and after a theatrical performance, the Council noted information from the German Government that criminal proceedings had been immediately instituted and were continuing against all persons suspected of taking part in the disturbance. The Council expressed its confidence that such incidents would not recur and that the minority would enjoy full cultural freedom.

Petition from M. Alfons Mrozek concerning his position as former employee of the "Vereinigt Königs- und Laurahütte."—This petition concerned the loss of the official rank and dismissal of the petitioner as a result of a mining accident. The petitioner alleged that these measures had been taken because he belonged to the German

minority. In so far as the petition raised a question of discriminatory treatment of a member of the German minority, the Rapporteur did not consider that the information contained in the petition made it possible to conclude that such treatment had actually taken place. As regards the question of the loss of rank, in view of the fact that proceedings were in progress before the Upper Silesian Arbitral Tribunal, the Council did not consider that it was called upon to take a decision.

Petition concerning the dismissal of M. Ernst Pietsch from his post as Director of the "Gornoslaskie Zjecnoczone Huty Krowlewsa i Laura Sp. Akc."—Having been informed that the petitioner had, at the end of 1927, submitted his case to the local procedure by a petition addressed to the Polish Minorities' Office, in virtue of Article 149 and following of the Upper Silesia Convention, the Council, on the proposal of its Rapporteur, decided to let the local procedure, which appeared to be approaching completion, follow its normal course. It accordingly refrained from examining the petition.

Petition from the Deutscher Volksbund concerning measures for the polonisation of the Spolka Bracka Mining Insurance Association at Tarnowskie Gory.—The Polish Government having informed the Council that this petition concerned questions which formed the subject of local proceedings under Article 149 of the Geneva Convention, the Council postponed its examination of the case to its January session, at which time it expected to be in possession of the necessary information.

Petition from the Deutscher Volksbund on behalf of M. Norbert Lubos.—This petition concerned the case of a former employee of the Spolka Bracka. It contained two requests: that the decision of the Governing Body of that organisation, dismissing the petitioner without notice, should be revoked forthwith and that disciplinary action should be taken against the officials of the Spolka Bracka and of the school administration, who exercised pressure on M. Lubos to induce him to withdraw his children from the minority school. This question first came before the Council in March, 1929, on the basis of a petition submitted by M. Lubos himself. At that moment the Council noted the statement of the Polish Government that the petitioner's dismissal was not in any way connected with the fact that he belonged to the minority. In the light of fresh information on the reasons for the petitioner's dismissal, the Council again confined itself to noting the statements of the Polish Government, without prejudging the question of the status of the Spolka Bracka.

As regards the second request, the Council considered that a distinction should be drawn between the officials of the school administration and those of the Spolka Bracka. In so far as the former were concerned, the Council decided, in view of the fact that the Polish authorities had reprimanded the official involved, to consider the examination of this particular point as closed. The point concerning the officials of the Spolka Bracka, however, was closely bound up with the status of that organisation, in regard to which another question—its polonisation—had recently been postponed until January. In these circumstances the Council expressed its intention of considering this question when it came to examine the petition regarding the polonisation of the Spolka Bracka.

The German representative considered that the report did not make sufficient allowance for the German point of view, as it did not take into account proposals affecting the petitioner personally. As, however, the Council proposed to examine in January the question of the pressure alleged to have been exercised on the petitioner by certain officials of the Spolka Bracka, he would not vote against the report, but would prefer to abstain.

The Polish representative gave certain explanations concerning the status of the Spolka Bracka, saying that it was subject to Government supervision, but that the situation of the employee remained exclusively under the system of private law in force in Upper Silesia. Subject to these observations the Polish representative accepted the report.

2. MINORITIES IN LITHUANIA.

Last June the Council postponed its examination of a petition from persons of Russian origin established in Lithuania, which had been included in its agenda on the proposal of a Committee of Three, composed of the Finnish, British, and Italian representatives.* The object of this decision was to give the Lithuanian Government time to send in its observations.

On September 6th, M. Voldemaras (Lithuania) said that the matter before the Council, if judged purely from the point of view of substance, was of no interest. There was, however, another aspect of the question, namely, the legal one. In this connection he gave a historical summary of the question, and described more generally the nature of his Government's undertakings as regards minorities.

On September 25th the Rapporteur, M. Adatci, said that he had not had time to prepare his report, and proposed that the question should be

postponed until the next session of the Council in January, 1930.

The British representative said that, having studied the papers concerning this case, he felt that the Committee of Three had carried out its duties in a very satisfactory manner. The British Government was a little surprised that the Lithuanian Government had not thought fit to reply to the questions addressed to it on the subject. He expressed the hope that in future the Council would have the co-operation of the Lithuanian Government in the work of the protection of minorities, to which the British Government attached importance.

The Lithuanian representative stated, in reply, that his Government had felt obliged to raise certain questions of procedure in this connection. It would be able to explain its attitude in January.

3. PETITION FROM MESSRS. NAUMANN AND GRAEBE.†

On September 6th the Council considered the position as regards negotiations for the settlement of questions in connection with the petition from Messrs. Naumann and Graebe, undertaken by the German and Polish Governments pursuant to the Council resolution of June 15th. From the information furnished by the Rapporteur, M. Adatci (Japan), it appeared that the negotiations, which took place in July and August, had led to satisfactory results. The agreements concluded applied not only to the cases specifically mentioned in the annexes to the petition, but also to similar cases of which the German Government may transmit the lists to the Polish Government before October 1st, 1929. The agreements covered a number of questions of nationality, which in many cases are bound up with questions of liquidation.

The two delegates agreed to determine the procedure for all cases which had not been definitely settled. It was understood that the German Government, as a Member of the Council, should retain its right to submit cases which might remain in dispute to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The German Government proposes, in any case, to submit to the Court at an early date certain questions concerning legal entities, the possibility of their re-examination by the technical delegates having been dismissed.

On behalf of the Council, M. Adatci thanked M. Kaeckenbeeck, President of the Upper Silesian Arbitral Tribunal, who had presided at the negotiations; he also thanked the heads of the German and Polish delegations, M. Martius and M. Sobolowski.

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. IX., No. 6, page 234.

† See Monthly Summary, Vol. IX., No. 6, page 233.

VIII.—POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

I. THE HUNGARIAN OPTANTS.

The question of the Hungarian optants was considered by the Council on September 6th and 19th.

At its June session the Council deferred its examination of this question in view of the direct negotiations pending between the Hungarian and Roumanian Governments. On August 26th, the Hungarian Government forwarded a report from its plenipotentiary on the progress of the negotiations, accompanied by the notes exchanged by the parties since the interruption of the negotiations.

On September 6th, the Council nominated as Rapporteur the British representative, who immediately entered into communication with the parties. After examining the documents, Mr. Henderson proposed that the parties should renew under his guidance the negotiations, which had all but been successful.

Count Apponyi agreed to the Rapporteur's proposal, subject to the reservation governing the opening of the negotiations, namely, that the legal point of view of each party should be entirely maintained. He sincerely preferred a solution by agreement to a judicial solution; the latter would only be sought in the event of its proving impossible to obtain the former. He considered that the intervention of the British Foreign Secretary, who had expressed the intention of consulting financial experts, if necessary, gave the parties a fresh chance. M. Titulesco said that his Government would agree to negotiate for a friendly solution, subject to all the statements previously made by the Roumanian representative, and without prejudice to any sort of general settlement that might be offered elsewhere. He expressed the hope that, with goodwill and a wider understanding of the general situation, the negotiations might be successful.

2. DISPUTE BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY.*

The Bolivian Minister at Berne informed the Secretary-General that his Government had accepted the proposal of conciliation made by the Washington Commission of Inquiry into the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay.

The proposal includes the following points:—

1. Bolivia and Paraguay agree to forget reciprocally all offences and grievances;
2. The state of affairs shall remain as it was before the Bolivia-Paraguay incident occurred in the Chaco in December last;
3. Diplomatic relations are being resumed between the two countries.

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. VIII., No. 12, page 399.

Speaking in the Assembly, the Bolivian delegate, M. Costa du Rels, said that his country was happy to bring the League this further evidence of its fidelity to the great principles of justice of which the League was the vigilant protector. Bolivia hoped that the vital problems of which she was earnestly seeking the solution would, sooner or later, be settled in the same spirit.

The Paraguayan delegate, M. Caballero, said that he had always been convinced that the dispute could only find a solution within the limits of international law, which was equally at the disposal of all nations. The whole history of American public law had progressed towards the ideal of suppressing any possibility of resort to war. Recent events showed that Bolivia and Paraguay would not at any rate incur the serious criminal responsibility of breaking with this noble tradition.

The President congratulated the peoples and Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay upon the happy solution of the dispute. He also congratulated the Council on the part it had played in achieving this solution.

IX.—SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS.

I. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM.†

The discussion which took place in the Assembly on the report of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium may be described as one of the most important which have ever taken place, if not the most important, showing, in the words of the Rapporteur, a deep sense of the gravity of the position and a general determination to put an end to the illicit traffic as soon as possible.

The debate concentrated upon three main points: (1) the vital necessity of the universal ratification and strict application of the Geneva Convention; (2) the necessity of securing international agreement by which each of the manufacturing countries would undertake to limit its manufacture to a definite quota of the world's scientific and medical requirements as regards morphine, heroin, cocaine, and similar drugs; (3) the future constitution of the Advisory Committee so as to allow of a more effective representation of non-manufacturing countries.

While noting the large number of promises of ratification of the Geneva Convention received during the past few months, the Assembly could not but draw attention to the fact that at the present time only twenty-six of the fifty-four Members of the League had ratified the Convention. It decided, therefore, that a further appeal should be addressed immediately to all States

† See Annex I., Resolutions, *Social and Humanitarian Questions*, No. 1.

Members which had not yet ratified the Convention to do so at the earliest possible moment. The Assembly further recommended that the Council should draw the attention of Governments to the necessity of bringing into operation an effective national system of administrative control, in accordance with the Hague and Geneva Conventions, recalling in this connection the model code for the control of the drug traffic prepared by the Advisory Committee.

The greater part of the debate was concentrated upon the question of the limitation of manufacture. The French delegate informed the Fifth Assembly Committee of his Government's decision to impose a limitation on its manufacturers. The Venezuelan, Italian, Uruguayan and British representatives deposited resolutions on the subject. The result of the discussion was the emergence of the possibility of agreement among manufacturing countries as to the desirability of the limitation of manufacture, to be secured by a conference, which would determine the total amount of narcotics required to meet legitimate medical and scientific needs, as well as the quota to be allocated among the various manufacturing countries.

The Assembly finally adopted a resolution noting the acceptance of the principle of limitation by international agreement, and requested the Advisory Committee to prepare a plan of limitation, having regard to the world's medical and scientific requirements, and the means of preventing an increase in price, which might lead to the establishment of new factories in countries which were not at present manufacturing countries.

The Committee's report will be submitted to the Council, which will decide on the convening of a conference of the Governments of manufacturing countries and the principal consuming countries.

Other points touched upon in the discussion were the question of illicit traffic through the post, and the importance of securing the effective co-operation of the police authorities in connection with the League's work as regards traffic in opium.

* * *

Before dispersing, the Council made arrangements for the execution of the resolutions of the Assembly with regard to the drug traffic.

*Inquiry into Opium Smoking in the Far East.**

—The Commission of Inquiry into Opium Smoking in the Far East left Geneva on September 4th, after a short session at Genoa, in the course of which it prepared its material and adopted its programme of work.

The Commission is composed of M. Ekstrand,

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. VIII., No. 9, page 276, and Vol. IX., No. 3, page 96.

Swedish Minister at Buenos Aires, formerly Member of the Mixed Commission for the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations, Chairman of the Inquiry Commission; M. Max Leo Gérard, Honorary Secretary to the King of the Belgians, Director-General of the Sinking Fund of the Belgian Public Debt, and President of the Belgian Society of Political Economy; and M. Jean Havlasa, late Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia at Rio de Janeiro.

The Commission's inquiry will last some nine months, in the course of which the following districts and countries will be visited: Burma, the Straits Settlements, Java, Sumatra, British North Borneo, Siam, French Indo-China, Macao, Hong Kong, the Philippine Islands, Formosa, Kwantung, Shanghai, Dairen and Mukden.

Communication to Iraq of the Geneva Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925.†—At the request of the British Government, the Council decided to communicate the Geneva Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925, to the Iraq Government, in order that that Government might accede thereto.

2. TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.‡

The report of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee on its eighth session was noted by the Assembly, which recorded its appreciation of the work, expressing the hope that it would be continued along the lines indicated.

One of the principal questions dealt with during the past year was the extension of the investigations of the Special Body of Experts inquiring into the traffic. The Assembly endorsed the view of the Committee that, with the consent and co-operation of the Governments concerned, the inquiry should be pursued in countries not previously visited, especially in the East. It also agreed that, in view of the difference in habits, customs and conditions in Eastern countries, the nature and extent of the inquiry should receive special consideration, and the composition of the Body of Experts should be adapted to the altered circumstances, *i.e.*, should include persons acquainted with the special conditions in the East.

The Committee also studied laws and regulations on prostitution in countries where the licensed house system had been abolished and legislation dealing with the *souteneur*. The Assembly noted that public opinion was more and more in favour of the abolition of the system, and that the general experience of the

† Rapporteur: the Canadian representative.

‡ See Annex I., Resolutions, *Social and Humanitarian Questions*, No. 2.

various countries pointed to the advisability of this measure.

As regards legislation dealing with the *souteneur*, the Assembly Committee on Social Questions recommended that a Sub-Committee should be set up to study the question.

The question of the age-limit in the International Convention of 1921 was also dealt with. Governments are being consulted as to the advisability of omitting this limit.

3. CHILD WELFARE.*

The report of the Child Welfare Committee on its fifth session was approved by the Assembly, which recommended that the Committee should continue its work on the lines therein described.

The principal work of the Child Welfare Committee during the past year was the completion of two draft international conventions intended to meet certain difficulties often referred to by associations engaged in child welfare work. The object of the drafts is to enable Governments to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements or conventions on assistance for foreign minors and on the return of children and young people to their homes.

The Assembly appreciated the great importance and usefulness of these drafts, recommended them to the close attention of Governments and expressed the hope that many States would conclude agreements on this basis. The conversion of the drafts into definite diplomatic instruments would, it considered, be in harmony with the humanitarian ideals of the League and would help to prove to the world how useful its work could be in the social as well as in the political sphere.

Other subjects dealt with by the Child Welfare Committee were the age of marriage and consent, the auxiliary services of juvenile courts, illegitimate children, blind children, children in moral and social danger, the effect of the cinematograph on child welfare, etc.

As a result of the Committee's inquiries concerning the age of marriage and consent, the age has been or is in course of being raised by the laws of certain countries. On the subject of the auxiliary services of juvenile courts, the Committee prepared a questionnaire, which the Council decided to send to all Governments.

The Assembly Committee dealing with social questions emphasised the necessity for close co-operation between the Child Welfare Committee and the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome. It supported the recommendations made by the Child Welfare Committee for safety and health measures in cinema halls, in particular non-inflammable

* See Annex I., Resolutions, *Social and Humanitarian Questions*, No. 3.

films. It directed the attention of the Rome Institute to study means for promoting and encouraging the production, exchange and representation of recreational films for children, which would amuse them whilst contributing to their intellectual and moral progress.

The Assembly noted that the Child Welfare Committee had borne in mind a recommendation of the eighth Assembly, and had been careful not to spread its inquiries over too large a number of problems. By arranging in due order the questions which claimed its attention, and by only undertaking their study after careful preparation, it had concentrated its energies upon a few problems that seemed to demand international discussion and authority.

4. SLAVERY.†

The progress made in the abolition of slavery and similar conditions were considered by the Assembly in the light of information furnished by the British, Indian, Portuguese, Spanish and Soudan Governments, in pursuance of a resolution of the seventh Assembly.

Particular attention was devoted to detailed information given by the British Government on the social and economic results of the abolition of domestic slavery in Sierra Leone, which, it was noted, had not given rise to any disturbance.

Since the ninth Assembly, the number of ratifications or final accessions to the 1926 Slavery Convention has increased from twenty-four to twenty-eight, the United States, Germany, Estonia and Iraq having acceded to or ratified the Convention during the past year. The Liberian delegate informed the Assembly that his Government's ratification and first report would be deposited shortly. In connection with a statement by the Swiss delegation that the Swiss Government would have little hesitation in contemplating accession, if such accession might be of assistance for the execution of the Convention, the opinion was expressed that any decision of this kind taken by States which, like Switzerland, were not directly concerned in the question would constitute a genuine moral asset towards the general application of the Convention.

A proposal of the British delegate to revive the temporary Slavery Commission was considered by a special Sub-Committee. The conclusion was reached that, in view of the changes in the general situation and the fact that a very short time had elapsed since the signature of the Convention, it would be preferable (1) to endeavour to obtain further ratifications; (2) thoroughly to investigate the results of the

† See Annex I., Resolutions, *Social and Humanitarian Questions*, No. 4.

applications of the Convention and the present state of the problem.

The Assembly accordingly decided to address an urgent appeal to States which had not done so to ratify or accede to the Convention. It instructed the Secretary-General to collect from all Members of the League and from non-Members parties to the Convention all possible information on the present position of slavery, and to report to the next Assembly.

*Appointment of a Member of an International Inquiry Commission on Slavery and Forced Labour in Liberia.**—At the request of the Liberian Government, the Council invited its President, assisted by the Rapporteur, to appoint a member of the International Commission set up by the Liberian Government to inquire into the alleged existence of slavery or forced labour in Liberia.

The Commission will be composed of three members; the other two will be appointed by the Liberian Government and by the United States Government, respectively.

5. REFUGEES.†

The tenth Assembly passed important resolutions on the question of Russian, Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish refugees, the reports of the Advisory Commission, the High Commissioner and the Supervisory Commission calling for decisions of principle in regard to the continuation and completion of the League's work in this connection.

In 1928, when the International Labour Office asked the Assembly to relieve it of the share of the technical responsibility it had assumed in this respect, the position was as follows: there still remained about 200,000 refugees without employment, in addition to a considerable number who were incapable of working owing to their age, infirmities, or lack of qualifications. Taking into account the very heavy responsibility thus placed upon the High Commissioner, the Assembly and the Council set up an International Governmental Advisory Commission, and instructed it to report on ways and means of securing a final solution of the problem within the shortest possible time.

A study of the reports submitted by the Advisory Commission led the Assembly to endorse that body's proposal that the refugee organisation should be wound up within a maximum period of ten years, and to recommend that, if possible, this period should be reduced. It decided that, as an experiment, the High

Commissioner's central services should be placed under the administrative authority of the Secretary-General. It asked the Secretary-General to report to the next Assembly on the experience acquired, and to submit definite administrative proposals for the whole period of winding-up.

As regards the provisional legal status of the refugees, the Assembly requested Governments to adopt and apply the inter-governmental arrangements of 1922, 1924, 1926 and 1928. It saw no objection to part of the funds derived from the sale of Nansen stamps being used to add to the fund created for deserving refugees, and authorised the High Commissioner to make a fresh appeal to the Red Cross Organisations and the various private associations and individuals to continue their efforts to obtain funds for the continuation of the work.

Armenian Refugees.—The question of the settlement of Armenian refugees in Erivan was carefully considered by the Assembly.

The ninth Assembly had decided that the settlement work in Erivan should be carried on under the auspices of the League, and had requested the Council to continue negotiations with Governments which had offered their assistance. As a result of these negotiations, a total sum of £158,720 was promised, which fell short by nearly £150,000 of the minimum amount required for settlement operations, on the basis of which the Armenian Government had agreed to co-operate.

It was thought desirable to start with the actual work, even on a reduced scale, in the hope that further financial support might be forthcoming after it had been proved that refugees could be settled in Erivan under satisfactory conditions. The Armenian Government, however, maintained its view that the sum of £300,000 was the minimum fund on which settlement operations could be launched under the auspices of the League.

As there seemed to be no immediate prospects of obtaining the balance, the Assembly reluctantly came to the conclusion that there was no alternative but to recommend that the League should discontinue for the moment its connection with this scheme. Provisions were adopted for the return or utilisation of the gifts received. The High Commissioner was invited to keep in touch with the movement for the return of Armenians to Erivan, and to acquaint the Council if and when his co-operation might appear to be desirable.

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At the request of the British Government the Council decided that the Advisory Commission for Refugees should include a British member,

* Rapporteur: the British representative.

† See Monthly Summary, Vol. IX., No. 5, page 204; and Vol. IX., No. 6, page 236; see also Annex I. of this number, Resolutions, *Social and Humanitarian Questions*, No. 5.

and asked the British Government to communicate the name of its representative.

* * *

The Council took note of Dr. Nansen's intention to associate Mr. Lodge with him in his work.

6. PRISON REFORM.*

A petition from the Howard League for Penal Reform having been circulated to the Council at the request of the Finnish representative, M. Agüero y Bethancourt (Cuba) proposed that the question of the improvement of penal administration should be included in the Assembly agenda.

The petition asked that the Council should consider the possibility of instituting, under the League's auspices, a Commission of Inquiry to frame an international convention to be observed by all States Members in their treatment of prisoners under arrest or in captivity.

After an exchange of views between the Rapporteur and the French, British, and German representatives, the Council decided to adjourn this matter until January.

X.—OTHER QUESTIONS.

I. THE NEW LEAGUE BUILDINGS.†

(a) *Decisions of the Assembly.*

The Assembly congratulated the Special Committee (M. Adatci, M. Osuski, M. Politis, M. Urrutia, Sir Edward Hilton-Young, M. Loudon, and M. Parra-Pérez) on the manner in which it had performed the task entrusted to it of studying the question of the new League buildings, and adopting the plans.

Several points remained unsettled, the most important being the approval of the detailed estimate to be drawn up by the architects at the same time as the actual plans. The amount of this estimate, which will determine the appropriation required for the erection of the buildings and the external work, will be communicated to the Assembly.

As some Governments and private individuals had already offered gifts towards the construction and decoration of the buildings, the Assembly decided that the adoption of a definite procedure for the acceptance and co-ordination of gifts would be not only in the interest of the buildings, but also of use to intending donors.

It decided that all offers should be addressed to the Building Committee, which, after consulting the architects, might accept the gifts or, if it considered that they could not be advantageously utilised, should make alternative suggestions. The Assembly recalled that gifts should be in harmony with the general scheme of the future buildings, and that they should be sent in time to avoid unnecessary expense.

* Rapporteur: The Cuban representative.

† See Annex I., Resolutions, *Other Questions*, No. 5.

It suggested that gifts might be divided into three categories:—

1. Materials for construction or for external decoration;

2. Interior decoration (preferably the complete decoration or panelling of a room);

3. Furniture or movable objects of art.

Offers falling within the first category should be received not later than December, 1930, those in the second category not later than December, 1931, and those in the third category not later than December, 1932.

Gifts should be accompanied, as far as possible, by drawings, samples of materials, etc. It should be understood that any suggestions made by the Building Committee, after consulting the architects, would be purely with a view to ensuring the best possible artistic results.

(b) *Laying of the Foundation Stone.*

The foundation stone of the new League buildings was laid on September 7th.

Speeches were made emphasising the importance of this event by the President of the Assembly, M. Guerrero (Salvador), the Acting President of the Council, Ali Khan Foroughi (Persia), the President of the Swiss Confederation, M. Haab, and the Secretary-General of the League, Sir Eric Drummond.

A small covered stand was reserved for the speakers, the Members of the Council, the President of the Assembly, the General Committee of the Assembly, the Committee of Five supervising the building of the new premises, representatives of the Federal and Genovese authorities, the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Under Secretaries-General, the Director and Deputy-Director of the International Labour Office, the representatives of international institutions placed under the authority of the League, and the President of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies. Opposite the small stand one large open stand, containing about 12,000 seats, was set up. The centre was reserved for delegations to the Assembly, and the two sides for journalists and officials of the League Secretariat and the International Labour Office.

A leaden casket was enclosed in the foundation stone containing a copy of the Covenant, specimens of the currency of all States Members, and a parchment document in thirty-two languages recording the nature of the ceremony, the purpose of the buildings, and the names of all States Members of the League. This document also mentioned that the laying of the stone took place during the tenth ordinary session of the Assembly.

In his speech, the Secretary-General empha-

sised that the representatives of fifty-three nations were gathered together to witness the laying of the foundation stone of "their house of peace and international co-operation." He then recalled that the suggestion that the laying of the stone should be considered as the most appropriate celebration of the tenth session of the Assembly was due to the Venezuelan delegate. He paid a tribute to the principal authors of the Covenant and sponsors of the League, some of whom, like Lord Cecil, M. Hymans, M. Scialoja, and M. Venizelos, were present at the ceremony; others, like Lord Balfour and Viscount Ishii, were certainly present in spirit; President Wilson, M. Leon Bourgeois, and M. Branting had not lived to see this day.

The Secretary-General described the contents of the casket enclosed in the stone and concluded:

"If, in the centuries which may pass before the contents of the casket again see the light of day, all historical records were lost, these documents and coins would at least show that it was in our time that the foundations not only of these buildings but, we believe, of the future peace of the world, were laid."

The Acting President of the Council, Ali Khan Foroughi (Persia), said that, at all times and in all countries, people had raised monuments to commemorate their history and their civilisation. Now, for the first time, a building was about to be erected which would be the common property of the peoples united in the same sentiments of confidence and brotherhood. "We are placing the Covenant of the League of Nations," he said, "in the foundations of this new Secretariat building. The solemn pledge which all our Governments took will constitute the basis of the building as it is the basis of all our work."

Recalling the first years of the League and the scepticism it had encountered at the beginning, the President said:

"The building of the League's palace comes at the proper time, when—experience having shown us that the course we charted out was the right one—we may with greater confidence look forth upon a future full of toil, but equally full of promise."

He thanked the Genevese authorities and the Committee of Five, and expressed his confidence in the architects.

The President of the Assembly, M. Guerrero (Salvador), said, among other things:

"The erection of a common home for all nations possesses a symbolic importance. It is the material counterpart of that other design to the achievement of which workers in all countries are contributing with that fervour which is necessary for any undertaking intended to resist the attacks of time. We have been trying to construct a better world during the past ten years at these annual meetings of ours at Geneva. The ideal which gleams before our eyes has been bequeathed to us from century to century by

generous minds which were supported in their bitter struggles by the hope of a brighter future."

He recalled Geneva's claims to the honour of being the seat of the League, and thanked M. Haab, President of the Swiss Confederation, M. Motta, Federal Counsellor, and the representatives of the Canton and City of Geneva, who had enabled the League to secure the site on which its palace would now be built. He also thanked the Committee of Five, over which M. Adatci presided, and the Secretary-General, Sir Eric Drummond, the Under-Secretary-General in Charge of Internal Administration, Marquis Paulucci di Calboli Barone, and others, for the pains they had taken to obtain satisfactory results.

Finally, the President of the Swiss Confederation, M. Haab, expressed the satisfaction of his Government and the Swiss people.

"This is a solemn hour," he said, "it revives in us the memory of the great days of 1918 and 1919, when the promise of the League of Nations was given to a world bathed in the blood of war, when the League was founded upon a Covenant which is the charter of the new age, and when to Geneva was given the honour of being chosen for its seat."

He added that the laying of the first stone meant that an institution which was but frail in its beginnings now stood upon firm foundations.

"The League of Nations," he concluded, "has now become for all the peoples it embraces, for all mankind, to which it points a definite path, a meeting place, a common workshop, a bond, a way of life."

2. ELECTION OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION.*

The Assembly appointed the following members to sit on the Supervisory Commission in 1930:

Members: Lord Meston, Count Moltke, M. Osusky, M. Parra-Perez, M. Réveillaud. Substitute Members: M. Botella, Prince Varnvaidya.

Up to the present, the members of the Supervisory Commission have been appointed by the Council, but in 1928 the Assembly decided that from 1929 it would proceed to this appointment itself.

3. THE LEAGUE BUDGET.†

The Assembly passed the audited accounts of the League of Nations for 1928. It passed the general budget for 1930, which amounts to 28,210,248 gold francs, compared with 27,026,280 in 1929.

The expenditure is divided as follows:

Secretariat and special Organisations	Gold frs.
.. .. .	15,965,256
International Labour Office	8,552,011
Permanent Court of International Justice	2,267,981

* See Annex I., Resolutions, *Other Questions*, No. 1.

† See Annex I., Resolutions, *Other Questions*, No. 2.

The sum of 1,425,000 francs was set aside for the League building funds.

The examination of the budget was preceded by an important general debate in the Fourth Committee. In the course of the discussion, it appeared that the budget circulated by the Secretary-General in June only showed an increase of 200,000 frs. compared with the past year, but that, owing to several requests for additional credits made during the Assembly, it had been increased to 28,210,248 frs., which represents an increase of 1,183,968 frs. compared with 1929.

On this occasion the Fourth Committee emphasised the necessity of observing the provisions of the financial regulations, so as to enable it to examine requests for supplementary credits with all desirable care. It also reminded all delegates of the importance of close co-ordination between the proceedings of the Fourth Committee and those of other Assembly Committees.

As regards the more general question of fresh expenditure, certain speakers drew attention to the continual growth of the budget, which a few years ago certain members had desired to fix at a maximum of 25,000,000 frs. They stated that they did not desire to oppose any development in the work, but at the same time it was necessary that such development should be on rational lines. Other speakers drew attention to the considerable expansion in the League's work during ten years. The credits, they considered, should be proportionate to the League's increased programme, and that programme should prevail over any desire for economy.

The Committee finally decided to submit next Assembly a report on possible improvements in the existing procedure with regard to supplementary credits.

After approving the budget of the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Permanent Court, the Assembly took certain decisions concerning the administration of the income from the Rockefeller grant for the Library. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has already paid the Secretary-General the sum of 500,000 dollars as part of the gift of 2,000,000 dollars offered. The Assembly considered that it was desirable to determine the method of administering the endowment, and created a fund to be known as the Library Endowment Fund, the capital and income of which will be maintained separate from the other assets of the League. The capital will be invested and administered by the Secretary-General in such a manner as may be approved by a Committee of three members appointed by the Council—two on the proposal of the Financial Committee and

the third on the proposal of Mr. Rockefeller. The income will be applicable only for the purposes of the Library.

4. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ASSEMBLY.*

On the proposal of the British delegation, the Assembly decided that its next ordinary session should open on September 10th, 1930.

Pending the construction of the new League buildings, it expressed the opinion that the possibility of holding its meetings in premises other than the Reformation Hall should be studied.

It also suggested that means should be considered of improving the conduct of its debates, and instructed a Committee of Five Members to study these several points and submit a report in 1930. The Committee is composed of Dr. Benes, M. Breitscheid, Lord Cecil, M. Motta and M. Villegas.

5. ORGANISATION OF THE SECRETARIAT, THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE AND THE REGISTRY OF THE PERMANENT COURT.†

Last year the Assembly expressed the opinion that although the Staff Regulations of the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Permanent Court had, in general, proved satisfactory, certain modifications would appear desirable.

Immediately after the Assembly, the Secretary-General set up a Committee of five officials to study the question. All the members of the Secretariat had the right to communicate their views, and the staff constituted a committee of its own, whose conclusions were examined by the Secretary-General's Committee.

On the basis of the material thus collected, the Secretary-General prepared a report which he communicated to the Director of the International Labour Office, and the Registrar of the Court, and forwarded to the Supervisory Commission in June.

The Supervisory Commission was impressed by the complicated character of the problem and the important financial consequences it entailed. It considered that there would be many disadvantages in submitting to the Assembly conclusions which had not been adequately examined, and undertook to continue its study of the problem and to submit its conclusions to the eleventh session of the Assembly.

The question was, nevertheless, the object of a protracted discussion in the Fourth Committee, following draft resolutions submitted by the British and Italian representatives. The British resolution demanded the constitution of a Commission of Inquiry to take account of the following points:

(1) The members of the staff of the League

* See Annex I., Resolutions, *Other Questions*, No. 6.

† See Annex I., Resolutions, *Other Questions*, No. 7.

shall as far as possible have permanent employment and contracts of long duration.

(2) Throughout the whole of the Secretariat and of the International Labour Office every post should be open to be filled by promotion from among the whole body of officials.

(3) The system of selection and recruitment, while taking full account of an equitable distribution of posts among the different nationalities, should be particularly stringent in order to ensure that the officials who become members of this permanent international civil service should have the character, the abilities and the training required.

(4) All questions relating to the personnel should be the special concern of an administrative official who would assist the Secretary-General or the Director of the International Labour Office in dealing with such matters.

(5) A system of adequate pensions should be introduced.

The Italian delegation also proposed that a Commission of Inquiry should be set up to examine "the results of the application of the principles adopted by the Assembly in 1921 . . . and to consider matters connected with the organisation and duties of the Secretariat, and the selection and terms of engagement of the staff, and any other material that may help the Assembly to gain a full knowledge of the question before taking a decision."

Some delegates thought it desirable that the Fourth Committee should immediately adopt a number of guiding principles, while other speakers held that the Commission of Inquiry should be left the fullest possible freedom of action.

Finally, the Assembly noted the British and Italian draft resolutions, and decided to set up a Commission of Inquiry of thirteen members to examine what steps could be taken to ensure the best possible administrative results for the

Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Court.

The various draft resolutions submitted to the Fourth Committee and the minutes of that Committee will be referred to the Commission of Inquiry, which, in its turn, will submit a report in such time as will enable Governments to consider it before next Assembly.

Before dispersing, the Assembly, on the proposal of its General Committee, appointed as follows the Commission of Inquiry:—

M. Adatci, Count Bernstorff, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Air Atul Chatterjee, M. Hambro, Mme. Kluyver, M. Loucheur, M. Osusky (Member of the Supervisory Commission), M. Quinones de Leon, M. Parra-Pérez (Member of the Supervisory Commission), M. Scialoja, M. Sokal, M. Urrutia.

XI.—FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- Oct. 15.—Sub-Committee of Experts on the Unification of Tariff Nomenclature, Geneva.
- Oct. 17th.—Fiscal Committee, Geneva.
- Oct. 24.—Economic Committee, Geneva.
- Oct. 31st.—Legal Sub-Committee of the Child Welfare Committee, Geneva.
- Nov. 5th.—Conference on Treatment of Foreigners and Foreign Enterprises, Paris.
- Nov. 6th.—Permanent Mandates Commission, Geneva.
- Nov. 25th.—Conference on Transport of Newspapers and Periodicals, Geneva.
- Jan. 20th, 1930.—Fifty-eighth Session of the Council, Geneva.
- Feb. 17th.—International Conference on Bills of Exchange, Geneva.
- March 13th.—Conference for the Codification of International Law, The Hague.

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

I. REVISION OF THE STATUTE.* ACCESSION OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.†

The Assembly adopted two Protocols, one relating to the revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the other concerning the accession of the United States to the Protocol of Signature of the Court Statute.

The Protocols were approved by a Conference of Signatories which met at Geneva from September 4th to 12th, and were opened on September 14th for the signature of the States concerned.

The history of these two Protocols may be summarised as follows: At its ninth session the Assembly passed a resolution asking the Council to arrange for the examination of the Court Statute with a view to the introduction of any amendment that experience might show to be necessary. The Council appointed for this purpose a Committee of Jurists, and invited the American jurist, Mr. Elihu Root, the President and Vice-President of the Court and the Chairman of the Supervisory Commission, to take part in its work.

Some time before this Committee met, the American Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg, sent the Governments concerned and the Secretary-General a note suggesting negotiations for the removal of the few remaining difficulties in the way of the accession of the United States to the Court Statute. This new question the Council immediately added to the agenda of the Committee of Jurists, which succeeded in reaching agreement on two Protocols, one for the revision of the Statute, the other on the accession of the United States.

Subsequently, at its June session, the Council summoned a Conference of Signatories of the Court Statute to meet at Geneva on September 4th, to examine the amendments proposed by the Committee of Jurists. It also approved, in so far as it was concerned, the American Protocol, which was officially transmitted to the United States and, at its September session, referred this question to the Conference on the Revision of the Statute.

The Conference unanimously adopted the draft Protocol for the Accession of the United States in its entirety. It adopted with slight modifications the Protocol concerning the Revision of the Statute.

(a) *Accession of the United States.*—At the opening of the Conference, the Secretary-General

* See Annex II.

† See Annex III.

stated that he had information, on which the Conference could rely, that the American Secretary of State had satisfied himself that the Protocol on the accession of the United States would meet the objections raised by the American Senate, and that, if it were accepted by the other States, he would recommend the President of the United States that it be signed and submitted to the Senate for its consent to ratification.

In his report to the Assembly, M. Politis recalled that the United States Government, not being a Member of the League, had agreed to accede to the Court Statute subject to certain guarantees. He then described the negotiations which had taken place, recalling that there had been agreement except on the question of advisory opinions.

He considered that this difficulty was due to a reciprocal lack of confidence. The United States had feared that the Council or the Assembly might ask the Court for an advisory opinion without considering the interests of the United States, and the other States had, on their side, been apprehensive lest the reservation of the United States might be employed in such a way as to hamper the League's work.

He then described the circumstances in which the Committee of Jurists had succeeded in finding a formula satisfactory both to the United States and the signatories of the Court Statute. In his opinion, the formula practically ensured the United States in all matters appertaining to the Court the situation which it would have had if it had been a Member of the League with a permanent seat on the Council.

The system adopted may be divided into four main propositions:—

1. The United States would take part in the elections of judges of the Court through delegates to the Assembly and the Council.

2. The consent of the United States would be requested on a footing of equality with the other States for any amendment of the Statute.

3. The existing provisions of the Court's Rules of Procedure in respect of advisory opinions would become contractual in character.

4. The United States would take part on a footing of equality with the States Members represented in the Assembly and the Council in any decision taken with a view to asking the Court for an advisory opinion in all cases in which the interests of the United States were involved.

M. Politis explained that Article 5 of the draft Protocol‡ was sufficiently elastic to allow of its covering all possible circumstances. The essential point was that, whenever the Council

‡ See Annex.

or the Assembly was informed that the United States Government held that its interests were involved in a matter concerning which either of these bodies proposed to ask for an opinion, it would be able to take part in the decision to request such an opinion exactly as if it had been a Member of the League with a permanent seat on the Council.

(b) *Revision of the Court Statute.*—The amendments and the recommendations submitted to the present Assembly, M. Politis said, had been framed in the spirit of the resolution adopted at last Assembly, which had contemplated, not the entire revision of the Court Statute, but only the possibility of adding fresh provisions or making such improvements as had appeared necessary from experience.

The Rapporteur observed that, in response to the increasing confidence of States in the Court, it must, in the first place, be a judicial organisation in the full meaning of the term. To achieve that purpose its members must possess practical experience in international affairs, and their judicial functions must be their exclusive occupation. Secondly, the Court must be at the disposal of all States at any moment. He considered that the provisions adopted by the Committee of Jurists, and approved by the Conference, fulfilled this purpose.

M. Politis then enumerated the articles affected by the amendments of the Committee of Jurists and the Conference, and recalled that the Brazilian Government had drawn attention to its special position in regard to the Court. The Conference had accordingly introduced certain amendments in Articles 4 and 35 of the Statute, which lay down the manner in which States parties to the Statute and not Members of the League could take part in the election of judges and in the expenses of the Court.

M. Politis explained that the amendments were covered by the Protocol of Signature. He emphasised the necessity of signing and ratifying the Protocol at an early date in order that the revised Statute might come into force before the renewal of the term of office of the judges in September, 1930. In view of the number of ratifications, it had been thought useful that the Protocol should come into force even if all the ratifications had not been obtained, provided the Council were satisfied that the States which had delayed ratification had no objection to the immediate coming into force of the amendments.

The Protocol for the Revision of the Court Statute has, so far, been signed by the following States: South Africa, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Domi-

nican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Germany, Guatemala, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The Protocol relating to the accession of the United States has been signed by South Africa, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

2. ACCEPTANCE OF THE COURT STATUTE.

On September 14th, 1929, the Protocol of December 16th, 1920—concerning the acceptance of the Statute of the Court attached thereto and the recognition of the Court's jurisdiction under the terms and conditions provided by the Statute—was signed on behalf of Peru and Nicaragua.

The number of signatory States has thus been brought up to fifty-four, of which forty-two have deposited their instrument of ratification.

3. COMPULSORY JURISDICTION.

During the tenth session of the Assembly fifteen Members of the League acceded to the Optional Clause of the Court Statute concerning the Court's compulsory jurisdiction. They were South Africa, Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Greece, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, Siam. By this act States undertake to submit to the Court all 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; and the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

In 1920, when the Assembly rose, only three States—Panama, Portugal and Switzerland—had acceded to the Optional Clause. Since that date, during the past ten years, fifteen States, including in 1928 one permanent Member of the Council (Germany)* recognised the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court. Thus the Assembly fulfilled the desire expressed by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, at its opening, when he said that the tenth Assembly

* France signed the Optional Clause in 1924, subject to the coming into force of the Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

might be known as the "Optional Clause Assembly."

Of the signatures given during the Assembly all are subject to ratification with the exception of that of Greece. Most of the signatures were accompanied by reservations concerning situations or facts prior to accession or a preliminary examination of all disputes by the Council. The text of the declarations accompanying the various signatures is given below :

Italy (September 9th, 1929).

"The Italian Government recognises as compulsory, *ipso facto*, in relation to any other Member or State accepting the same obligation and for a period of five years, subject to any other method of settlement provided by a special convention, and in any case where a solution through the diplomatic channel or further by the action of the Council of the League of Nations could not be reached, the jurisdiction of the Court on the following classes of legal disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration and concerning:—

- (a) The interpretation of a treaty ;
- (b) Any question of international law ;
- (c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation ;
- (d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation."

Latvia (September 10th, 1929).

"On behalf of the Latvian Government and subject to ratification by the Saeima, I recognise as compulsory, *ipso facto*, and without special agreement in relation to any other member or State accepting the same obligation, that is to say, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, for a period of five years, in any disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement. This declaration replaces the declaration made on September 11th, 1923."

Greece (September 12th, 1929).

"Duly authorised by the Hellenic Government acting in virtue of special approval by the legislative power, I declare that I accept on behalf of Greece the Optional Clause provided in Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, for a period of five years and on condition of reciprocity, for all the classes of disputes mentioned in the said Article 36, with the exception of :

- (a) Disputes relating to the territorial status of Greece, including disputes relating to its rights of sovereignty over its ports and lines of communication ;
- (b) Disputes relating directly or indirectly to the application of treaties or conventions accepted by Greece and providing for another procedure.

This acceptance is effective as from the date of signature of the present declaration."

Irish Free State (September 14th, 1929).

"On behalf of the Irish Free State, I declare that I accept as compulsory, *ipso facto*, and without

special convention, the jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice for a period of twenty years, and on the sole condition of reciprocity. This declaration is subject to ratification."

France (September 19th, 1929).

"On behalf of the Government of the French Republic and subject to ratification, I recognise as compulsory, *ipso facto*, and without special agreement, in relation to any other Member of State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court, in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, for a period of five years, in any disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, and which could not have been settled by a procedure of conciliation or by the Council according to the terms of Article 15, paragraph 6, of the Covenant, with reservations as to the case where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of settlement by arbitration. This declaration replaces the declaration of October 2nd, 1924, which has now lapsed."

Great Britain, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, India (September 19th, 1929), *Australia, Canada* (September 21st, 1929).

"On behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, in New Zealand, in the Union of South Africa, in India, in the Commonwealth of Australia and in Canada, and subject to ratification, I accept as compulsory, *ipso facto*, and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, for a period of ten years and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification, other than:—

Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement ; and

Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree ; and

Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom.

And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute, or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute."

Czechoslovakia (September 19th, 1929).

"On behalf of the Czechoslovak Republic and subject to ratification, I recognise as compulsory,

ipso facto, and without special agreement, in relation to any other Member of the League of Nations or State accepting the same obligation, that is to say, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court, in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of its Statute, for a period of ten years from the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, in any dispute arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement, and subject to the right, for either of the parties to the dispute, to submit the dispute, before any recourse to the Court, to the Council of the League of Nations."

Peru (September 19th, 1929).

"On behalf of the Republic of Peru and subject to ratification, I recognise as compulsory, *ipso facto*, without special agreement, in relation to any other Member of the League of Nations or to any State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court, in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of its Statute, for a period of ten years from the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification, in any dispute arising with regard to situations and facts subsequent to that ratification, except in cases where the parties have agreed either to have recourse to another method of settlement by arbitration, or to submit the dispute previously to the Council of the League of Nations."

Siam (September 20th, 1929).

"On behalf of the Siamese Government, I recognise, subject to ratification, in relation to any other Member or State which accepts the same obligation—that is to say, on the condition of reciprocity—the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory, *ipso facto*, and without any special convention, in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court for a period of ten years in all disputes as to which no other means of pacific settlement is agreed upon between the parties."

4. PROPOSAL TO CONFER ON THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE JURISDICTION AS A COURT OF REVIEW IN RESPECT OF ARBITRAL TRIBUNALS ESTABLISHED BY STATES.*

The Assembly considered a proposal submitted by the Finnish Government to make the Permanent Court of International Justice a Court of Review in respect of Arbitral Tribunals established by States.

The Finnish delegate drew attention to the fact that, in the present state of international law, there was no general provision, without special agreement between States, enabling the parties to a dispute to appeal against the award of a special tribunal instituted between them.

The Assembly invited the Council to submit to examination the question of the procedure to be followed by States desiring to enable the Court to assume in a general way, as between them, the functions of a tribunal of appeal from international arbitral tribunals in all cases where

* See Annex I., Resolutions, *Legal and Constitutional Questions*, No. 5.

it was contended that an arbitral tribunal was without jurisdiction or had exceeded its jurisdiction. The Secretary-General was requested by the Assembly to communicate the results of this inquiry to the Governments of States Members of the League or signatories of the Court Statute with a view to discussion at a later session of the Assembly.

5. ELECTION OF SUCCESSORS TO LORD FINLAY AND M. WEISS.

Sir Cecil Hurst (Great Britain) and M. Henri Fromageot (France) were elected by the Assembly and the Council, voting concurrently, to succeed the late Lord Finlay and M. Weiss as judges of the Permanent Court.

The Assembly and Council elections took place independently.

The number of votes cast in the Assembly was 52; Sir Cecil Hurst obtained 40, M. Fromageot receiving 37.

The Council sat in secret. Sir Cecil Hurst was nominated unanimously, M. Fromageot being nominated by all members but one.

The result of the elections was immediately communicated to the President of the Court. Sir Cecil Hurst and M. Fromageot having informed the Secretary-General that they accept the appointment, the number of judges provided for in the Court Statute is once more complete.

6. CASE CONCERNING THE TERRITORIAL EXTENT OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE ODER.†

On September 10th, 1929, the Court gave judgment in this case. It will be remembered that the dispute referred to the Court turned upon the following point: While the powers of the Commission admittedly extend over the main river and over those navigable portions of the tributaries which are situated in German territory or are common to Germany and Poland, do they extend also over those navigable portions which are exclusively within Polish territory? This question Poland claimed should be answered in the negative, while the other six Governments concerned answered it in the affirmative.

The Court, on the whole, accepts the views of the Six Governments.

The question related to the interpretation of certain clauses of the Versailles Treaty, namely, Article 341, which provides for the creation of an international commission entrusted with the administration of the Oder; Article 331 which "internationalises" the Oder and all navigable parts of its river system; and Article 338, which lays down that the régime of internationalisation

† Parts 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of this chapter have been prepared with the aid of information furnished by the Registry of the Court.

provided for in the Versailles Treaty shall be replaced by that which is to be found in a General Convention to be drawn up by the Allied and Associated Powers and approved by the League of Nations.

The main contention of the Six Governments in the present proceedings was that the General Convention—which was the Barcelona Convention of 1921, on navigable waterways of international concern—had become applicable by virtue of Article 338 of the Versailles Treaty, and that those portions of the tributaries of the Oder which were in Polish territory and which were “waterways of international concern” came within the jurisdiction of the Commission. In the alternative, they submitted that the Commission’s jurisdiction comprised such portions of the tributaries as fulfilled the conditions of navigability laid down in Article 331 of the Versailles Treaty. The Polish Government, for its part, held that the Barcelona Convention could not be invoked against Poland, which had not ratified it; in any case, while the limits of the régime of navigation must be determined according to the Barcelona Convention, the limits of the jurisdiction of the Commission were fixed exclusively by Article 331 of the Versailles Treaty; but this article did not cover the Polish portions of the navigable course of the Oder tributaries, since they did not provide more than one State with access to the sea.

The Court first of all states that the word “jurisdiction” in the question submitted must be taken to relate to powers possessed by the Oder Commission under Treaties in force. Having next disposed of an incidental contention by Poland to the effect that the Oder Commission should have jurisdiction over the main river only, to the exclusion of tributaries, it reaches the question relating to the applicability to the present case of the Barcelona Convention.

This question hinges on the proper interpretation of Article 338 of the Versailles Treaty; it is whether the supersession provided for in that Article, as stated above, depends on ratification of the said Convention by the States concerned, including Poland which has not ratified. This question the Court answers in the affirmative. The Court, in fact, infers from the use of the word “Convention” in Article 338 that reference was made to a Convention made effective in accordance with ordinary rules of international law, which provides, *inter alia*, that conventions are binding only by virtue of ratification. And the Barcelona Convention itself includes provisions which—in the Court’s view—make its coming into force as regards each Party dependent upon ratification.

The Court concludes that the Barcelona Convention cannot be relied upon as against Poland, and that therefore the question submitted to it must be solved solely on the basis of the Treaty of Versailles.

On this subject the Court first of all observes that, as a result of the system adopted in the Versailles Treaty, the territorial limits of the régime of internationalisation and those of the Commission’s jurisdiction are—contrary to the Polish contentions—the same; the answer to the question submitted must therefore be sought in Article 331, which deals with the territorial extent of the international régime, and more particularly in the words used there: “All navigable parts of such river systems which naturally provide more than one State with access to the sea.” As it is not contested that the Oder tributaries are navigable also in their Polish course, the question really is whether they should be considered as affording, within the meaning of the Treaty, in this course, more than one State with access to the sea.

This question the Court answers in the affirmative, to some extent relying on grammatical arguments advanced by the Six Governments, but attaching decisive weight to considerations relating to the formation of the principle of freedom of navigation on so-called international rivers and from the conception of international river law as laid down in 1815 by the Congress of Vienna and subsequently developed. While the desire to provide upstream States with access to the sea has no doubt—according to the Court—played a part in this development, the main idea nevertheless is that of a common legal right, based on the community of interests of the riparian States, and involving as one of its essential features the perfect equality of all these States in the use of the whole navigable course of the river. This idea, which is obviously incompatible with that of an internationalisation stopping short at the last political frontier upstream, was adopted by the Versailles Treaty, which even extended the right of free use of the international river to all States, whether riparian or not.

Taking these grounds as its basis, the Court reaches the conclusion—of which it finds, moreover, a confirmation in certain secondary provisions of the Peace Treaty—that the jurisdiction of the Oder Commission extends to those portions of the tributaries of that river which are situated in Polish territory.

As the upstream limit of the powers of the Commission, the Court refers to the principles laid down in Article 331 of the Versailles Treaty which establishes the criterion of navigability.

The Court’s decision was reached by nine

votes to three, no judge making use of his right to file a dissenting opinion.

7. CLOSURE OF THE XVII. SESSION OF THE COURT.

At the public sitting held on September 10th, the President declared closed the XVII. Session which had opened on June 17th, 1929, and in the course of which, besides the case in which judgment was given on the same day, the case between France and Switzerland concerning the

Free Zones of Upper Savoy and the District of Gex had also been taken.

8. ASSESSORS FOR TRANSIT AND COMMUNICATION CASES.

According to a communication addressed by the Hungarian Government to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, M. Matray, deceased, has been replaced on the list of assessors provided for under Article 27 of the Statute by M. Cornelle de Tolnay.

Annex I

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY

I. Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments.

1. PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

The Assembly,

Having taken cognisance with interest of the work of the last session of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference ;

Cordially welcoming the prospect of an early agreement between the naval Powers with a view to the reduction and limitation of naval armaments, which agreement may enable the Preparatory Commission to secure general agreement on the methods to be adopted for the reduction and limitation of naval armaments ;

Taking note of the statements made in the Third Committee with regard to the principles on which, in the opinion of various delegations, the final work of the Preparatory Commission should be based ;

Noting that the solution of the disarmament problem can be attained only through mutual concessions by Governments in regard to the proposals they prefer ;

Urging, in accordance with its resolution of 1928, " the necessity of accomplishing the first step towards the reduction and limitation of armaments with as little delay as possible " ;

Confidently hopes that the Preparatory Commission will shortly be able to resume the work interrupted at its last session, with a view to framing a preliminary draft Convention as soon as possible for the reduction and limitation of land, naval and air armaments ;

Decides that the Minutes of the plenary meetings of the Assembly and of the Third Committee shall be communicated to the Preparatory Commission for any necessary action.

2. MODEL TREATY TO STRENGTHEN THE MEANS FOR PREVENTING WAR.

The Assembly,

Recognising the importance of the model Treaty to strengthen the Means of preventing War approved by the Assembly at its ninth session ;

Convinced that the maintenance of peace would be facilitated by the acceptance by as many States as possible of obligations of the kind contained in that Treaty ;

Invites the Council to request the Committee on Arbitration and Security to consider the possibility of establishing a draft General Convention on the general lines of the Treaty, which could be referred to the Governments in time to enable the latter to indicate, at the eleventh ordinary session of the Assembly, whether they are prepared to accept it.

3. DRAFT CONVENTION ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

The Assembly,

Having examined the draft Convention on Financial Assistance drawn up by the Financial Committee ;

Noting that the determination of the cases in which this assistance could or should be granted is in close relation with the general problem of the definition of the aggressor and with that of the means of preventing war and that the connection between financial assistance and the reduction and limitation of armaments has been recognised and should be thoroughly examined ;

Taking into consideration the various amendments which have been submitted, several of which necessitate adjustment in the technical machinery of the plan of assistance, whereas others are of a political character ;

Requests the Council to take steps to ensure the early establishment of a complete text capable of being submitted to States for signature at the earliest possible date.

It accordingly suggests that the Council should instruct the Committee on Arbitration and Security to draw up this text in co-operation with the Financial Committee. The text would, after it

had been communicated to the Governments, be submitted for the approval either of a special conference or at the latest for that of the next Assembly.

4. SUPERVISION OF THE PRIVATE MANUFACTURE AND PUBLICITY OF THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND OF IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

The Assembly has taken cognisance of the documents forwarded to it by the Council on the work of the Special Commission responsible for framing a draft Convention on the supervision of the private manufacture and publicity of the manufacture of arms and ammunition and of implements of war.

It recognises the importance of the task entrusted by the Council to the Special Commission.

The Assembly considers that the organisation of the supervision of private manufacture—the only manufacture referred to in Article 8 of the Covenant—in conjunction with the publicity, to be defined later, of State manufactures, which would place non-producing countries and producing countries on the same footing, would facilitate the entry into force of the Convention on the International Trade in Arms, Ammunition and Implements of War dated June 17th, 1925, Geneva.

It notes, however, that certain reservations have been made in respect of the draft Convention and that several Governments have said that they are unable to express a final opinion on the methods of securing publicity for State manufactures until they know the conclusions reached by the Preparatory Disarmament Commission on the question of publicity of war material.

The Assembly therefore requests the Council to consider the desirability, as soon as the Preparatory Commission has concluded its work in connection with the publicity of implements of war, of convening a further meeting of the Special Commission to complete the text of a preliminary draft Convention.

5. COMMUNICATIONS AFFECTING THE WORKING OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AT TIMES OF EMERGENCY.

(a) *Facilities to be Granted to Aircraft.*

The Assembly has noted the work undertaken by the International Air Navigation Commission with regard to the juridical status of aircraft utilised to ensure air communications of importance to the working of the League of Nations, and the facilities to be granted to these aircraft.

It trusts that this work will be completed as soon as possible, in order that the results may be submitted for the examination of Governments.

The Assembly accordingly requests the Council, as soon as the work of the Air Navigation Commission is finished, to have a study made, possibly by the Committee on Arbitration and Security, of the requisite measures to ensure that aircraft engaged in transport of importance to the working of the League of Nations may be free in times of emergency to fly in such a way and over such territory as may be necessary for the carrying out of their mission, the Secretariat and the Governments having come to an agreement beforehand as to the rules to be observed and the normal routes to be followed, and as to any departures therefrom.

(b) *Establishment of a Wireless Station destined to Ensure Independent Communications to the League of Nations in Times of Emergency.*

The Assembly,

Desiring that the League of Nations should have means at its disposal, and under its direct management, at any rate in times of crisis, for independent radio-telegraphic communication with as many Members of the League as possible ;

Being desirous of facilitating at all times relations between the League of Nations and its Members, more particularly those at a distance from the seat of the League :

Instructs the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps for the provision, as early as possible, of a radio-telegraphic station, comprising in any case a post with a worldwide radius so far as this may be technically possible, in conformity with the proposals submitted to the Assembly by the Communications and Transit Committee.

The Swiss Government can be represented at this station by an observer, whose duties would be as laid down in the Council's resolution of March 9th, 1929.

The Assembly declares that the use of this station by the League of Nations in times of crisis can in no case be invoked against Switzerland as affecting her international responsibility.

II. Legal and Constitutional Questions.

I. AMENDMENT OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AS A RESULT OF THE GENERAL ADHESION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE TO THE PACT OF PARIS FOR THE RENUNCIATION OF WAR.

The Assembly,

Taking note of the resolution submitted to it on September 6th on behalf of various delegations that, in view of the large measure of acceptance obtained by the Pact signed at Paris on August 27th, 1928, whereby the parties renounced war as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another, it is desirable that Articles 12 and 15 of the Covenant of the League of Nations should be re-examined in order to determine whether it is necessary to make any modifications therein ;

Taking note also of the resolution proposed by the Peruvian delegation on September 10th recommending that a report should be obtained as to the alterations which were necessary in the Covenant of the League in order to give effect to the prohibitions contained in the Pact of Paris :

Declares that it is desirable that the terms of the Covenant of the League should not accord any longer to Members of the League a right to have recourse to war in cases in which that right has been renounced by the provisions of the Pact of Paris referred to above ;

Instructs the Secretary-General to communicate to all the Members of the League a copy of the amendments to the Covenant of the League which have been proposed for this purpose by the British Government, together with such further papers as may be necessary ;

Invites the Council to appoint a Committee of eleven persons to frame a report as to the amendments in the Covenant of the League which are necessary to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris. This Committee should meet in the first three months of 1930, and in the course of its work should take into account any replies or observations which have been received from the Members of the League by that date. The report of the Committee will be submitted to the Members of the League in order that such action as may be deemed appropriate may be taken during the meeting of the eleventh ordinary session of the Assembly in 1930.

2. APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 19 OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE REGARDING THE RECONSIDERATION OF TREATIES WHICH HAVE BECOME INAPPLICABLE.

The Assembly,

Having taken cognisance of the declaration by the Chinese delegation that certain treaties formerly concluded between China and other States, being inconsistent with present conditions in China, have become inapplicable within the meaning of Article 19 of the Covenant ;

Appreciating the importance of the points as to which the Chinese delegation feels concern ;

After having considered the resolution proposed by the Chinese delegation which is annexed hereto ;

Considering that, under the terms of Article 19 of the Covenant of the League of Nations,

“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” ;

Noting that the question of the application of Article 19 has previously been studied :

Declares that a Member of the League may on its own responsibility, subject to the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly, place on the agenda of the Assembly the question whether the Assembly should give advice as contemplated by Article 19 regarding the reconsideration of any treaty or treaties which such Member considers to have become inapplicable or the consideration of international conditions the continuance of which might, in its opinion, endanger the peace of the world ;

Declares that for an application of this kind to be entertained by the Assembly, it must be drawn up in appropriate terms, that is to say, in terms which are in conformity with Article 19 ;

Declares that, in the event of an application in such terms being placed upon the agenda of the Assembly, the Assembly shall in accordance with its ordinary procedure discuss this application, and, if it thinks proper, give the advice requested.

3. REVISION OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.*

1. The Assembly adopts the amendments to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and the draft Protocol which the Conference convened by the Council of the League of Nations has drawn up after consideration of the report of the Committee of Jurists, which met in March 1929 at Geneva and which included among its members a jurist of the United States of America. The Assembly expresses the hope that the draft Protocol drawn up by the Conference may receive as many signatures as possible before the close of the present session of the Assembly and that all the Governments concerned will use their utmost efforts to secure the entry into force of the amendments to the Statute of the Court before the opening of the next session of the Assembly, in the course of which the Assembly and the Council will be called upon to proceed to a new election of the members of the Court.

2. The Assembly associates itself with the following recommendation adopted by the Conference :

“The Conference recommends that, in accordance with the spirit of Articles 2 and 39 of the Statute of the Court, the candidates nominated by the national groups should possess recognised practical experience in international law and that they should be at least able to read both the official languages of the Court and to speak one of them ; it also considers it desirable that to the nominations there should be attached a statement of the careers of the candidates justifying their candidature.”

4. ADHERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.†

The Assembly adopts the draft Protocol relating to the adherence of the United States of America to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

5. PROPOSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF FINLAND TO CONFER ON THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE JURISDICTION AS A COURT OF REVIEW IN RESPECT OF ARBITRAL TRIBUNALS ESTABLISHED BY STATES.

The Assembly invites the Council to submit to examination the question : What would be the most appropriate procedure to be followed by States desiring to enable the Permanent Court of International Justice to assume in a general manner, as between them, the functions of a tribunal of appeal from international arbitral tribunals in all cases where it is contended that the arbitral tribunal was without jurisdiction or exceeded its jurisdiction ?

* See Annex II. † See Annex III.

The Assembly requests the Secretary-General to communicate the results of the above-mentioned study to the Governments of States which are Members of the League of Nations or signatories of the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, with a view to discussion at a later session of the Assembly.

6. RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Assembly,

Recalling the Assembly resolution of September 23rd, 1926, regarding undue delay in the ratification of conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations ;

Recognising the progress already made by the concerted efforts of the Council and the Secretariat ;

Considering that further measures appear desirable :

Requests the Council to set up a Committee to investigate, with the assistance of the Secretariat services, the reasons for the delays which still exist and the means by which the number of signatures, ratifications or accessions given to the conventions referred to above could be increased ;

Recommends that this Committee should consist of seven members familiar with the technical aspects of general conventions or with parliamentary and constitutional practice ;

Requests the Secretariat to draw up yearly, for circulation to the Assembly, double-column tables indicating the position as regards signature and ratification of, or accessions to, the various conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

7. PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

I.

First Codification Conference.

The Assembly,

Conscious of the wide scope of the preparatory work undertaken for the First Codification Conference :

Requests the Council to call the attention of all the Governments invited to the Conference to the desirability of appointing without delay their representatives at the Conference, whether plenipotentiary delegates, substitute delegates, or technical delegates, in order that the members of the Conference may be able to make a thorough study of the documentation already assembled ;

Recommends that, on the same occasion, the States which have not replied to the Preparatory Committee's questionnaire be invited to be so good as to do so.

II.

Committee of Experts for the Progressive Codification of International Law.

The Assembly,

Considering that, for the purpose of carrying on the work already begun for the progressive codification of international law, it is advisable that the Committee of Experts should continue its labours :

Calls the attention of the Council to the desirability of inviting that Committee to hold further sessions after the First Codification Conference.

III.

Work of the Committee of Three Jurists.

The Assembly,

Having examined with the greatest interest the report of the Committee of Three Jurists :

Takes note of the Systematic Survey of the Subjects of International Law drawn up by the Jurists with a view to a general codification ;

Observes that the report of the Committee upon the publication in the form of a code of the Conventions which are open to States in general shows that such a publication could not at present be achieved in a satisfactory manner ;

Is of opinion, in particular, that it would be necessary first to proceed to codify the various successive Conventions which deal with certain particular subjects so as to determine what precisely are the texts in force and the States which are parties thereto ;

Requests the Council to call the attention of the technical organisations of the League to the possibility that it might be desirable to make an effort in this direction, with the assistance of the Secretariat and in collaboration, eventually, with the international bureaux, with a view to having the results of their work eventually brought into force by appropriate international conferences.

III. The Technical Organisations.

I. WORK OF THE HEALTH ORGANISATION.

The Assembly,

Notes with satisfaction the results achieved by the policy which the Health Organisation has persistently followed of concentrating on certain well-defined branches of international public health ;

Notes, in particular, that the Health Organisation systematically draws practical conclusions from the comparison of national experiences and places those conclusions at the disposal of Governments ;

Desires to express its appreciation to the health administrations of the different countries as well as to the members of the Health Committee and to the experts who have contributed to this work ;

Considers that the Health Organisation in pursuing, from an international point of view, a work of great importance, by co-operating and consulting with national health administrations in the different continents ;

Approves the work carried out by the Health Organisation since the last Assembly,

Takes note of the work of the Health Organisation in Latin America and in the Far East, which necessitates the provision of supplementary credits ;

Approves the budget estimates relating thereto which have been placed before it.

2. ECONOMIC WORK OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

1. The Assembly,

(a) Has taken note of the results obtained during the discussions of the Economic Consultative Committee and expresses its appreciation of the persevering efforts of that Committee and of the Economic Committee ;

(b) It is impressed by the importance of taking all possible steps to carry into effect the recommendations of the World Economic Conference of 1927 ;

(c) It considers that no effective action will be possible in the future unless the Governments are now requested to examine in their turn the questions left in suspense by the Consultative Committee and by the Economic Committee, availing themselves of the work accomplished by those Committees to assist them in their decisions ;

(d) The Assembly therefore recommends that concerted action should be taken under the following conditions by such Members of the League of Nations and non-member States as may desire to participate therein :

(1) In order that this concerted action may be pursued on a firm basis and in an atmosphere of confidence, the Assembly recommends that States which are prepared to participate therein should agree not to increase their protective tariffs above the present level for a period of from two to three years, or to impose new protective duties or create new impediments to trade. It is understood that this undertaking should not lead to any relaxation in the efforts which States are making to reduce their tariffs to the greatest possible extent by autonomous or bilateral action, in conformity with the recommendations of the World Economic Conference.

(2) The Assembly therefore hereby requests Members of the League of Nations and non-member States to intimate to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations before December 31st, 1929, with or without the name of their representative, whether they are prepared to take part in a preliminary conference of delegates of Governments with a view to the conclusion of the agreement referred to in paragraph 1 above, and to the establishment, if necessary, of a programme of subsequent negotiations for facilitating economic relations by all practicable means and especially by reducing hindrances to trade ;

Requests the Council to instruct the Economic Committee to frame during its next session the text of a preliminary draft intended to serve as a basis for discussion.

On the basis of the replies received to the above invitation, the Council of the League of Nations shall decide, taking into account the number and character of States having replied in the affirmative, whether the diplomatic Conference referred to in paragraph 2 should be held ;

Invites the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure that this preliminary conference should meet at a date as near as possible to the end of January 1930.

(3) The Assembly recommends that, after the conclusion of the truce, the negotiations referred to in the first paragraph of (2) above should be initiated between the States having concluded the truce. The latter may by common agreement invite any other State wishing to do so to take part in these negotiations.

(4) A final diplomatic Conference will take note of the results of the negotiations referred to above, will examine them and will supplement them if necessary.

To this Conference all States without distinction will be invited.

* * *

2. The Assembly considers in principle that the adoption of the doctrine laid down by the Economic Committee with regard to tariff systems, contractual methods and the application of the most-favoured-nation clause would do much to improve international economic relations and strongly recommends the conclusions of the Committee to the attention of Governments, whom it invites to submit their observations on this matter as soon as possible to the Council.

* * *

3. The Assembly notes that only thirteen ratifications have so far been secured for the Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions, though there is reason to hope that further ratifications may be deposited before the expiry of the time-limit on September 30th. By that date, however, the eighteen ratifications required to enable the Convention to come into force will probably not have been obtained. The Assembly once more emphasises the importance of this international instrument and addresses an urgent appeal to all Governments concerned to do all that lies in their power to enable the Convention to come into force on January 1st, 1930.

* * *

4. The Assembly notes with satisfaction that seventeen States have undertaken to put the two

international Arrangements of July 11th, 1928, relating to the Export of Hides, Skins and Bones into force on October 1st.

* * *

5. (a) The Assembly has been informed that an International Conference is to be summoned for November 5th, 1929, the basis of its discussions being the draft Convention prepared by the Economic Committee concerning the Treatment of Foreigners and Foreign Undertakings.

It is convinced that the entry into force of an international convention based on this draft would do much to promote international co-operation by ensuring better and more equitable conditions for the establishment and economic activities of the nationals of one country admitted to the territory of another.

The Assembly therefore recommends the Conference to examine the principles of the draft Convention in the most liberal spirit and with the sincere desire to secure the recognition, as regards such establishment and questions connected therewith, of a regime of equity and freedom, excluding entirely all possibility of discrimination as between the treatment of nationals and foreigners, by providing the latter with every facility for the conduct of their profession or trade.

(b) The Assembly also expresses the desire that the Economic Committee should obtain information as soon as possible which would enable the Council to decide whether, in what form and to what extent the problem of the admission of foreigners in its economic aspect might usefully be considered.

* * *

6. The Assembly,

Notes that the establishment of a simplified and unified Customs nomenclature is necessary for the conclusion of collective tariff agreements ;

Considers that the Committee of Customs Experts should have completed the preparatory work entrusted to it before the meeting of the eleventh Assembly and that no effort should be spared to obtain this result.

* * *

7. The Assembly notes that the Convention of the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards, opened or the signature of the several States by the Assembly on September 26th, 1927, has up to the present been ratified by only five Governments ;

It draws the attention of all States which are contracting parties to the Protocol of 1923 on Arbitration Clauses to the practical interest which they have in also signing and ratifying the 1927 Convention, as the latter supplies an important deficiency in the 1923 Protocol.

* * *

8. (a) The Assembly expresses its sincere appreciation of the work performed by the Economic Committee in investigating the causes and effects of the present difficulties confronting the coal industry, and congratulates it upon its illuminating Interim Report which it has already issued.

(b) It notes the statement of the Economic Committee in its Interim Report that, "as regards the third of the proposals for international action, that which relates to wages and hours, we will confine ourselves at this stage to saying that action in this field would appear to fall within the competence of the International Labour Office and not that of the Economic Organisation of the League " ;

It further understands that the International Labour Organisation has been conducting enquiries as to hours, wages and conditions of work in coal-mines since 1925, and that for several months the Governing Body has had under consideration a request from the Congress of the International Miners' Federation, which met at Nîmes last year, to convene a conference of the principal coal-producing countries with a view to the equalisation and reduction of hours of work ;

Owing to the great urgency of the matter, the Assembly is of opinion that the International Labour Organisation should pursue its work without delay, and accordingly invites the Council to request the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider the inclusion in the agenda of the International Labour Conference of 1930 of questions relating to hours, wages and conditions of work in coal-mines with the object of agreeing upon an international convention or conventions thereon, while in the meantime the Economic Committee will consider its final report, which, together with the Interim Report, will be available to the Conference referred to in this resolution ;

The Assembly further suggests that the Governing Body should consider the advisability of convening at an early date a preparatory technical conference consisting of representatives of the Governments, employers and workers of the principal coal-producing countries of Europe, in order to advise it as to what questions relating to conditions of employment in coal-mines might best be included in the agenda of the International Labour Conference of 1930, with a view to arriving at practical international agreement ;

The Assembly invites the Council, on the one hand, to consider the recommendations which the Economic Committee may formulate as a result of the meeting of experts convened for September 30th with regard to the difficulties at present encountered in the coal industry, in particular the fluctuations in price and the existing difference between production and consumers' needs, and, moreover, to consider, taking into account more especially the results of this examination, the expediency of convening a conference of the Governments concerned to study the recommendations in question.

* * *

9. The Assembly notes that the Economic Consultative Committee, at its session in May 1928, adopted a proposal for the institution of an enquiry into the sugar industry, and that the Economic Committee made a report to the Council on this subject in July 1929.

It notes also that the Economic Committee, while awaiting the replies of Governments on the questions of the possibility of reducing excise duties, is continuing to watch developments in the sugar

question so as to be able at any moment to advise the Council whether concerted international action would facilitate the solution of the problems under consideration.

The Assembly accordingly requests the Council to examine such recommendations as the Economic Committee may put forward in regard to the present difficulties in the sugar industry, especially price-fluctuations and the existing disproportion between supply and demand, and to consider, having regard more particularly to the results of the investigation, whether it is desirable or not to summon a meeting of representatives of the Governments concerned to study these recommendations.

* * *

10. The Assembly desires to aid as effectively as possible international economic co-operation in so important a sphere as the trade in agricultural products :

(a) It notes with satisfaction the progress made by the Sub-Committee of Experts with regard to veterinary police measures in investigating the guarantees which the countries interested might grant to international commerce, particularly as a result of the organisation of their veterinary services, and the publication of their health bulletins on the lines proposed by the experts and communicated to the Governments.

It expresses the desire that the Sub-Committee's work should be actively pursued with a view to the framing of definite proposals to facilitate the export of cattle and animal products, regard being had to the interests of both exporting and importing countries ;

(b) It draws attention to the recommendation made in the same sense by the World Economic Conference of 1927 as regards diseases in plants and, while welcoming the conclusion of the International Convention signed in April 1929 under the auspices of the International Institute of Agriculture, trusts that enquiries into the commercial aspect of the problem will be actively pursued.

* * *

11. (a) The Assembly notes with satisfaction the conclusion of the Convention of December 14th, 1928, on Economic Statistics and hopes that a large number of States will ratify this Convention without delay ;

It expresses the hope that effect will be given to recommendation XI adopted by this Conference, and that the list of places of loading and unloading mentioned in this recommendation will be duly prepared and published ;

It emphasises the value of the publications of the Economic and Financial Organisation and approves the annual publication of a general survey of the world situation as set out in the Memorandum on Production and Trade, which is prepared for the Economic Consultative Committee ;

(b) The Assembly is impressed by the importance of the work of the League in keeping the world informed of the progress of economic events ;

It believes that, as a result of the application of the Convention relating to Economic Statistics and the recommendations of the Statistical Conference and of the Economic Consultative Committee on this subject, the provision of improved economic information and, in particular, of more complete statistics relating to industrial production may confidently be expected.

It therefore requests the Council to consider the possibility of arranging for the preparation of a comprehensive annual survey of economic developments in the near future and for the collection by the Economic Organisation of all the information required for this purpose ;

(c) It expresses its warm appreciation of the generous offer of the Rockefeller Foundation to pay for the preparation and publication of a Collection of Monetary and Central Banking Laws of the World and resolves that this collection be subsequently kept up to date by the Economic and Financial Organisation of the League of Nations.

3. WORK OF THE FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

The Assembly,

Takes note of and expresses its satisfaction with the work of the Financial Committee ;

Particularly appreciates that the study of the undue fluctuations of the purchasing power of gold has begun, and hopes that this most important work may contribute to the economic well-being of all nations.

4. WORK OF THE COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT ORGANISATION.

The Assembly has reviewed the work of the Communications and Transit Organisation carried out between the ninth and tenth ordinary sessions of the Assembly.

It is gratified to find that, thanks to the work done during the last years by the Advisory and Technical Committee, a Conference can be summoned in 1930 for the Unification of certain parts of River Law in Europe and also a Conference of Maritime Countries for the Unification of Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts. It trusts that, as a result of these Conferences, navigation facilities will be increased.

The Assembly attaches particular importance to the meeting of the special Committee to enquire into questions of civil air navigation which the Advisory and Technical Committee proposes to hold early in 1930 for the purpose of ensuring the closest co-operation between the civil aviation undertakings of the various countries.

It notes the great interest taken by the economic circles of various countries in the studies undertaken regarding the simplification of the calendar, and also the establishment of national committees to enquire into this question. The Advisory and Technical Committee is requested to place on the agenda of the Fourth General Conference on Communications and Transit the consideration of any recommendations which might be made as a result of these enquiries.

IV. Intellectual Co-operation.

The Assembly has taken note with satisfaction of the reports submitted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and by the Governing Body of the Institute.

It notes with pleasure that a number of new countries, in accordance with the recommendations of former years, have followed the example of Governments which had already granted subsidies towards the budget of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. This brings up the number of States making grants to the Institute to nineteen and the total annual receipts to 3,260,800 French francs.

The Assembly is gratified at the results obtained by the meeting of the representatives of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation and hopes that these meetings will be held periodically.

The Assembly has learnt with interest of the proposal to institute a Committee of Enquiry, as suggested by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and already agreed to by the Council. The Assembly in turn approves that proposal and thinks that the work of this Committee may be of great value both to the work and organisation of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and to the work of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The Assembly is gratified at the great interest shown by States Members of the League of Nations in the question of the instruction of youth in the aims of the League.

It congratulates the Secretary-General on the handbook he has published with the aid of qualified experts on *The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations* and requests him to take all the necessary steps to furnish the Governments interested with as many copies of this pamphlet as they may require, and the teaching staff with the necessary translations.

The Assembly considers the publication of the *Educational Survey* an essential complement to the work of the Secretariat in making known to the younger generation the aims and work of the League.

It approves the convening in 1930 of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations.

The Assembly, in view of the great importance of the efforts made by young people to establish closer international co-operation, requests the Governments of all the States to give the greatest possible support to these efforts which encourage friendly relations between peoples.

The Assembly takes note of the report submitted by the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute and expresses its interest in the work done by the Institute in collecting information and placing it at the disposal of all concerned.

It congratulates the Institute on the publication of the *International Review of Educational Cinematography*.

V. Administrative Questions.

MANDATES.

The Assembly,

Having noted the work of the mandatory Powers, the Permanent Mandates Commission and the Council in execution of Article 22 of the Covenant :

- (a) Renews the expression of confidence in them voted by previous Assemblies ;
- (b) (i) Expresses its profound regret at the recent incidents in Palestine involving the loss of human lives ; and
 - (ii) Its complete confidence in the enquiry which the mandatory Power is instituting ;
 - (iii) Trusts that the latter will speedily succeed in completely restoring order and in taking measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents ;
- (c) Trusts that, thanks to the united efforts of the mandatory Powers, the Permanent Mandates Commission and the Council, the institution of mandates will continue to pursue the ideal of civilisation which is set before it.

VI. Social and Humanitarian Questions.

I. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

I.

In view of the extensive use of the post which is made by persons engaged in the illicit traffic in drugs, the Assembly recommends that every State Member of the League should adopt if, it has not already done so, and put into operation as soon as possible, the following measures :

1. Arrangements should be made to subject to the supervision of the Customs, both in the country of consignment and in the country of destination, all postal matter (correspondence, letters, business papers, samples or packages) which there is reason to suspect may contain dangerous drugs, and either to open any suspected postal matter or to require the sender or the consignee (as the case may be) to open it in the presence of the authorities.

2. Strict supervision should be exercised over the renting of post-office boxes, and the name and address of the lessee should in every case be carefully verified.

3. Having regard to the prevalence of the illicit traffic in the Far East in particular, correspondence addressed to the Far East should be concentrated for despatch at a certain number of post offices in order to enable the authorities to detect any unusual amount of correspondence or other postal matter addressed to suspected persons or destinations.

The Assembly also recommends that the States Members should be asked to inform the Secretary-General as soon as possible whether they have adopted or are prepared to adopt the foregoing measures.

II.

The Assembly recommends that the Council, in view of the gravity of the present situation, should take immediate steps to draw the attention of all Governments to the vital necessity of their putting into operation an effective national system of administrative control in accordance with the provisions of The Hague and the Geneva Conventions—especially those which relate to the limitation of manufacture—recalling to their attention in this connection the model code for the administrative control of the drug traffic elaborated by the Advisory Committee at its eleventh session, and asking them to be good enough to indicate before May 31st, 1930, whether they have in operation in their countries the same or equivalent administrative provisions, and to furnish copies of any regulations issued and particulars of arrangements made for the purpose; or, if such provisions have not at present been adopted, to indicate when it may be possible for them to put such provisions into operation.

III.

The Assembly,

Impressed by the disclosures made in the report of the Advisory Committee as to the large quantities of dangerous drugs still passing in the illicit traffic;

Recalling the proposals made in connection with the Geneva Conference of 1924-25 for the direct limitation by agreement between the Governments of the manufacturing countries of the amount of such drugs manufactured;

Taking note of the important declaration made in the course of the present meeting of the Assembly by the representative of France that his Government has decided to impose such limitation on its manufacturers, and of the declarations made by other Governments as to limitation;

Recognising that the Geneva Convention of 1925 provides indispensable machinery for the national and international control of the traffic in drugs, the effective application of which should be secured in all countries at the earliest possible date; but that, owing to the delay in bringing the Convention into force, its full effects cannot be realised in the near future;

Desiring that, if possible, steps supplementing the Convention should be taken without delay to limit the manufacture of dangerous drugs to the amounts required for medical and scientific purposes:

(I) Regards the principal of the limitation of the manufacture of the drugs mentioned in paragraphs (b) (c) and (g) of Article 4 of the Convention of Geneva by international agreement as now accepted;

(II) Requests the Advisory Committee to prepare plans for such limitation, regard being had to world requirements for medical and scientific purposes and the means of preventing an increase in price which would lead to the establishment of new factories in countries which are not at present manufacturing countries;

(III) The Committee's report will be submitted to the Council, which will decide on the convening of a Conference of the Governments in whose countries the above-mentioned drugs are manufactured and the principal consuming countries in a number not exceeding that of the manufacturing countries, and whether certain experts proposed by the Opium and the Health Committees should be included;

(IV) Recommends that the Advisory Committee be enlarged in order to ensure more effective representation on that Committee of the non-manufacturing countries;

(V) Agrees that the sum of 25,000 Swiss francs shall be included in the budget of the League for 1930 in order to meet the expenses of such a Conference.

IV.

The Assembly decides to ask the Council to consider inviting the International Criminal Police Commission to present, after consulting all the police authorities represented upon it, suggestions as to the ways in which the Commission, and the authorities represented on it, can best assist the League of Nations, and the States Members of the League, in the suppression of the illicit traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs and for the protection of women and children. In the light of these suggestions, the appropriate Committees of the League will be able to judge whether it would be advisable to arrange for conferences between those Committees and representatives of the Commission.

V.

The Assembly, having noted the report of the Advisory Committee at its twelfth session, expresses its satisfaction with the work which has been accomplished and particularly with the unremitting efforts of the Committee to secure the acceptance and execution of the Geneva Convention of 1925, and to expose the extent and methods of the illicit traffic; and desires that these efforts will be continued and will receive the full support of all States Members of the League, without whose determined co-operation the valuable recommendations of the Committee as to the methods of dealing with the illicit traffic must fail to produce their effect.

2. TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The Assembly takes note of the report of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee on the work of its eighth session, records its appreciation of the work of the Committee, and expresses the hope that the work will be continued along the lines indicated in the report.

3. CHILD WELFARE.

The Fifth Committee has considered the report of the Child Welfare Committee on its fifth session; it approves that report and recommends that the Committee should continue its work on the lines indicated therein.

4. SLAVERY.

The Assembly,

Being extremely anxious to achieve the complete and final abolition of slavery and of the slave trade;

Considering the importance, in order to attain these results, of the general ratification of the Convention on Slavery;

Having considered the British Government's proposal for the creation of a new Temporary Commission on Slavery;

Being of opinion that an urgent appeal should first be addressed to the States which have not already done so to ratify or accede to the Convention on Slavery, and that it is necessary above all to collect information on the present position of the question:

Postpones, therefore, further consideration of the British Government's proposal;

Urgently requests the States which have not already done so to ratify or accede to the Convention of September 25th, 1926, relative to slavery, and instructs the Secretary-General to collect from the States Members of the League, and from those non-Member States which are parties to the Convention, all possible information on the present position of slavery, and to report to the next Assembly.

5. REFUGEES.

(a) *Russian, Armenian, Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish Refugees.*

The Assembly,

(1) Has examined the reports submitted by the High Commissioner, the Advisory Commission and the Supervisory Commission on the question of Russian, Armenian, Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish refugees;

(2) Thanks the High Commissioner and the Advisory Commission for the work accomplished and asks them to continue their work on the basis of the programme outlined in the Advisory Commission's report, under the direction of the Council of the League of Nations;

(3) Decides that the refugees' organisation should be wound up within a maximum period of ten years;

(4) Recommends that the work of winding-up should be methodically pursued in order that it may be possible subsequently to reduce this period of ten years;

(5) Decides that the High Commissioner's central service be placed for a period of one year, and as an experiment, under the administrative authority of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, subject to the conditions indicated by the Fourth Committee;

(6) Requests the Secretary-General to report to the next Assembly on the experience thus acquired and to make proposals for the administration of the refugees' organisation during the whole period in which it is being wound up;

(7) Requests the Governments to adopt and apply the inter-governmental Arrangements of July 5th, 1922, May 31st, 1924, May 12th, 1926, and June 30th, 1928, and expresses the wish that the use of the Nansen stamp should be further extended;

(8) Sees no objection to part of the funds derived from the sale of the Nansen stamps being utilised to add to the funds created for the benefit of deserving refugees;

(9) Authorises the High Commissioner to make a fresh appeal to the International Organisations of the Red Cross and to various private associations and individuals to continue and develop their efforts in order to obtain the largest possible sums for the continuation of the work undertaken by the High Commissioner;

(10) Asks the Council to take such steps as the execution of these resolutions may render necessary until the next meeting of the Assembly.

(b) *Settlement of Armenian Refugees in the Republic of Erivan.*

The Assembly,

Having considered carefully Dr. Nansen's report concerning the result of his negotiations for the settlement of Armenian refugees in the Republic of Erivan:

Notes that, although he does not consider the moment opportune for the prosecution of those negotiations, he is willing to keep in touch with the movement for the return of Armenian refugees to the Republic of Erivan in order that he may be in a position to judge whether at a later date the co-operation of the High Commission for Refugees might be effective;

Decides to discontinue for the moment its connection with this scheme, but to invite the High Commissioner to keep in touch with the movement for the return of the Armenian refugees to the Republic of Erivan and to acquaint the Council if and when the High Commission's co-operation might appear to be opportune.

VII. Other Questions.

1. SUPERVISORY COMMISSION: PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS AND AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE I OF THE FINANCIAL REGULATIONS.

The Assembly,

Requests the General Committee to submit to the Assembly, for the election of the members

of the Supervisory Commission, a list including a number of names equal to the number of seats to be filled in the Commission ;

Adopts the amendments to the Financial Regulations proposed in this report.

2. FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

I.

(1) The Assembly, in virtue of Article 38 of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations, finally passes the Audited Accounts of the League of Nations for the tenth financial period, ending on December 31st, 1928.

(2) The Assembly,

In virtue of Article 17 of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations, passes, for the financial period 1930, the general Budget of the League of Nations—of the Secretariat and special organisations of the League, of the International Labour Organisation, and of the Permanent Court of International Justice—amounting, including supplementary credits, to the total sum of 28,210,248 gold francs ;

And decides that the aforesaid budgets shall be published in the *Official Journal*.

(3) The Assembly adopts the conclusions of the various reports of the Supervisory Commission submitted for its consideration, except in so far as the said conclusions have not been adopted by the Fourth Committee as regards the question of the future organisation of the High Commissariat for Refugees and the expenditure involved in incorporating this department in the Secretariat.

(4) The Assembly adopts the conclusions of the report of the Fourth Committee.

II.

Whereas the sum of five hundred thousand U.S. dollars, forming part of the gift of two million U.S. dollars for the purpose of the Library of the League of Nations offered by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to the League of Nations and accepted by it, has been paid to the Secretary-General in order to constitute, together with such further part of Mr. Rockefeller's gift as may be allocated to the same purpose, a permanent endowment for the said Library ;

And whereas it is desirable to determine the method of administering the said endowment :

The Assembly decides as follows :

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

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

Any gain from appreciation of investments shall be added to the capital of the fund and any loss from depreciation shall be borne by the said capital.

3. The income of the fund shall be applicable only for the purpose of the Library. It shall be received by the Secretary-General, who may invest any part not required for use in the manner authorised by Article 34 of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations, or in other investments with the approval of the Committee provided for in paragraph 1 above. It shall be expended only as authorised by the Assembly and in accordance with the following rules :

(a) The Budget estimates annually submitted to the Assembly shall show in sufficient detail all expenditure which it is proposed to meet from the income of the fund in the year in question, and a proposed appropriation in aid from the said income equal to the total amount of such proposed expenditure.

(b) The expenditure which it authorises to be met from the income of the Fund shall be voted by the Assembly in the Budget and the appropriation in aid authorised to be taken from the said income shall be equal to the sum of such authorised expenditure.

(c) No sums shall be drawn from the income of the Fund except to meet an expenditure actually incurred. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Financial Regulations as at present in force or subsequently amended, if the whole of the authorised appropriation in aid from the income of the Fund is not utilised for the authorised purposes, the balance shall be retained in the Fund as unexpended income. The annual accounts shall show the expenditure actually met out of the income of the Fund balanced by an appropriation in aid of equal amount.

(d) The whole accumulated income of the Fund, *i.e.*, the income accruing in the year and unexpended income remaining over from previous years, shall be available in each year for expenditure in connection with the Library authorised by the budget vote by the Assembly.

4. A statement as to the investment of the capital of the Fund and a statement showing the employment of the income of the Fund shall be presented annually to the League Auditor and be annexed with the Auditor's comments, if any, to the annual accounts.

III.

The Assembly calls the attention of all States Members to the resolution voted by the Assembly at its ninth ordinary session on September 25th, 1928, requesting the Council to ask the Committee on the Allocation of Expenses to submit to the Assembly at its ordinary session of 1932 a revised scale of allocation which will be based on the budget estimates of the various States Members for 1930 (1930-31) and urgently requests all States Members to forward to the Secretariat their budget estimates

and closed accounts for each financial period regularly as soon as they are published. It draws particular attention to the importance of supplying the budgetary documents for the financial year 1930 (1930-31), without which the Allocation Committee cannot resume its enquiries.

IV.

The Assembly requests the Council to authorise the Secretariat to communicate the reports of Advisory Committees to all the Members of the League at the same time as they are communicated to the Members of the Council, except in cases where the Committee concerned is opposed to such a course.

3. SALARIES, PENSIONS AND TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF MEMBERS OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

The Assembly approves the present report and adopts the regulations for the refund of travelling expenses to the members and Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice, this text to come into force on January 1st, 1931, provided that the Statute, as revised according to the resolution adopted this day by the Assembly, is then in force.

4. CONTRIBUTIONS IN ARREARS.

The Assembly,

Notes with satisfaction the steps taken by the Secretary-General with a view to the recovery of arrears ;

Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council before the next session of the Assembly a detailed report of the position with regard to contributions in arrears.

5. ERECTION OF AN ASSEMBLY HALL, A NEW BUILDING FOR THE SECRETARIAT, AND A LIBRARY.

The Assembly,

Approves the report of the Special Committee of Five Members on the subject of the new buildings ;

Congratulates the Committee on the admirable manner in which it has acquitted itself of its task, and thanks it for the untiring devotion it has displayed ;

And empowers the Committee to decide the three unsettled points mentioned at the end of the report, and to submit its decision to the Council of the League of Nations for endorsement.

6. ASSEMBLY ARRANGEMENTS.

The Assembly :

- (a) Fixes the opening of the next ordinary session of the Assembly for September 10th, 1930 ;
- (b) Authorises the Committee of Five to continue its work in the interval between the present and the next session of the Assembly and submit a report to the next session of the Assembly ;
- (c) Inserts the sum of 6,000 francs in the appropriate Chapter of the Budget for this purpose.

7. ORGANISATION OF THE SECRETARIAT, THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE AND THE REGISTRY OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

I.

Whereas the British Government has formulated the following draft resolution :

The Assembly :

Recalling the resolution adopted by it on September 26th, 1928, directing that an enquiry should be made as to what steps—in particular, amendments to the Staff Regulations—could be taken to ensure, in the future as in the past, the best possible administrative results.

Decides that this enquiry shall be entrusted to a Special Commission of five members, of whom two shall be members of the Supervisory Commission ;

Adopts the following principles and decides that they shall form the basis of the recommendations of the Special Commission :

(1) The members of the staff of the League should as far as possible have permanent employment and contracts of long duration.

(2) Throughout the whole of the Secretariat and of the International Labour Office every post should be open to be filled by promotion from among the whole body of officials.

(3) The system of selection and recruitment, while taking full account of an equitable distribution of posts among the different nationalities, should be particularly stringent in order to ensure that the officials who become members of this permanent international civil service should have the character, the abilities and the training which are required.

(4) All questions relating to the personnel should be the special concern of an administrative official who would assist the Secretary-General or the Director of the International Labour Office in dealing with such matters.

(5) A system of adequate pensions should be introduced.

Invites the Council to select and appoint the members of this Commission at the earliest possible date in order that its report may be made in time for consideration by the Assembly at its eleventh session.

And whereas the Italian Government has presented a further draft resolution as follows :

The Assembly,

Referring to the resolution adopted on September 26th, 1928, asking that an enquiry should be made into the most suitable steps to ensure, in the future as in the past, the best possible administrative results.

Decides that a Committee of five members, including two members of the Supervisory Commission, shall be appointed to conduct this enquiry. The Committee will consider the results of the application of the principles adopted by the Second Assembly on the basis of the Noblemaire Committee's report. It will consider all matters connected with the organisation and duties of the Secretariat and the selection and terms of engagement of the staff, and any other material that may help the Assembly to gain a full knowledge of the question before taking a decision. The Committee will be entirely free to obtain such information as it may think useful and to propose such steps as it may consider most appropriate.

The Assembly requests the Council to select and appoint the members of this Committee, which should be instructed to have its report ready in time for consideration by the next Assembly.

The Assembly, taking note of these two draft resolutions,

Decides that a Committee of Enquiry shall be constituted, consisting of nine members, two of whom shall be members of the Supervisory Commission, to be appointed by the Assembly to examine what steps could be taken to ensure, in the future as in the past, the best possible administrative results for the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and to prepare a report thereon in adequate time so that it may be submitted to the Governments for consideration before the next session of the Assembly.

For that purpose, the various draft resolutions proposed on the subject to the Fourth Committee and the Minutes of the said Committee shall be transmitted to the Committee of Enquiry.

* * *

II.

The Assembly,

Amends its decision of September 23rd regarding the number of members of the Committee of Enquiry to be appointed to examine what steps could be taken to ensure, in the future as in the past, the best possible administrative results for the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Permanent Court of International Justice ;

And decides to increase the number of members of the said Committee of Enquiry from nine to thirteen.

Annex II

REVISION OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

PROTOCOL.

1. The undersigned, duly authorised, agree, on behalf of the Governments which they represent, to make in the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice the amendments which are set out in the Annex to the present Protocol and which form the subject of the resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations of September 14th, 1929.

2. The present Protocol, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be presented for signature to all the signatories of the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, to which the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice is annexed, and to the United States of America.

3. The present Protocol shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited, if possible before September 1st, 1930, with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall inform the Members of the League of Nations and the States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant.

4. The present Protocol shall enter into force on September 1st, 1930, provided that the Council of the League of Nations has satisfied itself that those Members of the League of Nations and States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant which have ratified the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, and whose ratification of the present Protocol has not been received by that date, have no objection to the coming into force of the amendments to the Statute of the Court which are annexed to the present Protocol.

5. After the entry into force of the present Protocol, the new provisions shall form part of the Statute adopted in 1920 and the provisions of the original articles which have been made the subject of amendment shall be abrogated. It is understood that, until January 1st, 1931, the Court shall continue to perform its functions in accordance with the Statute of 1920.

6. After the entry into force of the present Protocol, any acceptance of the Statute of the Court shall constitute an acceptance of the Statute as amended.

7. For the purposes of the present Protocol, the United States of America shall be in the same position as a State which has ratified the Protocol of December 16th, 1920.

DONE at Geneva, the fourteenth day of September nineteen hundred and twenty-nine, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations. The Secretary-General shall deliver authenticated copies to the Members of the League of Nations and to the States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant.

Annex to the Protocol of September 14th, 1929.

AMENDMENTS TO THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

Articles 3, 4, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32 and 35 are replaced by the following provisions :

New text of Article 3.

The Court shall consist of fifteen members.

New text of Article 4.

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

In the case of Members of the League of Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the lists of candidates shall be drawn up by national groups appointed for this purpose by their Governments under the same conditions as those prescribed for members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration by Article 44 of the Convention of the Hague of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

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

New text of Article 8.

The Assembly and the Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court.

New text of Article 13.

The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years.

They may be re-elected.

They shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun.

In the case of the resignation of a member of the Court, the resignation will be addressed to the President of the Court for transmission to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

This last notification makes the place vacant.

New text of Article 14.

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

New text of Article 15.

A member of the Court elected to replace a member whose period of appointment has not expired will hold the appointment for the remainder of his predecessor's term.

New text of Article 16.

The members of the Court may not exercise any political or administrative function, nor engage in any other occupation of a professional nature.

Any doubt on this point is settled by the decision of the Court.

New text of Article 17.

No member of the Court may act as agent, counsel or advocate in any case.

No member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken an active part as agent, counsel or advocate for one of the contesting parties, or as a member of a national or international Court, or of a commission of enquiry, or in any other capacity.

Any doubt on this point is settled by the decision of the Court.

New text of Article 23.

The Court shall remain permanently in session except during the judicial vacations, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court.

Members of the Court whose homes are situated at more than five days' normal journey from The Hague shall be entitled, apart from the judicial vacations, to six months' leave every three years, not including the time spent in travelling.

Members of the Court shall be bound, unless they are on regular leave or prevented from attending by illness or other serious reason duly explained to the President, to hold themselves permanently at the disposal of the Court.

New text of Article 25.

The full Court shall sit except when it is expressly provided otherwise.

Subject to the condition that the number of judges available to constitute the Court is not thereby reduced below eleven, the Rules of Court may provide for allowing one or more judges, according to circumstances and in rotation, to be dispensed from sitting.

Provided always that a quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the Court.

New text of Article 26.

Labour cases, particularly cases referred to in Part XIII (Labour) of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding portions of the other Treaties of Peace, shall be heard and determined by the Court under the following conditions.

The Court will appoint every three years a special Chamber of five judges, selected so far as

possible with due regard to the provisions of Article 9. In addition, two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing a judge who finds it impossible to sit. If the parties so demand, cases will be heard and determined by this Chamber. In the absence of any such demand, the full Court will sit. In both cases, the judges will be assisted by four technical assessors sitting with them, but without the right to vote, and chosen with a view to ensuring a just representation of the competing interests.

The technical assessors shall be chosen for each particular case in accordance with rules of procedure under Article 30 from a list of "Assessors for Labour Cases" composed of two persons nominated by each Member of the League of Nations and an equivalent number nominated by the Governing Body of the Labour Office. The Governing Body will nominate, as to one-half, representatives of the workers, and, as to one-half, representatives of employers from the list referred to in Article 412 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

Recourse may always be had to the summary procedure provided for in Article 29, in the cases referred to in the first paragraph of the present Article, if the parties so request.

In Labour cases, the International Office shall be at liberty to furnish the Court with all relevant information, and for this purpose the Director of that Office shall receive copies of all the written proceedings.

New text of Article 27.

Cases relating to transit and communications, particularly cases referred to in Part XII (Ports, Waterways and Railways) of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding portions of the other Treaties of Peace, shall be heard and determined by the Court under the following conditions:

The Court will appoint every three years a special Chamber of five judges, selected so far as possible with due regard to the provisions of Article 9. In addition, two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing a judge who finds it impossible to sit. If the parties so demand, cases will be heard and determined by this Chamber. In the absence of any such demand, the full Court will sit. When desired by the parties or decided by the Court, the judges will be assisted by four technical assessors sitting with them, but without the right to vote.

The technical assessors shall be chosen for each particular case in accordance with rules of procedure under Article 30 from a list of "Assessors for Transit and Communications Cases" composed of two persons nominated by each Member of the League of Nations.

Recourse may always be had to the summary procedure provided for in Article 29, in the cases referred to in the first paragraphs of the present Article, if the parties so request.

New text of Article 29.

With a view to the speedy despatch of business, the Court shall form annually a Chamber composed of five judges who, at the request of the contesting parties, may hear and determine cases by summary procedure. In addition, two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing a judge who finds it impossible to sit.

New text of Article 31.

Judges of the nationality of each of the contesting parties shall retain their right to sit in the case before the Court.

If the Court includes upon the Bench a judge of the nationality of one of the parties, the other party may choose a person to sit as judge. Such person shall be chosen preferably from among those persons who have been nominated as candidates as provided in Articles 4 and 5.

If the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of the contesting parties, each of these parties may proceed to select a judge as provided in the preceding paragraph.

The present provision shall apply to the case of Articles 26, 27 and 29. In such cases, the President shall request one or, if necessary, two of the members of the Court forming the Chamber to give place to the members of the Court of the nationality of the parties concerned, and, failing such or if they are unable to be present, to the judges specially appointed by the parties.

Should there be several parties in the same interest, they shall, for the purpose of the preceding provisions, be reckoned as one party only. Any doubt upon this point is settled by the decision of the Court.

Judges selected as laid down in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article shall fulfil the conditions required by Articles 2, 17 (paragraph 2), 20 and 24 of this Statute. They shall take part in the decision on terms of complete equality with their colleagues.

New text of Article 32.

The members of the Court shall receive an annual salary.

The President shall receive a special annual allowance.

The Vice-President shall receive a special allowance for every day on which he acts as President.

The judges appointed under Article 31, other than members of the Court, shall receive an indemnity for each day on which they sit.

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

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

Regulations made by the Assembly shall fix the conditions under which retiring pensions may be given to members of the Court and to the Registrar, and the conditions under which members of the Court and the Registrar shall have their travelling expenses refunded.

The above salaries, indemnities and allowances shall be free of all taxation.

New text of Article 35.

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

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

When a State which is not a Member of the League of Nations is a party to a dispute, the Court will fix the amount which that party is to contribute towards the expenses of the Court. This provision shall not apply if such State is bearing a share of the expenses of the Court.

The French text of Article 38, No. 4, is replaced by the following provision :

4. Sous réserve de la disposition de l'article 59, les décisions judiciaires et la doctrine des publicistes les plus qualifiés des différentes nations, comme moyen auxiliaire de détermination des règles de droit.

[There is no change in the English text.]

Articles 39 and 40 are replaced by the following provisions :

New text of Article 39.

The official languages of the Court shall be French and English. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in French, the judgment will be delivered in French. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in English, the judgment will be delivered in English.

In the absence of an agreement as to which language shall be employed, each party may, in the pleadings, use the language which it prefers ; the decision of the Court will be given in French and English. In this case the Court will at the same time determine which of the two texts shall be considered as authoritative.

The Court may, at the request of any party, authorise a language other than French or English to be used.

New text of Article 40.

Cases are brought before the Court, as the case may be, either by the notification of the special agreement or by a written application addressed to the Registrar. In either case the subject of the dispute and the contesting parties must be indicated.

The Registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned.

He shall also notify the Members of the League of Nations through the Secretary-General, and also any States entitled to appear before the Court.

The English text of Article 45 is replaced by the following provision :

The hearing shall be under the control of the President or, if he is unable to preside, of the Vice-President ; if neither is able to preside, the senior judge present shall preside.

[There is no change in the French text.]

The following new chapter is added to the Statute of the Court :

CHAPTER IV.—ADVISORY OPINIONS.

New Article 65.

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

The request shall contain an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required, and shall be accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

New Article 66.

1. The Registrar shall forthwith give notice of the request for an advisory opinion to the Members of the League of Nations, through the Secretary-General of the League, and to any States entitled to appear before the Court.

The Registrar shall also, by means of a special and direct communication, notify any Member of the League or State admitted to appear before the Court or international organisation considered by the Court (or, should it not be sitting, by the President) as likely to be able to furnish information on the question, that the Court will be prepared to receive, within a time-limit to be fixed by the President, written statements, or to hear, at a public sitting to be held for the purpose, oral statements relating to the question.

Should any Member or State referred to in the first paragraph have failed to receive the communication specified above, such Member or State may express a desire to submit a written statement, or to be heard ; and the Court will decide.

2. Members, States, and organisations having presented written or oral statements or both shall be admitted to comment on the statements made by other Members, States, or organisations in the form, to the extent and within the time-limits which the Court, or, should it not be sitting, the President, shall decide in each particular case. Accordingly, the Registrar shall in due time communicate any such written statements to Members, States, and organisations having submitted similar statements.

New Article 67.

The Court shall deliver its advisory opinions in open Court, notice having been given to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and to the representatives of Members of the League, of States and of international organisations immediately concerned.

New Article 68.

In the exercise of its advisory functions, the Court shall further be guided by the provisions of the Statute which apply in contentious cases to the extent to which it recognises them to be applicable.

Annex III**ACCESSION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE
PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE OF THE STATUTE OF THE
PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE****PROTOCOL.**

The States signatories of the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, dated December 16th, 1920, and the United States of America, through the undersigned duly authorised representatives, have mutually agreed upon the following provisions regarding the adherence of the United States of America to the said Protocol subject to the five reservations formulated by the United States in the resolution adopted by the Senate on January 27th, 1926.

Article 1.

The States signatories of the said Protocol accept the special conditions attached by the United States in the five reservations mentioned above to its adherence to the said Protocol upon the terms and conditions set out in the following Articles.

Article 2.

The United States shall be admitted to participate, through representatives designated for the purpose and upon an equality with the signatory States Members of the League of Nations represented in the Council or in the Assembly, in any and all proceedings of either the Council or the Assembly for the election of judges or deputy-judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice, provided for in the Statute of the Court. The vote of the United States shall be counted in determining the absolute majority of votes required by the Statute.

Article 3.

No amendment of the Statute of the Court may be made without the consent of all the Contracting States.

Article 4.

The Court shall render advisory opinions in public session after notice and opportunity for hearing substantially as provided in the now existing Articles 73 and 74 of the Rules of Court.

Article 5.

With a view to ensuring that the Court shall not, without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall, through any channel designated for that purpose by the United States, inform the United States of any proposal before the Council or the Assembly of the League for obtaining an advisory opinion from the Court, and thereupon, if desired, an exchange of views as to whether an interest of the United States is affected shall proceed with all convenient speed between the Council or Assembly of the League and the United States.

Whenever a request for an advisory opinion comes to the Court, the Registrar shall notify the United States thereof, among other States mentioned in the now existing Article 73 of the Rules of Court, stating a reasonable time-limit fixed by the President within which a written statement by the United States concerning the request will be received. If for any reason no sufficient opportunity for an exchange of views upon such request should have been afforded and the United States advises the Court that the question upon which the opinion of the Court is asked is one that affects the interests of the United States, proceedings shall be stayed for a period sufficient to enable such an exchange of views between the Council or the Assembly and the United States to take place.

With regard to requesting an advisory opinion of the Court in any case covered by the preceding paragraphs, there shall be attributed to an objection of the United States the same force and effect as attaches to a vote against asking for the opinion given by a Member of the League of Nations in the Council or in the Assembly.

If, after the exchange of views provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, it shall appear that no agreement can be reached and the United States is not prepared to forgo its objection, the exercise of the powers of withdrawal provided for in Article 8 hereof will follow naturally without any imputation of unfriendliness or unwillingness to co-operate generally for peace and goodwill.

Article 6.

Subject to the provisions of Article 8 below, the provisions of the present Protocol shall have the same force and effect as the provisions of the Statute of the Court and any future signature of the

Protocol of December 16th, 1920, shall be deemed to be an acceptance of the provisions of the present Protocol.

Article 7.

The present Protocol shall be ratified. Each State shall forward the instrument of ratification to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall inform all the other signatory States. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The present Protocol shall come into force as soon as all States which have ratified the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, and also the United States, have deposited their ratifications.

Article 8

The United States may at any time notify the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that it withdraws its adherence to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920. The Secretary-General shall immediately communicate this notification to all the other States signatories of the Protocol.

In such case, the present Protocol shall cease to be in force as from the receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification by the United States.

On their part, each of the other Contracting States may at any time notify the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that it desires to withdraw its acceptance of the special conditions attached by the United States to its adherence to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920. The Secretary-General shall immediately give communication of this notification to each of the States signatories of the present Protocol. The present Protocol shall be considered as ceasing to be in force if and when, within one year from the date of receipt of the said notification, not less than two-thirds of the Contracting States other than the United States shall have notified the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that they desire to withdraw the above-mentioned acceptance.

DONE at Geneva, the fourteenth day of September, nineteen hundred and twenty-nine, in a single copy, of which the French and English texts shall both be authoritative.

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NOVEMBER 15th, 1929.

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THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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I.—SUMMARY OF THE MONTH. October, 1929.

October was almost entirely devoted to the discussion of economic questions, the principal events in this sphere being the meetings of the Economic and Fiscal Committees and of the Experts on Customs Nomenclature, and a consultation of coal specialists.

An important feature of the meeting of the Economic Committee was the preparation of a draft convention for the conclusion of a tariff truce.

The newly constituted Fiscal Committee met for the first time; it considered the general position as regards double taxation and tax evasion in the light of recent conventions, and certain questions left open by the 1928 Conference of Government Experts on Double Taxation and Tax Evasion. With the assistance of delegates from the Road Traffic Committee, it also discussed a question with considerable bearing on international motor traffic, that of the taxation of foreign cars.

The League's work in the social and humanitarian field was marked by the Third Session of the Permanent Central Opium Board, constituted under the Geneva Convention of 1925 to supervise the opium and drug traffic.

* * *

The Secretary-General travelled to Berlin

on October 6th to attend Dr. Stresemann's funeral. He left Geneva at the end of the month on an official visit to Rome and Belgrade.

II.—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

I. INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Registration of Treaties.

Among the international engagements registered in September and October figure:—

The Pact for the Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy and the Protocol prohibiting the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or similar gases and bacteriological methods (presented by the French Government).

The Agreement on Transit Cards for Emigrants, registered on its coming into force.

A Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration (Paris, March 3rd, 1928) between France and Sweden, presented by Sweden.

A Treaty of Neutrality, Conciliation and Judicial Settlement (Rome, May 30th, 1928) between Italy and Turkey, presented by Italy.

A Protocol (May 21st, 1929) concerning the prolongation of the Treaty of Alliance of August 31st, 1922, between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, presented by Czechoslovakia.

A provisional Agreement regulating relations

between Belgium and Persia (Teheran, May 15th, 1928), presented by Persia.

Conventions on Commerce and Navigation between Denmark and Greece and Latvia and Turkey; a Commercial Treaty between Estonia and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics; an exchange of notes between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Turkey regarding a commercial *modus vivendi*; an exchange of notes between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Greece concerning consular rights and certificates of origin.

Agreements concerning the reciprocal exemption from taxation of shipping profits between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Greece; between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Japan; between Canada and Denmark and between Canada and the United States of America.

An exchange of notes between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Italy concerning the reciprocal recognition of the navigation certificates of passenger vessels and regulations for vessels carrying emigrants (Rome, January 25th, 1929), presented by Great Britain.

A provisional Agreement (Athens, October 18th, 1929) between Greece and Sweden concerning the reciprocal recognition of tonnage certificates, presented by Sweden.

An Agreement between Germany and Poland (Pila, March 14th, 1925) concerning the administration and navigation of the frontier sections of the rivers Noteć (Netze) and Gda (Kuddow), presented by Poland.

A series of conventions on railway and insurance questions between Austria and Czechoslovakia.

A Treaty on social insurance and an Agreement concerning Yugoslav seasonal workers (December 15th, 1928) between Germany and Yugoslavia, presented by Yugoslavia.

A Convention on Educational Questions (May 30th, 1929) between Belgium and France, presented by Belgium.

An Extradition Treaty and a Convention on Protection and Legal Assistance (Paris, December 30th, 1925) between France and Poland, presented by Poland.

2. REPRESENTATION OF STATES MEMBERS AT GENEVA.

By a Decree of July 22nd, 1929, the Liberian Government constituted a Legation at Geneva and accredited a permanent delegation to maintain relations between the Republic of Liberia and the League.

It has appointed to this post M. Antoine Sottile, with the title of Chargé d'Affaires and permanent delegate to the League of Nations.

The Prime Minister of the Union of South

Africa has informed the Secretary-General that he has decided to accredit to the League a representative of the Union and has appointed to this office M. Filippus Fourie Pienaar.

III.—THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS.

THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION.

(a) *Economic Committee.*

The thirtieth session of the Economic Committee was held at Geneva from October 24th to November 1st, with M. Trendelenburg (Germany) in the chair.

1. *The Tariff Truce.*—The most important question on the agenda was the execution of the Assembly resolution concerning the conclusion of a tariff truce.

The general discussion showed that the speakers considered the idea of a tariff truce as a definite attempt to improve economic organisation, especially in Europe, and that the increased prosperity which would result from a better organisation in Europe would have a favourable influence on economic conditions in the whole world.

The American member, Mr. Eastman, expressed his conviction that the measures contemplated did not signify that Europe was actuated by any hostile intentions towards his country, which would do all in its power to help and co-operate in this field.

Two draft conventions having been submitted, agreement was finally reached on a single text, which may be analysed as follows:

* * *

The Contracting Parties undertake to conclude a "truce" with a view to putting an end to the raising of Customs tariffs. As a matter of fact, they agree to maintain the treatment which they at present concede, by consolidating import and export duties and by exchanging effective guarantees in regard to internal taxes, prohibitions, and all impediments to trade.

For exceptional circumstances of an unforeseen character, such as serious economic crises, the draft provides for an appeal to arbitration. Other exceptions, claimed at the outset, are conditional upon previous agreement between the parties.

It is formally laid down that the convention shall not invalidate any bilateral agreements establishing a more favourable régime and any rights or obligations arising from the Covenant.

Various jurisdictional and formal clauses enable States to make their ratification conditional on those of other countries, and provide for consultation as to future action after the conclusion of the convention.

As regards the beginning and end of the period of tariff stabilisation, no date is given, these details being left to the Conference.

The draft will be submitted to Governments pending the summoning of the Conference by the Council.

The Committee did not feel called upon to lay down the principles of the concerted action, of which the tariff truce is only the first stage, and in which the Contracting Parties undertake to co-operate. This action will depend upon the results of the Conference and upon the number, the economic importance and the treaty relations of the Contracting Parties, as well as on the policy which their position may induce them to follow.

2. Collective Action Concerning Certain Products.—The Committee considered the possibility of collective action with regard to the reduction of the Customs tariffs on certain products. It noted reports by M. Dolezal (Polish) on the timber trade, by M. Jahn (Norwegian) on the cellulose and paper trade, by M. di Nola (Italian) on the fruit and vegetable trade, by M. Peroutka (Czechoslovak) on the leather, and by M. Ito (Japanese) on the rice trade.

The Committee considered that it would be well to continue the inquiry while subordinating it to the preparation of the tariff truce.

3. Appointment of Agricultural Experts.—With the assistance of the President of the International Institute of Agriculture, the Committee discussed the appointment of agricultural experts.

In view of the serious difficulties experienced by agricultural circles in many countries, and especially in Europe, the Committee considered that it was most important to secure the assistance of authorised agricultural experts. For this purpose, it decided to draw up a list of experts acquainted with the general problems of agricultural economy and, later, to appoint specialists to study certain subjects. The list will be drawn up according to the usual methods of the Committee, and in agreement with the Institute of Agriculture.

In view of the urgency of the problem, the Committee decided to summon early in 1930 experts from the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, the United States of America, and Yugoslavia. These experts will be invited to give their views on measures to remedy the depression, and more particularly on the question of cereals, which several members of the Committee considered as one of the most important aspects of the general problem.

The consultation will be conducted by a delegation of the Economic Committee, to which

will be added two representatives of the International Institute of Agriculture.

4. International Industrial Agreements.—The Committee considered a report from the three jurists it had appointed to study this question (M. Decugis (French), Mr. Olds (American), and M. Tschierschky (German)), as well as special memoranda they had prepared on French, American, and German law in regard to industrial agreements. It heard M. Henri Decugis on the best way of turning this work to account. The Committee asked the jurists to complete the material, which bears on the laws of the above countries, by a short statement regarding the manner in which these laws might be applied and the means of redress which they offered Governments or third parties injured by industrial agreements.

The Committee proceeded to an exchange of views with regard to the economic effects of industrial and commercial agreements. This question has two aspects, namely, the effect of agreements on the output of the industries organised, and their bearing on the general economic situation.

As regards the first point, the Committee considered that recourse should be had to the experience of persons who were or had been engaged in the creation and management of international agreements; as regards the second, it thought it necessary to seek the assistance of certain eminent economists.

The session was attended by M. Trendelenburg, Chairman (German); Sir Sydney Chapman, Vice-Chairman (British); M. Barboza Carneiro (Brazilian); M. Brunet (Belgian); M. di Nola (Italian); M. Dolezal (Polish); Mr. Eastman (American); M. Ito (Japanese); M. Jahn (Norwegian); M. Neculcea (Roumanian); M. Peroutka (Czechoslovak); M. Schuller (Austrian); M. Serruys (French); M. Stucki (Swiss); and M. Nederbragt (corresponding member).

As Dr. Trendelenburg will retire from the Chair at the end of the year, the Committee appointed for 1930 Sir Sydney Chapman as Chairman and M. di Nola as Vice-Chairman.

(b) *The Coal Inquiry.*

The consultation of coal specialists organised by the Economic Committee took place at Geneva from September 30th to October 3rd.

At the end of the session, the Chairman of the Economic Committee delegation, M. Trendelenburg, said that the discussions had shown that the essential factors in the present condition of the coal industry remained unchanged. He added that the one fact of outstanding importance was the rapid progress towards some form of national organisation made in Belgium and

particularly in Great Britain. He drew attention to the fact that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was considering the question of holding a conference in regard to hours, wages, and conditions of labour, and showed how nearly these problems affected the general economic position of the industry.

(c) *Customs Nomenclature.*

The Sub-Committee on Customs Nomenclature met at Geneva from October 15th to November 2nd. M. Fighiera (French) was in the chair.

At their last session, the experts had prepared a nomenclature of the chapters on skins, leather, pelts and articles made from these substances, and began work on the chapters concerning mineral products. At this session, they dealt with chemical and pharmaceutical products (colours and varnish; perfumery; soap, candles, and the like; glue and gelatine; explosives and fertilisers).

During its thirtieth session,* the Economic Committee heard M. Fighiera on the progress of the work. Referring to the Assembly's recommendation that the experts should finish their work before next September in view of its importance for the conclusion of general tariff agreements, the speaker observed that in the course of six sessions the experts had finished eight of the twenty sections of the draft nomenclature. There accordingly remained twelve sections (textiles, metals, machinery, and electrical appliances, wood, pottery, and glassware). The experts would do their utmost to finish their work in the time given by the Assembly, but it must be remembered that the matter was extremely complicated, and that the instructions of the Economic Committee compelled them to consult circles directly concerned.

This session of the Sub-Committee was attended by M. Fighiera (French), M. Fafí (Czechoslovak), M. Ferenczi (Hungarian), M. Flach (German), M. Magnette (Belgian), and M. Paci (Italian).

(d) *The Fiscal Committee.*

The Fiscal Committee held its first session from October 17th to October 26th at Geneva.

This Committee, which is the advisory organ of the Council for all questions relating to taxation, is called upon to hasten the solution of problems of double taxation and assistance in the assessment and collection of taxes; its principal duties are periodical investigations and reports on the general situation with regard to these problems; the preparation of model bilateral conventions or collective conventions and revision of the texts thereof; the preparation of any other international measures calcu-

lated to eliminate double taxation and to secure a more equitable distribution of fiscal burdens; the comparison of fiscal systems and, possibly, the preparation of general conferences on taxation problems.

The agenda of the first session included the following questions:

(a) *Taxation of Foreign Cars.*—The Fiscal Committee was requested by the Council to include this question in its agenda, and thus to co-operate with the Road Traffic Committee. At the request of automobile clubs belonging to the Alliance internationale du Tourisme, the Road Traffic Committee had recommended that foreign cars be exempted from taxation during the first two months of their stay in the country, that the collection of taxes should be simplified, and that taxes should not be levied when a motor driver applied to a frontier Customs house for a visa.

The Fiscal Committee came to the conclusion that it would be possible to comply with these requests; but to secure a greater number of accessions, it decided to prepare a draft convention confining the exemption to private touring cars for a limited period. Such a convention, it considered, would not prevent States desiring to grant further exemption from concluding bilateral conventions, or from signing the Optional Protocol mentioned below.

Another question raised by the Committee was whether the right to exemption should be accorded to cars, the owner of which resided in the territory of a Contracting Party or to cars registered in the territory of a Contracting Party. The Committee expressed its preference for the second system. To simplify the collection of taxes, it suggested that they should be levied on departure through the agency of the Customs houses.

The Committee came to the conclusion that the best solution would be to conclude a single convention by which all Signatories would accord restricted exemption, with an optional protocol for States agreeing to complete exemption.

On the basis of these principles, the Committee prepared a draft convention which it discussed with the delegation of the Road Traffic Committee. Agreement was reached on the general principle of exemption and on the necessity of simplifying formalities. It was decided that the study of the draft convention should be pursued, and for this purpose the Fiscal Committee instructed three of its members to continue to co-operate with the Road Traffic Committee.

(b) *Examination of Recent International Conventions for the Prevention of Double Taxation.*—The Committee noted that, since the general

* See special chapter.

meeting of Government experts in October, 1928, several international agreements had been concluded for the prevention of double taxation in a more general sense. These agreements are a convention between Hungary and Poland concerning real and personal direct taxes; various agreements between Danzig and Poland concerning taxes on income and total wealth, other similar taxes, succession duties, taxes on bills of exchange; a treaty between Austria and Czechoslovakia concerning the fiscal régime applicable to profit-making enterprises operating in these countries; an agreement between Hungary and Austria on the reciprocal exemption from taxation of railways within a distance of fifteen kilometres from the frontier; treaties between Norway and the Netherlands, Great Britain, and Greece, and Great Britain and Japan for the exemption of shipping profits.

Unofficially informed by certain of its members that important negotiations were taking place, the Committee expressed the hope that they would shortly result in the conclusion of further bilateral agreements.

(c) *Questions Left Open by the Government Experts.*—The experts meeting in 1928 referred to the Fiscal Committee the following questions which it had not had time to study: rules for the apportionment of profits or capital of enterprises operating in several countries and measures to avoid the double taxation of international trusts and holding companies; and a study of the principles involved in the avoidance of the double taxation of authors' and inventors' rights.

After an exchange of views, the Committee decided that before taking any decision, it would be necessary to obtain additional information. With this object, it drew up a questionnaire which will be sent to its corresponding members and the International Chamber of Commerce.

(d) *Possibility of Concluding Multilateral Conventions for the Prevention of Double Taxation on Points on Which a Sufficient Number of Countries seem to be in Agreement.*—The Committee noted the resolution adopted by the International Chamber of Commerce at its Amsterdam Congress with a view to the unification of systems to abolish double taxation and the preparation of a multilateral treaty. It expressed the opinion that bilateral conventions, while appearing in many cases to be the only method of dealing with the question, constituted nevertheless an incomplete solution, and that only multilateral conventions could guarantee the desirable unity of method.

The Committee felt that it would not be possible to conclude a multilateral convention

for the prevention of the double taxation of commercial and industrial enterprises definitely established in foreign countries, without clearly defining the terms "permanent establishment" and "autonomous agents."

For this reason, it decided to seek a definition which might meet with general approval. This done, it will be possible to prepare a general convention for the prevention of double taxation.

(e) *Appointment of Corresponding Members.*—In view of the character of its duties, the Committee expressed the opinion that it was most important to have corresponding members in the greatest possible number of States. Only on this condition could it hope to carry out the studies undertaken for the unification of methods to prevent double taxation.

This session was attended by M. Borduge (French), Professor T. S. Adams (American), M. Blau (Swiss), M. Bolaffi (Italian), M. Clavier (Belgian), Professor Flores de Lemus (Spanish), M. Paasche (German, replacing M. Dorn), M. Sinninghe Damste (Netherlands), Sir Percy Thompson (British), M. Mlynarski (Polish, member of the Finance Committee), and M. Julliard, of the International Chamber of Commerce.

IV.—SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS.

I. THIRD SESSION OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD.

The third session of the Permanent Central Opium Board, appointed under the Geneva Convention of 1925 to supervise the opium traffic, was held at Geneva from October 2nd to October 11th with Mr. Lyall (British) in the chair.

This session was devoted in the first place to the consideration of a report by the Secretary of the Board on the work of the Secretariat during the first few months and to the laying down of guiding principles of a general character for the use of the Secretariat.

The Board also considered and approved drafts of the statistical forms to be furnished to Governments. These forms cover annual estimates; annual statistics of production and manufacture; the quantities purchased for Government purpose and for other consumption; annual statements of stocks; annual statements of seizures of illicitly imported or exported opium and other drugs.

The Board considered replies from twenty-eight Governments with regard to exports and imports of opium and other drugs during the first six months of this year and discussed a series of purely technical questions concerning its work which had previously been examined by a Sub-Committee.

In his closing speech the Chairman emphasised that the success of the Board would depend upon the aid which Governments of all countries, Parties or non-Parties to the Convention of 1925, would be prepared to lend it in furnishing every three months statistics which were as exact as possible, as well as the annual statistics required under the Convention.

The Board decided to hold its fourth session in January, 1930.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Lyall (British), Chairman; M. Gallavresi (Italian), Vice-Chairman; Mr. May (American); Dr. Anselmino (German); Mr. Ramsay (Finnish); M. Myajima (Japanese); Sir Basanta Mullick (Indian).

The Board expressed its regret at the death of one of its members, M. Bonin (French).

The French member of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium, M. Bourgois, attended this session at the invitation of the Board. The Board had also invited the other members of the Advisory Committee who took part in the recent Conference of Delegates of the Central Board and the Advisory Committee.

2. INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION.

The Permanent Committee of the International Relief Union met at Geneva on October 15th, with M. Kulz, former German Minister, in the chair. Its terms of reference were to take or recommend measures for facilitating the operation of the Union.

The Committee considered preliminary draft regulations for submission to the General Council of the Union, and decided to discuss a revised text at a later meeting.

The Committee is composed of M. Kulz, Senator G. Ciralo (Italian), and Senator A. Francois (Belgian).

There were further present Lieutenant-Colonel Draudt (League of Red Cross Societies), Professor G. Werner (International Committee of the Red Cross), and M. M. A. Mater (Author of the draft Statute of the Union).

V.—DEATH OF DR. STRESEMANN.

On the occasion of the death of Dr. Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, Representative of Germany on the Council and Delegate to the Assembly, the Acting President of the Council, Ali Khan Foroughi, sent the German Chancellor the following telegram:—

"On behalf of the Council of the League of Nations, I express to the German Government my deep sympathy and sorrow, as well as the unanimous regret of the Council, at the loss it has suffered in the person of one of its most distinguished members, who so powerfully contributed to the development of the League of Nations."

Dr. Muller replied as follows:

"I have the honour to express my Government's sincere gratitude for the warmly worded

sympathy of the Council of the League of Nations on the occasion of the death of the Minister, Dr. Stresemann."

The Acting Secretary-General of the League sent the following message:

"In the absence of Sir Eric Drummond, I would convey the deep regret of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and its respectful sympathy with the German Government and people in the great loss they have suffered by the death of the eminent statesman whose forceful action in the League of Nations was admired by all who had the honour to work with him at Geneva."

Dr. Muller replied:

"I sincerely thank your Excellency for the warm sympathy you were so kind as to express on the occasion of the death of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Doctor Stresemann."

The Secretary-General, Sir Eric Drummond, accompanied by the Under-Secretary-General, M. Dufour Féronce, travelled to Berlin to attend the funeral.

VI.—RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH YEAR-BOOK, 1928.

The League Health Organisation has recently issued its International Health Year-Book for 1928.

This is the fourth volume of this publication, and it contains information concerning twenty-nine countries—Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Panama, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Spanish possessions in the Gulf of Guinea, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Kenya, British Somaliland, Tanganyika).

The object of the Year-Book is to give a survey of the progress made by the various countries in the domain of public health. It indicates new developments in the working of the various health services, gives the most recent data as regards vital statistics, and reviews the work of the principal international organisations dealing with public health, such as the League of Red Cross Societies, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the League Health Organisation. The information is furnished by the national health services.

The statistics and data for each country are arranged according to the system adopted by the Health Organisation, which includes twenty-eight standard tables. An exception is made in the case of Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Germany, Japan, Norway, Spain, who preferred to present their statistics in tables specially prepared by their health services.

The twenty-eight standard tables are designed to present "the minimum of vital statistics

necessary to allow the reader to interpret correctly the information relating to health conditions in the country under consideration, and to compare the health conditions of the various countries." They fall into the seven following groups :

1. *General Demography*.—(4 Tables : Area and population according to the results of the last two censuses ; density of population and excess of one sex over the other, according to the results of the last two censuses ; distribution of the population by age and sex, according to the results of the last census and estimate of this distribution for 192 . . . (last estimate) ; survey of the movement of the population, 1922 to 1927.)

2. *Birth Rates*.—(5 Tables : Geographical distribution of births in 1926 and 1927 ; number of births according to sex and vitality, 1922 to 1927 ; births and abortions in certain districts ; legitimacy and illegitimacy of births for the years 1922 to 1927, monthly number of live births, legitimate and illegitimate, in 1925, 1926 and 1927.)

3. *General Death Rate*.—(4 Tables : Geographic distribution of general death rate in 1926 and 1927 ; death-rate according to sex for the years 1922 to 1926 ; death-rate according to age and sex, 1925 and 1926 ; seasonal distribution of deaths in 1926 and 1927.)

4. *Causes of Deaths*.—(6 Tables : Mortality, incidence and case fatality of certain infectious diseases in 1926 and 1927 ; death-rate from tuberculosis according to age and sex in 1926 ; death-rate from tumours, 1925 to 1927 ; death-rate from organic diseases, for the years 1925 to 1927 ; deaths from puerperal diseases, for the years 1925 to 1927 ; deaths from external causes and general death-rate from natural causes from 1925 to 1927.)

5. *Infant Mortality*.—(3 Tables : Infant mortality according to days and months of age, sex and legitimacy in 1925 to 1926 ; seasonal variations in the death-rate of legitimate and illegitimate children under one year of age in 1925 and 1926 ; infant mortality according to causes of death in 1925 and 1926.)

6. *Public Health Statistics*.—(3 Tables : Public Health Legislation in 1927 ; institutions for the campaign against social diseases ; institutions for the protection of mothers and children in 1925, 1926 and 1927.)

7. *Data on Curative Medicine*.—(3 Tables : Statistics of hospitals, etc., in 1925, 1926 and 1927 ; statistics of sanitary personnel in 1925, 1926 and 1927 ; statistics of Health Insurance Funds in 1925, 1926 and 1927.)

The Year-Book also contains a survey of industrial hygiene in Germany, Belgium and Great Britain.

VII.—FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Nov. 21st.—Jurists Committee of the Transit Organisation's Sub-Committee on Polish-Lithuanian Communications, Paris.

Nov. 25th.—Conference on Transport of Newspapers and Periodicals, Geneva.

Jan. 13th, 1930.—Central Opium Board, Geneva.

Jan. 15th.—Financial Committee, Geneva.

Jan. 20th.—Fifty-eighth Session of the Council, Geneva.

Jan. 20th.—Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs, Geneva.

Feb. 17th.—International Conference on Bills of Exchange, Geneva.

March 13th.—Conference for the Codification of International Law, The Hague.

April 2nd.—Traffic in Women and Children Committee, Geneva.

April 9th.—Child Welfare Committee, Geneva.

May 19th.—Fiscal Committee, Geneva.

June 10th.—Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee, Geneva.

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.*

THE FILING OF A TREATY OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND SWEDEN.†

In accordance with an established precedent, the Swedish diplomatic representative at The Hague has, on the instructions of his Government, notified the Registry of the Court of the entry into force, on September 3rd, 1929, of the Treaty of Conciliation and Arbitration concluded on March 3rd, 1928, at Paris, between the French Republic and Sweden.

This Treaty, of which a certified true copy has been filed with the Registry, provides that disputes concerning a right claimed by one party and denied by the other shall, failing settlement by conciliation, be submitted either by special agreement to the Permanent Court or to an arbitral tribunal, or else by direct application to the Permanent Court.

The new Franco-Swedish Treaty replaces the Arbitration Convention concluded on July 9th, 1904, by the same Powers.

* On September 17th, Liberia signed the Protocols concerning the revision of the Court Statute and the accession of the United States.

† This chapter has been prepared with the aid of information furnished by the Registry of the Court

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK, 1928

(Ser. L.o.N. P., 1929, II. 16)

233 pages, in wrappers	Price: 7/6	\$2.00
Bound in cloth	10/-	\$3.00

In the third edition of this annual reference hand-book, the majority of the statistics are brought up to the end of the year 1927 or 1928. It gives in a concise and convenient form the more important categories of statistics concerning area and population, including natural and migration movements, production of cereals, textiles, oilseeds, ores and minerals, artificial fertilisers, etc.; international trade by value, weight and classes of commodities; shipping, maritime freights, railways and motor vehicles; public finance (summary of budget accounts, analysis of revenue and expenditure, public debt, etc.), monetary statistics (note circulation, gold and foreign assets reserves, commercial bank deposits, etc.), rates of exchange, wholesale and retail prices, etc.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH YEAR BOOK, 1928

(Ser. L.o.N. P., 1929, III. 6)

1172 pages, in wrappers	Price: 20/-	\$5.00
Bound in cloth	25/-	\$6.00

The Year-Book is appearing this year in a slightly altered form, which will, we feel sure, give satisfaction to all students of public health activities throughout the world, all interested in diseases and the campaign conducted against them by the health authorities of the different countries. The section "Vitals and Health Statistics" has been considerably enlarged and an attempt has been made, as far as possible, to present mutually comparable data by using a series of standard tables.

In compiling the fourth volume of the Year-Book, we have had the valuable co-operation of the public health authorities of the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United States of North America, U.S.S.R.

The Year-Book contains, for the first time, a section on public health administration in the colonies, to which the health authorities of Kenya, Tanganyika, British Somaliland and Spanish Guinea have kindly contributed.

As in previous years, there is a special section on the progress made in the sphere of industrial hygiene in Belgium, Great Britain and in Germany, as well as reports on the activity of the great international health organisations.

ARMAMENTS YEAR BOOK, 1928-1929

FIFTH YEAR.

(Ser. L.o.N. P., 1929, IX. 1)

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The growing importance of the *Armaments Year-Book* has led to a considerable increase in the matter it contains. Paper of a better quality has been chosen for the new edition, which will be easier to handle; its size has accordingly been reduced, though the contents have actually been increased.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS PAMPHLET

(Prepared by the Information Section)

Economic and Financial Organisation

(Revised Edition, January, 1928, 118 pages)

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Thirtieth Session of the Economic Committee and

First Session of the Fiscal Committee

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VOL. IX., No. II.

DECEMBER 15th, 1929.

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THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

VOL. IX., No. II.

PUBLISHED ON DECEMBER 15th, 1929.

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I.—SUMMARY OF THE MONTH.

November, 1929.

A diplomatic Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners, a European Conference on the Transport of Newspapers and Periodicals, and the sixteenth session of the Permanent Mandates Commission were the most important League meetings in November.

The Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners met in Paris on November 5th and was still in session at the end of the month.

The Conference on the Transport of Newspapers and Periodicals met in Geneva from November 25th to November 30th. It considered the transport of newspapers by rail and by air and the relevant fiscal, tariff and customs questions, and drew up a series of recommendations.

The Mandates Commission examined annual reports on six mandated territories, general questions and petitions. Its conclusions will be published later.

Other bodies meeting during the month were the League Building Committee and

the Legal Sub-Committee of the Child Welfare Committee.

Communications received in the League Secretariat included the Thirty-ninth Quarterly Report of the Saar Governing Commission, the official notification of Finland's accession to the General Act for Pacific Settlement of Disputes, and a Note from the British Government stating that it would recommend Iraq for admission to the League in 1932.

II.—ARBITRATION, SECURITY AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

ACCESSION OF FINLAND TO THE GENERAL ACT FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

The Finnish Government has informed the Secretary-General that the Finnish Parliament has approved accession to the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. The accession is complete and without reservation.

Finland is the fourth State to accede to the General Act; Sweden and Belgium acceded in May, and Norway in June.

III.—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS—REGISTRATION OF TREATIES.

Among the international engagements registered in November figure :—

The International Agreements of July 11th, 1928, on the export of hides and bones and the supplementary Agreements of September 11th, 1929, registered subsequent to the coming into force of the former.

A Treaty of Conciliation and Arbitration (Budapest, December 12th, 1928) between Finland and Hungary, presented by Finland ; a Treaty of Arbitration and a Treaty of Conciliation (Washington, January 26th, 1929) between the United States and Hungary, presented by Hungary.

Conventions and treaties on commerce and navigation between Estonia and Hungary, Latvia and Yugoslavia, Finland and Turkey ; a convention on commerce, navigation and establishment between France and Greece ; provisional commercial agreements between Finland and Yugoslavia, and Sweden and Turkey.

A convention between Germany and the Netherlands (Berlin, April 28th, 1928) for joint customs clearing at the frontier as regards Rhine traffic, presented by the Netherlands ; a convention between Finland and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Moscow, April 13th, 1929) concerning customs inspection in the Gulf of Finland, presented by Finland.

Agreements between Estonia, Finland and Sweden, and Denmark, Estonia, Finland and Sweden concerning telephonic communications between Estonia and Sweden (*via* Finland), and between Denmark and Estonia (*via* Finland and Sweden and the submarine cables, Denmark-Sweden, Sweden-Finland and Finland-Estonia), presented by Finland.

Exchanges of Notes constituting agreements between Canada and the Netherlands, Canada and Japan, and Canada and Greece for the exemption of shipping profits from income tax.

An exchange of Notes between Norway and Czechoslovakia constituting an agreement for the suppression of the passport visa (Oslo, September 27th, 1929, and October 11th, 1929), presented by Norway.

IV.—THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS.

I. THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION.

Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners.

A diplomatic Conference, summoned by the League with a view to the conclusion of an International Convention on the Treatment of

Foreigners and Foreign Enterprises, met in Paris at the *Institut Océanographique* on November 5th, under the presidency of M. Albert Deveze, former Belgian Minister, and was still in session at the end of the month.

Forty-two States Members of the League (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, British Empire, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haïti, Hungary, India, the Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia), four non-Member States (Brazil, Egypt, Mexico and Turkey) and the Free City of Danzig sent representatives. The United States of America and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics sent observers and the International Chamber of Commerce took part in the proceedings in an advisory capacity.

In his opening speech the President observed that the solution of the problem of the treatment of foreigners, extended even to States which were not Members but acceded to the Convention, must lead to the establishment of more effective co-operation between peoples, thanks to the facilities given for the free circulation of persons, capital and goods, and for the free expansion of industry. In this way an increase in the general welfare of humanity would be obtained through the security and extension of business and the constant strengthening of the economic ties between nations. He continued :

“ We shall find that we have to re-act against the consequences of the dreadful conflict which has convulsed the world. How many countries have adopted measures they would not have thought of taking at a time when it was imagined that war was impossible, and when the majority of peoples had not tasted its horrors for many years ! Of course we shall have to take into account special situations and the individual—and legitimate—necessities of certain States. But our efforts will be directed towards ensuring that the widest welcome should everywhere be offered to respectable foreigners without distinction of nationality. We must therefore undertake together a sincere investigation into the present state of affairs.

We shall endeavour to ensure that the adoption of the treaty will lead national legislators to eliminate where necessary from the laws of their countries all that is likely to hamper cordial and pacific relations between States. Our ideal will be to elaborate a stable contractual system based on law and equity, and embodying the minimum guarantees which will henceforward constitute the Statute of Foreigners and International Trade.

You will therefore, I feel sure, bring to the debates before us a sincere and unanimous desire

to achieve success, a spirit of conciliation and mutual trust, an understanding of the legitimate preoccupations of the different countries and a full realisation of the heavy task we have assumed. We must, however, be careful that the desire to make the Convention acceptable to the greatest possible number of States does not lead us to attenuate the force of its provisions or to restrict their scope to such an extent as to depart from the spirit by which it is inspired, and perhaps even to give our sanction to anything which falls actually short of liberal opinion in this domain."

The Conference appointed as vice-presidents M. de Navailles (France), M. Zumeta (Venezuela), Professor Flores de Lemus (Spain) and M. Poznanski (Poland).

The draft convention before the Conference is an endeavour to apply the principle of the equitable treatment of commerce embodied in the Covenant, and the policy recommended by the Economic Conference of 1927, with a view to encouraging international economic co-operation by the free circulation of persons, capital and goods.

By Article 23 of the Covenant, States Members undertake "to secure and maintain equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League." In the opinion of the Economic Committee, the unjust or oppressive treatment by any Member of the League of nationals or firms of other Members carrying on commerce, industry or any other occupation in its territory, constitutes a violation of this principle. The Committee accordingly drew up in 1923 principles for the guidance of States as regards the protection of foreign nationals and enterprises against arbitrary fiscal treatment and unfair discrimination. These principles were embodied in recommendations which the Council forwarded to States, inviting them to adopt them both in internal legislation and in commercial agreements. In 1925 the Committee prepared a fresh series of recommendations, dealing this time with the terms on which foreigners residing in a country are, or should be, allowed to engage in any profession, industry or occupation. These recommendations were also forwarded to Governments.

In 1927 the Economic Conference embodied in a special resolution its opinion that:

"the granting of legal, administrative, fiscal and judicial guarantees necessary to the nationals, firms or companies of a State admitted to exercise their trade, industry or other occupation in the territory of another State, or to settle there, is one of the essential conditions of economic co-operation between nations."

The Conference considered that the time had come to prepare an international convention on the subject and suggested as a basis of

discussion the recommendations of the Economic Committee and a draft submitted by the International Chamber of Commerce.

The Economic Committee instructed its Chairman—at that time M. Daniel Serruys (France)—to prepare, with the assistance of M. Riedl, of the International Chamber of Commerce, a draft convention which was subsequently submitted to all Governments for their observations. This draft was favourably received and the Council decided to summon a conference. At the request of a certain number of Latin-American delegations it was decided to hold it in Paris.

The draft convention under discussion is divided into three parts: (1) treatment of foreign nationals; (2) treatment of foreign companies; (3) general provisions.

Part I is divided into two chapters—the first dealing with safeguards for international trade and the second with the establishment of foreign nationals (freedom of travel, sojourn and establishment; exercise of trade, industry and occupation; civil and legal guarantees; property rights, fiscal treatment). Part 3 contains provisions concerning the extension and restriction of the convention by agreement or by independent action; guarantees of equality; the settlement of disputes concerning interpretation and application; signature, ratification, accession, entry into force and denunciation. It also contains the so-called "colonial reservation" by which parties may declare, when signing the convention or acceding to it, that their acceptance does not involve any obligation in respect of their colonies.

The object of the convention is to secure, in the territory of each of the parties, equitable treatment on as liberal and stable a basis as possible for nationals (natural persons or legal entities) of the other contracting parties. While avoiding the question of the admission of foreigners (always reserved in international discussions) the provisions are drafted so as to secure for foreigners actually admitted equality, on as broad as possible a basis, with nationals of the country of establishment as regards the exercise of professions, trades or industries, as well as property rights. The guarantees are of a civil, legal and fiscal character. Certain provisions aim at greater freedom of trade for nationals of contracting parties, who, without settling in foreign territory, desire to carry on business or invest their capital in such territory. Finally, there are provisions which do not come, strictly speaking, under the head of establishment, but aim at equal treatment, unqualified by differential or unfair regulations and taxes, as regards the distribution, sale,

offering for sale and consumption of goods imported by foreigners.

The Conference divided its work among four committees. The first examined guarantees concerning international trade; the second, the articles of the convention concerning fiscal treatment; the third, the treatment of companies; the fourth, the general provisions and drafting. As chairmen and rapporteurs of these Committees, it appointed:

First Committee.—Sir Sydney Chapman (Great Britain) and M. Nicolas Politis (Greece).

Second Committee.—M. Guerrero (Salvador) and M. Engell (Denmark).

Third Committee.—M. Martius (Germany) and M. Dinichert (Switzerland).

Fourth Committee.—M. de Michelis (Italy) and M. Ito (Japan).

M. d'Avila Lima (Portugal) was invited to assist M. de Michelis in the Drafting Committee.

A full account of the proceedings will be given in the next number.

2.—THE HEALTH ORGANISATION.

Reorganisation of the Bolivian Health Service.

The Health Organisation has appointed Doctor Mackenzie, of the Health Section of the Secretariat, to co-operate in reorganising the Bolivian Health Service during a period of six to eight months.

According to the scheme outlined by the Bolivian Government,* the League's co-operation will comprise two stages—a preliminary period of six to eight months, when a health expert will assist the Director-General of the Health Service in the preparatory work, and a second period of two years, when the health expert will become the technical collaborator of the Director-General.

3.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

(a) *European Conference for the Transport of Newspapers and Periodicals.*

A European Conference for the Transport of Newspapers and Periodicals was held at Geneva from November 25th to 29th, under the presidency of Lord Burnham.

Representatives were sent by nineteen countries, namely: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia. There were further present in an advisory capacity representatives of the Saar Governing Commission, the International Air Traffic Association, the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, the Central Office for International Railway Transport, the

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. IX, No. 9, page 285.

International Railway Union, the International Sleeping Car Company, the British Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the National Federation of French Newspapers, the Swiss Newspaper Publishers' Association, the publishing firm of Georg Stilke and the *Messageries Hachette*.

In his opening speech Lord Burnham recalled that the Conference had originated in a resolution of the Press Experts Conference of 1927, and that its work had been prepared by various organs of the League Transit Committee:

"We are assembled here," he said, "to carry the resolutions to such practical application as may be possible and desirable. There may be difficulties in the way of complete success, which can only be removed by discreet handling, and it is obvious that, bearing this in mind, it will be impossible to discuss the censorship of news and opinion except so far as it may delay the transit and delivery of newspapers."

After a general discussion between delegates of the various countries and organisations represented, the Conference set up a Committee on customs and police formalities, a Committee on postal questions, and a drafting committee. The Committees prepared a draft Final Act, which was approved by the Conference.

The Conference found that the Governments represented were unanimously in favour of encouraging the international circulation of newspapers and facilitating their transport. It recommended measures to secure increased speed in transport, the abolition of intermediate agents in the course of transport and the simplification of transport formalities of all kinds.

The provisions of the Final Act include the following main points:

1. *The System of Transport for Daily Newspapers in International Traffic.*—In accordance with proposals submitted by the International Railway Union, the transport system for daily newspapers in international traffic should, the Conference considered, be based on the international convention concerning the transport of goods by rail. In practice, however, newspapers should be carried in the same way as passengers' luggage, *i.e.*, as far as possible by through trains and *trains de luxe*, including the International Sleeping Car Company's trains.

As regards traffic with countries which are not parties to the Berne Convention, in particular Great Britain, the Conference noted statements by the representative of the British railways and the representative of the International Railway Union, according to which similar or identical results could be obtained in

traffic between London and most of the European capitals.

In the case of countries in which the Post Office had the monopoly of newspaper transport, the Conference considered it desirable that the Post Office, in the place of the national railways, should contract agreements with the railway administrations of other countries.

It was recommended that the Transit Committee should follow the application of these measures. If difficulties arose which could be overcome by agreement between Governments, the Committee would propose to the Council suitable steps with a view to such agreement.

2. *Rates.*—The Conference considered that it was not at present possible to contemplate the introduction of a uniform rate which could be applied by administrations for the transport of newspapers in through international traffic, owing to the differences in the economic situation in the various countries and in their scales of charges. It nevertheless called the attention of the Governments and administrations concerned to the desirability of reducing these rates to, and maintaining them at, the lowest possible level. Unless exceptional circumstances prevented this, the rates charged for the carriage of foreign newspapers should in no case be higher than those charged for the carriage of home newspapers within the country.

3. *Customs and Police Formalities.*—The system contemplated for the transport of newspapers requires that newspaper parcels must be dealt with by customs authorities at frontiers and by inland customs offices in such a manner as to cause no delay in transport or delivery. The Conference noted that these conditions could easily be fulfilled; newspaper parcels would be examined in the same way as luggage, and police formalities could be carried out simultaneously with customs operations without additional delay. Should a consignment of newspapers be stopped for customs or police reasons, the railway would advise the consigner by telegram.

4. *Customs and Fiscal Duties Applicable to Newspapers.*—The Conference was of the opinion that the customs formalities might be still further simplified if the various duties on newspapers were abolished, and requested the Council to ask the competent League organisations to consider the possibility of the abolition of all or part of these duties.

5. *Dropping Newspaper Parcels from Aircraft in Flight.*—The Conference recommended that whenever technical conditions permitted and suitable customs or police supervision could be provided, Governments should allow newspaper

parcels to be dropped from aircraft in flight. This recommendation will be transmitted to the International Air Navigation Commission.

6. *Combined Rail and Air Transport.*—The Conference noted the efforts made to create a single transport document for combined rail and air transport, and expressed the hope that they would prove successful.

7. *Periodicals.*—Although considering the question of the transport of newspapers as being more important and more urgent than that of the transport of periodicals, the Conference was nevertheless of the opinion that similar measures might be applied to periodicals. To facilitate consideration of this question by the International Railway Union and by the administrations concerned, the Transit Committee was requested to study an international definition of the term "periodical."

8. *Postal Questions relating to Newspapers and Periodicals.*—In view of the great importance of the International Postal Agreement regarding subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals and of the optional provisions of the Stockholm Convention for a 50 per cent. reduction on the ordinary rate for printed matter, the Conference requested the European Governments which had not yet been able to accede to this agreement or apply these provisions to give favourable consideration to the possibility of so doing. It also considered it desirable that the right given to Governments of accepting postal subscriptions to newspapers for less than three months should be made use of as far as possible.

In his closing speech the President summarised the debate, stating:

"Undoubtedly the measures now taken and submitted ought to have the effect of accelerating and cheapening the processes of transportation. We have approved and applied the international principle of through traffic subject to the least possible interference and delay. We have reduced to a minimum the Customs and Police formalities. We have secured the co-operation of the Postal monopolies of certain Governments in respect of carriage and delivery of newspapers. We have approved a certain development of aerial transport."

But all these measures are only means to an end, and that end is so far to reduce the price of and multiply the facilities for the sale and circulation of newspapers as will make them more readily within the purchasing power of the masses of the people in every country."

(b) *Reform of the Calendar.*

The Netherlands Government has informed the Secretary-General that the Dutch Ministry of Labour, Commerce and Industry has appointed a National Committee of Enquiry into the Reform of the Calendar.

This Committee is composed of scientists, professors, bankers, business men, etc. Its Chairman is Dr. A. A. Nijland, Professor of Astronomy at Utrecht University.

In connection with the League's work on calendar reform, the Transit Committee recommended that National Committees should be set up in the different countries and should include representatives of the principal interests involved.

National Committees have so far been appointed in the twelve following countries: the United States, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Salvador.

V.—ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS.

I.—THIRTY-NINTH REPORT OF THE SAAR GOVERNING COMMISSION.

The Governing Commission of the Saar Territory sent the Secretary-General its thirty-ninth report, which covers the period of July, August, and September, 1929. The report is in three chapters, and deals with the economic and social situation, political and administrative questions.

The first chapter contains numerical data with regard to the output of coal, coke, cast-iron and steel, cost of living, unemployment, etc.

The second chapter describes the work of the Advisory Council and the Technical Committee.

The third gives information concerning schemes for the issue of communal loans, mortgages, mining accidents, airline concessions. It gives details with regard to public works, railways, postal, telegraphic and telephonic services, public assistance, public health, the labour market and the preliminaries for the application of the Ordinance of May 15th, 1929, which amends the Social Insurance Code.

2.—MANDATES.

(a) *Sixteenth Session of the Mandates Commission.*

The sixteenth session of the Mandates Commission was held at Geneva from November 6th to 26th. The Commission considered annual reports on the administration of six mandated territories, general questions and petitions.

Annual Reports.—The Commission examined the annual reports on Iraq, the Cameroons and Togoland under British mandate, Ruanda-Urundi, the Pacific Islands under Japanese mandate and Western Samoa. In each case an accredited representative of the Mandatory Power was present during the examination. The accredited representatives were, for Iraq, Mr. B. H. Bourdillon, former Adviser to the

British High Commissioner in Iraq; for the Cameroons under British Mandate, Mr. W. E. Hunt, of the Nigerian Administration; for Togoland under British mandate, Mr. J. E. W. Flood, of the Colonial Office (in each case the British representative was assisted by Mr. G. L. M. Clauson, of the Colonial Office); for Ruanda-Urundi, M. Halewyck de Heusch, Director-General of the Belgian Colonial Office, assisted by the Governor of Ruanda-Urundi, M. Marzorati; for the Pacific Islands under Japanese mandate, M. N. Ito, Assistant Director of the Japanese Bureau accredited to the League of Nations; for Western Samoa, Sir James Parr, High Commissioner for New Zealand in London.

General Questions.—The Commission considered the principle of economic equality (purchase of material for A and B mandated territories) and the postal rates in these territories, in regard to which it had asked Mandatories for information concerning the system of rates applied, the reasons for the adoption of different tariffs and the financial aspect of the question.

The Commission also considered the status of the non-native inhabitants of South West Africa and, more particularly, the Union Nationality and Flag Act of 1927.

The Palestine Incidents.—To comply with the desire expressed by the Council on September 6th 1929, the Commission suggested that, if the Mandatory had succeeded in collecting the necessary information by March, 1930, an extraordinary session might be held during that month to examine the immediate and remote causes of the Palestine incidents, the steps taken to restore order and the measures contemplated to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

The Commission's observations on the administration of the territories under review, its recommendations on general questions and its conclusions with regard to petitions will be published as soon as its report has been examined by the Council next January.

(b) *The Anglo-Iraq Relations.*

The British Government informed the Council that it had decided to recommend Iraq for admission to the League in 1932. This information was circulated to the Members of the Council and was brought to the knowledge of the Mandates Commission at its sixteenth session.

The Anglo-Iraq Treaty of 1926—which was based on the Council resolution concerning Mosul—stipulated that the mandatory régime embodied in the Treaty of 1922 should remain in force for twenty-five years unless Iraq became a Member of the League before the

end of that period. It further provided for an examination, at successive intervals of four years, of the possibility of advancing the date of Iraq's admission to the League, or if this were impossible, of amending certain agreements subsidiary to the Treaty of 1922, on account of the progress made by Iraq.

In 1927 the British and Iraq Governments concluded a fresh treaty—which, however, was neither ratified nor brought into force—noting that the Treaty of 1926 was no longer consistent with the progress made by Iraq and recognising Iraq as a sovereign State. By Article 8 of this Treaty the British Government undertook to support Iraq's application for admission to the League in 1932, provided the rate of progress were maintained and all went well in the interval.

VI.—SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS.

CHILD WELFARE.

The Legal Sub-Committee of the Child Welfare Committee met in Paris from November 11th to 14th. Two questions figured on its agenda—the recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance orders and the situation of illegitimate children.

As regards the first point, the Sub-Committee studied the material collected by the Secretariat, which included drafts submitted by M. Polligkeit and by M. Rollet, on behalf of the Save the Children International Union and the International Child Welfare Association respectively. Deciding that it would be premature at the moment to establish the text of a preliminary international draft convention, the Sub-Committee drew up, for submission to the Advisory Commission on the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People, a series of principles which it considered might form the basis of a convention between countries whose internal laws possess some measure of similarity.

The question of illegitimate children was considered mainly from the point of view of such measures as might prevent the separation of children from their mothers. To this end, the Committee recommended the study of measures of financial, social and administrative assistance, while reserving the legal aspect of the question. It further suggested that the Secretariat might collect all statistical data calculated to elucidate the problem of the illegitimate child.

VII.—OTHER QUESTIONS.

I.—VISIT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO ROME AND BELGRADE.

At the invitation of the Italian and Yugoslav

Governments the Secretary-General visited Rome and Belgrade towards the end of October.

In Rome, the Secretary-General paid visits to the Prime Minister, M. Mussolini, and to the Foreign Minister, M. Grandi. He visited the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, the International Educational Cinematographic Institute and the International Institute of Agriculture. Several receptions were given in his honour, and he was thus enabled to make or renew the acquaintance of the leading Italian public men.

At a lunch given by the Marquis Paulucci di Calboli Barone, Under-Secretary-General of the League of Nations, to representatives of Italian and foreign newspapers, the Secretary-General emphasised the importance which the League attached to the co-operation of the Press.

In Belgrade, Sir Eric Drummond was received by King Alexander. He conferred with the Prime Minister, General Givkovitch, the Foreign Minister, M. Marinkovitch, and other Yugoslav political authorities.

At Belgrade University, the Secretary-General gave a lecture on the ten years' work of the League, organised by associations for the League of Nations and the study of international law. He made a statement to the Yugoslav Press concerning the object of his visits to the capitals of various States Members.

On his return journey the Secretary-General passed through Bosnia, and Dalmatia, stopping at Serajevo, Dubrovnik and Split.

2.—THE LEAGUE BUILDINGS.

The League Building Committee, which is composed of M. Bianchi (Italian), M. Markham (British), M. Peycelon (French), M. Streit-Baron (Swiss), two representatives of the Secretariat and one of the International Labour Office, met at Geneva from November 15th to 18th. Marquis Paulucci di Calboli Barone, Under-Secretary-General in charge of internal administration, was in the Chair and the architects responsible for the building, M. Nenot, M. Flegenheimer, M. Broggi, M. Lefevre and M. Vago attended the meetings.

The agenda included the examination of the question of inviting tenders for the building and the publication of the conditions in all countries Members of the League. It was decided that the condition should be studied by the competent Secretariat departments, communicated to the Governments of all States Members and to the Press, and published in the Official Journal and the Monthly Summary.

The Committee noted a report from the Committee of Acoustics of the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. In the

light of the recommendations contained in this report, the architects will complete their studies for the Assembly Hall; their findings will be submitted for approval to the Committee of Five appointed by the Assembly.

The Committee took note of the architects' programme of work and also of the fact that everything was being done so that the actual building might begin as soon as possible, notwithstanding the delay caused by the fundamental modifications of the original design owing to the change of site.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- Dec. 16th : Sub-Committee on Economic and Financial tendencies affecting the peace of the world, London.
- Jan. 10th : Committee of Agricultural Experts, Geneva.
- Jan. 13th : Fifty-eight Session of the Council, Geneva.
- Jan. 13th : Permanent Central Opium Board, Geneva.
- Jan. 15th : Financial Committee, Geneva.
- Jan. 15th : Economic Committee, Geneva.
- Jan. 20th : Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs, Geneva.
- Jan. 28th : Committee of Thirteen on the Administration of the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Court Registry, Geneva.
- Feb. 16th : Advisory Council of the Eastern Bureau of the Health Organisation, Java.
- Feb. 20th : Committee on the Amendment of the Covenant, Geneva.
- March 13th : Conference on the Codification of International Law, The Hague.
- April 2nd : Traffic in Women and Children Committee, Geneva.
- April 7th : Leprosy Commission, Tokio.
- April 9th : Child Welfare Committee, Geneva.
- April 28th : Committee on the Ratification of Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League, Geneva.
- May 13th : International Conference on Bills of Exchange, Geneva.
- May 22nd : Fiscal Committee, Geneva.
- June 10th : Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee, Geneva.
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OF THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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of the
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THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

VOL. IX., No. 12.

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All communications relating to the Monthly Summary should be addressed to the Information Section, League of Nations, Geneva.

I.—THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN 1929.¹

The organisation of peace was the field in which the greatest advance was made by the League during the past year. Substantial progress was also made in the more general work of international co-operation; if, in the economic sphere, the immediate results were not always proportionate to the efforts made, in the social and humanitarian domain much was achieved.

Important political events, such as the coming into force of the Paris Pact, the Anglo-American negotiations on naval disarmament, The Hague Reparations Conference, exercised a certain influence on the work of the League. But, on the other hand, the fact of the League's existence was not without influence on the inception and development of these events, as was emphasised during the general discussion on the report of the Council to the tenth

¹ This article is the introduction to the third pamphlet of the series "The League from Year to Year," which will be published in January.

Assembly. In this connection, and in view of the approaching tenth anniversary of the League's creation, numerous delegates reviewed the work done during the past decade, giving their opinion with regard to the future of the League and the development of international relations.

MAINTENANCE AND ORGANISATION OF PEACE.

The coming into force of a collective Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration, known as the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of Disputes, was one of the most important events of the year. This Act came into force as the result of the accession of Belgium, Norway and Switzerland. At the tenth Assembly the Czechoslovak, Danish, Finnish, French, Greek, Irish and Latvian delegates announced that their Governments would shortly accede.

Another important feature was the acceptance by a considerable number of States of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court

of International Justice, as recommended by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, at the beginning of the tenth Assembly. When the first Assembly rose, in December, 1920, only three States—Panama, Portugal and Switzerland—had acceded to the Optional Clause of the Court Statute, the acceptance of which entails recognition of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction for legal disputes. Since then, during the past ten years, fifteen other States, including one Great Power (Germany), accepted the Court's compulsory jurisdiction. In September, 1929, during the tenth Assembly, fifteen further States, including three Great Powers, France, Italy, Great Britain and all the Dominions, signed the Optional Clause. With the exception of Greece, these States signed *ad referendum*.

It is thus possible to measure the advance made in ten years, and, if it be added that the year 1929 saw the preparation and signature of texts designed to facilitate the accession of the United States to the Court and to reform the Statute of that body, it will be realised that unprecedented headway was made during that period by arbitration as a method for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

The coming into force of the Paris Pact caused the British delegation to submit to the Assembly the suggestion that the Covenant should be reconsidered with a view to bringing certain of its clauses into harmony with that Pact.

Mention must also be made of the endeavours to strengthen the guarantees provided by the Covenant for the prevention of war. These studies concern financial assistance for States in the event of war or of a threat of war, and the strengthening of the means of preventing war. These two questions were thoroughly discussed during the last Assembly with a view to embodiment in a Convention.

The Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference resumed its examination of the Draft Convention of 1927, of which it discussed several of the essential chapters, in particular those dealing with the limitation of effectives and material. The American representative made an important statement concerning the general principles of disarmament and the special problem of naval disarmament, which was the starting point of the Anglo-American negotiations for the Naval Conference of January 21st, 1930. The Commission adjourned to give the Governments concerned time to reach an agreement which, in the view of the Assembly, would enable the Commission itself to come to a general understanding with

regard to methods of reduction and limitation of naval armaments. It was understood that Governments would inform the Chairman of the Commission of the progress of their negotiations so as to enable him to reconvene the Commission as soon as possible, with a full knowledge of the facts.

As an example of the League's work for the maintenance of peace may be mentioned its intervention in the dispute which arose towards the end of 1928 between two of its Latin-American Members, Bolivia and Paraguay. Although the Council, then in ordinary session, had not been officially seized, it immediately requested its Acting President, M. Briand, to send both parties a telegram reminding them of their status as Members of the League and of the obligation which that status laid upon them to settle by peaceful means any disputes between them. Two days later, having received from both parties the assurance of their attachment to the principles of the Covenant, the Council invited them to make use of any one of the methods of peaceful settlement prescribed by the Covenant, and to abstain from any military or other measures calculated to aggravate the dispute. As a result of this prompt action hostilities were speedily suspended, and the mediatory methods and machinery provided for Latin-American States were again brought into play. Latin-American delegates to the Assembly expressed the opinion that the Council's action had been instrumental in promoting co-operation between the League and Latin-American countries.

As regards the *protection of minorities*, the Council, at the request of two of its members, M. Dandurand (Canada) and the late Dr. Stresemann (Germany), proceeded to a thorough examination of the minority problem as a whole, from the twofold point of view of principles and procedure.

After public and private discussions, which occupied the greater part of the Council's March and June sessions, meetings of a Committee of three of its members in the interval, and an examination of a great number of documents and memoranda from fifteen Governments, the Council adopted its final resolution of June 13th, 1929. It was impossible to reach agreement on questions of principle such as the nature and extent of the League's guarantee and the powers and duties of the Council; but, as regards procedure, an agreement was reached, and the Council unanimously adopted a series of regulations for the examination of petitions, which will be added to the procedure already in force.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

The considerable mass of work dealt with by the Economic Organisation in 1929 concerned the conclusion or preparation of conventions on various important questions, such as statistics and counterfeit currency, and the drafting of model conventions on double taxation and tax evasion. The Economic Committee drew up a formula for the most-favoured-nation clause which would make it possible to surmount the disputes to which the application of this clause had hitherto given rise. It undertook inquiries into the international aspect of the coal and sugar problems and pursued or initiated investigations concerning industrial agreements, customs nomenclature, veterinary police control, the exploitation of the riches of the sea, the suppression of smuggling, etc.

It nevertheless appeared, after a comprehensive survey of the economic situation, that the application of the recommendations of the 1927 Economic Conference—approved in principle by all Governments—was neither general nor strict enough, and that the current of opinion in favour of the suppression or reduction of customs barriers which had followed upon the affirmation by the Conference of the necessity of putting an end to the increase of tariffs and of moving in the opposite direction had not had the desired results. In the words of Dr. Breitscheid, rapporteur of the Second Assembly Committee, "there has up to the present been no change in the fundamental conception of the commercial policy of States. In these circumstances many are wondering with increasing anxiety whether the methods hitherto followed will ever lead us out of the present state of disorder, or whether it would not be preferable to seek new methods."

With these apprehensions originated the idea of a Customs Truce—first submitted by the Belgian delegate to the Assembly, M. Hymans, and later supported by the British delegate, Mr. Graham—which would bind signatories not to *increase* their tariffs during a given period, to be considered as preliminary to a *reduction* of tariffs. Negotiations for the conclusion of the truce and the subsequent agreements will not be left to technicians only; the Governments themselves will be invited to intervene more directly than has hitherto been the case.

The Financial Committee, whose past activities included schemes of financial reconstruction and the settlement of refugees in certain parts of Europe, is now endeavouring to adapt its work to changed conditions. Following the Conference on Double Taxation and Tax Evasion, a new organisation was created in relation with the Financial Committee—the

Fiscal Committee, whose principal duty will be to advise the Council on all questions concerning taxation.

The work of the Transit and Health Organisations is continuing in normal conditions. In this connection must be mentioned the conclusion of an international agreement on transit cards for emigrants, the preparation of three conferences (on river law in Europe, buoyage and lighting of coasts, transport of newspapers and periodicals) and preliminary studies of the international regulation of commercial motor traffic and the taxation of foreign motor vehicles.

The Health Organisation held conferences on anti-tuberculosis vaccination and sleeping sickness, and undertook or completed research work concerning syphilis, infantile mortality and cancer. But the outstanding new feature in its work was its co-operation with certain Governments (Greece, Bolivia and China) in the re-organisation of all or part of their health departments.

As regards intellectual co-operation, the International Committee reviewed the work done since its creation in 1922, and decided to proceed to a systematic revision of the work in hand its aims and its organisation.

In the social and humanitarian field, the most important event was the acceptance by drug manufacturing countries of the principle of the limitation of manufacture by international agreement. The Permanent Central Opium Board, instituted under the Geneva Convention of 1925, took up its duties and a Commission of Inquiry into Opium Smoking was appointed and left for the Far East.

The Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People studied the conditions in which the inquiry concerning the traffic in women could be pursued and extended in Eastern countries. It prepared draft international conventions dealing with the repatriation of children and young people and the assistance of foreign minors.

The Refugee Commission, constituted on the recommendation of the 1928 Assembly, laid down the conditions for the termination within ten years of the League's refugee relief work.

THE TENTH ASSEMBLY.

A considerable part of the work described in the foregoing pages must be placed to the credit of the tenth Assembly. Its meetings were the most largely attended on record, fifty-three of the fifty-four States Members being represented, including Bolivia, Honduras and Peru, who, for several years, had not sent delegates to the Assembly. It was during this session that

fifteen States acceded to the Court's compulsory jurisdiction, that the protocols concerning the revision of the Court Statute and the accession of the United States were opened for signature, and that a scheme for a customs truce and the principle of the limitation of drug manufacture were adopted. Special emphasis is laid on the two last points, in view of their considerable bearing on international economic relations and the humanitarian work of the League.

The tenth Assembly was also the occasion of important statements by delegates concerning the past and future of the League—the League's part in the consolidation of peace and in the international life of the past ten years, the relations between The Hague Conference and the League, the progress made during the past ten years, the future role of the League and the organisation of Europe. Below are some of the principal passages of these speeches :

1. THE LEAGUE AND THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE.

M. HYMANS (Belgium) :

Whether we look back over the past ten years or merely estimate the efforts put forth in recent years, we observe a continual improvement in the political and economic situation of Europe and in its consolidation. We can foresee the approach of a new epoch, the awakening of a new spirit.

M. STAUNING (Denmark) :

During the first three years of the League of Nations a gigantic task was accomplished in carrying out the vast work of reconstructing a Europe still reeling under the upheaval of war.

Since that period the work of recuperation and political pacification has been progressing slowly but surely.

The first delegate of France, **M. BRIAND**, gave the League the principal credit for the change which had taken place in international relations :

Anything, he said, that had been accomplished during the last few years has been due to the inspiration of the League ; certain things, rightly held up to admiration on this platform, would not have been possible had not the League, by virtue of its acts and the confidence it inspires, created a favourable atmosphere throughout the world. Locarno, to which we owe the presence here of the German delegation—with which as representative of France I am glad to collaborate—was born of the League, and the Pact of Paris, which has been mentioned here, although it might seem to have been conceived outside the League, was also brought into being by its inspiration.

M. BOUROFF (Bulgaria) :

Although the League may not always have taken the direct initiative in the work of international pacification and concord, its spirit is always at work, its unseen presence is felt in every international dispute. It makes the strong more moderate and gives confidence to the weak, and thus facilitates the peaceful settlement of disputes.

The following delegates considered that The Hague Conference illustrated the views put forward in these statements :

M. ADATCI (Japan) :

The tenth Assembly of the League of Nations is opening in a special atmosphere created by the settlement effected on Saturday last at The Hague. I am particularly glad to note this, because, in my opinion, the work which has just been so happily accomplished is fully in accord with the great spirit of our Geneva organisation.

Referring to the difficulties of The Hague negotiations, **M. BRIAND** said :

We persevered because we realised that to separate in such circumstances, without achieving our purpose, would mean a shattering blow to all the League's work towards this same end. . . . I asked myself what would happen when the Government delegates at The Hague, if they failed to reach agreement on the programme laid down at Geneva a year ago, appeared among their fellow-members of the League. I asked myself what would be the atmosphere of this Assembly should such a disaster come to pass. The mere thought of that contingency gave me fresh strength and courage.

Mr. HENDERSON (British Empire) emphasised the importance of The Hague Agreements for the League :

It is of vast importance not only to the four Great Powers which joined together in this great act of reconciliation, but it is of the highest importance to every Member of this League of Nations that, by our actions at The Hague, we have at long last taken the final step from bringing the world war to an end.

Dr. STRESEMANN (Germany) said that the League had every interest in the effective liquidation of the war :

I hope that the League will continue sympathetically to follow the negotiations between the countries directly concerned. The fact that, in past years, we have refrained from openly expressing our feelings on this question here and have continued quietly to collaborate in the work of the League may be regarded as a proof of our confidence in the high aims which we are called upon to prosecute at Geneva.

2. THE PROGRESS MADE.

Numerous delegates from different continents emphasised the progress of the League idea in international public opinion and the results already obtained.

M. HYMANS (Belgium) :

I cannot leave this platform, whence I look down over this imposing gathering, including so many eminent statesmen, without recalling the first session of the Assembly held ten years ago. At that time we were without chart or guidance. We were embarking on an enterprise full of anxiety, an enterprise that was met with hostility, derision, scepticism. Some said we were launching a great experiment ; they were the optimists. Others again, said we were embarking upon an adventure. Well, we have had our adventure, and we are now on firm ground. Our experiment has succeeded. We have served, and will continue

to serve, a great ideal which is becoming more and more an inspiration to the younger generation. They are urging us on. They it will be who will reap what we have sown; and of this I am sure, that they in their turn will sow fresh seed.

M. SCIALOJA (Italy):

The Covenant laid the foundations of a new order of things. Our work under the auspices of the League from 1920 onwards, and more particularly since 1924, has been to build up on those foundations the organisation of international justice, and the keystone of that organisation is the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court at The Hague, which we regard as the greatest achievement of our time in inter-state relations.

M. BRIAND (France):

It is now ten years since the League of Nations came into existence. No one can say that these ten years have been wasted. The fullest possible use has been made of them. The work has extended to every field of endeavour. Much that has been done has failed to attract international attention, not being of a political character, but that work is none the less among the League's most important activities. It has passed on victorious, despite attacks upon the way. It has vanquished what constituted the most redoubtable foes for an institution of this kind—it has risen triumphant over scepticism and derision.

Doubt is non-existent nowadays where the League is concerned. A close interest is taken in its work, which forms the subject, in the large majority of countries, of sympathetic and very real enthusiasm. It enjoys universal confidence and has built up a moral capital which is without parallel in the history of the world.

M. COSTA DU RELS (Bolivia):

We have seen with our own eyes the slow but steady progress made towards the ideal which the League offers as an objective to peoples of goodwill. We have never ceased to believe in the League, and we have come here now, impelled by the conviction that a man-made and hence an artificial institution cannot live or renew its vitality unless harmony exists between its component parts.

M. VENIZELOS (Greece):

More and more each day the League is moulding public opinion, turning it against war and guiding it towards peace. Its technical work and its efforts in the political field have sometimes seemed fruitless because they have not always led to immediate practical results. Nevertheless, the continual contact between nations which is established here, the systematic study of their economic and social difficulties, the consideration of the means to prevent war, the attempt to prohibit the use of inhuman methods of destruction, are all helping to drive home the lessons of the last war and, consequently, to strengthen the will for peace.

M. QUINONES DE LEON (Spain):

In its ten years' existence—a short period for such an institution—the League has laid before the world a series of strikingly successful results. . . All of us who have never ceased to believe in the success of this great international institution—even at the most difficult moments—all of us who have seen it being organised, taking its first steps

in life, facing and solving grave problems, with a profound faith in its future, may proclaim, as we look back along the way we have come and seen the outstanding features of its most important stages, that the League of Nations does exist, that the League, the reality of whose existence none dare now deny, offers the world the surest guarantee for the maintenance of peace and the progress of civilisation that mankind has ever been able to conceive.

Count APPONYI (Hungary):

In spite of any reservations I have made, in spite of imperfections which I still perceive and certain disagreeable and unedifying experiences which I meet with daily, I do realise that great progress has been made in this Assembly towards the goal which we have set before us, towards those objects for which the League of Nations was set up. I realise that an immense amount has been done to ensure peace, inasmuch as great and small countries alike have undertaken to submit their disputes to a judge or arbitrator and that the Great Powers have thus voluntarily renounced the advantages ensuing from their material position, so that the small nations can now feel greater confidence. The new dispensation will take into account the feelings and interests of these small nations equally with those of the Great Powers.

Mr. WILLIAM MARR (Australia):

If it were asked what phase of international politics looms most prominently in the public mind to-day, and most continually engages the public interest, it may confidently be said that it is the efforts made here at Geneva in both formal and informal conference to find a sure means of averting war. . . .

A survey of the whole work of the League in all its various activities will, I believe, lead us to say that greater than all its conventions and its resolutions is the educational value of its work in strengthening the will for peace, that will being based on knowledge and understanding.

M. URRUTIA (Colombia):

During this initial phase the League has flourished and grown, and has at the same time made such astounding progress and accomplished work of such transcendent merit and profound significance that even the most sceptical or biased have been forced to pay their tribute.

The League has already made a positive contribution in the matter of eliminating armed conflicts. It has put obstacles in the path of war and has promoted the development of international relations on the widest possible basis of moral and economic solidarity.

Mr. MCGILLIGAN (Irish Free State):

During these years, in all the difficulties which threatened peace, the spirit which prevailed was the spirit of the League. Slowly, perhaps, but very surely, that spirit is being enshrined in covenants between the peoples of the world. . . . It is no small thing that in the first decade of the League's existence such a spirit should have prevailed, that in such an atmosphere problems resulting from the World War have been investigated and classified. We do not think it too much to hope that at the beginning of a new decade the way has been pointed and the spirit has been formed along and in which these problems may at last be solved.

3. FUTURE RÔLE OF THE LEAGUE.

Several delegates expressed their opinion as to the League's future work.

M. HYMANS (Belgium) :

We are about to enter upon the second stage. It is our duty to improve and perfect the mechanism, the organisation, the equipment of the system of law and co-operation that we have founded, to broaden the path of peace and set up barrier after barrier on the roads whence war might come.

M. SCIALOJA (Italy) :

The most violent conflicts of interests between nations occur in the economic sphere, for in that sphere the peoples show an instinctive tendency to consider problems from the sole standpoint of their own immediate interests. Only by enlightened and conscientious effort on the part of responsible Governments will it be possible to get away from this limited conception and, prompted by feelings of solidarity and equity, to arrive at a complete understanding of all the aspects of the economic problem. This is particularly true of certain fundamental questions such as raw materials.

Dr. BENES (Czechoslovakia) said he considered the League as the principal factor in the organisation of peace :

This work, he said, now devolves entirely upon the League—for now the big and dangerous problems of the war settlement can be regarded as solved in principle.

I do not think indeed that the present session of the Assembly appears to me to be characterised by a tone of wisdom and unaccustomed tranquillity of mind. Not that it is of less importance than previous sessions—on the contrary. It reflects, in my view, just what I have been describing: the consciousness we all feel that, despite perpetual difficulties, we are drawing away from the period when we were chiefly preoccupied with the general situation and certain big events and general political problems, and are entering upon a new period when we shall see the successive results of the normal and regular working of the League—a slow but steady process, becoming every day more marked, and passing from daily preoccupations as to the general political situation to definite and concrete questions of post-war world re-organisation.

4. THE ORGANISATION OF EUROPE.

One of these questions was raised by **M. BRIAND** :

I think that among peoples constituting geographical groups, like the peoples of Europe, there should be some kind of federal bond ; it should be possible for them to get into touch at any time, to confer about their interests, to agree on joint resolutions, and to establish among themselves a bond of solidarity which will enable them, if need be, to meet any grave emergency that may arise. That is the link we want to forge.

Obviously, this association will be primarily economic, for that is the most urgent aspect of the question, and I think we may look for success in that direction. Still, I am convinced that, politically and socially also, this federal link might, without affecting the sovereignty of any of the nations belonging to such an association, do useful work,

Supporting this idea, the late **Dr. STRESEMANN**, while rejecting policy directed against any special continent, strongly emphasised that the organisation of Europe no longer corresponded to modern conditions :

What are the things that appear so extraordinarily absurd about Europe and its construction, from the economic point of view ? It is absurd to me that Europe should appear not to have progressed, but to have gone back. Look at Italy. We can scarcely imagine there being no united Italy, or the different parts of what we now call Italy being separate economic entities and fighting against one another. Nor can we conceive without a smile what Germany was like before the Customs Union, when merchant ships from Berlin were held up in the Elbe because some other customs system began at the frontier of Anhalt. Just as these are ideas which strike us as quaint and mediæval and which we have long outgrown, so there are many things in the New Europe which give a very similar impression.

Is it not absurd that modern invention should have reduced the journey from South Germany to Tokio by twenty days, while in Europe itself hours are wasted stopping at frontiers for customs inspections, as if Europe were a sort of little huckster's shop still open beside the big world emporium. New industries are founded for reasons of National prestige ; they must be protected, must seek new markets and are rarely able to find profitable ones in their own country.

Where is the European coinage ? Where are the European stamps that we need ? Are not these subdivisions born of national prestige long since out of date, and do they not do our continent an immense amount of harm, not only in the relations between various countries but also in those between Europe and other continents ?

II.—SUMMARY OF THE MONTH.

December, 1929.

The most important event in December was the signing by the United States of the three Protocols concerning the Permanent Court of International Justice—the Protocol of Signature of the Statute, the Protocol relating to the Revision of the Statute, and the Protocol relating to the Accession of the United States.

The first session of the Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners closed on the 4th of the month, and the third session of the Conference for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions opened on the 5th. The latter meeting closed on the 20th, seventeen of the participants having decided to bring into force the Convention on Prohibitions of November 8th, 1927.

A Special Committee of Experts studied the question of the abolition of customs duties on educational films.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Council to study the situation between Poland and Lithuania as regards freedom of communications and transit held a short meeting towards the middle of the month.

III.—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Registration of Treaties.

The international engagements registered with the League in December include :—

A Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration between Spain and Norway (Madrid, December 27th, 1928), presented by Norway.

The International Road Traffic Convention (Paris, April 24th, 1926), presented by France.

Agreements between Finland and Italy and Austria and Spain concerning the abolition of the consular visa.

An Arrangement concluded by Finland, Estonia and Latvia concerning telephone communications between Finland and Latvia *via* submarine cable Finland—Estonia and lines established in Estonian territory, presented by Finland.

An Agreement concerning the exchange of postal orders between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Poland (London, September 20th, and Warsaw, October 4th, 1929), presented by Great Britain.

A Treaty of Commerce (Budapest, November 8th, 1929) and a Convention on railway questions (Belgrade, July 24th, 1926) between Hungary and Yugoslavia, presented by both parties.

A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation (Guatemala, February 22nd, 1928) between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Guatemala, presented by Great Britain.

An Agreement between the United States and Canada (Washington, August 29th, and October 22nd, 1929) concerning the admission of civil aircraft, the issue of pilots' licences and the acceptance of certificates of airworthiness for imported aircraft, presented by Canada.

An Agreement between Canada and Sweden (Ottawa, November 21st, 1929) concerning the exemption of shipping profits from income tax, presented by Sweden.

An Extradition Convention (Montevideo, January 20th, 1926) between Belgium and Paraguay, presented by Belgium.

A Declaration signed by Germany and Roumania (Bucarest, February 28th, 1929) concerning the enforcement of the civil procedure clauses contained in The Hague Convention of July 17th, 1905, presented by Germany.

A Convention between Belgium and Hungary (Brussels, September 30th, 1926) concerning the settlement of the Hungarian Government debts to Belgium and of Belgian claims against the

Hungarian Government arising from the economic clauses of Part 10 of the Treaty of Trianon (presented by Belgium).

IV.—THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS.

I. THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION.

(a) *Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners.*¹

The first session of the Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners was held in Paris from November 5th to December 4th, under the presidency of M. Devèze (Belgium). At this session the Conference did not succeed in concluding the convention it had been summoned to prepare, but adopted a final protocol by which the delegates of the forty-seven countries represented undertook to submit to their Governments, for their observations, all the documents relating to the work of the Conference, with a view to holding later a second session for the conclusion of the Convention.

The protocol, which is analysed below, lays down the procedure for the continuation of the work.

The Conference was summoned to establish, on the basis of a preliminary draft prepared by the Economic Committee, a general convention on treatment of foreigners, open to the signature of States, members or not of the League. This question had hitherto been dealt with by bilateral negotiations only, and this is the first time that it has come before a general conference.

After a brief discussion, the Conference divided its work among committees, which made a thorough examination of the preliminary draft. The plenary and committee debates revealed the importance and difficulties of the problem, in particular as regards the system of taxation to be applied to foreign nationals and wares, and conditions of circulation, sojourn and establishment. On all these points, as well as on other chapters of the draft, it was generally agreed that the Conference had succeeded in paving the way for a contractual solution. It was, however, necessary to avoid a danger to which the President drew attention towards the end of the meeting, namely, that the Conference, in view of the special circumstances of various States, might modify certain principles embodied in the draft and adopt texts which, if inserted in a convention, would result in a less liberal system than that at present provided by most national laws, and by certain bilateral conventions.

Desiring to establish the Convention on the

¹ See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX., No. 11, p. 338.

most liberal basis possible, and at the same time to take account of special circumstances, the Conference finally decided to give Governments time to study the material and discussions, and to arrange for a second session, which would be prepared by its Bureau, in co-operation with the League Secretariat.

* * *

The Protocol Analysed.

The delegates of the Governments represented at the Conference noted that a second session would be necessary for the discussion of questions meriting further examination. They also agreed : (1) to submit to their Governments for consideration all the documents relating to the work of the Conference, drawing their attention to the expediency of establishing the proposed Convention on the most liberal basis, subject to the right to make it conditional on derogations justified by special considerations of fact or of law, in view of which Governments would be invited to make proposals ; (2) to request their Governments to forward to the League Secretariat, before June 1st, 1930, any observations and suggestions they might wish to make.

The Bureau of the Conference will remain in office during the interval between the two sessions, in order to examine the documents mentioned above and prepare the future work of the Conference. It will be left to the President to fix, with the approval of the Council, the date of the second session of the Conference, which, as far as possible, should be held at Geneva before December 31st, 1930. To this session will be submitted, in addition to observations and proposals from Governments, the opinions, obtained in advance, of the advisory bodies of the League and of the International Labour Office and any other technical opinions, in particular that of the International Chamber of Commerce.

(b) Third Conference for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions.

The object of the Third Conference for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions which met in Paris from December 5th to December 20th, under the presidency of M. Colijn, former Netherlands Minister, was to study the possibility of bringing the Convention of November 8th, 1927, into force among the States which had ratified it, even if the conditions stipulated for its enforcement had not been entirely fulfilled.

The twenty-nine signatories of the Convention had been invited. Representatives were sent by twenty-six of them, *viz.*, Austria, Belgium,

Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United States, and Yugoslavia.

* * *

The supplementary agreement concluded by the Second Conference (July, 1928) provided that the Convention should come into force on July 1st, 1930, subject to the following conditions :—

1. The Convention must be acceded to or ratified by at least eighteen States. The instruments of ratification must be deposited at the League Secretariat before September 30th, 1929.

2. Even if this first condition had been fulfilled, the contracting parties would retain the right to make the coming into force of the Convention dependent, as far as they were concerned, upon its ratification by certain States specified in the agreement.

These conditions were not fulfilled. By September 30th, 1929, only seventeen States had ratified the Convention, *viz.* : Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, and Yugoslavia. As, moreover, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Turkey had not ratified the Convention, certain States which had made their accession conditional upon that of these countries were entitled to refuse to bring the Convention into force as far as they were concerned.

* * *

To begin with, the Conference examined the question of the number of ratifications. The German ratification had been deposited after September 30th, but was, nevertheless, recognised as valid. The Conference noted that the Norwegian Government intended to ratify the Convention in the near future, and decided that this ratification should also be considered as valid.

The Conference then endeavoured to surmount the obstacles resulting from the non-ratification of the Convention by Poland, Czechoslovakia and Turkey.

The obstacle due to the fact that Turkey had not ratified the Convention was removed, Italy having decided not to maintain her condition concerning Turkey, but other States which had made their final accession to depend upon that of Poland or Czechoslovakia did not feel able to renounce this condition. After a long dis-

cussion the Czechoslovak Government intimated that it would be able shortly to ratify the Convention, but that it would make its accession dependent upon the bringing into force of the Convention in countries which were of importance for Czechoslovak trade, namely, the Succession States, and countries to which territory of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire had been ceded, including Poland. It further stipulated that any advantages that, in the negotiations concerning the Convention, were granted to Poland must be similarly accorded to Czechoslovakia.

The Polish Government was neither able to ratify nor to promise ratification in the near future; the principal reason given was that certain bilateral negotiations for the conclusion of a commercial treaty between Poland and a neighbouring country had not yet been terminated.

* * *

In these circumstances, seventeen of the twenty-six signatories of the Convention signed a Protocol undertaking to bring into force, as from January 1st, 1930, the Convention for the Abolition of Customs Prohibitions. The signatories are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Switzerland, the United States and Yugoslavia.

Owing to the non-ratification of the Convention by Poland and Czechoslovakia, the contracting parties reserve their right to denounce their engagements before the end of the five years validity of the Convention. For this purpose they agreed that:

1. Should no notification be received to the contrary, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Roumania, Switzerland and Yugoslavia would not be bound by their signature after July 1st, 1930, unless the countries upon whose accession they had made their accession conditional had themselves given effect to the Convention.

2. The United States, Great Britain, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway and Portugal might, on June 30th, 1931, or on the same date in 1932, 1933 or 1934, be relieved of their obligations under the Convention if there was no longer a sufficient number of contracting parties.

It should be noted that Finland and Sweden, who had ratified the Convention, did not sign the Protocol as they considered that the present conditions in which it had been decided to bring the Convention into force were not those contemplated by their respective parliaments.

V.—INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

I. SCIENTIFIC PROPERTY.

A small Committee met at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris, on December 2nd and 3rd, to prepare the ground for the enforcement of the draft Convention on scientific property.

The Committee had to study the possibilities of framing a system of insurance which would cover industrial enterprises utilising scientific discoveries (protected by the future convention) against all possible contingencies.

The Committee was composed of the following insurance and legal experts: Senator Ruffini (Italian), former Minister of Education in Italy, author of the first draft International Convention, examined by the Assembly of the League of Nations; Mr. C. E. Heath (English), of Lloyds, Chairman of the Trade Indemnity Company; Dr. Alfred Manes (German), Professor of Insurance Law and Chairman of the *Deutscher Verein für Versicherungswissenschaft*; M. Secrétan (Swiss), Vice-Chairman of the *Compagnie suisse de réassurances* at Zürich; M. Ostertag, Director of the *Bureaux internationaux réunis de la propriété industrielle, littéraire et artistique*, Berne; M. Serruys, representative of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations; M. Gallié, Secretary-General of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers, rapporteur to the Committee; M. von Schmieden, representative of the Secretariat of the League of Nations; M. R. Weiss, Head of the Legal Service of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The proceedings having been opened by M. Weiss, acting for the Director of the Institute, M. Luchaire, the chair was taken by Senator Ruffini. A formula was drafted according to which it is now possible to contemplate the establishment of a system of guarantees for users of scientific discoveries in the form of either mutual insurance, compensatory funds or mixed agencies; and the eventual possibility of establishing a fixed scale of insurance premiums in private companies.

Another meeting will be held before transmitting the draft Convention to Governments.

2. SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The Executive Committee of the Conference of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations met on December 9th at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, in Paris. It decided that the third session of the Conference should be held in June, 1930, when it would examine new proposals for membership.

A scheme for an international dictionary of political terms was discussed at length; it will be possible to submit to the June Conference definite proposals with a view to publication.

3. DUTIES ON EDUCATIONAL FILMS.

The Committee of Experts appointed by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome met at Geneva from December 12th to 14th, to study the possibility of concluding an international agreement for the abolition or reduction of import duties on educational films.

The Committee prepared a preliminary draft convention proposing the abolition of customs duties and accessory charges (except registration fees) in connection with the import, export and transit of educational films.

In the event of its proving impossible to accept a proposal for the *abolition* of all duties, the experts put forward a subsidiary proposal for the *reduction* of import duties, considering that, as regards export and transit duties, there could be no objection to the principle of abolition.

The category of educational films would include:

1. Films designed to spread knowledge of the League.
2. Instructive films for all grades.
3. Films to promote vocational training and the scientific organisation of labour.
4. Films on scientific and technical research.
5. Films intended for learned societies and scientific institutes.
6. Films on public health and social questions.

Requests with a view to the recognition of the educational character of a film should be addressed to the International Educational Cinematograph Institute. They should be accompanied by a certificate issued in each country by a competent department appointed by the Government. After considering the requests, the Institute would issue a certificate upon the presentation of which films would be exempt from import, export and transit duties, as well as from import duties after temporary exportation.

The sole object of this certificate, which would not constitute a guarantee of educational value, is to enable films to pass through the customs with the fewest possible charges and formalities.

Should the Institute not consider a film as having international educational value, and should this decision be contested by the parties, the latter would be entitled to lay the matter before a Permanent Committee of Experts appointed by the Council of the League of Nations, whose judgment would be final.

The signatories of the Convention would retain their rights of film censorship under their national laws. They would also be empowered to prohibit or restrict the import, export or transit of films, should this be necessary in the interest of public security.

The preliminary draft convention drawn up by the experts will be sent to the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute and to its Permanent Executive Committee, and later submitted to the Council with a view to the summoning of a Diplomatic Conference.

The meeting was attended by the following experts: Dr. Hans Curlis, Member of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, Chairman of the German Association of Educational Film Producers; Mr. C. T. Hankin, Member of the Governing Body of the Cinematographic Institute, Inspector of the Board of Education; Mr. C. R. Canty, of the American Embassy in Paris; M. Fighiera, Director of Industrial Affairs in the Ministry of Commerce, Paris; M. di Nola, Member of the League Economic Committee; M. Pella, Professor at Jassy University and at The Hague Academy of International Law; Canon Reymond, Director of the International Bureau of Catholic Cinematography; Professor Woyno, of the Warsaw Polytechnic School; and M. de Feo, Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

4. THIRD SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW.

The Governing Body of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law held its third session in Rome on December 17th and 18th. M. Scialoja (Italy) was in the Chair, and M. Destrée (Belgium), M. da Fonseca Hermes (Brazil), Sir Cecil Barrington Hurst (British Empire), M. Capitant (France), M. Rabel (Germany), M. Rocco (Italy), M. Loder (Netherlands), M. Rundstein (Poland), M. Antoniadu (Roumania), and M. Valdecasas (Spain) were present. The meeting was also attended by M. Buero, Director of the Legal Section of the League Secretariat, and M. Weiss, representing the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris.

In his opening speech the Chairman paid a tribute to the memory of the late M. Ambroise Colin (France).

The Governing Body settled certain administrative questions and decided to continue its study of the unification of laws concerning sale, of laws concerning maintenance, and of arbitral

procedure. It decided to undertake the study of certain questions which might be dealt with in co-operation with the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, such as copyright, publishing contracts, and the legal status of international associations.

The Governing Body will take part in the next International Congress of Comparative Law. Its next session will be held in the spring.

VI.—POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

I. POLISH-LITHUANIAN RELATIONS.

The Sub-Committee appointed under the Council resolution of December 14th, 1928, to report on "the practical steps which might be adopted, account being taken of the international agreements in force, to remedy the situation between Poland and Lithuania (as regards freedom of communications and transit) or to lessen its international repercussions" met at Geneva from December 16th to 20th.

The object of this meeting was to consider the reports prepared by the two special Committees set up by the Sub-Committee at its first meeting in March, 1929.

Of these Committees, one was appointed to collect all information which, if authenticated, would make it possible to define the obstacles to freedom of communications and transit referred to by the Council, and to consider their consequences from an economic point of view. During the year this Committee proceeded at the invitation of the Latvian and Polish Governments, to Riga, Libau, Vilna and Warsaw, where it conferred with officials of the technical ministries and with representatives of commercial circles.

The other Committee had to consider the international agreements in force referred to by the Council, and their bearing upon the question of obstacles to freedom of communications and transit.

In the light of the reports of these Committees, the Sub-Committee made suggestions which will be forwarded to the Council, after being examined by the Transit Committee.

The meeting was attended by M. de Vasconcellos (Chairman), M. Dreyfus (France), M. Seeliger (Germany), Sir John Baldwin (Great Britain), M. Herold (Switzerland), and M. Sinigalia (Italy).

2. MIXED COMMISSION FOR THE EXCHANGE OF GREEK AND TURKISH POPULATIONS.

On the proposal of the rapporteur, M. Adatci, and after consulting his colleagues, the Acting

President of the Council, Ali Khan Foroughi, has appointed M. Holger Andersen (Dane) to succeed the late General de Lara as neutral member of the Mixed Commission for the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations.

Under Article 11 of the Special Convention for the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations, the Council appoints three of the members of the Commission supervising the execution of the Convention.

VII.—FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Jan. 20th.—Financial Committee, Geneva.

Jan. 20th.—Advisory Commission on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs, Geneva.

Jan. 23rd.—Permanent Executive Committee of International Educational Cinematographic Institute, Rome.

Jan. 25th.—Supervisory Commission, Geneva.

Jan. 28th.—Committee on the Administration of the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Court Registry, Geneva.

Feb. 16th–28th.—Advisory Council of the Eastern Bureau of the Health Organisation, Java.

March 5th.—Health Committee, Geneva.

March 13th.—Conference for the Codification of International Law, The Hague.

April 2nd.—Traffic in Women and Children Committee, Geneva.

April 7th.—Leprosy Commission, Tokio.

April 9th.—Child Welfare Committee, Geneva.

April 13th.—International Conference on Bills of Exchange, Geneva.

May 22nd.—Fiscal Committee, Geneva.

June 10th.—Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee, Geneva.

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

QUESTION OF THE ACCESSION OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

On December 9th the United States signed the three Protocols concerning the Permanent Court of International Justice—the Protocol of signature of the Statute (December 16th, 1920), and the two Protocols adopted on September 14th, 1929, for the Revision of the Statute and for the accession of the United States.

The signature, which was given by Mr. Jay Pierrepont Moffat, American Chargé d'Affaires

at Berne, was accompanied by the following communication :

" I am instructed by the Secretary of State of the United States to acknowledge with appreciation the receipt of your note of October 7th, 1929, in which you informed him of the action taken with regard to the Protocol concerning the accession of the United States to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, as well as the Protocol to effect certain amendments in the Statute of the Permanent Court. Note has been taken of the fact that fifty states have up to date signed the Protocol of American accession to the Court.

" In view of the almost unanimous acceptance of the Protocol of accession by the members of the Court, it gives me pleasure to inform you that at the direction of the President of the United States I have been instructed to sign on behalf of the United States of America the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice ; the Protocol of Accession of the United States of America to the Protocol of Signature of the Permanent Court of International Justice ; the Protocol of Revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

" The Secretary of State has requested me to express through you to the members of the Court who have signed the Protocol of American accession the appreciation of the Government of the United States for their friendly endeavours to meet the objections set forth in the reservations of the United States."

* * *

The question of the American accession to the Statute of the Permanent Court was first raised by the American Government in a circular letter of March 2nd, 1926, addressed to States parties to the Court and to the Secretary-General, informing them that the United States Senate had given its advice and consent to accession, subject to certain conditions, reservations and understandings contained in its resolution.

On the proposal of the British Government, a Special Conference of the Court signatories was called in Geneva on September 1st, 1926, to consider these terms, and a Final Act and draft Protocol were drafted and transmitted to the United States. The first four reservations, which aimed at giving the United States equal rights with States Members of the League or of the Court as regards the election of Judges, the adoption of amendments, the right of withdrawal and the payment of expenses, were accepted ; the fifth, however, which concerned advisory opinions, presented greater difficulties and a detailed formula of compromise was, therefore, suggested.

On February 19th, 1929, the American Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg, brought the matter up a second time in a circular letter referring to the results of this Special Conference. " While," he said, " the Government of the United States desires to avoid, in so far as may be possible,

any proposal which would interfere with or embarrass the work of the Council of the League of Nations, doubtless often perplexing and difficult," there still remained some elements of uncertainty as regards advisory opinions, and the Protocol suggested did not seem to furnish adequate protection to the United States. The American Government felt, nevertheless, that an informal exchange of views, as suggested by the other Governments, " should lead to agreement upon some provision which in unobjectionable form would protect the rights and interests of the United States as an adherent to the Court Statute, and this expectation is strongly supported by the fact that there seems to be but little difference regarding the substance of these rights and interests."

This communication was forthwith referred to the Committee of Jurists appointed by the Council under the resolution of the previous Assembly to advise as to the possible revision of the Court Statute. This Committee, to which the Council had appointed Mr. Elihu Root, former Secretary of State of the United States and former member of the original Committee which drafted the Court Statute, received from that member a suggested form of settlement which in due course was included in a draft Protocol. This formula provided that, with a view to meeting the Senate provision that the Court should not, without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States had or claimed an interest, the United States should be informed of any proposal before the Assembly or the Council for such an opinion ; if desired, an exchange of views as to whether an interest of the United States was affected or not should proceed with all convenient speed ; the same weight was to be attached to an American objection to asking for an advisory opinion as to that of any Member of the League. If, after an exchange of views, it appeared that no agreement could be reached, and the United States was not prepared to forego its objection, the exercise of the powers of withdrawal from the Court accorded to the United States could be exercised without any imputation of unfriendliness or unwillingness to co-operate generally for peace and goodwill.

This revised Protocol was approved on behalf of the Council in June, and thereupon transmitted for the consideration of States Members of the League, parties to the Court Statute, and the United States.

On August 14th the Secretary of State sent the Secretary-General through the American Minister in Berne an *aide-mémoire* to the effect

that he was of opinion that this draft Protocol "would effectively meet the objections set forth in the reservations made by the United States Senate," and that, on its acceptance by the States signatory, he would take steps looking towards its signature and ratification. The Special Conference of Signatory States called to consider revision of the Statute was informed of the tenour of this communication and that it emanated from an authorised source. The Conference in due course approved the Protocol without change, and the signatures of the fifty States were shortly after affixed.

Thereupon the following note was sent on October 7th by the Secretary-General to the Secretary of State:

"On June 12th last I had the honour, on instructions from the Council of the League of Nations, to transmit to the United States Government the text of the Protocol regarding the adherence of the United States to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, subject to the reservations formulated by the United States Senate. This instrument had been drafted by a Committee of Jurists appointed by the Council, and had been adopted by the Council at its meeting of June 12th.

"In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Council on August 31st, and a resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations adopted on September 3rd, the Protocol was next referred for examination to the Conference of representatives of States parties to the Statute of the Permanent Court which the Council had convened for the purpose of considering amendments to the Court's Statute. The United States Minister at Berne left with me on August 16th last a memorandum on the basis of which I had the honour to read to the delegates at the first meeting of the Conference the following statement:

"I thank you for giving me the opportunity of making this statement to the Conference. I am informed from a sure source, which I cannot divulge but on which the members of the Conference can absolutely rely, that the Secretary of State of the United States of America, after careful consideration, is of opinion that the draft Protocol drawn up by the Committee of Jurists would effectively meet the objections set forth in the reservations made by the United States Senate, and would constitute a satisfactory basis for the United States to adhere to the Protocol of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, dated December 16th, 1920. After the States signatory to the Protocol of Signature and the Statute of the Permanent Court have accepted the draft Protocol, the Secretary of State will request the President of the United States for the requisite authority to sign and will recommend that it be submitted to the

Senate of the United States with a view to obtaining its consent to ratification.'

"The Conference unanimously and without change, except for the correction of a mistake of translation in the French text, which has been notified to the United States Legation at Berne, adopted the Protocol as submitted to you in my letter of June 12th.

"The Assembly on September 14th followed the Council in unanimously giving its consent to the provisions of the Protocol.

"The Protocol was thereupon opened for signature on behalf of the States signatories of the Protocol of Signature of the Court's Statute and of the United States. Up to the present 50 Members of the League have given their signatures, as shown in the list annexed.

"I enclose an authenticated copy of the Protocol; it is deposited in the archives of the Secretariat at Geneva, and I shall be glad to take any steps in my power to facilitate its signature on behalf of the United States, if, and so soon as, such signature had been decided upon. I beg also to enclose, for your information, a copy of the Report upon the Protocol which was made to the Assembly of the League of Nations by its rapporteur, Monsieur Politis.

"I have at the same time the honour to transmit to you an authenticated copy of a further Protocol intended to effect certain amendments in the Statute of the Permanent Court which, as the result of decisions of the above-mentioned Conference of Government representatives and of the Assembly of the League of Nations, has been opened for signature on behalf of the States signatories of the Protocol of Signature of the Court's Statute and on behalf of the United States. This instrument is deposited in the archives of the Secretariat and has up to the present received forty-eight signatures as shown in the annexed list.

"From the report on the amendment of the Statute of the Court made to the Assembly by its rapporteur, Monsieur Politis, which I enclose, you will see that the amendments which the last-mentioned Protocol seeks to effect in the Statute of the Court, except for certain minor changes and for certain amendments in Articles 4 and 35 of the Statute intended to establish general provisions for the participation in the election of members of the Court of States parties to the Court Statute which are not Members of the League, without affecting the special agreements which it is proposed to make in the case of the United States of America, are identical with the amendments proposed in the report, of which I had the honour to send you a copy with my letter of July 12th last. I venture to call your attention more particularly to the provisions of Articles 2 and 7 of the Protocol dealing with the position of the United States as regards the acceptance by it, and as regards the entry into force of this instrument, and to the commentary on this matter which is to be found at the top of page 4 of Monsieur Politis' report to the Assembly."

ANNEX

Organisations and Commissions of the League of Nations.*

I. — THE ASSEMBLY

(Consists of not more than three representatives of each State Member of the League).

II. — THE COUNCIL

(Consists of the representatives of the British Empire, France, Germany, Italy and Japan who are permanent members, and those of nine other States elected by the Assembly as laid down in the "Rules dealing with the election of the nine non-permanent Members of the Council," their term of office, and the conditions of re-eligibility)¹.

Membership in 1929-30.

British Empire	Mr. HENDERSON.	Japan	M. ADATCI.
Canada	M. DANDURAND.	Persia	M. ALI KHAN FOROUGHI.
Cuba	M. AGUERO Y BETHANCOURT.	Peru	M. CORNEJO.
Finland	M. PROCOPE.	Poland	M. ZALESKI.
France	M. BRIAND.	Spain	M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN.
Germany	Dr. CURTIS.	Venezuela	M. ZUMETA.
Italy	M. GRANDI.	Yugoslavia	M. MARINKOVITCH.

III. — THE SECRETARIAT.

(The Secretariat consists of "a Secretary-General and such secretaries and staff as may be required."—Article 6 of the Covenant.)

Secretary-General : Sir James Eric DRUMMOND.

IV. — THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

(Constituted in accordance with a resolution of the Assembly at its fifth ordinary session. The members are appointed by the Council.)

- M. HAMMARSKJÖLD (*Chairman*), Governor of Upsala (Swedish).
 Professor DIENA (*Vice-Chairman*), Professor of International Law at the University of Pavia ; Member of the *Conseil du Contentieux diplomatique* at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Italian).
 Professor BRIERLY, Professor of International Law at the University of Oxford (British).
 M. FROMAGEOT, Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice (French).
 Dr. GUSTAVE GUERRERO, former Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Salvador ; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France (Salvador).
 Dr. BERNARD C. J. LODER, former member of the Supreme Court of the Netherlands ; Judge and former President of the Permanent Court of International Justice (Netherlands).
 D. BARBOSA DE MAGALHAES, Professor of Law at the University of Lisbon ; former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Justice and Education (Portuguese).
 Dr. ADALBERT MASTNY, Minister of Czechoslovakia in Rome, President of the Czechoslovak Branch of the International Law Association (Czechoslovak).
 M. MATSUDA, Doctor of Law ; Japanese Ambassador in Rome (Japanese).
 Dr. S. RUNDSTEIN, Barrister at the Court of Appeal, Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Polish).
 Professor Walter SCHÜCKING, Professor at the University at Kiel (German).
 Professor Charles de VISSCHER, Professor of Law at the University of Ghent, Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Belgian).
 Dr. WANG CHUNG HUI, Deputy-Judge at the Permanent Court of International Justice (Chinese).
 Mr. George W. WICKERSHAM, former Attorney-General of the United States ; member of the Committee of International Law of the American Bar Association ; President of the American Law Institute (American).

V. — THE PERMANENT ADVISORY COMMISSION ON MILITARY, NAVAL, AND AIR QUESTIONS

(Constituted by a Council resolution of May 9th, 1920, pursuant to Article 9 of the Covenant. The Members are appointed by and are representatives of the Governments of the States represented

* For the International Labour Organisation see the publications of the International Labour Office.

¹ See *Monthly Summary*. Vol. VI, No. 9, page 232.

on the Council. The Presidents of the Plenary Commission and of the Military, Naval and Air Sub-Commissions are selected by rotation of the nations represented on the Commission for periods of four months.)

Members and Assistants.

Brigadier-General A. C. TEMPERLEY (British Empire).	Com. G. STRAZZERI (Italy).
Vice-Admiral D. M. ANDERSON (British Empire).	Brigadier-General PELLEGRINI (Italy).
Commander M. F. WILSON (British Empire).	Major V. MARCHESI (Italy).
Wing-Commander J. T. BABINGTON (British Empire).	Brigadier-General KABA (Japan).
	Lieut.-Colonel OTA (Japan).
	Commander NISHIHARA (Japan).
	Captain SATO (Japan).
	Commander MIKAWA (Japan).
	Lieut. A. MATSUHARA (Japan).
	Colonel ALI KHAN RIAZI (Persia).
Lieut.-Col. C. P. VANIER (Canada).	Brig.-General DON FERNANDO RICH FONT (Spain).
M. G. DE BLANCK (Cuba).	Colonel DON MANUEL LON LAGA (Spain).
Lieut.-Col. A. E. MARTOLA (Finland).	Vice-Adm. DON J. MONTAGUT Y MIRO (Spain).
Rear-Admiral VON SCHOULTZ (Finland).	Lieut.-Commander MATEO MILLE Y GARCIA (Spain).
Brigadier-General REQUIN (France).	Major-General DON J. SORIANO ESCUDERO (Spain).
Major LUCIEN (France).	Lieut.-Colonel DON S. GARCIA DE PRUNEDA (Spain).
Commander DELEUZE (France).	Brig.-General T. KASPRZYCKI (Poland).
Lieut.-Col. H. E. MOUCHARD (France).	Lieut.-Colonel S. KUNSTLER (Poland).
Colonel SCHOENHEINZ (Germany).	Captain A. PONCET DE SANDON (Poland).
Lieut.-Col. GLODKOWSKI (Germany).	Commander E. SOLSKI (Poland).
Vice-Admiral Baron VON FREYBERG EISENBERG (Germany).	Col. JANUSZ DE BEURAIN (Poland).
Lieut.-Commander ERNST (Germany).	General J. V. GOMEZ (Venezuela).
Captain REINECKE (Germany).	Brig.-General M. NENADOVITCH (Yugoslavia).
Major TSCHUNKE (Germany).	Captain V. MARIACHEVITCH (Yugoslavia).
Major-General Alberto DE MARINIS STENDARDO DI RICIGLIANO (Italy).	
Lieut.-Col. E. GIGLIOLI (Italy).	
Captain RAINERI BISCIA (Italy).	

VI. — PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

(Constituted in virtue of a resolution of the Assembly at its sixth ordinary session; consists of representatives, appointed by Governments, of the States Members of the Council and of such other States as the Council may decide.)

M. LOUDON (<i>Chairman</i>) (Netherlands).	General TSIANG TSOPING (China).
M. F. PEREZ (Argentine).	M. URRUTIA (Colombia).
Baron MONCHEUR (Belgium).	M. AGUERO Y BETHANCOURT (Cuba).
M. D. BOUROFF (Bulgaria).	M. BENEŠ (Czechoslovakia).
	M. CORNEJO (Peru).
Dr. RIDDELL (Canada).	M. E. COBIAN (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>) (Spain).
M. R. HOLSTI (Finland).	M. WESTMAN (Sweden).
M. R. MASSIGLI (France).	Mr. GIBSON (United States of America).
Count BERNSTORFF (Germany).	M. LITVINOFF (Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics).
M. POLITIS (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>) (Greece).	Tewfik ROUCHDY BEY (Turkey).
General DE MARINIS (Italy).	
M. N. SATO (Japan).	M. C. ZUMETA (Venezuela).
M. RUTGERS (Netherlands).	M. MARKOVITCH (Yugoslavia).
Hussein KHAN ALA (Persia).	
M. SOKAL (Poland).	
M. C. ANTONIADE (Roumania).	
M. VALDÉS-MENDEVILLE (Chile).	

VII. — COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION AND SECURITY

(Appointed by the Preparatory Commission, pursuant to a resolution of the Assembly at its eighth ordinary session.)

M. BENEŠ (<i>Chairman</i>) (Czechoslovakia).	General DE MARINIS (Italy).
M. J. M. CANTILLO (Argentine).	M. N. SATO (Japan).
Baron ROLIN JAEQUEMYS (Belgium).	M. V. H. RUTGERS (Netherlands).
	M. CORNEJO (Peru).
	M. A. FOROUGH (Persia).
M. B. MORFOFF (Bulgaria).	M. F. SOKAL (Poland).
Dr. W. A. RIDDELL (Canada).	M. C. ANTONIADE (Roumania).
M. J. VALDÉS-MENDEVILLE (Chile).	M. E. COBIÁN (Spain).
M. WANG-KING KY (China).	M. UNDÉN (Sweden).
M. F. URRUTIA (Colombia).	M. B. STEIN (<i>Observer</i>) (Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics).
M. A. AGUERO Y BETHANCOURT (Cuba).	MUNIR BEY (Turkey).
M. FIERLINGER (Czechoslovakia).	
M. R. HOLSTI (Finland).	
M. MASSIGLI (France).	M. ESCALANTE (Venezuela).
M. VON SIMSON (Germany).	M. C. FOTICH (Yugoslavia).
M. N. POLITIS (Greece).	

VIII. — CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMISSIONS OF INVESTIGATION

(Appointed by the Council under the regulations concerning the exercise of its right of investigation.)

General BARATIER.	<i>Commission of Investigation in Germany :</i>
General CALCAGNO.	<i>Commission of Investigation in Austria :</i>
Colonel SCHUURMAN.	<i>Commission of Investigation in Bulgaria :</i>
General LYNDEN-BELL.	<i>Commission of Investigation in Hungary :</i>

IX. — THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

(Established on the recommendation of the Brussels Financial Conference of 1902 ; except where otherwise indicated the members of the Committees of this Organisation are appointed by the Council in an individual capacity.)

1. THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

- Sir Sydney CHAPMAN, K.C.B., C.B.E. (*Chairman*), Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government (British).
 M. A. DI NOLA (*Vice-Chairman*), Director-General of the *Institut italien de Credit foncier* (Italian).
 M. J. BRUNET, Envoy Extraordinary and plenipotentiary Minister (Belgian).
 M. J. A. BARBOZA CARNEIRO, Commercial Attaché, Brazilian Embassy, London (Brazilian).
 M. F. DOLEZAL, Under-Secretary of State in the Polish Ministry for Commerce and Industry (Polish).
 M. Jan DVORÁČEK, former Minister of Commerce (Czechoslovak).
 Mr. Lucius R. EASTMAN, ex-President of the Merchants' Association of New York (American).
 M. N. ITO, Counsellor of Embassy, Assistant-Director of the Japanese League of Nations Office (Japanese).
 M. G. JAHN, General Director of the Central Statistical Office of Norway (Norwegian).
 M. H. A. F. LINDSAY, Indian Trade Commissioner in London (India).
 Professor E. NECULCEA (Roumanian).
 Dr. Richard SCHÜLLER, Chief of Section in the Austrian Foreign Ministry (Austrian).
 M. D. SERRUYS, President of the *Comité Consultatif des Accords Commerciaux*, Paris.
 M. W. STÜCKI, Director of the Trade Division of the Federal Economic Department (Swiss).
 Dr. E. TRENDELENBURG, Secretary of State in the German Ministry of Economics (German).

Corresponding Members :

- M. Y. Y. CHU, Assistant Director of the Taxation Department of the Ministry of Finance, Peking (Chinese).
 M. G. CURCIN, Secretary-General of the Federation of Industrial Guilds (Yugoslav).
 M. A. JENSEN, Chief of the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance (Danish).
 M. W. H. LAVONIUS, Director-General of the "Suomi" Life Assurance Company (Finnish).
 M. Flores DE LEMUS (Spanish).
 M. Rafael MARTINEZ MENDOZA, Member of the Academy of Political and Social Sciences, Venezuela (Venezuelan).
 M. J. A. NEDERBRAGT, Director in Chief of Economic Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Holland (Netherlands).
 M. Raul SIMON, Chief of the Budget Committee of the Ministry of Finance, Santiago (Chilian).
 Argentine Member (to be nominated).

2. THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ECONOMIC ORGANISATION.

- M. George THÉUNIS, Minister of State (Belgian), *Chairman*.
 Sir Atul Chandra CHATTERJEE, High Commissioner for India in London (Indian), *Vice-Chairman*.
 M. COLIJN, former Prime Minister, former Minister of Finance (Netherlands), *Vice-Chairman*.
 M. LOUCHEUR, Minister of Public Works, Deputy (French), *Vice-Chairman*.
 Sir Arthur BALFOUR, K.B.E., Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Industry (British).
 The Rt. Hon. Lord BARNBY, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., Past President of the Federation of British Industries, President of the Wool Textile Delegation, Director of Lloyds Bank (British).
 M. E. BELLONI, Industrialist, Deputy (Italian).
 M. BENNI, Deputy, President of the Fascist General Industrial Federation (Italian).
 Professor Francisco BERNIS, Secretary-General of the National Banking Council (Spanish).
 M. CHUAN CHAO (Chinese).
 M. J. CLAN, Plenipotentiary Minister, President of the Danish Commission for the Conclusion of Commercial Treaties (Danish).
 M. F. P. DA CUNHA LEAL, Engineer, Governor of the Bank of Angola, former Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Portuguese).
 Mme Emmi FREUNDLICH, President of the International Guild of Co-operative Societies (Austrian).
 M. Jules GAUTIER, President of the National Federation of Agricultural Associations (French).
 M. Gustave L. GERARD, Director-General of the Central Industrial Committee of Belgium (Belgian).
 M. Hipolit GLIWIC, Senator, Vice-Marshall of the Senate, former Minister (Polish).
 M. le comte HADIK, former Minister of Supplies, President of the Section for Economic Policy of the National Association of Agriculturalists (Hungarian).
 Dr. A. HERMES, former Minister, Member of the International Agricultural Commission (German).

- Dr. F. HODÁČ, Professor of Political Economy, President of the Federation of Employers' Syndicates (Czechoslovak).
- M. E. JARAMILLO, Senator, Minister of Finance (Colombian).
- M. JOUHAUX, Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office (French).
- M. N. KAWASHIMA, Minister at Athens, former Director of the Department of Commercial Treaties in the Foreign Ministry (Japanese).
- Dr. C. LAMMERS, Member of the Reichstag, member of the Board of Directors of the *Reichsverband der deutschen Industrie* (German).
- Professor Dr. E. LAUR, Director of the Swiss Peasants' Union (Swiss).
- Mr. W. T. LAYTON, M.A., C.B.E., Editor of the *Economist* (British).
- M. Aloys MAYER, Director-General of "l'Arbed."
- Mr. F. L. McDOUGALL, C.M.G. (Australian).
- M. F. VON MENDELSSOHN, President of the *Industrie-und Handelstag* (German).
- M. Hermann MÜLLER, Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office (German).
- M. A. NASTA, Professor at the Agricultural College of Bucharest, Director-General at the Ministry of Agriculture and Domains (Roumanian).
- M. Robert OLDS, former Under-Secretary of State, U.S.A., State Department (American).
- M. A. ORNE, Director-General of the Postal Service, former Minister of Communications (Swedish).
- M. OUDEGEEST, Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office (Dutch).
- M. DE PEYERIMHOFF DE FONTENELLE, President of the *Comité des Houillères de France* (French).
- M. POPLAWSKI, former President of the Union of Agricultural Associations, former Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Finance (Polish).
- Sir Arthur PUGH, Vice-President of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, Secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (British).
- M. Thomas RAMIREZ, former Minister of Education, Professor of Political Economy and Civil Law at Santiago University (Chilian).
- M. E. ROSSONI, Minister of State (Italian).
- M. SERRARENS, Secretary-General of the International Federation of Christian Syndicates (Netherlands).
- Mr. Adam SHORTT, C.M.G., LL.D., Chairman of the Board of Historical Publications (Canadian).
- Mr. Edward A. SUMNER, Director, American Radiator Company, Past President, Detroit Board of Commerce (American).
- M. Vaino TANNER, former Prime Minister of Finland, Director-General of the Elanto Co-operative Society (Finnish).
- Mr. Alonzo E. TAYLOR, Director of Food Research Institute, Stanford University (American).
- Dr. Milan TODOROVITCH, Chief of Section in the Foreign Ministry (Yugoslav).
- M. J. TSUSHIMA, Financial Commissioner of the Japanese Government in London (Japanese).
- M. K. VARVARESSOS, Professor of Political Economy at Athens University (Greek).

Economic Committee :

- Sir Sydney CHAPMAN.
M. Gunnar JAHN.
Dr. E. TRENDELENBURG.
Dr. Richard SCHÜLLER.
M. D. SERRUYS.

Financial Committee :

- M. Albert JANSSEN.

International Institute of Agriculture (Rome) :

- M. DE MICHELIS, President of the International Institute of Agriculture.

International Chamber of Commerce (Paris) :

- M. A. PIRELLI, President of the International Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. Roland W. BOYDEN, Member of the International Chamber of Commerce.
M. E. HELDRING, Member of the International Chamber of Commerce, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Amsterdam, Director of the *Koninkl. Nederlandsch. Stomboot Maatschappij*.

Experts Invited by the President.

International Co-operative Alliance :

- Mr. H. T. MAY, Secretary-General of the International Co-operative Alliance.

International Agricultural Commission (Paris) :

- Marquis DE VOGÛE, President of the International Agricultural Commission.
M. FUDAKOWSKI, Vice-President of the International Agricultural Commission.

International Scientific Council of Agriculture :

- M. Carlos BREBBIA, Member of the Permanent Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

International Management Institute (Geneva) :

- M. Francesco MAURO, President of the Board of Directors of the International Management Institute.
M. L. URWICK, Director of the International Management Institute.

*Other Persons Invited by the President.**Governing Body of the International Labour Office :*

M. A. FONTAINE, Chairman of the Governing Body.

International Federation of League of Nations Societies :

M. Aloys HENTSCH, Swiss League of Nations Society.

Joint Standing Committee of Women's International Organisations (London) :

Dr. E. C. VAN DORP (Netherlands).

M. Corneille MERTENS, Secretary-General of the *Commission syndicale de Belgique*.

3. COMMITTEES IN RELATION WITH THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

(a) Committee of Experts on Customs Nomenclature.

M. COMTE, Inspector-General of Swiss Customs, Director-General of Customs.

M. FAFL, Secretary of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce.

M. I. FERENCZI, Ministerial Counsellor, Hungarian Ministry of Commerce.

M. FIGHIERA, Director of Commercial and Industrial Affairs, French Ministry of Commerce.

M. FLACH, Adviser to the German Ministry of Commerce.

M. MAGNETTE, Inspector-General at the Belgian Ministry of Finance.

M. PACI, Bureau of Economic Studies of the Association of Stock Companies.

(b) Committee of Experts on Veterinary Police Measures.

M. BURGI (*Chairman*), Director of the Swiss Federal Veterinary Office.

Professor VALLÉE (*Vice-Chairman*), Director of the French National Research Laboratory:

Comm. Dott. C. BISANTI, Director, Chief of the Veterinary Division of the Italian Ministry of the Interior.

Professor P. DE FIGUEIREDO PARREIRAS-HORTA, Director of the Department of Pastoral Industry at the Ministry of Agriculture of Brazil.

M. J. HAMR, Director of the Veterinary Section of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr. J. R. JACKSON, Chief Veterinary Officer at the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

M. C. O. JENSEN, Chief of the Danish State Veterinary Services.

Dr. KASPER, Ministerial Counsellor, Austrian Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

Professor LECLAICHE, Inspector-General, Chief of the Sanitary Services of the French Ministry of Agriculture.

M. J. NOWAK, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the Cracow Medical School.

M. C. PETROVITCH, Inspector in the Yugoslav Ministry of Agriculture Water Supply Veterinary Section.

Dr. WEHRLE, Director of the Veterinary Section of the German Health Ministry.

4. THE FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

Dr. MELCHIOR (*Chairman*), Warburg's Bank, Hamburg (German).

COUNT DE CHALENDAR, Financial Attaché, French Embassy, London (French).

M. JANSSEN, former Minister of Finance (Belgian).

M. C. E. TER MEULEN, Bank Hope & Co., Amsterdam (Dutch).

Dr. Feliks MLYNARSKI, former Vice-President of the Bank of Poland (Polish).

Sir O. E. NIEMEYER, G.B.E., K.C.B., Bank of England (British).

Dr. V. POSPISIL, Governor of the Czechoslovak National Bank (Czechoslovak).

Mr. Jeremiah SMITH, Jr., former Commissioner-General of the League in Hungary (American).

Sir Henry STRAKOSCH, G.B.E., Chairman of the Union Corporation, Ltd., London (South African).

M. F. SUVICH, former Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Finance, Rome (Italian).

M. Carlos A. TORNUST (Argentine).

M. J. TSUSHIMA, Financial Commission of the Japanese Government, London (Japanese).

M. Marcus WALLENBERG, Vice-President of the Stockholms Enskilda Bank (Swedish).

5. THE FISCAL COMMITTEE.

M. Marcel BORDUGE (*Chairman*), Counsellor of State, Director-General of Direct Taxes, Registration, Domains and Stamps, Ministry of Finance (French).

Professor Th. S. ADAMS, of Yale University (American).

M. HANS BLAU, Director of the Federal Administration of Taxes (Swiss).

Dr. Gino BOLAFFI, Director, Head of Division, Directorate General of Taxes, Ministry of Finance (Italian).

M. CLAVIER, Director-General of Taxes and Land Registration, Ministry of Finance (Belgian).

Dr. H. DORN, Director at the Ministry of Finance (German).

Dr. FLORES DE LEMUS, Directorate General of Public Revenue, Ministry of Finance (Spanish).

M. MANTZAVINOS, Director-General of Public Accounts, Ministry of Finance (Greek).

Dr. J. H. R. SINNINGHE DAMSTE, Director-General of Taxes, Ministry of Finance (Dutch).

Sir Percy THOMPSON, K.B.E., C.B., Vice-President of the Board of Inland Revenue (British).

A member belonging to a Latin-American country.

A member belonging to an Asiatic country.

Delegates of the Financial Committee :

Dr. Vilém POSPISIL.

Dr. F. MYLNARSKI.

Corresponding Members :

- M. Juho AIRAKSINEN, Adviser to the Ministry of Finance, (Finnish).
 M. Tokuzō AOKI, Director of Taxes at the Ministry of Finance (Japanese).
 Dr. Ivan BALNOFF, Assistant at the University of Sofia (Bulgarian).
 Dr. Georges CARANFIL, Adviser to the Economic Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Roumanian).
 Mr. A. F. CORBETT, Assistant Commissioner for Inland Revenue, Department of Inland Revenue of the Union of South Africa (South African).
 Dr. Rudolf EGGER, Ministerial Counsellor at the Ministry of Finance (Austrian).
 Colonel James Jacob ESSON, Financial Adviser to the Government of New Zealand (New Zealander).
 M. VON DER HUDE, Head of Section, Ministry of Finance (Danish).
 M. Fr. KEMPPELS, Director of the Revenue Department of the Republic of Latvia (Latvian).
 M. W. KENT, Head of Division at the Ministry of Finance, (Norwegian).
 Dr. Alexander KNEPPO, Ministerial Counsellor, Ministry of Finance (Hungarian).
 M. Waclaw KOSZKO, Director of the Revenue Department, Ministry of Finance (Polish).
 Dr. DE KUYLENSTIERNA, Head of Division, Ministry of Finance (Swedish).
 M. LADEMANN, Counsellor of State, Head of the Administration of Direct Taxes (Danzig).
 Dr. SAX, Member of the State Council, Director of the Administration of Taxes (Luxemburg).
 Dr. Slavko SECEROV (Yugoslav).
 Mr. Watson SELLAR, Department of Finance (Canadian).
 M. Juhan VAABEL, Financial Adviser on economic matters, Ministry of Finance (Estonian).
 H. E. Dr. Bohumil VLASAK, Minister of Finance (Czechoslovak).

Note.—This list will be supplemented by further appointments.

6. SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE FISCAL COMMITTEE AND OF THE COMMITTEE ON ROAD TRAFFIC.

Fiscal Committee :

- Dr. J. H. R. SINNINGHE DAMSTE (*Chairman*), Director-General of Taxes, Ministry of Finance (Dutch).
 Dr. Gino BOLAFFI, Director, Head of Division, Directorate-General of Taxes, Ministry of Finance (Italian).
 M. CLAVIER, Director-General of Taxes and Land Registration, Ministry of Finance (Belgian).

Committee on Road Traffic :

- Professor DELAQUIS, Professor at Hamburg University, former Chief of the Police Division of the *Département Fédéral de Justice et de Police* (Swiss).
 Mr. F. C. FRANKLIN, of the Roads Department, Ministry of Transport (British).
 Dr. PFLÜG, Adviser to the Ministry of Communications (German).

7. THE FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF AUSTRIA.

(a) Committee of Control of the Guaranteeing States for the Austrian Loan.

(Constituted in accordance with the second Reconstruction Protocol, Geneva, October 4th, 1922. The members of the Committee are nominated by their Governments.)

- M. Mario ALBERTI, Director of the *Credito Italiano*, Milan (*Chairman*) (Italy).
 Dr. ROOS, Director of the Zemska Bank, Prague (*Vice-Chairman*), (Czechoslovakia).
 M. FRANCISCO BERNIS-CARRASCO, of the *Consejo Superior Bancario*, Madrid (Spain).
 M. DINICHERT, Minister Plenipotentiary (Switzerland).
 M. DE FELCOURT, *Conseiller d'Ambassade* (France).
 M. JANSSEN, former Finance Minister (Belgium).
 Count J. G. LAGERBIELKE, Delegate to the Swedish *Comptoir de la Dette publique* (Sweden).
 Sir Otto NIEMEYER, G.B.E., K.C.B., of the Bank of England (Great Britain).
 Dr. A. R. ZIMMERMAN, former Commissioner-General of the League of Nations in Austria (Netherlands).

(b) Trustees for the Loan.

(Appointed by the Council.)

- M. JANSSEN (Belgian).
 Mr. JAY, of Morgan & Co., Paris (American).
 M. Marcus WALLENBERG (Swedish).

Agent at Vienna :

Banque Nationale d'Autriche, Vienna.

(c) Member of Financial Committee Appointed to Administer the Loan Balance.

Count DE CHALENDAR (French).

8. THE FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF HUNGARY.

(a) Committee of Control.

(Appointed by the Reparations Commission.)

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| M. CAVAZZONI (<i>Chairman</i>) (Italy). | M. BOUNIOLS (France). |
| M. G. DJOURITCH (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>) (Yugoslavia). | M. E. NECULCEA (Roumania). |
| Sir Basil A. KEMBALL COOK (Great Britain). | Dr. V. POSPISIL (Czechoslovakia). |

*(b) Trustees for the Loan.**(Appointed by the Council.)*

Cav. DI Gr. Cr. Giuseppe BIANCHINI (Italian). Sir Henry STRAKOSCH, G.B.E. (South Africa).
M. C. E. TER MEULEN (Netherlands).

(c) Member of Financial Committee Administering the Loan Balance.

M. TER MEULEN (Netherlands).

9. GREEK REFUGEE SETTLEMENT COMMISSION.

(Constituted under the Greek Refugees Protocol, Geneva, September 29th, 1923. Two members are nominated by the Council of the League.)

Mr. Charles B. EDDY (*Chairman*) (American). M. A. PALLIS (Greek).
Sir John Hope SIMPSON (*Vice-Chairman*) (British). M. A. LAMBROS (Greek).

Adviser to the Bank of Greece :

Mr. H. C. F. FINLAYSON (British).

10. SETTLEMENT OF BULGARIAN REFUGEES.

*(a) Commissioner of the League of Nations at Sofia.**(Appointed by the Council.)*

M. René CHARRON (French).

*(b) Trustees for the Loan, 1926.**(Appointed by the Council.)*

Cav. DI Gr. Cr. Giuseppe BIANCHINI (Italian).
M. Marcus WALLENBERG (Swedish).
Sir Herbert LAWRENCE, K.C.B., C.B. (British).

*(c) Trustees for the Loan, 1928.**(Appointed by the Council.)*

COUNT DE CHALENDAR (French). Sir Otto NIEMEYER, G.B.E. (British).

11. DANZIG MUNICIPAL LOAN, 1925.

DANZIG : LOAN OF FREE CITY, 1927.

*Trustee :**(Appointed by the Council.)*

M. TER MEULEN (Netherlands).

Agent of Trustee :

Bank of Danzig, Danzig.

12. ESTONIAN LOAN, 1927.

*Trustee :**(Appointed by the Council.)*

M. A. JANSSEN (Belgian).

Adviser to the Eesti Pank and Agent of the Trustee :

Sir Walter J. F. WILLIAMSON, C.M.G. (British).

X.—THE HEALTH ORGANISATION

(Constituted by the first Assembly in 1920 ; reorganised on a permanent basis by the third Assembly in 1922 ; ten of the members of the Health Committee are nominated by the Committee of the *Office international d'Hygiène publique* and six members are appointed by the Council. The Council may appoint Assessors who rank as members.)

I. THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Dr. Th. MADSEN, Director of the State Serum Institute, Copenhagen (Danish), *Chairman*.

M. O. VELGHE, Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior and of Health, Brussels ; President of the *Comité permanent de l'Office International d'Hygiène publique* (Belgian), *Chairman ex-officio*.

Dr. Witold CHODZKO, former Polish Minister of Health, Director of the State School of Hygiene, Warsaw (Polish), *Vice-Chairman* in 1929.

Professor Ricardo JORGE, Technical President of the Public Health Council, Lisbon (Portuguese), *Vice-Chairman* in 1929.

- Professor AROAZ ALFARO, former President of the National Health Department, Buenos Aires (Argentine).
- Professor LÉON BERNARD, Director of the Institute of Hygiene of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, Sanitary Technical Adviser at the Ministry of Health (French).
- Sir George BUCHANAN, Senior Medical Officer, Ministry of Health (British).
- Professor J. CANTACUZÈNE, Professor of Bacteriology and Director of the Institute of Experimental Medicine, Bucharest (Roumanian).
- Dr. H. CARRIÈRE, Director of the Swiss Federal Public Health Service (Swiss).
- Dr. Carlos CHAGAS, Director of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute, Rio de Janeiro (Brazilian).
- Surgeon-General H. S. CUMMING, Chief of the United States Public Health Service (American).
- Dr. J. H. L. CUMPTON, Director-General of the Commonwealth Department of Health (expert adviser) (Australian).
- Colonel J. D. GRAHAM, Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India (British).
- Dr. C. HAMEL, President of the *Reichsgesundheitsamt* (German).
- Dr. Alice HAMILTON, Professor of Industrial Hygiene at Harvard University (expert adviser) (American).
- Dr. N. M. J. JITTA, President of the Public Health Council of the Netherlands (Netherlands).
- Dr. A. LUTRARIO, former Director-General of Public Health (Italian).
- Professor NAGAYO, Professor at the Institute for Infectious Diseases, Tokyo (Japanese).
- Professor B. NOCHT, Rector of the University and Director of the Institute of Tropical Diseases Hamburg (German).
- Professor Donato OTTOLENGHI, Professor of Hygiene at the Royal University of Bologna (Italian).
- Professor Gustavo PITTALUGA, Professor of Parasitology in the Faculty of Medicine at Madrid (Spanish).
- Dr. L. RAYNAUD, Inspector-General of the Public Health Service of Algeria (French).
- Dr. M. TSURUMI, Representative of the Public Health Service of Japan at the Japanese Embassy, Paris (Japanese).
- Dr. C. E. A. WINSLOW, Professor of Public Health, Yale School of Medicine; Member, Public Health Council, State of Connecticut (expert adviser) (American).

2. ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE EASTERN BUREAU AT SINGAPORE (1929).

- Colonel J. D. GRAHAM, I.M.S.* (President for 1929) (India).
- Professor NOBECHI, of the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases at Tokyo (Japan). (Vice-President for 1929).
- Dr. A. L. HOOPS (British Colonies and Dependencies).
- Dr. Yiling MEI (China).
- Dr. F. H. GUERIN (French Indo-China).
- Dr. F. AMAGISHI (Japanese colonies).
- Dr. J. D. REDFIELD (Siam).

3. COMMITTEES IN RELATION WITH THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(a) *Committee of Health Experts on Infant Welfare.*

Europe :

- Dame Janet CAMPBELL, Senior Medical Officer, British Ministry of Health (British) (*Chairman*).
- Dr. Taliaferro CLARK, United States Public Health Service (American).
- Professor A. COLLETT, Ministry of Social Affairs (Norwegian).
- Professor Robert DEBRÉ, Professor at the Faculty of Medicine, Paris (French).
- Professor C. GINI, President of the Central Statistical Institute of Italy (Italian).
- Professor E. GORTER, Director of the Child Clinic at The Hague (Netherlands).
- Professor E. NOBEL, of the University Child Clinic, Vienna (Austrian)¹
- Professor F. ROTT, State Institute for the Campaign against Infant Mortality, Charlottenburg (German).

Latin America :

- Professor G. ARAOZ ALFARO (Member of the Health Committee).
- Dr. J. B. BARRETO, Chief Assistant to the Director of the Federal Public Health Service of Brazil (Brazilian).
- Dr. Velasco BLANCO, Deputy Director of the Federal Service of Hygiene, La Paz (Bolivian).
- Professor Andres GUBETICH, Director of the National Department of Health and of Public Welfare (Paraguayan).
- Professor Luis Calvo MACKENNA, Vice President of the National Society for Child Welfare; Medical Director of the Orphanage of Santiago (Chilian).
- Professor Luis MORQUIO, Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Montevideo (Uruguayan).

(b) *Joint Commission of Experts for the Study of the Relationship between Public Health Services and Health Insurance Organisations.*

Members Nominated by the Health Committee of the League of Nations :

- Sir George NEWMAN, Chief Medical Officer at the British Ministry of Health (British) (*Chairman*).
- Dr. E. BELLENCONTRE, President of the *Association générale des Médecins de France* (French).
- Dr. A. FORAMITTI, Deputy Director of the Federal Public Health Service of Austria (Austrian).
- Dr. C. HAMEL (member of the Health Committee).
- Professor T. KITASHIMA, Chairman of the Council of the Japanese Medical Association (Japanese).
- Dr. J. KUHN, Editor-in-Chief of the *Ugeskrift for Læger* (Danish).

* Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

¹ In place of Professor Cl. Pirquet (deceased), whose chief assistant he was.

Members Nominated by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office :

- Dr. A. GRIESER, Director in the Ministry of Labour (German).
 M. A. JAUNIAUX, Senator, Secretary-General of the *Union nationale des Fédérations de mutualités socialistes* (Belgian).
 M. L. OLIVIER, member of the Executive Committee of the *Fédération nationale de la mutualité*, Paris (French).
 M. K. OSIOWSKI, Director of the Central Union of Health Insurance Funds, Warsaw (Polish).
 Mr. E. POTTS, Honorary Secretary of the National Association of Insurance Committees (British).
 Dr. L. WINTER, former Minister for Social Welfare ; Vice-President of the Central Union of Health Insurance Funds of Czechoslovakia (Czechoslovak).

*(c) Sub-Commission on Preventive Medicine.**Experts Appointed by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations (1) :*

- Dr. L. HEIJERMANS, Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, Amsterdam (Netherlands) (*Chairman*).
 Professor L. PARISOT, Professor of Hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine of Nancy (French).
 Dr. G. SEIFFERT, Medical Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior, Secretary of the Bavarian Federation for the Development of Public Health (German).
 Dr. A. STAMPAR, Director of the Public Health Department of Yugoslavia (Yugoslav).
 Dr. Bela JOHAN, Director of the State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest (Hungarian).

Experts Appointed by the International Labour Office :

- Dr. E. BRESKY, Chief Medical Officer to the Central Institute of Social Insurance (Czechoslovak).
 Dr. R. BUREAU, Medical Adviser to the National Union of Federations of Socialist Insurance Societies of Belgium, Ecaussines (Belgian).
 Dr. W. DUNCAN, Divisional Medical Inspector (British).
 Comm. Cesare GIANNINI, Chief Medical Officer to the National Social Insurance Fund (Italian).
 Dr. H. KLUSZYNSKI, Medical Adviser to the Central Union of Polish Health Insurance Funds (Polish).
 Dr. Walter PRYLL, Chief Medical Officer to the Berlin Central Local Fund (German).

(d) Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

- Dr. C. HAMEL.
 Professor T. KITASHIMA.
 M. A. JAUNIAUX.
 M. K. OSIOWSKI.

(e) Sub-Commission on the Protection of Maternity, Infancy and the Child of pre-School Age.

- Dr. A. FORAMITTI (Austrian).
 Dr. L. WINTER (Czechoslovak).

(f) Cancer Commission.

- Sir George BUCHANAN (*Chairman*).
 Professor Léon BERNARD.
 Dr. H. CARRIÈRE.
 Dr. C. HAMEL.
 Dr. N. M. JITTA.
 Dr. Alberto LUTRARIO.
 Professor NAGAYO.

Sub-Commission for the Study of Occupational Cancer :

- Professor M. GREENWOOD, Professor of Statistics at the London School of Hygiene (British) (*Chairman*).
 Dr. L. CAROZZI, Head of the Health Service of the International Labour Office (Italian).
 Professor G. ROUSSY, Professor of Pathological Anatomy at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Paris (French).
 Dr. L. TELBKY, District Medical Inspector of Factories Düsseldorf, (German).

Sub-Commission of Experts charged with the Study of the Radiotherapy of Cancer :

- Professor C. REGAUD, Director of the Radium Institute of the Curie Foundation, Paris (French) (*Chairman*).
 Dr. C. Comyns BERKELEY, Director of the Middlesex Cancer Charity Hospital (Gynæcological Service) (British).
 Professor DOEDERLEIN, Director of the University Gynæcological Clinic, Munich (German).
 Professor W. LAHM, Director of the Laboratory Research Work of the State Gynæcological Clinic, Chemnitz (German).
 Dr. James HEYMAN, of the *Radiumhemmet*, Stockholm (Swedish).
 Professor PESTALOZZA, Director of the Gynæcological Clinic, Rome (Italian).
 Professor van ROOY, Director of the University Gynæcological Clinic, Amsterdam (Netherlands).

(g) Small-pox and Vaccination Committee.

- Professor Ricardo JORGE (*Chairman*).
 Sir George BUCHANAN.
 Dr. CARRIÈRE.
 Dr. JITTA.
 Dr. C. HAMEL.

¹ Two other members are still to be nominated by the Health Organisation.

Corresponding Members and Experts :

Professor H. ALDERSHOFF, Director of the State Serological Institute, Utrecht.
 Dr. F. R. BLAXALL, Government Lymph Establishment, London.
 Professor GILDEMEISTER, of the *Reichsgesundheitsamt*.
 Professor H. A. GINS, Robert Koch Institute, Berlin.
 Professor H. Mervyn GORDON, St. Bartholomew's Hospital and College, London.
 Professor E. GROTH, of the *Landesimpfanstalt*, Munich.
 Dr. C. GUÉRIN, Chief of the Anti-tuberculosis Vaccination Laboratory of the Pasteur Institute, Paris.
 Professor C. LEVADITI, Pasteur Institute, Paris.
 Professor E. PASCHEN, *Staatliche Impfanstalt*, Hamburg.
 Professor G. SOBERNHEIM, Director of the Health Institute of the University, Berne.

*(h) Commission of Expert Statisticians.**(Of the Health Organisation).*

Dr. H. WESTERGAARD, Professor of Statistics at the University of Copenhagen (Danish) (*Chairman*).
 Dr. HAVEN EMERSON, Professor of Public Health Administration, Columbia University, New York (American).
 Professor C. GINI, President of the Central Statistical Institute of Italy (Italian).
 M. Michel HUBER, Director of the *Statistique générale de la France* (French).
 Dr. E. ROESLE, Director of Medical Statistics, *Reichsgesundheitsamt* (German).
 Mr. S. P. VIVIAN, Registrar-General of England and Wales (British).

*(i) Joint Commission for the Revision of the International List of the Causes of Death.**Members Appointed by the League of Nations :*

Professor GINI (Italian).
 Professor HAVEN EMERSON (American).
 Professor ROESLE (German).
 Dr. STEVENSON (British).

Members Appointed by the International Statistical Institute :

Dr. DUNLOP (British).
 Dr. HUBER (French).
 Professor JAHN (Norwegian).
 Dr. N. M. J. JITTA (Netherlands).

(j) Commission of Experts for the Study of Tuberculosis and Sleeping Sickness in Equatorial Africa.

Dr. Andrew BALFOUR, Director of the School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London (British) (*Chairman*).
 Dr. A. G. BAGSHAWE, Director of the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases, London (British).
 Professor E. VAN CAMPENHOUT, Director of the Health Service of the Colonial Office (Belgian).
 Professor Gustave MARTIN, (*Médecin principal de 2. classe*, Colonial Forces ; late Chief of the Mission charged with the Study of Sleeping Sickness in Equatorial Africa (French).

(k) Expert Committee on Sleeping Sickness.

Dr. A. G. BAGSHAWE.
 Professor Aldo CASTELLANI, K.C.M.G., M.D., Director of Tropical Medicine and Dermatology, Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, London (Italian).
 Professor MESNIL, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris (French).
 Dr. Damas MORA, Director of the Health Services of Angola (Portuguese).
 Professor G. PITTALUGA.
 Professor R. STRONG, Department of Tropical Medicine, Harvard University Medical School (U.S.A.).
 Professor E. VAN CAMPENHOUT.

(l) Malaria Commission.

Dr. A. LUTRARIO, (*Chairman*).
 Professor J. CANTACUZÈNE.
 Professor C. CHAGAS.
 Professor B. NOCHT.
 Professor D. OTTOLENGHI.
 Professor G. PITTALUGA.
 Dr. L. RAYNAUD.

Corresponding Members and Experts :

Professor V. ASCOLI, Director of the Advanced School of Malariology, Rome (Italian).
 Dr. L. ANIGSTEIN, State Institute of Hygiene, Warsaw (Polish).
 Dr. M. A. BARBER, Special Expert of the United States Public Health Service (American).
 Dr. M. F. BOYD, International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation (American).
 Professor E. BRUMPT, of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Paris (French).
 Dr. S. DE BUEN, Inspector of the Central Malaria Commission, Madrid (Spanish).
 Professor M. CIUCA, of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Jassy (Roumanian).
 Lieut.-Colonel S. R. CHRISTOPHERS, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, India (British).
 Colonel S. P. JAMES, Ministry of Health (British).

Dr. A. LABRANCA, of the Public Health Service (Italian).
 Professor E. MARCHOUX, Pasteur Institute, Paris (French).
 Professor E. MARCINOWSKI, Director of the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Moscow (Russian).
 Dr. K. MARKOFF, Inspector of Malaria attached to the Public Health Service of Bulgaria (Bulgarian).
 Dr. A. MISSIROLI, Director of the Experimental Station for Anti-Malaria Work, Rome (Italian).
 Dr. C. MOUTOUSSIS, Director of the State Hygienic Laboratory, Athens (Greek).
 Professor C. SCHILLING, of the Robert Koch Institute for Infectious Diseases, Berlin (German).
 Professor SCHUFFNER, Director of the Tropical Section of the *Koninklijk Kolonial Instituut*, Amsterdam (Netherlands).
 Dr. A. SFARCIC, Director of the Anti-Malaria Station at Trogir, Yugoslavia (Yugoslav).
 Professor N. H. SWELLENGREBEL, of the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Amsterdam (Netherlands).
 Dr. C. M. WENYON, Director of the Wellcome Scientific Research Bureau, London (British).

(m) *Commission on Standardisation of Sera, Serological Reactions and Biological Products.*

Dr. Th. MÅDSEN (*Chairman*).
 Professor A. CALMETTE, Assistant Director of the Pasteur Institute, Paris (French).
 Professor H. H. DALE, Director of the Bio-Chemical and Pharmacological Departments of the National Institute of Medical Research, London (British).
 Professor W. KOLLE, Director of the Institute of Experimental Therapy, Frankfort-on-Main (German).
 Dr. G. W. MCCOY, Director of the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service (American).

(n) *Commission on Education in Hygiene and Preventive Medicine.*

Professor Léon BERNARD (*Chairman*).
 Professor CANTACUZÈNE.
 Dr. CHODZKO.
 Dr. HAMEL.
 Professor Ricardo JORGE.
 Dr. MÅDSEN.
 Professor OTTOLENGHI.
 Professor PITTALUGA.

Corresponding Members and Experts :

Dr. Andrew BALFOUR, Director of the School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London (British).
 Professor BEJARANO, Special Expert (Colombian).
 Dr. A. GROTJAHN, Professor of Social Hygiene at the University of Berlin (German).
 Sir George NEWMAN, Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health (British).
 Dr. A. STAMPAR, Director of the Health Service, Ministry of Public Health, Yugoslavia (Yugoslav).
 Professor W. H. WELCH, Director of the School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore (American).

(o) *Expert Commission on Plague.*

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. C. FORSTER, Director of Public Health, Lahore, Punjab (British).
 Dr. F. H. GUÉRIN, Director of the Public Health Services, Cholon, Indo-China (French).
 Dr. Fabian HIRST, Public Health Department, Colombo (British).
 Lieut.-Colonel F. P. MACKIE, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel, Bombay (British).
 Dr. L. OTTEN, Director of the Public Health Services, Batavia, Java (Dutch).
 Surgeon-General WU-LIEN-TEH, Head of the Army Medical Service, Nanking (Chinese).
 Professor ISHIWARA, Chief of the Plague Division, Government Institute of Infectious Diseases, Tokyo (Japanese).

(p) *Opium Commission.*

(Of the Health Organisation)

Dr. H. CARRIÈRE (*Chairman*).
 Dr. W. CHODZKO.
 Dr. C. HAMEL.
 Professor Ricardo JORGE.
 Professor B. NOCHT.
 M. O. VELGHE.

Expert :

Professor E. von KNAFFL-LENZ, Professor at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Vienna (Austrian).

(q) *Far-Eastern Commission.*

Dr. N. M. T. JITTA (*Chairman*).
 M. O. VELGHE.
 Professor B. NOCHT.
 Dr. M. TSURUMI.

(r) *Commission on Ship Fumigation.*

Surgeon-General H. S. CUMMING (*Chairman*).
 Sir George BUCHANAN.
 Colonel J. D. GRAHAM.
 Dr. N. M. J. JITTA.
 Professor B. NOCHT.

Experts :

Dr. C. L. PARK, Chief Medical Officer, Australia House, London (Australian).
 Dr. P. G. STOCK, of the British Ministry of Health (British).

(s) Commission for the Study of Leprosy.

Dr. Carlos CHAGAS (*Chairman*).
 Surgeon-General H. S. CUMMING.
 Colonel J. D. GRAHAM.
 Dr. Th. MADSEN.
 Professor NAGAYO.

(t) Commission of Experts on Syphilis and Cognate Subjects.

Professor JADASSOHN, Director of the University Skin Clinic, Breslau (German) (*Chairman*).
 Dr. Th. MADSEN (Danish).
 Colonel L. W. HARRISON, of the British Health Ministry (British).
 Dr. Louis QUEYRAT, President of the *Ligue nationale française contre le Péril vénérien*, Paris (French).
 Dr. J. H. STOKES, Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Chairman of the Scientific Committee of the Committee on Research in Syphilis, Inc., New York (American).
 Professor C. RASCH, Director of the State Hospital, Copenhagen (Danish).

XI. — ADVISORY AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

(Constituted at the request of the First Assembly by the General Transit Conference of March, 1921; consists of one member nominated by each of the Permanent Members of the Council and by such other States as the Conference may decide, having regard to technical interests and geographical representation.)

Dr. A. SEELIGER (appointed by the Government of Germany), Minister Plenipotentiary (*Chairman*).
 M. B. DJOURITCHICH (appointed by the Government of Yugoslavia) Director-General of the Royal State Railways (*Vice-Chairman*).
 Dr. A. DE VASCONCELLOS (appointed by the Government of Portugal), Minister Plenipotentiary; Secretary-General of the Portuguese Service of the League of Nations (*Vice-Chairman*).
 Mr. J. G. BALDWIN (appointed by the Government of Great Britain), representative of Great Britain on the International River Commissions.
 M. Silvain DREYFUS (appointed by the Government of France), Vice-President to the General Council of Roads and Bridges and of the High Council of Public Works.
 M. Charles DUZMANS (appointed by the Government of Latvia), Minister Plenipotentiary; Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.
 Dr. J. ENCISO (appointed by the Government of the Argentine), Counsellor of Embassy.
 Dr. H. GRÜNEBAUM (appointed by the Government of Austria), Ministerial Counsellor at the Federal Ministry for Commerce and Communications.
 Dr. J. G. GUERRERO (appointed by the Government of Salvador), former Minister for Foreign Affairs; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France.
 M. R. HEROLD (appointed by the Government of Switzerland), Chief of District of the Federal Railways.
 M. P. G. HÖRNELL (appointed by the Government of Sweden), Member of the Swedish Academy of Technical Sciences, Former Professor at the Royal Polytechnical University (Stockholm).
 M. N. ITO (appointed by the Government of Japan), Counsellor of Embassy; Assistant Director of the Imperial Japanese Office of the League of Nations.
 M. A. POLITIS (appointed by the Government of Greece), Technical Adviser of the Greek Legation in France.
 Dr. A. J. RESTREPO (appointed by the Government of Colombia), Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.
 M. F. L. SCHLINGEMANN (appointed by the Government of the Netherlands), Chief Engineer, Director of the *Ryhswaterstaat*.
 M. G. SINIGALIA (appointed by the Government of Italy), former Chief Inspector and Adviser to the Board of Directors of the Royal State Railways.
 A member to be appointed by the Government of Siam to replace Phya Chamnong DITHAKAR, deceased.

I. PERMANENT COMMITTEES.

A. Permanent Committee for Ports and Maritime Navigation.

Sir Norman HILL, Bart. (*Chairman*).

(a) Committee for Ports :

Mr. G. E. BAKER, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trade, London.
 M. G. INGIANNI, Director-General of the Italian Mercantile Marine.
 M. ITO.
 Dr. F. E. ROBINOW, Ministerial Counsellor of the German Ministry for Communications.
 M. P. H. WATIER, Counsellor of State; Director of Navigable Waterways and Maritime Ports in the French Ministry of Public Works.

(b) Committee for Maritime Navigation :

Sir Alan ANDERSON, Vice-President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.
 M. M. BOEGER, President of the Shipowners' Association of Hamburg.

- M. G. BRETON, Shipowner (France).
 M. Léon DENS, Senator (Belgium).
 M. A. G. KROELLER, Member of the Economic Council of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.
 M. Arthur H. MATHIESEN, Vice-President of the Norwegian Shipowners' Association.
 M. A. PALANCA, Naval Architect ; Representative of the *Navigazione Generale Italiana*, Genoa.

B. Permanent Committee for Inland Navigation.

- M. Silvain DREYFUS (*Chairman*).
 Mr. J. G. BALDWIN.
 M. DELMER, Secretary-General of the Department for Roads and Bridges at the Belgian Ministry of Public Works.
 M. G. POPESCO, Engineer ; Professor at the Polytechnic School, Bucharest.
 His Excellency M. G. ROSSETTI, Minister Plenipotentiary ; Representative of Italy on the International River Commissions.
 His Excellency M. A. DIETRICH VON SACHSENFELS, Minister Plenipotentiary ; Hungarian Delegate of the International Danube Commission.
 M. SCHLINGEMANN.
 M. SEELIGER.
 M. Milan YOVANOVITCH, Director of Inland Navigation in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

C. Permanent Committee for Transport by Rail.

- M. HEROLD (*Chairman*).
 M. DJOURITCHITCH.
 M. POLITIS.
 M. SINIGALIA.
 General R. de CANDOLLE, former Managing Director of the Great Southern Railway Company, Buenos Ayres.
 Sir Francis DENT, former Chairman of the Railways Committee of the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit ; ex-Managing Director of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway.
 M. J. KALFF, Director-General of the Netherlands Railways.
 Dr. O. LANKAS, Director at the Czechoslovak Ministry of Railways.
 Dr. G. LEGUIZAMON, Secretary-General of the South American Railway Congress, Buenos Ayres.
 M. F. MOSKWA, Head of Division at the Polish Ministry of Communications.
 M. OUANG-HANG, Railway Engineer ; Technical Secretary to the Chinese Legation in Paris.
 M. C. M. GRIMPRET, Director-General of Railways at the French Ministry of Public Works.
 Sir Henry THORNTON, Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of the Canadian State Railways.
 Dr. VOGEL, *Geheimer Oberregierungsrat* at the German Ministry of Communications.
 M. A. POURCEL, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway Company ; Assistant Secretary-General of the International Railway Union.
 M. P. WOLF, Director of the German State Railway Company.
- } (*Administrative Section*).
 } (*Technical Advisers assisting the Chairman*).

D. Permanent Committee on Electric Questions.

- M. de VASCONCELLOS, (*Vice-Chairman*).
 Sir John BROOKE, Electricity Commissioner, Electricity Commission, London.
 M. J. CHUARD, Civil Engineer ; Director of the "*Banque pour entreprises électriques*" Zurich.
 M. COLSON, Chief of the Roads Department, of Hydraulic Power and Distribution of Electric Energy at the French Ministry of Public Works.
 Dr. R. HAAS, Director of the *Kraftübertragungswerke*, Rheinfelden, Germany.
 M. Oreste JACOBINI, Engineer Chief, of the Main Service of the Italian State Railways.
 The Chairman of the International Executive Council of the World Power Conference.
 A Representative of the "*Conférence des grands réseaux à haute tension*."
 A Representative of the "*Commission électrotechnique internationale*."

E. Permanent Committee on Road Traffic.

- Dr. A. STIEVENARD, former Member of the Communications and Transit Committee (Belgian) (*Chairman*).
 M. F. AMUNATEGUI (Chilean), Engineer of Bridges and Roads ; Secretary-General of the Mixed Courts of Arbitration.
 M. O. BILFELDT, Head of Section at the Ministry of Justice of Denmark.
 M. E. CHAIX, President of the *Conseil central du Tourisme internationale*, Paris.
 M. S. CRESPI, Vice-President of the International Federation of Automobile Clubs ; President of the Royal Italian Automobile Club.
 M. E. DELAQUIS, Head of the Police Division at the Federal Department of Justice and Police of Switzerland.
 M. ENCISO.
 Mr. P. C. FRANKLIN, of the Roads Department, Ministry of Transport of Great Britain.
 M. E. MELLINI, Chief Inspector of Railways, Tramways and Automobiles of the Kingdom of Italy.
 M. PFLUG, Ministerial Counsellor of the German Ministry of Communications.
 M. J. F. SCHÖNFELD, Administrator at the Department of Communications of the Netherlands.
 M. WALCKENAER, Inspector-General of Mines at the French Ministry for Public Works.

F. Permanent Legal Committee.

- His Excellency Dr. F. J. URRUTIA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Colombia in Switzerland (*Chairman*).
 M. GUERRERO (*Vice-Chairman*).
 M. A. BAGGE, *Conseiller référendaire* at the Swedish High Court of Justice.
 Mr. W. E. BECKETT, Assistant Legal Adviser, Foreign Office, London.
 M. DUZMANS.
 Jonkheer W. J. M. van EYSINGA, Professor at the University of Leyden.
 M. J. HOSTIE, Secretary-General of the Central Commission for Rhine Navigation; former Legal Adviser at the Belgian Department of Marine.
 M. KÖNIGS, Head of Section at the German Ministry for Communications.
 M. René MAYER, *Maitre des requêtes honoraire au Conseil d'État* (France).
 M. M. PILOTTI, Counsellor at the Court of Cassation, Rome.
 Dr. SCIE TON-FA, of the Chinese Legation at Paris.
 M. B. WINIARSKI, Deputy, Professor of the Faculty of Law at the University of Posen.

2. PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY SUB-COMMITTEES.

A. Budget Sub-Committee.

- M. POLITIS (*Chairman*).
 Mr. BALDWIN.
 M. Silvain DREYFUS.
 M. DUZMANS.
 M. GUERRERO.
 M. RESTREPO.
 M. SINIGALIA.
 M. de VASCONCELLOS.

B. Sub-Committee on Questions of Communication and Transit Raised by the Council during its Examination of Polish-Lithuanian Relations.

- M. de VASCONCELLOS (*Chairman*).
 Mr. BALDWIN.
 M. DJOURITCHITCH.
 M. Silvain DREYFUS.
 M. GUERRERO.
 M. HEROLD.
 M. SEELIGER.
 M. SINIGALIA.

(a) Committee on Legal Questions:

- M. GUERRERO (*Chairman*).
 Mr. BECKETT.
 M. van EYSINGA.
 M. KÖNIGS.
 M. René MAYER.
 M. PILOTTI.

(b) Committee on Economic and Technical Questions:

- M. HEROLD (*Chairman*).
 General de CANDOLLE.
 M. KROELLER.

3. TEMPORARY COMMITTEES.

A. Technical Committee for Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts.

- M. WATIER (*Chairman*).
 M. P. van BRAAM van VLOTEN, Director of the Technical Lighthouse Service of the Netherlands.
 M. E. HÄGG, Director-General of the Royal Administration of Pilotage, Lighthouses and Buoys of Sweden.
 M. ITO.
 M. José HERBELLA Y ZOBEL, Assistant Chief Engineer in the Central Service for Maritime Signals of Spain.
 Admiral L. LANGLOIS, former Director-General and Chief of the Chilean Naval General Staff.
 Colonel A. LURIA, Military Engineer of the Italian Navy.
 M. G. MEYER, Ministerial Counsellor of the Navigable Waterways Section in the German Ministry of Communications.
 Captain M. NORTON, Director of the Portuguese Lighthouse Service.
 Commander RAZICOTSICAS, Greece.
 M. A. de ROUVILLE, Chief Engineer for Bridges and Roads and for the French Central Lighthouse and Buoyage Service.
 Baron G. WREDE, Director-General of the Finnish Naval Administration.

For the International Hydrographic Bureau:

The President of the Directing Committee of the Bureau.

B. Technical Committee for Maritime Tonnage Measurement.

- M. A. van DRIEL, Advisory Naval Architect to the Netherlands Navigation Inspection Service
(*Chairman*).
- M. L. AALL, Principal Surveyor for Tonnage in Norway.
- Mr. F. W. BICKLE, Principal Surveyor for Tonnage, Board of Trade, London.
- M. BRETON.
- M. P. A. LINDBLAD, Principal Surveyor for Tonnage and Chief Inspector to the Central Administration of Trade and Industry in Sweden.
- M. PALANCA.
- Dr. ROBINOW.
- M. Y. SAITO, representing the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in London.
- Mr. C. SKENTELBERY, European Manager of the Maintenance and Repair Department of the United States Shipping Board, London.

Drafting Committee :

- M. van DRIEL (*Chairman*).
- M. AALL.
- Mr. BICKLE.
- M. BRETON.
- M. J. F. RICHARD, Head of Section of the Customs Department of the French Ministry of Finance, assisting M. Breton.

C. Committee on the Unification of River Law.

- M. B. WINIARSKI (*Chairman*).
- M. E. BONAKI, First President of the Court of Appeal of Galatz.
- M. P. CHARGUERAUD-HARTMANN, Secretary of the International Oder Commission ; Legal Adviser to the French Ministry of Marine.
- M. J. HOSTIE.
- M. E. de JARMAY, Director of the Royal Hungarian River and Maritime Navigation Company, Ltd.
(M. F. T. R.)
- M. G. NAUTA, Barrister at Rotterdam.
- M. R. RICHTER, Head of Department at the German Ministry of Justice.
- M. C. ROSSETTI.
- M. F. SITENSKY, Chief Counsellor at the Ministry of Commerce of Czechoslovakia.

D. Committee on Competition between Railways and Waterways.

- Professor E. F. HECKSCHER, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Stockholm (*Chairman*).
- Commander C. DILLON, Technical Delegate of Great Britain to the International Danube Commission.
- M. T. EBERHARDT, Under-Secretary of State in the Polish Ministry of Railways.

E. Committee on Combined Transport.

- M. Umberto BROCCA, Director-General of the *Società Italiana dei Servizi Maritimi*.
- Jonkheer VAN DEN BERCH VAN HEEMSTEDÉ, General Director of the International Air Traffic Association, The Hague.
- M. LANKAS.
- M. Gaston LEVERVE, Secretary-General of the International Railway Union, Paris.
- M. Anton MENS, Director of Freight Service of the firm W. M. Müller & Co., Rotterdam.
- M. Henri NIEMACK, Ministerial Counsellor in the German Ministry of Communications.
- M. RIPERT, Professor at the Faculty of Law of Paris.
- Mr. Walter Leslie RUNCIMAN, of Runciman & Co., Shipowners, London, representing the International Chamber of Commerce.

*F. Committee on the Unification of Transport Statistics.**(a) Maritime Navigation Section.*

- M. J. H. F. CLAESSENS (*Chairman*), Director of Commercial Statistics, The Hague.
- Mr. A. W. FLUX, Head of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade.
- M. GAYON, Head of the Commercial Statistical Department of the General Directorate of French Customs.
- M. S. GIACHETTI, of the Directorate of the Italian Mercantile Marine.
- Mr. GREENING, Director for Europe of the U.S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation, London.
- M. HOSTIE.
- Dr. W. TEUBERT, Ministerial Counsellor at the Prussian Ministry for National Economy.

(b) Inland Navigation Section.

- M. J. H. F. CLAESSENS (*Chairman*).
- M. P. DEMETRIAD, Engineer ; Inspector-General ; Director of the Docks at Braila.
- General Wm. W. HARTS, U.S. Army, Military Attaché, American Embassy in France.
- M. HOSTIE.
- M. H. HOUEPURT, Chief Engineer of Bridges and Roads ; Director of the French National Office of Navigation.
- M. PIEKALKIEWICZ, Head of Section of the Polish Central Statistical Office. *
- Dr. W. TEUBERT.
- M. F. VILFAN, Delegate of Yugoslavia to the International Danube Commission.

(c) *Railways Section.*

- M. COLSON (*Chairman*), Member of the *Institut de France*.
 Mr. W. FAYETTE ALLPORT, Commercial Attaché, U.S. Embassy in France.
 M. HONDL, Ministerial Counsellor at the Czechoslovakian Ministry for Railways, Head of the Department for Statistics and Organisation.
 Mr. A. E. KIRKUS, Director of Statistics, Ministry of Transport of Great Britain.
 M. MUSELLE, Chief Engineer, National Society of Belgian Railways.
 M. STEUERNAGEL, Director of the *Reichsbahngesellschaft*.
 M. TOSTI, Engineer of the Italian State Railways.

Drafting Committee.

- M. CLAESSENS.
 Mr. FLUX.
 M. TRUBERT.
 M. WATIER.

G. Experts on the Question of Facilities for the Landing of Aircraft in the Neighbourhood of the Seat of the League of Nations.

- M. A. DUVAL, Head of the Airways Section of the Air Navigation Service at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of France.
 Commander Antonio MARESCALCHI, General Manager of the Aeronautical Construction Company, Ltd., Genoa.
 M. MILCH, Member of the Board of Directors of the *Deutsche Lufthansa*, Berlin.
 M. NIEUWENHUIS, General Manager of the *Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij* Works, Amsterdam.

H. Experts Consulted on the Question of the Possibility of Establishing a Wireless Telegraph Station for the Use of the League of Nations.

- General FERRIÉ, Commander-in-Chief of the Transmission Troops and Services at the French Ministry of War ; Member of the Paris Academy of Sciences ; President of the International Wireless Telegraph Committee (*Chairman*).
 Dr. KOOMANS, Chief Engineer of Posts and Telegraphs ; Head of the Radio Laboratory at The Hague.
 Dr. P. JAEGER, Chief Counsellor at the German Ministry of Posts.
 Colonel A. G. LEE, of the General Post Office of Great Britain.
 Professor VALLAURI, of the Royal Naval Academy, Leghorn.

I. Special Committee on the Question of the Jurisdiction of the European Commission of the Danube.

- M. W. BURCKHARDT, Professor at the University of Berne (*Chairman*).
 M. HOSTIE.
 M. KROELLER.

J. Experts Appointed to Assist the Chairman and the Secretary-General of the Committee in the Examination of Questions Regarding Communications at Times of Emergency.

- M. Georges BONNET, former member of the French Delegation at the Postal Conferences and at the Conferences on Communications and Transit ; Deputy ; former Minister.
 M. JAEGER.

XII.—INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

I. COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

(Constituted in accordance with a resolution of the Second Assembly ; the members are appointed by the Council in an individual capacity.)

- Professor G. A. MURRAY (*Chairman*), Professor of Greek at Oxford University ; Member of the Council of the British Academy ; Chairman of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union.
 Mlle. K. BONNEVIE, Professor of Zoology at the University of Oslo ; Member of the Academy of Sciences of Oslo.
 Sir Jagadis C. BOSE, Founder and Director of the Bose Research Institute, Calcutta ; Professor Emeritus of the Presidency College, Calcutta ; Fellow of the Royal Society of London ; Fellow of the Asiatic Society.
 M. Julio CASARES, Publicist, Member of the Royal Spanish Academy.
 M. A. DE CASTRO, Professor of Clinical Medicine at the University of Rio de Janeiro ; Director of the General Department of Education of Brazil ; Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medicine at Paris.
 M. Mariano H. CORNEJO, Former Deputy, Senator, President of Senate, Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of Lima, Peruvian Minister at Paris.
 Mme. CURIE-SKLODOWSKA (*Vice-Chairman*), Professor of Physics at the University of Paris ; Honorary Professor of the University of Warsaw ; Member of the Paris *Académie de Médecine*, of the Polish Academy and of the Scientific Society at Warsaw ; Foreign Member of the Amsterdam and Stockholm Academies of Sciences.
 M. J. DESTREE (*Vice-Chairman*), Deputy ; Former Minister for Sciences and Arts ; Member of the *Académie royale de Belgique* and of the *Académie belge de langue et de littérature françaises*.

- M. A. EINSTEIN, Professor of Physics at the Universities of Berlin and Leyden ; Member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin ; Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London and of the Academy of Sciences at Amsterdam.
- Mr. R. A. MILLIKAN, Director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics at the California Institute of Technology ; Foreign Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington ; Vice-President of the National Research Council of the United States ; Member of the International Research Council ; Exchange Professor to Belgium.
- M. Paul PAINLEVÉ, Member of the *Institut de France* ; Member of the *Académie des sciences* of Bologna ; Stockholm, Upsala, *Lincei* of Rome ; Deputy ; former President of the Council ; Minister for War.
- M. G. DE REYNOLD, Professor at Berne University ; Chairman of the Swiss Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ; Chairman of the Catholic Union for International Studies ; Member of the Permanent Committee of the International Eucharistic Congress ; Secretary-General of the International Foundation for Science.
- M. Alfredo Rocco, Professor of the Faculty of Political Sciences at the University of Rome ; Member of the *Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei* ; Member of the Academy of Sciences, Letters and Arts of Padua ; Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute ; Chairman of the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation ; Vice-President of the Governing Body of the Fascist National Institute of Culture ; former Under-Secretary of State for Pensions, for the Treasury and Finance ; former President of the Chamber of Deputies ; Minister of Justice and Public Worship ; Deputy.
- M. Joseph SUSTA, Professor of General History at Charles University, Prague ; Member of the Czech Academy of Arts and Sciences, former Minister of Education.
- M. Aikitu TANAKADATE, Doctor of Science, Professor Emeritus at the Imperial University of Tokio ; Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Tokio, and its representative in the House of Peers ; Vice-President of the National Research Council of Japan.

Representing the Secretary-General of the League of Nations :

- M. A. DUFOUR-FERONCE, Minister Plenipotentiary ; Under-Secretary-General of the League of Nations and Director of the Section of International Bureaux and Intellectual Co-operation.

Representing the International Labour Office :

- M. F. MAURETTE, Chief of the Research Division.

Representing the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation :

- M. J. LUCHAIRE, Director.
M. A. ZIMMERN, Deputy-Director.

Representing the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers :

- M. GALLIÉ, Secretary-General.

(a) *Sub-Committee for University Relations.*

Members :

- M. DE CASTRO.
Mr. MILLIKAN.
Professor Gilbert MURRAY.
M. DE REYNOLD.
M. ROCCO.
M. TANAKADATE.

Associate Members :

- M. CASTILLEJO, Secretary-General of the *Junta para Ampliación de Estudios*, Madrid.
M. VON GOTTL-OTTLILIENFELD, Professor of the Theory of Political Economy at the University of Berlin.
M. Oscar DE HALECKI, Professor at the University of Warsaw ; Corresponding Member of the Polish Academy ; Member of the Society of Arts and Letters of Warsaw ; Director of the Office of Polish Universities.
Mr. Vernon KELLOGG, Secretary-General of the National Research Council of the United States.
Baron A. DE KORANYI, Professor of Medicine ; Director of the Third Medical Clinic of the Royal Hungarian University at Budapest.
M. Raymond THAMIN, Professor at the Sorbonne.

(b) *Sub-Committee of Sciences and Bibliography.*

Members :

- Mlle. BONNEVIE.
Sir J. C. BOSE.
Mme. CURIE.
M. EINSTEIN.
M. PAINLEVÉ.
M. SUSTA.

Associate Members :

- Dr. COWLEY, Librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford.
M. Antonio GARBASSO, Professor at the University of Florence.
M. GODET, Director of the Swiss National Library, Berne.
M. IONESCU-MIHAESTI, Under-Director of the Institute of Sera and Vaccines of Bucharest ; Professor at the Faculty of Medicine at Bucarest.

M. Otto JESPERSEN, Professor at the University of Copenhagen.
 Dr. KRÜSS, Director-General of the State Library, Berlin.
 M. ROLAND-MARCEL, General Administrator of the National Library, Paris.
 M. SCHRAMM, Member of the National Research Council of the United States of America.
 M. THIBAUDET, Professor of French Literature at the University of Geneva ; Publicist.

(c) *Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters.*

Letters Section.

Members :

M. DESTRÉE.
 M. DE REYNOLD.

Associate Members :

Mr. John GALSWORTHY, Author.
 M. JELINEK, Councillor at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Prague ; Man of Letters.
 M. KIPPENBERG, Director of the *Insel Verlag*, Leipzig.
 M. Salvador DE MADARIAGA, Professor of Spanish Literature at Oxford University ; former Director of the Disarmament Section of the League of Nations.
 M. Vittorio ROSSI, Professor of Italian Literature at the University of Rome.
 Mlle. Hélène VACARESCO, Authoress, Delegate of Roumania at the Assembly of the League of Nations.
 M. Paul VALÉRY, of the *Académie française*.

Arts Section.

Member :

M. DESTRÉE.

Associate Members :

M. BAUD-BOVY, President of the *Commission fédérale des Beaux-Arts* (Switzerland).
 Mr. Edward J. DENT, Professor of Music at Cambridge University, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.
 M. FOCILLON, Professor at the Sorbonne.
 M. GRAUL, Director of the Arts and Crafts Museum, and of the Museum of Decorative Arts, Leipzig.
 Sir Cecil Harcourt SMITH, Surveyor of H.M. the King of England's Works of Art.
 M. TOESCA, Professor of History of Art at the University of Rome.
 M. Félix VON WEINGARTNER, Musical Composer and Conductor.

(d) *Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights.*

Member :

M. CASARES.

Associate Members :

M. Louis GALLIÉ, Secretary-General of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers.
 M. KNOPH, Professor at the University of Oslo.
 M. Fernand MAURETTE, representing the International Labour Office ;
 M. OSTERTAG, Director of the *Bureau internationaux réunis de la propriété industrielle, littéraire et artistique*, Berne.
 M. Marcel PLAISANT, Senator, France.
 M. RUFFINI, Senator, former Minister, Italy.

(e) *Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations.*

Professor Gilbert MURRAY (English).
 M. DESTRÉE (Belgian).
 M. CASARES (Spanish).
 M. Luis A. BARALT (Cuban) Professor and Author of Works on Pedagogy.
 M. S. N. CHATURVEDI, M.A. (Indian), "Licentiate of Teaching" at the University of Allahabad ; Director of a Secondary School at Lucknow.
 M. Arturo PARDO CORREA (Chilian), Assistant Professor of Pedagogy at the University of Santiago, Chile.
 Mme. DREYFUS-BARNEY (French), Vice-President of the Peace Section of the International Council of Women ; Liaison Officer between the International Council of Women and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.
 M. Giuseppe GALLAVRESI (Italian), Professor of History at the University of Milan ; Author of Historical Works and Assessor for Education at Milan.
 M. Bogdan GAVRILOVITCH (Serbian), Former Rector of the University of Belgrade.
 M. C. KIRITZESCO (Roumanian), Director of Secondary Education at the Ministry of Education, Bucharest.
 M. Peter MUNCH (Danish), Minister for Foreign Affairs ; author of several History Manuals ; Delegate of Denmark to the League of Nations.
 M. Inazo NITOBÉ (Japanese), Professor at the Imperial University of Tokio ; former President of the First National College, Tokio ; Member of the Imperial Academy of Japan ; Member of the House of Peers.
 M. ROSSET (French), Director of Primary Education at the Ministry of Education, Paris ;
 M. H. SCHELLBERG (German), Counsellor at the Ministry of Education of Prussia.

*(f) Sub-Committee on the Interchange of Teaching Staff.**Members :*

Professor Gilbert MURRAY.
 Mlle. BONNEVIE.
 M. BRUNSCHVICG.
 M. CASTILIEJO.
 M. DUFOUR-FERONCE.
 M. VERNON KELLOGG.
 M. MILLIKAN.
 M. OPRESCU.

Correspondents of the Committee :

M. A. DOPSCH (Austria), Professor of General History and former Rector of the University of Vienna ; Member of the Academy of Sciences, Vienna.
 M. Emile RACOVITZA (Roumania), Professor of Spelæology at the University of Cluj ; former President of the Roumanian Academy.
 M. Jaroslav KALAB (Czechoslovakia), Professor of International Law at the University of Brno.
 M. Hoo-Tsi (China), Professor of Philosophy at the University of Peking.
 The Venerable Henry John CODY (Canada), Archdeacon of York, Canada ; Rector of St. Paul's Church, Toronto ; Minister of Education, Ontario.

2. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION, PARIS.

(a) Governing Body.

In accordance with an agreement between the French Government and the Council of the League, the members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation also sit as the Governing Body of the International Institute, under the chairmanship of the French member.

(b) Committee of Directors.

(Appointed by the Governing Body of the Institute with the approval of the Council of the League).

M. Paul PAINLEVÉ (<i>Chairman</i>).	Professor Gilbert MURRAY.
M. Jules DESTRIÈRE.	Professor DE REYNOLD.
Professor EINSTEIN.	M. ROCCO.
Dr. Vernon KELLOGG.	

*(c) INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, ROME.*1. *Governing Body.*

(Appointed in accordance with the Council resolutions of September 26th, 1928, March 7th, 1929, and September 25th, 1929.)

Professor Alfredo Rocco (Italian) (*President*), member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.
 Dr. Hans CÜRLIS (German), Chairman of the German Association of Film Producers.
 Professor Henri FOCILLON (French), Professor at the Sorbonne ; member of the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters.
 Mr. G. T. HANKIN (British), Board of Education, London.
 Dr. Vernon KELLOGG (United States), Secretary-General of the United States National Research Council ; member of the Sub-Committee on University Relations.
 Professor Ragnar KNOPH (Norwegian), Professor at the University of Oslo ; member of the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights.
 Dr. Hugo KRÜSS (German), Director of the State Library, Berlin ; member of the Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography.
 M. Louis LUMIÈRE (French), Member of the Institute of France.
 Mr. Carl MILLIKEN (American), Secretary-General of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors (U.S.A.)
 Mlle. Gabriela MISTRAL (Chilean), former headmistress of a secondary school for girls ; authoress.
 Professor Gilbert MURRAY (British), Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.
 Professor Inazo NITOBÉ (Japanese), former Under-Secretary-General of the League of Nations ; member of the Japanese Imperial Academy.
 Dr. R. P. PARANJPYE (Indian), for Minister of Education, Bombay, Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, London.
 Professor GONZAGUE DE REYNOLD (Swiss), member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.
 Don Pedro SANGRO Y ROS DE OLANO, Marques de Guad-el-Jelu (Spanish), member of the Child Welfare Committee.
 Count Carton DE WIART (Belgian), member of the Child Welfare Committee.

2. *Permanent Executive Committee.*

(Appointed by the Governing Body of the Institute, with the approval of the Council of the League.)

M. A. Rocco (<i>Chairman</i>).	Dr. PARANJPYE.
Professor FOCILLON.	Don Pedro SANGRO Y ROS DE OLANO, Marques de Guad-el-Jelu.
Dr. Hugo KRÜSS	
Mr. Carl MILLIKEN.	

The following have the right to take part in an advisory capacity in the sessions of the Governing Body and the Permanent Executive Committee, either in person or through a representative:

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations.
The Director of the International Labour Office.
The Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.
The President of the International Institute of Agriculture.

(d) *International Institute for the Unification of Private Law*

I. *Governing Body.*

M. Vittorio SCIALOJA (Italian) (*President*).
M. ADATCI (Japanese).
M. CAPITAN (French).
M. DESTREE (Belgian).
M. FERNANDES (Brazilian).
Sir Cecil Barrington HURST (British).
M. LODER (Netherlands).
M. RABEL (German).
M. ROCCO (Italian).
M. RUNDSTEIN (Polish).
M. TITULESCO (Rumanian).
M. UNDEN (Swedish).
M. VILLEGAS (Chilean).
M. Felipe Sanchi ROMAN (Spanish).

2. *Permanent Committee.*

M. SCIALOJA.
M. VILLEGAS.
M. RABEL.
M. DESTREE.
M. ADATCI.

XIII.—THE PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION

(Constituted in accordance with paragraph 9 of Article 22 of the Covenant. The members are appointed as experts and not as Government representatives.)

Mlle. V. DANNEVIG, Principal of the Vestheim High School, Oslo (Norwegian).
M. L. KASTL, Director of the *Reichsverband der Deutschen Industrie* (German).
Lord LUGARD, former Governor of Nigeria (British).
M. M. MERLIN, Honorary Governor-General of Colonies (French).
M. Pierre ORTS, Minister Plenipotentiary (Belgian).
M. L. PALACIOS, former Under-Secretary of State, Professor at Madrid University (Spanish).
Count PENHA-GARCIA, former Minister of Finance, Vice-President of the International Colonial Institute at Brussels (Portuguese).
M. William RAPPARD, Professor at Geneva University (Swiss).
M. D. VAN REES (*Vice-Chairman*), former Vice-Chairman of the Council of the Dutch East Indies (Netherlands).
M. N. SAKENOBE, former Minister of Japan in Chile (Japanese).
Marquis A. THEODOLI (*Chairman*), former Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Ministry (Italian).

Representative of the International Labour Organisation:

Mr. WEAVER.

XIV.—ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM

(Appointed by the Council in accordance with the Assembly resolution of December 15th, 1920. The members represent their Governments.)

Dr. Manuel CUELLAR	(Bolivia).	Dr. A. DE VASCONCELLOS	(Portugal)
M. WOO KAISENG	(China)	Prince VARNVAIDYA	(Siam)
M. BOURGOIS	(France)	Dr. CARRIÈRE	(Switzerland)
Dr. KAHLER	(Germany)	Mr. J. K. CALDWELL (Appointed	
Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE	(Great Britain)	by his Government to attend in	
Sir John CAMPBELL	(India)	an unofficial capacity). ..	(United States
M. CAVAZZONI	(Italy)		of America)
M. SATO	(Japan)	M. FOTITCH	(Yugoslavia)
M. W. G. VAN WETTUM	(Netherlands)		

Assessors:

Mr. BRENIER.
Mr. LYALL.
Mr. A. R. SIRKS.

XV.—THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

(Constituted in virtue of Article 19 of the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925, which came into force on September 25th, 1928. Appointed by the Council on December 14th, 1928.)

Dr. ANSELMINO (German).	M. MIYAJIMA (Japanese).
Professor GALLAVRESI (Italian).	Sir B. K. MULLICK (Indian).
Mr. L. A. LYALL (British).	M. Henrik RAMSAY (Finnish).
Mr. H. L. MAY (American).	M. Lucide AGEL (French).

XVI.—ADVISORY COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

(Reconstituted in 1925 under a resolution of the Assembly at its fifth ordinary session, in order to include child welfare work.)

Members Appointed by Governments :

Miss ABBOTT (United States).	M. Stanislas POSNER (Poland).
Dr. Gertrude BAUMER (Germany).	M. REGNAULT (France).
Count CARTON DE WIART (Belgium).	Mme. ROMNICIANO (Roumania).
Mr. S. W. HARRIS (British Empire).	Don Pedro SANGRO Y ROS DE
Dr. Estrid HEIN (Denmark).	OLANO, Marques de Guad-el-Jelu (Spain).
Dr. Paulina LUISI (Uruguay)	M. SATO (Japan).
Marquis PAULUCCI DI CALBOLI (Italy).	

Assessors for Traffic in Women and Children Committee.

Mr. S. COHEN, Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women.
 Mme CURCHOD-SECRETAN, *Fédération des Unions nationales des Amies de la jeune fille*.
 Mlle LAVIELLE, *Union Internationale des Ligues féminines catholiques*.
 Mme DE MONTENACH, *Association catholique internationale des œuvres de protection de la jeune fille*.
 Mme AVRIL DE SAINTE-CROIX, *Women's International Organisations*.
 Mr. SEMPKINS, International Bureau for Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children.
 ————— Liaison Officer with the International Labour Office.

Assessors for Child Welfare Committee.

Mlle BURNIAUX, International Federation of Trade Unions.
 M. CASARES, Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.
 Dr. Fanny DALMAZZO, *Union internationale des Ligues féminines catholiques*.
 Dame Katherine FURSE, International Organisation of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.
 Dr. HUMBERT, League of Red Cross Societies.
 Mr. BASCOM JOHNSON.
 Mr. JOHNSTON, International Labour Office.
 Miss Julia LATHROP, National Conference of Social Work.
 Dr. POLLIGKEIT, *Union Internationale de Secours aux enfants*.
 Mlle Emilie GOURD, *Women's International Organisations*.
 M. Henri ROLLET, *Association Internationale pour la protection de l'Enfance*.
 M. VELGHE, Health Organisation of the League of Nations.
 Miss Charlotte WHITTON, Social Service Council of Canada and Canadian Council of Child Welfare.

XVII.—INTER-GOVERNMENTAL REFUGEE ADVISORY COMMISSION ATTACHED TO DR. FRIDTJOFF NANSEN, THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

(Constituted in virtue of a resolution of the Ninth Assembly.)

Government Members :

(Member to be nominated) (British Empire).
 M. D. MIKOFF (Bulgaria).
 Mr. CHEN-TING (China).
 M. FIERLINGER (Czechoslovakia).
 M. A. SCHMIDT (Estonia).
 M. DE NAVAILLES-LABATUT (France).
 Dr. VOELCKERS (Germany).
 M. R. RAPHAEL (Greece).
 M. P. F. DE ROSSI DEL LION NERO (Italy).
 M. C. DUZMANS (Latvia).
 M. Th. GWIAZDOWSKI (Poland).
 M. OBREBSKI (Poland).
 M. C. ANTONIADE (Roumania).
 M. I. CHUMENKOVITCH (Yugoslavia).

Consultative Members (Members nominated by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office):

M. G. CURCIN, Vice-President of the Federation of Industrial Corporations, Belgrade.
 M. Herman MÜLLER, Vice-President, General Confederation of the German Trades Union.
 Sir Eric DRUMMOND, K.C.M.G., C.B., Secretary-General of the League of Nations.
 M. Albert THOMAS, Director of the International Labour Office.

Technical Advisers :

M. C. GOULKÉVITCH, Council of former Russian Ambassadors.
 Baron B. NOLDE.
 Mr. Lucien WOLF, Jewish Colonisation Association.

Mr. L. B. GOLDEN, United British Committee.
 M. A. KHATISSIAN, Delegation of the Armenian Republic.
 M. L. PACHALIAN, Central Committee of Armenian Refugees.
 Captain C. PETERSEN, League of Red Cross Societies.
 M. J. RUBINSTEIN, Central Committee on the situation of Russian Refugees.

XVIII. — PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION

(Appointed by the Council under a resolution of the Fifth Assembly.)

Senator Giovanni CIRAULO (*Chairman*), substitute delegate for Italy at the fifth and sixth ordinary sessions of the Assembly.

Dr. W. KÜLZ, former Minister, Member of the Reichstag.
 M. FERNANDEZ Y MEDINA, Uruguayan Minister in Madrid.
 Count Carton DE WIART, Director of the *Société générale de Belgique*.
 Lt.-Colonel DRAUDT, Vice-Chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies.
 Mr. T. B. KITTRIDGE, Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies.
 Dr. Anders LINDSTEDT, President of the *Statens Livförsäkrings-Anstalt*, Stockholm.
 M. André MATER, Barrister at the Court of Appeal, Paris.
 Mr. Algernon MAUDSLAY, C.B.E., British Red Cross Society.
 Senator Maurice SARRAUT.
 M. Georges WERNER, Professor at Geneva University.

Deputy Members.

M. René CASSIN.
 Senator FRANÇOIS, Administrator of the Belgian Red Cross.
 M. Paul G. LAURIN, Director-General of the *Riksförsäkrings Anstalt*, Stockholm, Chairman of the *Inspection Royale de l'Assurance Privée*.

Permanent Committee of the International Relief Union.

Dr. W. KÜLZ (*Chairman*).
 Senator CIRAULO.
 Senator A. FRANÇOIS.

Persons Invited :

Lt.-Colonel DRAUDT, League of Red Cross Societies.
 Professor G. WERNER, International Committee of the Red Cross.
 M. MATER, Author of the Statute of the Union.

XIX. — SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

(Appointed by the Council, in accordance with a decision of the Assembly at its second ordinary session for the purpose of supervising the financial working of the League and advising the Assembly and the Council on such financial and administrative matters as they may refer to it.)

Dr. Stefan OSUSKÝ (Czechoslovak).
 Lord MESTON OF AGRA (India).
 M. Jean REVEILLAUD (French).
 M. MOLTKE (Danish).
 Dr. C. PARRA-PEREZ (Venezuelan).

Deputy Members :

M. BOTELLA (Spanish).
 Prince VARNVAIDYA (Siamese).

Auditor of League Accounts :

M. A. CERESA (Italian).

Deputy Auditor :

Dr. F. VIVALDI (Italian).

XX.—COMMITTEE ON THE ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES

(Appointed by the Council, in accordance with a decision of the Assembly at its first ordinary session, for the purpose of drawing up a definite scheme for the allocation of the expenses of the League.)

M. RÉVEILLAUD (*Chairman*) (French).
 M. Bogdan MARKOVITCH (Yugoslav).
 M. DE NARVAEZ (Colombian).
 Mr. PHILLIPS (British).
 M. SATO (Japanese).
 M. SOLERI (Italian).
 Sir Henry STRAKOSCH, G.B.E. (South African).
 M. ZAHLE (Danish).
 M. WACHSMANN (German).

Deputy Members :

M. P. JACOBSSON (Swedish).
 M. PARANJPYE (Indian).

XXI.—COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

1. SAAR BASIN GOVERNING COMMISSION.

(Constituted under the Treaty of Versailles. The Members are appointed annually.)

Sir Ernest WILTON (*Chairman*) (British).
 Dr. EHRNROOTH (Finnish).
 M. KOSSMANN (Saar).
 M. MORIZE (French).
 M. VEZENSKY (Czechoslovak).

2. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN DANZIG.

(Appointed under Article 103 of the Treaty of Versailles.)

Count Manfredi GRAVINA (Italian).

3. PRESIDENT OF THE UPPER SILESIAN MIXED COMMISSION.

(Appointed by the Council under the German-Polish Convention on Upper Silesia (Article 564) of May 15th, 1922.)

M. Felix CALONDER (Swiss).

4. PRESIDENT OF THE UPPER SILESIAN ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL.

(Appointed by the Council under the German-Polish Convention on Upper Silesia (Article 564) of May 15th, 1922.)

M. G. KAECKENBEECK (Belgian).

5. GRECO-BULGARIAN EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

(Two members, including the President, nominated by the Council in accordance with the Greco-Bulgarian Reciprocal Emigration Convention of November 27th, 1919, Article 8.)

Colonel A. C. CORFE (New Zealander).
 Colonel J. DE REYNIER (Swiss).

6. GRECO-TURKISH EXCHANGE OF POPULATION COMMISSION.

(Three members, including the President, nominated by the Council in accordance with the Greco-Turkish Exchange of Populations Convention of January 30th, 1923.)

M. H. HOLSTAD (Norwegian).
 M. M. RIVAS DE VICUNA (Chilian).
 M. Holger ANDERSEN (Dane).

7. COMMISSIONER OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 107 OF THE TREATY OF LAUSANNE.

(Appointed by the Council.)

M. H. STABLO (French).

8. HYDRAULIC SYSTEM COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE.

(The Chairman appointed by the Council.)

M. Carlo ROSSETTI (*Chairman*) (Italian).

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

(The Judges are elected by the Assembly and the Council for a period of nine years. The President and the Vice-President are elected by the Court for a term of three years.)

Judges :

M. ANZILOTTI (*President*) (Italian).
 M. HUBER (*Vice-President*) (Swiss).
 M. LODER (Dutch).
 Sir Cecil HURST (British).
 M. NYHOLM (Danish).
 M. FROMAGEOT (French).

Mr. Ch. Evans HUGHES (American).
 M. DE BUSTAMANTE (Cuban).
 M. ALTAMIRA (Spanish).
 M. ODA (Japanese).
 M. Eпитacio DA SILVA PESSOA (Brazilian).

Deputy-Judges :

M. YOVANOVITCH (Yugoslav).
 M. BEICHMANN (Norwegian.)

M. NEGULESCO (Roumanian).
 M. WANG CHUNG HUI (Chinese).

Registrar :

M. HAMMARSKJÖLD (Swedish).

Deputy-Registrar :

M. OLIVAN (Spanish).

THE NEW LEAGUE BUILDINGS

Procedure for Tenders

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations circulated the following note to the Governments of all Members of the League concerning the procedure to be followed by firms wishing to tender for work in connection with the construction of the new buildings for the League of Nations :

“ The Building Committee of the League of Nations, with a view to the allotment of contracts for the construction of the New Buildings, desires to make known the procedure to be followed by firms who may wish to tender for any work in connection therewith. The Buildings comprise :—

- “ (a) the great Assembly Hall ;
- “ (b) the Secretariat Building ; and
- “ (c) the Library.

“ In view of the impossibility of publishing separate advertisements of each tender in the press of all Member States on account of the delays which would result, it has been decided to establish forthwith a list of approved firms in all trades.

“ Applications for registration will be made on the basis of the conditions set out below.

“ Firms in all trades who wish to tender should forward to the Secretary of the League of Nations, as soon as possible, their name and references, indicating exactly the work for which they desire to compete.

“ Firms should appoint in good time an accredited representative in Europe to deal with documents relating to the contract conditions.

“ The Building Committee of the League of Nations reserves the right to exclude any firm from the approved list without obligation to indicate the reason for such exclusion. Documents sent to the Secretariat will be returned to those firms not admitted to tender.

“ Approved firms will be invited to tender for work in each trade or group of trades as and when the work is put up for tender. Notifications will be sent to the head offices of firms in Europe and to the European representatives of firms outside Europe.

“ All tenders must be accompanied by a deposit, as a guarantee of maintenance of the conditions offered. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful competitors, but it will be forfeited to the League of Nations if the firm to whom the contract is allotted declines it for any reason. The amount of this deposit will be specified in the special conditions for each contract, and may vary from one to two per cent. of the estimated amount of the contract.

“ The list of approved firms in each trade will be closed two months before tenders are invited in that trade. The firms concerned may inform themselves of this date either directly or through their representatives.

“ Fifteen days after the invitation to tender, competitors may consult at the Architects' office in Geneva the contract conditions, plans and other drawings relating to the contract in question.

“ All these documents will be held at the Architects' office at the disposal of competitors for a period corresponding to the importance of the contract ; this period will be indicated in the invitation to tender.

“ A copy of the contract conditions and of the principal plans will be furnished on demand to competitors or their accredited representatives on payment of the costs of printing and reproduction, according to the scale of charges fixed by the Building Committee.

“ Competitors must present their tenders by a date which will be fixed in the invitation to tender in each case.

“ The Building Committee of the League of Nations will not consider itself bound to accept the lowest tender.”

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(Prepared by the Information Section)

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MIXED COMMISSION.

(Appointed under a Council resolution of December 12th, 1925, to co-operate with, and advise, the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference on the economic aspect of problems submitted to that body.)

This Commission is composed of:—

Two members each of the Economic Organisation, the Financial Organisation, and

the Transit Organisation appointed by the Council.

Two members of the employers' group and two members of the workers' group of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, appointed by the Governing Body.

A certain number of experts with special knowledge of questions concerning industry or transport belonging to the countries specified by the Council on March 18th, 1926.

The Mixed Commission is empowered to seek the assistance of other experts, subject to the same conditions as those laid down for the Permanent Advisory Commission.

XXI.—COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

9. MEMEL HARBOUR BOARD.

(One of the three members is appointed by the Chairman of the Committee for Communications and Transit in accordance with the Memel Convention of May 8th, 1924.)

M. K. M. WIDDING (Danish).

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to the Monthly Summary of the League of Nations.

(Volume IX — 1929)

Abbreviations

Cttee.	=	Committee
Govt.	=	Government
Int.	=	International
Memo.	=	Memorandum
Perm.	=	Permanent
Resol.	=	Resolution
Sec. Gen.	=	Secretary-General

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I.—SUMMARY OF THE MONTH.

January, 1930.

The fifty-eight session of the Council was held at Geneva from January 13th to January 16th.

The President of the Council, M. Zaleski (Poland), opened the proceedings with a tribute to the memory of Dr. Stresemann, emphasising the important rôle he had played in international politics and his contribution to the League's policy of international understanding and co-operation. In his capacity as Polish representative, M. Zaleski added that he had highly appreciated the profound conviction with which the deceased statesman, whose death was a heavy loss for both Germany and the League, had constantly endeavoured, with increasing success, to further the work of general pacification.

The German representative, Dr. von Schubert, expressing his regret that the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Curtius, was unable to return thanks in person, assured M. Zaleski that, coming from the President of the Council and Polish representative, his speech would be warmly welcomed by the German people and would call to mind the constant endeavours of the great German statesman to keep pace with all other pioneers of peace. As Dr. Stresemann's collaborator on the Council, Dr. von Schubert recalled that, within the League, he had done all in his power to further a policy of conciliation and understanding, constantly proclaiming his faith in the League and in its high mission.

The Council rose on January 16th—the tenth

anniversary of its first session (January 16th, 1920). In his closing speech the President said :

" It is exactly ten years to-day since the Council met for the first time in Paris, on January 20th, under the presidency of that great supporter of the League, M. Leon Bourgeois, whose memory will never be forgotten. This meeting had been convened by President Wilson, whose name will always be connected with the greatest effort for peace ever made by mankind."

Recalling the general political situation when the League was created, M. Zaleski said that the hope and faith placed in this organisation had not been in vain, and that the work done during the first ten years of its existence had not disappointed the nations. He then described the essential features of this work, emphasising the part played by the League in international politics :

" We know," he said, " that we are on the right road and that we have not gone astray, we know that we are employing the right methods, we know how to measure these efforts and what results are possible"

" We know that peace must be organised step by step, that the edifice of peace must be built up stone by stone and that the nations' will for peace must be strengthened and organised gradually, slowly and systematically by daily, nay hourly, efforts. We also realise the importance of the change which has been brought about in the collective psychology of the nations through the beneficent influence of the League. This important change in mens' minds and hearts constitutes, I think, the surest guarantee for peace."

M. Zaleski paid a tribute to those who had taken part in the earlier sessions of the Council and were no longer living, calling to mind that they had devoted their chief energies to the furtherance of the League's cause.

As the sole representative of those present at the inaugural session of the Council, M. Quinones de Leon also paid homage to his former colleagues, M. Leon Bourgeois, Lord Curzon, M. Da Cunha, and M. Maggiorino Ferraris.

"I willingly admit," he said, "that much has happened in the period between that first brief meeting and our sessions of to-day. The very composition of the Council is a proof of the progress made towards the realisation of international agreement and peace, for it bears witness to new memberships which were essential to the work of the League and were warmly welcomed as such.

"May I also remind you that in 1920 only one Latin-American country took part in our discussions, whereas now we have the satisfaction to number among us the representatives of three nations of Spanish-speaking America. The presence of two other representatives of extra-European States bears witness to the general agreement which reigns in the League and to that spirit of universality which brings together all the nations of the world in the recognition of their common interests.

"The determination ever to go forward to yet greater successes has not been weakened by the results already achieved. The League of Nations has grown from a great idea into a great reality, daily seeing its strength develop until it can assure the reign of lasting peace."

* * *

The most important decisions taken at this session concerned the convocation, for February 17th, of the Customs Truce Conference; the creation of a Commission to study, define and settle the rights and claims of Jews and Moslems at the Wailing Wall of Jerusalem; the appointment of Commissions to study the relations between the Covenant and the Paris Pact and the possibility of hastening the ratification of conventions concluded under the League's auspices; the reference to the Permanent Court, for an advisory opinion, of questions concerning the interpretation of the Greco-Bulgarian Emigration Convention.

During this session Lithuania acceded to the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court. Twenty States are now bound by the Optional Clause of the Court Statute.

* * *

Other meetings which took place in January included sessions of the Economic and Financial Committees and of the Permanent Central Opium Board and a consultation of agricultural experts. The Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and the Committee on the Organisation of the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Permanent Court were in session at the end of the month.

An incident on the frontier between Bolivia and Paraguay gave rise to an exchange of telegrams between the President of the Council and the Governments concerned.

II.—ARBITRATION, SECURITY AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE AND THE LEAGUE.

At the special request of the British Government, in view of the bearing of the Naval Conference on the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, the Director of the Disarmament Section of the League Secretariat, M. Colban, is attending the Naval Conference as an observer.

III.—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

I. THE COVENANT AND THE PARIS PACT.

On the proposal of the British delegation, and after a thorough discussion, the tenth Assembly requested the Council to appoint a Committee of eleven members with instructions to submit a report on the amendments in the Covenant which might be necessary to bring it into harmony with the Paris Pact.

This Committee was appointed by the Council on January 15th. Its members are M. Adatci (Japan), M. B. W. von Bulow (Germany), Lord Cecil (British Empire), M. Cobian (Spain), M. Cornejo (Peru), M. Cot (France), M. Scialoja (Italy), M. Sokal (Poland), M. Titulesco (Roumania), M. Unden (Sweden), M. Woo Kaiseng (China).

On this occasion the British, French, German and Peruvian representatives made the following statements.

Mr. Henderson considered that the Covenant and the Paris Pact should be brought into harmony by eliminating from the Covenant the right to resort to war. There was no question of entirely transforming the Covenant, in which the British Government had the greatest confidence. Mr. Henderson continued:

"We do not think that the Pact of Paris or any other Treaty could make the League less necessary or less important in the organised international life of the world. On the contrary, as loyal Members of the League, we regard the League, with its Assembly, its Council, its Secretariat and its other Organs, as an indispensable instrument for the development of international co-operation and the maintenance of world peace"

"The British Government is determined to exert all its influence to maintain, as between League Members, its rights, its obligations and its machinery unimpaired, to supplement them and strengthen them where necessary, and never to weaken them."

As one who had, to some extent, taken the initiative in the negotiations for the Paris Pact, M. Briand stated that he had never for one moment regarded it as in any way contrary to the general scheme of the Covenant. He considered that the two Pacts completed one

another. He paid a tribute to the Covenant, which had already greatly promoted the cause of peace, but he saw no objection to endeavouring to adapt it to the Paris Pact.

M. Briand expressed the hope that the Committee which would have to study this difficult problem would be given very wide terms of reference. The Council would realise that the members of the Committee would have a difficult task when they were asked to adapt a declaration against war to certain articles of the Covenant, in which it had been essential, owing to necessities incumbent upon the League, to contemplate certain regrettable possibilities of dispute. They would necessarily be obliged to deal with problems such as those which had already been raised in the Arbitration and Security Committee. That would be all to the good, as they would have not only to study by what future methods war could be condemned, but also to consider means whereby obstacles other than mere words could be placed in the way of war.

The German representative, Dr. von Schubert, said that for his Government the solution of this problem was of very special interest. Like M. Briand, he considered that the Committee should be given the widest possible terms of reference, for only thus could the solution of the problem be really complete. He hoped that it would be possible to find a solution which would advance the work of the League, the object of which was the consolidation of universal peace.

The Peruvian representative, M. Cornejo, recalled that he had participated in raising the question of the amendment of the Covenant so as to bring it into harmony with the spirit and the agreements of the Paris Pact. To this end, he submitted the text of an amendment to Article 18 which will be distributed to States Members and referred to the Committee appointed by the Council, as were the proposals deposited last September by the British delegation.

2. INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS.

(a) *Ratification*.*

In accordance with a resolution of the tenth Assembly, the Council, on January 15th, appointed a Committee to investigate the reasons for the delays which still existed in the ratification of Conventions concluded under the auspices of the League, and the means by which the number of signatures, ratifications or accessions could be increased. †

The Committee appointed by the Council consists of eight members, *i.e.* one more than

* Rapporteur: the Italian representative.

† See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX., No. 9, p. 283.

the number contemplated by the Assembly, in order to ensure the representation of all the views that might help to solve a problem of the greatest importance for States Members.

The persons appointed are Lord Cecil (Great Britain), M. Francois (Belgium), Hussein Khan Ala (Persia), Lobo d'Avila Lima (Portugal), M. Pilotti (Italy), M. Schupbach (Switzerland), M. Erik Scavenius (Denmark), and M. Villegas (Chile).

The British representative, Mr. Henderson, emphasised the importance of this investigation, which would contribute to the development of international law and to strengthening the League's authority. Much of the League's work, he said, led to the making of conventions, and it was in such conventions that its practical results were enshrined. As the Council was aware, however, a great many of the conventions concluded by the League had been of no effect and others of less effect than had been hoped. The British Government believed that the chief cause was neither the ill-will nor the frivolity of Governments, but rather certain factors connected with the procedure and machinery of ratification and the pressure of parliamentary time in democratic assemblies which had to agree to ratification.

The British Government was convinced that, if these causes were thoroughly studied, means could be found for overcoming the existing difficulties. The normal practice of Governments should be that ratification should follow speedily after signature unless there were the gravest reasons for delay. There was no reason why this sensible and logical procedure should not within a reasonable time become the normal practice of Governments.

(b) *Registration*.

The international engagements registered in January include the following treaties and conventions:

The International Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions (Geneva, November 8th, 1927), the Agreement supplementary thereto of July 11th, 1928, and the Protocol of December 20th, 1929, concerning the putting into force of the above Acts, registered on January 1st, 1930, date of their entry into force;

An Agreement between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France (London, July 12th, 1926) concerning the settlement of France's war debt to Great Britain, presented by Great Britain;

A Protocol (Belgrade, May 21st, 1929) prolonging the Convention of Defensive Alliance

between Roumania and Yugoslavia of June 7th, 1921, presented by both parties ;

A Convention between the South African Union and Portugal (Pretoria, September 11th, 1928) concerning native emigration from Mozambique to the Transvaal, railway questions and commercial relations between the Union and the Portuguese colony of Mozambique, presented by the South African Union ;

An Agreement between Spain and Czechoslovakia (Madrid, December 13th, 1928) supplementary to the Commercial Convention of July 29th, 1925, presented by Czechoslovakia ; a Commercial Agreement between Estonia and Portugal (Paris, August 22nd, 1929), presented by Estonia ; a Convention on Commerce and Navigation (Madrid, September 27th, 1929) between Spain and Yugoslavia, presented by Yugoslavia ;

An Agreement between the United States and Greece (Washington, April 26th, 1928, April 2nd and 6th, 1929, and June 10th, 1929) for the prevention of the double taxation of shipping profits, presented by Greece ;

A Declaration (Tallinn, December 12th, 1929) signed by Denmark and Estonia concerning the reciprocal recognition of the right of limited liability companies and other commercial, industrial and financial companies to institute proceedings in the Courts, presented by Denmark ;

A Consular Convention (Prague, November 7th, 1928) between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, presented by Yugoslavia ;

A Convention on railway questions (Prague, May 30th, 1927) between Poland and Czechoslovakia, presented by Poland ; an Agreement between Belgium and Ecuador (Brussels, December 5th, 1929) for the abolition of the passport visa, presented by Belgium ; Agreements concerning telephone communications between Finland and Czechoslovakia, Finland and France, Finland and Luxemburg, Finland and the Netherlands and Finland and Poland.

(c) *Codification.**

The tenth Assembly adopted a resolution urging that the Council should call the attention of the League Technical Organisations to the possibility that it might be desirable to codify the successive conventions dealing with certain subjects, so as to determine precisely the texts in force and the States parties thereto.

The Council instructed the Secretary-General to bring this resolution to the attention of the Economic and Financial Organisation, the Transit Organisation, the Health Organisation,

the Committees on Traffic in Women and Children and Child Welfare, the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium, and the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

In his report the Italian representative observed that, although the Assembly's suggestion was somewhat difficult to realise, it was of evident interest from the point of view of the harmonious and intelligible development of international law in the form of international conventions. He added that the wording of the resolution showed that the Assembly had intended to leave to the appreciation of the organisations consulted the question whether it was desirable and possible for them to take up the subject.

3. RELATIONS BETWEEN PERU AND THE LEAGUE.

The Peruvian Government has established a permanent secretariat to follow the work of the League of Nations and has appointed M. José María Barreto as Secretary-General.

4. RELATIONS BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE LEAGUE.

The Mexican Government has appointed an observer at Geneva to follow the work of the League and has nominated M. Antonio Castro Leal to this office.

5. TRANSFER OF MINERS' INSURANCE FUNDS IN UPPER SILESIA.

The question of the transfer by the German to the Polish Government of miners' insurance funds in Polish Upper Silesia came before the Council on January 13th, when it adopted the recommendations of the Commission set up under Article 312 of the Treaty of Versailles* to study the procedure for this operation.

The Commission, which was appointed in July, 1929, and completed its work in September of the same year, included three members appointed by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, one member appointed by the German Government and one member appointed by the Polish Government. It embodied its conclusions in a series of recommendations and a report, which was submitted to the Council, through the International Labour Office.

The recommendations fix the date of the general transfer, lay down the conditions governing the division of the assets of the insurance companies and deal with the question of guarantees and revalorisation and fix the lump sum of 1,500,000 gold marks to be paid by the German to the Polish Government.

* Rapporteur: the Italian representative.

† See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX., No. 9, p. 283.

* Article 312 concerns State and Social Insurance in ceded territories.

IV.—THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS.

I. THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION.

(a) *Thirty-first Session of the Economic Committee.**

The Economic Committee met at Geneva from January 10th to 11th, when it considered the coal problem, the agricultural crisis,† indirect protectionism and the question of smuggling.

Coal.—In its report to the Council the Committee drew attention to the fact that, since the publication of its interim report on the coal industry in 1929, it had had a further consultation with experts and had procured fresh information.

As discussions under the auspices of the International Labour Office were at that moment actually in progress concerning hours, wages and conditions of work, the Committee decided that the moment would not be opportune for making specific recommendations.

Indirect Protectionism.—The Committee decided to study certain aspects of the question of indirect protectionism which involved specially vexatious obstacles to international trade. Its study will bear in particular upon the simplification of customs formalities and methods of applying specific tariffs (reclassification, tare, nett and gross weight, packing rules, etc.). These studies will be conducted by means of expert consultations as in the case of coal and sugar, etc.

The Committee decided to continue its inquiry concerning the question of marks of origin.

Smuggling.—Certain suggestions on the question of the prevention of the smuggling of alcohol having been submitted, the Committee considered that before taking a decision it would be preferable to consult the League Transit Organisation and the Legal Section of the Secretariat.

* * *

The reports of the Economic Committee on its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions were noted by the Council on January 14th.

The Council approved the comprehensive programme resulting from the consultation of agricultural experts. It also approved the continuation of the inquiries regarding coal and, more particularly, the consultation of official representatives of mining administrations, who will thus be brought into direct contact with mine owners, workers and representatives of consumers.

* Rapporteur: the German representative.
† See special chapter.

The Council appointed as corresponding members of the Economic Committee M. Christian Guenther (Swedish), Chief of the Commercial Division at the Swedish Foreign Ministry, and M. S. U. Zau (Chinese), Director of the Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour.

M. Zau will succeed M. Y. Y. Chu, who was appointed corresponding member of the Committee in September, 1927.

(b) *Convocation of the Third Session of the Economic Consultative Committee.**

The date of the third session of the Economic Consultative Committee was provisionally fixed by the Council as May 2nd. The President of the Council, the Rapporteur and the Chairman of the Committee were authorised to cancel this convocation if they considered it desirable that the meeting should take place at a later date.

(c) *Consultation of Agricultural Experts.*

From January 6th to 9th, a delegation of the Economic Committee consulted twenty agricultural experts on the agricultural crisis, the action which might be taken to remedy that crisis and the question of cereals.

The Economic Committee delegation included Sir Sydney Chapman (Great Britain), M. Ito (Japan), M. Serruys (France), and M. Posse (Germany), who replaced M. Trendelenburg.

The International Institute of Agriculture was represented by its Secretary-General, M. Brizi, and by M. Ruffo, Colombian delegate to its Permanent Committee.

The experts were Mr. Macdougall (Australia), M. Engelbert Dollfuss (Austria), M. J. van der Vaeren (Belgium), Dr. W. A. Riddell (Canada), M. Bohumir Hanosek (Czechoslovak), M. Einar Cohn (Denmark), M. Emil Hynninen (Finland), M. Jules Gautier (France), M. Hermes (Germany), Mr. Ralph Enfield (Great Britain), M. Ladislav Sommsich (Hungary), Sir Atul Chatterjee (India), M. Haakon Five (Norway), M. J. L. van Rijn (Netherlands), M. Auguste Poplawski (Poland), M. Jon Raducanu (Roumania), M. J. Canovas del Castillo (Spain), M. Laur (Switzerland), Mr. Lloyd V. Steere (United States), M. Velimir Stoykovitch (Yugoslavia).

Italian and Argentine experts had been invited, but were unable to attend.

In his opening speech, the Chairman of the Economic Committee, Sir Sydney Chapman, emphasised the close relationship between agricultural and economic interests, recalling that this point had been strongly emphasised by the Economic Conference, the Consultative

* Rapporteur: the German representative.

Economic Committee and the Economic Committee itself.

The experts then described the agricultural situation in their countries, laying special stress upon the international aspects of the crisis. These statements and the ensuing discussions showed that the principal cause of what is commonly known as the agricultural crisis was the difficulty in securing a sufficiently remunerative market for various branches of agricultural industry. Another point emphasised was that, during the last few years, the output of cereals had so increased as to be considerably in excess of present requirements, and as certain new countries seemed inclined to intensify still further their production, others feared that they might be driven to reduce their territory under cereals or to institute protective measures.

The experts unanimously expressed the opinion that the various countries, acting independently or jointly under the League's auspices, should apply to a continually increasing extent the principle enunciated by the Economic Conference of the solidarity of all industries, including agriculture, and of the interdependence of all economic factors. Agricultural prosperity being the primary condition for the development of trade and industry, the League's economic work, they considered, could only achieve effective results if it satisfied, in the first place, the needs of agriculture. For this purpose, the experts recommended a series of studies and inquiries with a view to concerted action to combat the crisis; and expressed the desire that the united efforts of the League and the International Institute of Agriculture might result in the solution of certain problems which they regarded as of exceptional and immediate importance—such as the lack of balance between production and consumption. This the experts considered as particularly serious in view of the fact that in certain parts of the world over-production seemed likely to increase, whilst in most European countries the market for agricultural produce was not sufficiently remunerative, and the consumer paid a price which was out of all proportion to the returns obtained by the producer.

The experts concluded that the rational organisation of the agricultural market, as suggested by the Economic Conference, would be of great value. In this connection they recommended a detailed inquiry into the methods employed and the results obtained in various countries, more particularly by means of co-operative societies.

Opinions were divided as to the manner in which the international market should be organised; certain experts thought that a

solution might be found in a protective tariff that would ensure the maintenance of certain national products, in particular cereals. Others considered that it would be preferable for agriculturists to endeavour to improve conditions of cultivation and to confine themselves to products which were sufficiently remunerative. Certain experts recommended that the Economic Committee should study the present organisation of the international agricultural market and the effect which any modification of that organisation might have on the general commercial policy of States.

The question of international agricultural credit was also discussed. The experts were of opinion that, after the detailed investigation made by the International Institute of Agriculture into the mechanism of international agricultural credit, an inquiry should be undertaken on a larger scale into the possibility of organising agricultural credit on a national basis.

The experts recognised that the organisation of a healthy and remunerative market depended upon the provision of information which would cover the following ground: technical agricultural instruction, methods for the prompt circulation of information, methods for the valorisation of agricultural products, a study of national laws concerning the status of agricultural co-operatives.

They also emphasised the importance of agricultural statistics on lines recently indicated by the Agricultural Economic Committee of the International Institute.

The experts finally recommended that the study of the general features of the crisis should be continued, the principal points upon which it should bear being the agricultural situation, account being taken of the considerable changes in production since the pre-war period; the importance of the causes of the crisis; the indication of branches in which the crisis is most acutely felt, account being taken of the influence of the general economic situation; State and private measures to combat the crisis; the prospects of international co-operation.

(d) *Customs Truce Conference.*

The Council summoned the Customs Truce Conference* contemplated by the tenth Assembly to meet on February 17th at Geneva and appointed as President of the Conference M. de Moltke, former Danish Foreign Minister.

In his report to the Council, the German representative, Dr. von Schubert, drew attention to the fact that twenty-seven European countries had agreed to send representatives to

* See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX., No. 10. p. 330.

this Conference, whose rôle and scope he then defined.

The preliminary draft Convention prepared by the Economic Committee was, he said, merely designed to provide a starting point for the discussions; it did not make any recommendations on policy, nor did it in any way prejudice the deliberations of the Conference, which remained perfectly free.

Dr. von Schubert emphasised that, as stipulated in the general programme adopted by the Assembly in September, this first Conference was not merely summoned to discuss the question of a Customs Truce but also for "the establishment, if necessary, of a programme of subsequent negotiations." He added:

"The truce was proposed, not as an end in itself, but in order that concerted action may be pursued on a firm basis and in an atmosphere of confidence, the main object of such action being to facilitate economic relations by all practical means, and especially by reducing hindrances to trade."

He observed, moreover, that, although Governments had accepted theoretically the principles laid down by the Economic Conference of 1927—which had formed the basis of the League's economic work during the past three years—they had left their practical execution to technicians. The Assembly of 1927 explicitly stated that no effective action would be possible in future unless Governments were now requested to examine in their turn the questions left in suspense by the Consultative Committee and the Economic Committee. For this reason, it seemed desirable that Governments should send as their representatives to the Conference the Ministers concerned, and several Governments had already stated their intention of sending their Ministers of Commerce.

"I am sure," Dr. von Schubert said, "that not only at this first Conference, but in the long subsequent period of important and difficult negotiations, it is essential that the Ministers concerned in the different countries should arrange to keep as closely in personal touch with the economic work of the League as Ministers for Foreign Affairs do with its political work; that they should examine what is being done, should ask for modifications where they do not agree, feel a direct personal responsibility for the rest and secure the necessary co-operation in their respective countries."

(e) *Customs Nomenclature.*

The Sub-Committee on Customs Nomenclature met at Geneva from January 7th to January 23rd.

It prepared the nomenclature for wood and rubber and articles made of these substances and products of the graphic arts. It proceeded to a second reading of the sections of its general framework concerning skins and leather, paper,

fatty substances and products of the food-preparing industry.

The Sub-Committee has now prepared more than half of its nomenclature. At its next session, which will open on March 25th, it will examine in second reading the sections concerning chemical products and will prepare the section on textile materials.

(f) *Treatment of Foreigners.**

The results of the Conference on Treatment of Foreigners were considered by the Council, which noted the Final Protocol of the first session and sanctioned, in principle, the holding of a second session.†

The Council expressed the opinion that the Conference had been wise in refusing to establish a Convention which, in making allowance for the peculiar position of certain countries, would have had the effect of consolidating a situation perhaps less liberal than the average situation established by bilateral treaties between the most important countries.

The Council authorised the Bureau of the Conference to prepare the second session and to obtain the advice of the Economic and Fiscal Committees. It noted that the Conference had specially recommended that the International Labour Office should be consulted on the treatment of foreign workers.

As regards the date of the second session, the Rapporteur expressed the opinion that, in view of the considerable preparatory work necessary, it would hardly be possible for it to open earlier than December 31st, 1930.

(g) *Third Conference for the Abolition of Export and Import Prohibitions and Restrictions.**

The results of the third Conference for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions were considered by the Council in the light of a report submitted by the Chairman of the Conference, M. Colijn (Netherlands).‡

The Council emphasised the necessity of bringing into force as speedily as possible a Convention whose application would result in the abolition of prohibitions in Europe, the United States and Japan. The British representative also drew attention to the exceptional importance of the Convention, which would clear the way for the Customs Truce Conference summoned for February 17th.

The Convention has now been ratified by seventeen States; the only ratifications missing are those of Poland and Czechoslovakia, to whom the Council earnestly appealed to take the necessary measures.

* Rapporteur: the German representative.

† See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX., No. 12, p. 351.

‡ See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX., No. 12, p. 352.

(h) *International Industrial Agreements.*

On January 30th an exchange of views took place between experts—M. Benni (Italian), M. Lammers (German), M. Marlio (French) and M. Meyer (Luxemburg)—in connection with the study of international industrial agreements undertaken by the Secretariat at the request of the Economic Committee.

The experts noted the information collected on the economic aspects of the question, indicated practical methods of completing it and gave their opinion as to the lines on which the work should be continued.

Having received information concerning the progress of the preliminary study of the legal aspects of the problem, which is being conducted with the co-operation of specially qualified jurists—M. Decugis (French), Mr. Olds (United States), and M. Tchiersky (German)—the experts gave explanations with a view to assisting the jurists in their inquiry.

The whole of the material collected with the assistance of these economic and legal experts will be studied later by the Economic Committee, which will then consider how to give effect to the resolutions adopted on the subject by the Economic Committee and the Economic Consultative Committee.

(i) *Thirty-seventh Session of the Financial Committee.*

The Financial Committee met at Geneva from January 20th to January 25th.

The Committee thoroughly examined the draft convention on financial assistance referred to it by the Assembly. It completed the text of various articles discussed by the Assembly and prepared a report, which will be communicated to the Arbitration and Security Committee. The latter body, which has been asked to co-operate with the Financial Committee in drawing up the convention, will meet on March 24th.

The position of the Bulgarian and Greek National Banks and the progress made in the settlement of Bulgarian and Greek refugees was considered in the light of reports from the League Commissioners in Greece and Bulgaria.

The report of the League Commissioner in Bulgaria for the three months ending on November 15th, 1929, gives the position as regards the 1926 and 1928 loans, the Bulgarian budget and the National Bank.

The settlement operations progressed satisfactorily during the past quarter, and the experience gained confirms the hope that the greater part of the work may be completed in 1930. Owing to bad weather and the exceptional

severity of last winter, the position of a small number of families is somewhat serious; the Government has been obliged to give relief to peasants whose crops have been damaged, and the Commission has assisted refugees by the distribution of additional seed.

The report contains details of the distribution of live-stock and material, the building of houses, the land survey, ploughing and clearing, the supply of drinking water, the draining of marshes, railway and road construction, and the campaign against malaria and syphilis.

The twenty-fourth quarterly report of the Greek Refugee Settlement Commission gives the position as regards the 1924, 1928 and 1929 Greek Loans and details concerning various aspects of the settlement work, such as agricultural establishment and housing, the building of houses in Old Greece, Epirus and the Islands, the water supply, the land survey, the year's crops, vine and fruit growing, silk-worm breeding, live-stock, mechanical cultivation, road construction, etc.

The report emphasises that the settlement work is entering upon a phase of complete and definite stability. Agricultural life is developing along normal lines and the returns increase materially from year to year. All established refugees do not as yet obtain the maximum yield from their lots, but uncultivated land is rapidly disappearing—in many districts none remains. The rapid development of the various branches of agriculture, of which the settlement of refugees has been one of the essential factors, has resulted in such an abundance of products that in certain parts it borders on over-production. In the words of the former Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Sir John Campbell, who revisited Greece in 1929, after an absence of nearly three years:

"The work during the past two and a half years has been mainly the consolidation of what was previously done. Everywhere the loose ends have been or are being tied up, conditions have been and are being improved; the refugees are taking deeper and deeper root in the soil."

Sir John Campbell further expresses his conviction that the results will be permanent and that the refugees will prove a factor of the greatest value to Greece.

Certain measures have been taken for the liquidation of the services of the Commission. Several departments have been transferred to the Greek Government services and a certain number of officials have been discharged. The details of this operation were embodied in a special Convention, which was approved by the Financial Committee and signed on January 24th by the Greek Government and the Refugees Settlement Commission.

(j) *The Fiscal Committee.**

In virtue of its decision that the Fiscal Committee should include a national of one of the South American States, the Council appointed M. Carlos Diez de Medina, former Bolivian Minister of Finance and former Director of the Bolivian Land Bank, to sit on the Committee for a period of three years, as from June, 1929.

It appointed the following corresponding members :

- M. Lambi Aleksi (Albania), Counsellor at the Audit Office.
- M. Paulo Martins (Brazil), Secretary of the Minister of Finance.
- Ahmed Abdel-Wahab Bey (Egypt), Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Finance.
- Mr. W. D. Carey (Irish Free State), Revenue Commissioner.
- M. Helgi Briem (Iceland), Director of Fiscal Administration.
- Dr. Eligio Ayala (Paraguay), Minister of Finance.
- M. Benjamin Aviles (Peru).
- Dr. Armindo Monteiro (Portugal), Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Finance.
- M. Enrique Perez Tucuy (Venezuela), Member of the Inter-American High Commission, formerly Commercial Agent in Japan.

2. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

(a) *Communications in Times of Emergency.†*

From January 20th to 22nd negotiations took place at the Secretariat between representatives of the Swiss Government and of the Secretary-General with a view to the conclusion of agreements concerning the establishment of a wireless station, to be run in normal times by the Société Radio-Suisse, passing in times of emergency under the exclusive management of the League.

The Swiss Government was represented by M. Furrer, Director General of the Postal and Telegraphic Department, M. Gorge, of the Political Department, and M. Rothen, Director of the Société Radio-Suisse.

The negotiations resulted in the preparation of a draft agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the Secretary-General and a draft convention between the Société Radio-Suisse and the Secretary-General, which will be submitted to the competent Swiss authorities and the Secretary-General.

(b) *Jurisdiction of the European Commission of the Danube.*

In March, 1929, the Council noted that the

* Rapporteur : the Cuban representative.

† See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX., No. 9, p. 280.

Powers represented on the European Commission of the Danube (France, Great Britain and Italy on the one hand and Roumania on the other) had reached agreement with regard to certain difficulties concerning the jurisdiction of that Commission.* On January 16th, it decided to communicate the text of this agreement to the Powers parties to the Convention instituting the definite Statute of the Danube (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Greece, Hungary and Yugoslavia).

The Council instructed the Secretary-General to request those Powers to appoint representatives to sign at the seat of the League a declaration recording their assent to the changes proposed, in order that the provisions adopted by the Powers represented on the European Commission might be put into force as rapidly as possible.

(c) *The Boldva Valley Local Railway.‡*

The agreement reached by the parties concerned in the question of the Boldva Valley Local Railway Company was noted by the Council on January 15th.

At its fifty-fifth session, in June, the Council requested the arbitral body appointed by it, if no agreement were reached by August 15th, 1929, to give a decision on the only question still outstanding between the Czechoslovak Government and the Boldva Valley Railway, which concerned the price to be paid by the Czechoslovak Government for the part of the line crossing its territory.

An agreement having been signed on August 9th, this question is now settled. The President congratulated the Transit Organisation on its successful intervention and thanked General de Candolle for the assistance he had given the parties.

(d) *Transport of Newspapers.‡*

The recommendations of the European Conference on the Transport of Newspapers and Periodicals were considered by the Council on January 15th.

The Council expressed the hope that the recommendations would be speedily carried into effect since they had secured the approval of the representatives of the Governments and administrations concerned at the Conference. It instructed the Transit Committee to study the question of the customs and fiscal charges applicable to newspapers as well as that of the international definition of the term "periodical."

* See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX., No. 9, p. 81.

† See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX., No. 3, p. 227.

‡ See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX., No. 11, p. 340.

(e) *Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts.*

On January 15th, the Council convened a conference to meet on October 6th for the conclusion of an agreement on the unification of buoyage and lighting of coasts. At the invitation of the Portuguese Government, this meeting will be held in Lisbon.

The question of the unification of buoyage and lighting of coasts is of equal concern to all maritime countries, to whatever continent they may belong. The preparatory work, far from having been conducted from a purely European standpoint, took account of the situation in various parts of the world and included technical studies which were mainly carried out in the Mediterranean and in the Swedish Archipelago, but were also extended to the system of buoyage and lighting on the coasts and lakes of the United States and Canada and the system of signals on the St. Lawrence.

(f) *Unification of River Law.*

The Council summoned a Conference to meet at Geneva on November 17th for the conclusion of a convention on the unification of certain rules of river law applicable to navigation on the main systems of navigable waterways in continental Europe.

(g) *Execution of Article 107 of the Treaty of Lausanne.*

The Council renewed for one year Mr. Stablo's appointment as Commissioner to supervise the execution of Article 107 of the Treaty of Lausanne.

V.—INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS.

I. REORGANISATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.

In agreement with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has appointed a Committee to study the programme, work and organisation of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the organisations dependent upon it, and to give its opinion on the improvements that it might be necessary to introduce in order to increase the positive results of their work.*

The persons appointed are Mlle. K. Bonnevie (Norwegian), Professor at Oslo University; M. J. Casares (Spanish), Member of the Spanish Royal Academy; Dr. S. Duggan (American), Director of the Institute of International Educa-

tion, New York; Sir Frank Heath (British), Secretary of the Universities Bureau of the Empire, London; Dr. H. A. Krüss (German), Director of the State Library at Berlin; M. de Reynold (Swiss), Professor at Berne University; M. A. Rocco (Italian), Professor at Rome University; M. Roland Marcel (French), Director-General of the *Bibliothèque nationale*, Paris.

2. INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

Meeting of Library Experts.—The Committee of Library Experts met on January 27th and 28th at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. Dr. Cowley, Director of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, was in the Chair.

The other experts were M. Colijn, Director of the Stockholm Royal Library, Chairman of the International Federation of Library Associations; M. Godet, Director of the Swiss National Library at Berne; Dr. Krüss, Director-General of the Prussian State Library, Berlin; M. Roland Marcel, Administrator-General of the *Bibliothèque nationale*, Paris; M. Sevenama, Director of the League Library at Geneva and Secretary of the International Federation of Library Associations.

The agenda included several questions referred to the experts by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in particular the publication of a guide to national information services, international loans and exchanges, the examination of a draft international code for the abbreviation of titles of periodicals, the improvement of international exchange services and the problem of decimal classification.

Meeting of the Bureau of the International Museums Office.—The Bureau of the International Museums Office met at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on January 30th and 31st. The Chair was first taken by Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith and then by M. Jules Destrée.

There were also present M. Julien Luchaire, Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation; M. Graul, Director of the Leipzig Museums; M. Guiffrey, Curator of the Louvre; M. Rossi, General Inspector of Arts (Italy), and M. Dupierreux, Professor at the *Institut supérieur des Beaux-Arts*, Antwerp.

The Bureau studied the questions referred to the Office by the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters. It prepared plans for an international conference, which will be held next autumn to study the preservation, restoration and scientific examination of works of art. A proposal on behalf of the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to hold this conference in Rome in the first week of next October was favourably received.

* See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX., No. 9, p. 290.

3. THE INTERNATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.*

The work of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute during the past year was reviewed by the Council on January 13th.

The Institute has collected important material on commercial firms and other institutions interested in the question of educational cinematography; it has also collected legal provisions concerning cinematography and the censorship rules in the various countries; it has entered into relations with a number of bodies for the most part in connection with the League of Nations, and has prepared a draft convention for the abolition or reduction of customs duties on educational films.†

The programme of the Institute for the year includes the preparation of an international catalogue of educational films; a study of the use of films for scientific purposes; the publication of a dictionary of cinematography in the principal languages; a study of the differences between the censorship laws in the various countries; a report on the conditions which, from the point of view of police and health regulations, should be fulfilled in the case of halls in which films for young people are shown; the question of non-inflammable films; and an inquiry into the progress made in connection with sound films in so far as it affects educational cinematography.

The Council expressed its appreciation of the work of the Institute and approved its programme for 1930. It thanked the Governments which had granted subsidies to the Institute and expressed the hope that others would shortly follow their example.

Session of the Permanent Executive Committee.—The Permanent Executive Committee of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute met in Rome on January 23rd and 24th with M. Rocco, Minister of Justice, in the chair. There were further present Dr. Krüss (German), Mr. Lindsay, replacing Dr. Paranjpye (Indian), Professor Focillon (French), Marquis Guad el Jelu (Spanish), Mr. H. L. Smith (American), M. de Michelis, President of the International Institute of Agriculture, and M. Maurette, representing the Director of the International Labour Office. The Secretariat of the League of Nations was represented by M. Dufour-Feronce, Under-Secretary-General.

The Committee heard the report of the Director, M. de Feo, on the work of the Institute in 1929 and its programme for 1930 and discussed the draft Convention for the abolition of customs duties on educational films. As a

result of this discussion a text was adopted which will be submitted to the Council later.

For the purpose of this discussion, the Committee was assisted by Professor Pella, of Bucarest University, and M. de Nola, Member of the League Economic Committee.

The communications made to the Committee included information to the effect that the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America and the Western Electric would lend their support to the Institute. Dr. Krüss communicated a report from the German Association of Film Producers and Distributors which contained a tribute to the work of the Institute. Mr. Lindsay informed the Committee of the creation in England of a central organisation whose duty it would be to correspond with the Institute and to support it.

The Committee thanked the various Associations and took note of their communications.

3. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR LIFE-SAVING AND FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.*

An application from the International Life Saving Association to be placed under the direction of the League, in accordance with Article 24 of the Covenant, was considered by the Council on January 15th.

The Council instructed the Secretary-General in accordance with the regulations adopted by the League in this matter, to inquire whether the constitution and work of this Association complied with the conditions required before a public international organisation could be placed under the League's direction, and to report later to the League.

The Italian representative suggested that it should be ascertained whether the International Life Saving Association would not duplicate the work of the International Relief Union, now in process of formation; that the Preparatory Committee for the International Relief Union should be consulted on this point and that an official decision should be taken only after the entry into force of the Convention concerning the constitution of the International Relief Union.

VI.—ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS.

I. APPOINTMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SAAR GOVERNING COMMISSION.†

The term of office of the Chairman and members of the Saar Governing Commission, which expires on March 31st, 1930, was renewed by the Council for one year as from April 1st, 1930.‡

* Rapporteur: the Italian representative.

† See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX., No. 12, p. 354.

* Rapporteur: the Venezuelan representative.

† Rapporteur: the Italian representative.

‡ See List of Members, Vol. IX., No. 12, p. 380.

2. MANDATES.

(a) *Sixteenth Session of the Commission.*

The sixteenth session of the Permanent Mandates Commission was held at Geneva from November 6th to 26th, 1929. The Commission examined reports from the mandatory Powers on the administration of Iraq, Togoland and the Cameroons under British mandate, Ruanda Urundi, the Pacific Islands under Japanese mandate and Western Samoa. It also dealt with certain general questions and with special problems concerning Palestine, Tanganyika and South-West Africa.

I. GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Purchase of Material and Supplies by the Authorities of Territories under A and B Mandates.—In connection with the principle of economic equality, the Mandates Commission has, on several occasions, been called upon to deal with the question of the purchase of material by the authorities of mandated territories either for their own use or for public works. At its sixteenth session, it asked the British Government for information on the following points:

(a) Whether as regards the purchase of material and supplies the Crown Agents were authorised to place orders indifferently with firms of other nationalities, or if orders might not be placed outside the British Empire without special reference to the Secretary of State;

(b) whether, in practice, nationals of States Members of the League were allowed to submit tenders;

(c) whether the Iraq Government, when dealing direct with supplying firms and not through the Crown Agents, advertised its intending purchases, and whether nationals of all States Members of the League were allowed to submit tenders;

(d) what rules were followed as regards public works in territories under British mandate.

The French Government was asked to explain a statement it had made to the effect that it reserved its right, in the case of essential public works and services, to apply preferably to its own nationals, as authorised under Article 6 of its African Mandates.

Postal Rates in Territories under A and B Mandates.—Another question which, for some time, had engaged the attention of the Commission, was that of the postal rates in territories under A and B Mandates. After considering information furnished by the Mandatories, the Commission came to the conclusion that the question was not of sufficient financial importance to warrant special recommendations to the Council.

Petitions.—The Commission requested the Council to rectify an omission in its rules concerning petitions, which fix a time-limit of six months for the submission by the Mandatory of comments on petitions from sources other than the inhabitants of mandated territories. For petitions from mandated territories forwarded through the Mandatory, no time-limit is laid down.

Considering that it would be well to adopt uniform rules, the Commission asked the Council to request Mandatories to forward their observations on petitions from natives or individuals in mandated territories not later than six months after the receipt of the petitions by the competent authorities.

2. PALESTINE.

*Extraordinary Session of the Commission.**—

The Commission decided to hold an extraordinary session in March to examine such material as the British Government might have forwarded concerning the Palestine incidents last August.

Communications from the British Government with regard to the Constitution of a Special Commission to Settle the Question of the Wailing Wall at Jerusalem.—The Commission considered a memorandum from the British Government containing a proposal that a Special Commission should be appointed, under the terms of Article 14 of the Palestine Mandate, to study, define and determine finally the rights and claims of Jews and Moslems at the Wailing Wall at Jerusalem. The Commission drew attention to the fact that the Wailing Wall was one of the Holy Places referred to in Article 14 of the Mandate, which laid down that all questions connected with the Holy Places in Palestine should be settled by a Special Commission, to be set up under that article. In its opinion, the proposal of the British Government would constitute a derogation from the terms of that article.

The Commission, moreover, pointed out that the British proposal is that the Special Commission should be appointed by the President of the Council, whereas Article 14 of the Mandate stipulates that the Special Commission for the Holy Places shall be appointed by the British Government with the approval of the Council. In this respect also the Commission considered that the solution proposed by the British Government was not in conformity with Article 14 of the Palestine Mandate.

For these reasons, the Commission, "since its duty is to supervise the observance of the Mandates," did not feel able to support the British

* See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX., No. 11, p. 342.

Government's proposal. It expressed its willingness to examine any other proposal submitted, which, without being contrary to the Mandate, might settle the present differences between Jews and Moslems.

3. TANGANYIKA.

At its preceding session, the Mandates Commission held a preliminary exchange of views with regard to the report of the Hilton Young Commission appointed to study the possibility of an administrative union between the mandated territory of Tanganyika and the British colonies of Kenya and Uganda.* Since then the Commission has received from the British Government a supplementary report from Sir Samuel Wilson dealing with certain aspects of the same problem, which it proposes to study later.

4. SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

The Commission again considered the question whether the Union Nationality and Flags Act of 1927, so far as it applied to South-West Africa, was in every respect consistent with the general principles of the Mandate and of the Council's resolutions of April 23rd, 1923, on the status of the inhabitants of mandated territories.

The Commission has collected considerable material on this subject, which has been very thoroughly discussed. In view of the legal complexity of the problem and its political importance, the Commission decided to call the Council's attention to the fact that it might merit reference to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

5. ADMINISTRATION OF MANDATED TERRITORIES.

Territories under A Mandate.

Iraq.—The Commission was about to examine the report on the administration of Iraq in 1928 when it received a despatch dated November 4th, 1929, in which the British Government informed the Council of its decision not to proceed with the Anglo-Iraq Treaty of 1927 and of its intention to recommend unconditionally Iraq's admission to the League in 1932. Realising the importance of this communication, the Commission considered that it would at present be premature to express any opinion at present on the proposal it contained. It nevertheless took the opportunity afforded by its examination of the 1928 report to ask the accredited representative certain questions bearing, more particularly, on Iraq's capacity for self-government, her relations with the Members of the League, the position of foreign nationals as regards judicial matters, freedom of conscience and

* See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX., No. 9, p. 292.

economic equality, and guarantees of the rights of racial and religious minorities.

In order to form an opinion as to whether it was possible for the provisions of Article 22 of the Covenant to cease to apply to Iraq, the Commission asked the Mandatory to give in its next report a statement of the legislation passed in Iraq and the reforms affected in every branch of the administration. It took note of the progress made during the past few years, thanks to the efforts of the High Commissioners and the British officials in the service of Iraq, and expressed the opinion that the Iraq Government could not have achieved such results on its own initiative and with its own resources. The Commission asked the Mandatory to endeavour to make clear what proportion of the results was due to British officials in the Iraq Government service.

The Commission learned with great satisfaction that the Persian Government had officially recognised Iraq and that normal relations had been established between the two countries. On the other hand, it regretted that the relations between Iraq and the Nejd were still unsatisfactory and expressed the hope that, in the near future, agreements might be concluded which would satisfy all the interests concerned. The Commission noted the very full information supplied by the Mandatory on the operations of the companies exploiting the Iraq oil fields.

It recommended that the extraction of oil, hitherto limited to the amount required for the needs of the territory, should be extended for export. The Commission also asked the Mandatory for supplementary information on public health, the administration of justice, labour conditions, the system of land tenure, agricultural credit and education.

TERRITORIES UNDER B MANDATE.

Cameroons and Togoland under British Mandate.—The Commission noted a statement by the accredited representative to the effect that the grants in aid from the revenue of the Gold Coast to cover the calculated deficit of the Togoland administration were entirely free gifts and would never be charged against the mandated territory. It expressed the hope that a similar statement might be received as regards the grants in aid made by Nigeria to the Cameroons.

The Commission asked that the next report of the Mandatory should include certain information on general administration, public finance, arms and munitions, social condition of the natives, slavery, education, the liquor traffic and public health.

Ruanda Urundi.—The Commission was concerned at the famine which had occurred in the territory in 1928 and 1929, and which had caused many victims. It learned with satisfaction that, to prevent the recurrence of this scourge, the Mandatory was taking steps to regularise the rainfall by means of afforestation, to encourage agricultural production and to facilitate the transport of foodstuffs by the construction of a road system. It noted the Mandatory's intention to promote general and vocational education. It also took note of measures to protect the health and welfare of workers recruited for the Katanga Mines and asked for supplementary information in the next report on public finance, the liquor traffic, land tenure, etc.

TERRITORIES UNDER C MANDATE.

Pacific Islands under Japanese Mandate.—The Commission noted the generous contribution made by the Japanese Government to the budget of the mandated territory. Since, however, customs duties on goods imported into Japan for eventual consumption in the Islands are levied in Japan, the Commission considered that a portion of the annual subsidy constituted compensation for such dues. It asked that the next report should contain detailed information on methods and conditions of recruitment of native labourers in the phosphate mines and in the sugar cane industry.

Western Samoa.—The Commission considered the annual report of the mandatory for 1928–1929 and a report on various financial and administrative matters forwarded by the New Zealand Government and prepared by three high officials who had visited Samoa at the end of 1928. Owing to the widely differing opinions expressed in these two documents as regards the local administration, the Commission found it difficult to form a judgment as to the actual situation. The report of 1928–1929, though admitting the unsettled condition of the country was, the Commission considered, written in a general spirit of optimism; the special report of the Inquiry Commission, on the other hand, was extremely critical of the whole administration of the territory and of its finances.

While greatly appreciating the frankness shown by the publication of this special report, the Commission expressed its regret at the state of affairs which it revealed. It refrained from pressing the point of the discrepancies between the special report and other official documents, but it felt bound to express its view that these discrepancies confirmed its opinion that the general situation was not satisfactory in Samoa. The good intentions and the efforts of the administration encountered all kinds of difficulties.

The Commission expressed the hope that in future the annual reports of the Mandatory would enable it to form an accurate opinion of the administration as a whole.

(b) Decisions of the Council.

The Council considered the work of the Permanent Mandates Commission on January 13th and 14th.

I. PALESTINE.

The Wailing Wall at Jerusalem.—The appointment of a Commission to settle the question of the rights and claims of Jews and Moslems as regards the Wailing Wall was the principal result of this discussion.

The day before the opening of the session the British Government circulated to the Members of the Council a memorandum emphasising the necessity of obtaining an authoritative and final definition of the respective rights of the two groups immediately concerned as regards the Wailing Wall.

In support of this request the British Government quoted certain evidence of the local authorities and the Commission of Inquiry in Palestine. It pointed out that Article 14 of the Palestine Mandate contemplated the appointment by the Mandatory of a Special Commission to study, define and determine all rights and claims in connection with the Holy Places and relating to the different religious communities in Palestine, and that it would have been for this body, if it had existed, to give a definition as regards the Wailing Wall. It had, however, been impossible to constitute this commission in 1922, and the British Government now proposed to give partial effect to Article 14 by enabling the final determination to be made of rights and claims relating to the Wailing Wall. When appointing an *ad hoc* commission it would be understood that it should not deal with any questions concerning other Holy Places.

From the discussion in the Council it appeared that the Members were desirous of placing the Mandatory, in accordance with its request, in a position to carry out its responsibilities under Article 13* of the Mandate in the

* Article 13 of the Mandate reads:

All responsibility in connection with the Holy Places and religious buildings or sites in Palestine including that of preserving existing rights and of securing free access to the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites and the free exercise of worship, while ensuring the requirements of public order and decorum, is assumed by the Mandatory, who shall be responsible solely to the League of Nations in all matters connected herewith provided that nothing in this Article shall prevent the Mandatory from entering into such arrangements as he may deem reasonable with the Administration for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Article into effect; and provided also that nothing in this mandate shall be construed as conferring upon the Mandatory authority to interfere with the fabric or the management of purely Moslem sacred shrines, the immunities of which are guaranteed.

most favourable conditions for safeguarding the material and moral interests of the population ; that they realised the necessity of an urgent and final settlement of the question of the rights and claims of Jews and Moslems ; and that they did not wish to prejudge in any way the solution of problems relating to the question of the Holy Places in Palestine which might have to be settled in the future.

The Council finally decided that a commission should be entrusted with the settlement of this question and should consist of three non-British members, including at least one who should be eminently qualified for the purpose by the judicial functions he had performed. The names of the persons whom the Mandatory intends to appoint will be submitted to the Council for approval. The duties of the commission will cease as soon as it has pronounced on the rights and claims of Jews and Moslems as regards the Wailing Wall.

The Persian representative said that he had not had time to make a thorough examination of the question. He would not object to the adoption of the resolution, but desired that his silence should not be interpreted as an acceptance.

The British representative thanked the Council, assuring it that his Government regarded its responsibilities as very serious and was anxious to carry out its trusteeship in the way that would best promote the interests of all the peoples concerned.

Extraordinary Session of the Mandates Commission.—The Council noted that the Mandates Commission had arranged to devote an extraordinary session to the examination of the material which would be forwarded by the Mandatory on the Palestine incidents.

2. IRAQ.

In connection with the British Government's note of November 4th, 1929,* the rapporteur, M. Procopé (Finland) observed that this decision brought the Council and the Mandates Commission face to face for the first time with problems that might arise in connection with the termination of a Mandate. He added that it would probably be for the Council, in view of its responsibility, to ascertain at the proper moment whether the provisions of Article 22 of the Covenant should cease to apply to Iraq. On the other hand, the question of the admission of Iraq to the League was one for which the Assembly was competent. As more than two years would elapse before the British Government proposed Iraq's admission, the Mandates Commission would exercise its supervision,

* See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX., No. 9, p. 292.

keeping specially in mind the new intentions of the Mandatory.

The Italian representative drew attention to the exceptional importance of the question raised by the British Government's decision, both in itself and in view of the precedent that it would create. It would be for the Council to form a judgment as to the results of the guardianship of the Mandatory, and for the Mandates Commission to give its opinion as to Iraq's political maturity. Moreover, as the Mandates gave all States Members certain rights and privileges, it would be for the Commission to pay special attention to these points. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that Iraq's desire to become a Member of the League might soon be satisfied.

Mr. Henderson observed that it was for the Assembly to decide whether Iraq fulfilled the necessary conditions for admission. As regards the guarantees which that country might possibly have to furnish before being admitted, he doubted whether it was for the Commission to give a ruling.

Dr. von Schubert (Germany) thought that the fact that Great Britain intended to propose Iraq's admission in 1932 showed that that country had made considerable progress. He considered that the competent League Organizations might usefully study the various questions raised by the termination of the Mandate. This study should be undertaken in a liberal spirit, and he hoped that the interests of the people of Iraq would be taken into account to the largest possible extent.

Following these statements, the Council requested the Mandates Commission to submit suggestions which would enable it to decide as to the general conditions which would have to be fulfilled before a Mandate could come to an end.

3. SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

Two questions were raised in connection with this Mandate. The first—dealt with by the Commission at its fifteenth session—concerned the use by the South African Government of the word "sovereignty" in defining the legal relations between the Mandatory and the mandated territory. The Council recalled that in 1927 it had on this very question expressed an opinion which stated implicitly that sovereignty in the traditional sense of the word did not reside in the Mandatory Power. It considered that there was no reason to modify this opinion in any way. It decided to forward to the South African Government the Commission's request for information regarding its views on the subject.

The other question, which was dealt with at

the sixteenth session of the Commission, concerned the Union Nationality and Flags Act of 1927.*

The Council noted the Commission's suggestion that this question might be referred to the Permanent Court. The German representative remarked that this question concerned the fundamental principles of the mandates system and must be regarded not only in its purely legal aspect but also in its political and practical aspects. It would be necessary to study these various aspects of the question before referring to a purely judicial procedure.

In conclusion, Dr. von Schubert noted that the question was not yet settled and might be examined at a future date by the competent League Organisation.

4. WESTERN SAMOA.

The Council expressed its confidence that the Mandatory would succeed in putting an end to the present situation of administrative instability and in re-establishing its full authority in the territory. It expressed its appreciation of the promptness with which the New Zealand Government had informed it of the recent events in Samoa.†

5. TANGANYIKA.

In view of the circumstances, the Council approved the Commission's postponement of its examination of Sir Samuel Wilson's report.

6. PETITIONS.

The Council acceded to the request of the Mandates Commission concerning the amendment of its rules for the examination of petitions from mandated territories.‡

VII.—PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

I. UPPER SILESIA.

Reporting at the Council meeting of January 15th on the alleged polonisation of the Spolka Bracka (Mines Insurance Association) and on the Norbert Lubos affair, M. Adatci (Japan) noted that in both cases the Polish authorities had reprimanded the officials concerned. He recommended that the Spolka Bracka management should draw the officials' attention to the fact that even a semblance of discrimination between members or officials belonging to the majority and those belonging to the minority should be scrupulously avoided in order that the public might in no case have the impression that any act or statement was in conflict with

* See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX., No. 9, p. 292.

† By a telegram dated January 2nd, 1930, the New Zealand Government gave the Secretary-General information concerning the riots which had taken place at Apia (Western Samoa) on December 28th, 1929. This information was communicated to States Members and to the Press.

‡ See p. 13.

the rights of minorities under the Geneva Convention.

In reply to the German representative's inquiry whether it would be possible to allow M. Lubos compensation, M. Zaleski said that this request would receive every consideration.

Petition from the Association of Poles in Germany concerning the possibility for Members of the Polish Minority of acquiring Land and Immovable Property in German Upper Silesia.—The Association of Poles in Germany complained, in this petition, that the Polish Minority in German Upper Silesia was prevented from acquiring land and other immovable property, a fact which would constitute an infraction of the Geneva Convention of May 15th, 1922, relative to Upper Silesia. The petitioner referred to the application of certain German Legal and Administrative Regulations, namely, (1) The Reich Land Settlement Act of 1919; (2) The German Chancellor's Proclamation of March 15th, 1918; (3) Certain secret instructions issued by the Oberpräsident of the Province of Upper Silesia, and (4) A Decree of the Prussian Ministry for Social Welfare of 1927 intended to encourage the construction of houses for agricultural workers out of the resources of the Productive Unemployment Fund. On the first three points the Council merely noted observations forwarded by the German Government.

With regard to the Decree of the Prussian Ministry of Social Welfare, the Rapporteur stated that, in the text of this Decree and in that of some of the forms annexed, there did occur certain expressions which might lead one to suppose that the minority might be excluded from certain benefits provided therein on behalf of agricultural labourers. In its observations, the German Government declared that in the districts covered by the Geneva Convention the Decree had always been applied strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. In order, however, to avoid any possibility of doubt, in future, as to the scrupulous attention to these provisions, certain texts had been changed. The Council, therefore, expressed its satisfaction that the German Government had taken steps to ensure that the minority would have no ground for considering that any discrimination was being made against it in this matter.

Petition from M. Johann Wiesner concerning Elections to the Employees' Committee of the Richter Pit, belonging to the Königs- und Laura-hütte, in Polish Upper Silesia, and the Dismissal of Six Employees, who were Members of the German Minority, by the Management of the Mine.—The rapporteur pointed out that the direct submission to the Council by M. Wiesner

of a question which could undoubtedly be examined by the local procedure was due to a misunderstanding on the part of the petitioner. This conclusion was based on supplementary observations presented by the Polish Government explaining that the authorities referred to by the petitioner were not judicial but administrative. The Council therefore refrained from going into the merits of the question, and merely asked the Polish Government to arrange for the petition to be forwarded to the Polish Minorities Office.

* * *

As the rapporteur had not had time to study an *Appeal of the Deutscher Volksbund concerning the non-renewal of the contracts of thirty-two doctors by the management of the Spolka Bracka at Tarnowskie-Gory*, the Council postponed this question to its next session.

2. PETITION FROM THIRTY-FOUR PERSONS OF RUSSIAN ORIGIN LIVING IN LITHUANIA.

This petition, which concerned the confiscation of land under the Lithuanian Agrarian Reform Law of February 15th, 1922, was first examined by the Council in September, 1929. On that occasion, M. Voldemaras (Lithuania) raised various points of procedure which were examined in a report submitted by M. Adatci to the Council on December 27th, 1929. The Lithuanian Government having subsequently communicated certain information concerning the subject of the petition, the Council on January 15th, 1930, decided, on the proposal of its rapporteur, to refer the petition to the Minorities Committee which had already examined it.

Speaking as Chairman of this Committee, M. Procopé (Finland) expressed his appreciation of M. Adatci's report concerning the questions of procedure raised and was happy to note that the Lithuanian Government had furnished information which would enable the Council to continue its study of the question.

VIII.—POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

I. THE HUNGARIAN OPTANTS.*

In the presence of Baron Forster (Hungary) and M. Antoniadé (Roumania), the rapporteur on the question of the Hungarian Optants, Mr. Henderson, informed the Council on January 14th that he had received from both parties similar communications to the effect that, as the matter was being treated elsewhere, they would be willing that it should be adjourned to next session. The Council took a decision to this effect.

* See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX., No. 9, p. 296.

2. DISPUTE BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY.

By a letter dated January 21st, the Paraguayan Minister in Paris and delegate to the League of Nations informed the Secretary-General, on his Government's instructions, that a Bolivian patrol had attacked a Paraguayan detachment on January 16th at Isla-Poi in the Chaco Boreal and killed a Paraguayan soldier.

It was further stated that, since that date, other Bolivian patrols had constantly shown signs of unusual activity in that part of the Chaco, which seemed to justify the suggestion that Bolivia entertained aggressive designs. Paraguay was thus led to believe that the Bolivian Government was apparently seeking by sanguinary incidents to occasion a new dispute that would enable it not to accept the good offices of the American nations which were at present being directed towards the pacific settlement of the dispute relating to the Bolivian and Paraguayan frontiers. The Paraguayan Government desired, once more, to show its sincere attachment in this case to a policy of international peace and agreement.

This letter was immediately communicated to the Bolivian delegate for information.

On January 22nd, the Paraguayan Minister in Paris wired to the Secretary-General that the Paraguayan wireless station had intercepted and deciphered a telegram from the chief of the Bolivian General Staff dated La Paz, January 20th, and addressed to the Fourth Bolivian Division at Fort Munoz. The telegram read :

" Fourth Division will take Forts Ayala Rohas-Silva Cacique-Ramon and should immediately proceed to the regroupment of its forces. The Right Wing will remain for the moment on the defensive the opposite wing will march on Fort Ballivian Flight Squadron will leave La Paz 22nd. Let me know on what date Fourth Division will be ready to take offensive. Fifth Division should concentrate on Fort Vanguardia. Government has decreed state of campaign for these two Divisions. You can call in reserve volunteers send me daily communiqués on the situation."

The Paraguayan Government added that, by denouncing this imminent aggression on the whole Paraguayan Chaco front, it disclaimed responsibility for the eventual results and formally protested against this attack, which had been secretly prepared by the Bolivian Government.

The Secretary-General communicated this telegram and the letter of January 21st to the Members of the Council and the Bolivian Government.

On January 23rd, the President of the Council, M. Zaleski (Poland), sent a telegram requesting the Secretary-General to recall to both Governments that, after the Lugano Council session in December, 1928, M. Briand—and, last September,

the Assembly—had congratulated Bolivia and Paraguay on having adopted a pacific procedure for the settlement of their dispute, in conformity with the undertakings of the Covenant. He added :

" I believe I am interpreting to-day the feelings of the Council and of the whole League of Nations in requesting you to express to both Governments our confidence that no serious incident will compromise success of pacific procedure in course."

On January 24th, the Secretary-General received from the Bolivian delegate a letter dated January 22nd and a telegram dated January 24th. The telegram contained the formal protest of the Bolivian Government against the false information attempting to ascribe to Bolivia the responsibility for the last incident provoked on the Chaco by a Paraguayan patrol, which had attacked a Bolivian observation post. The Bolivian Government further stated that Bolivia, faithful to the conciliation agreement to which she had subscribed at Washington in September, 1929, for the settlement of the incidents of December, 1928, had never for a moment departed from the line of conduct traced for her by her duties as a Member of the League and awaited peacefully the execution of the formula proposed by the Uruguayan Government* which she had immediately accepted.

On January 25th, the Paraguayan Minister communicated a telegram from his Government dated January 23rd, informing the Secretary-General that it had again picked up a wireless message from the chief of the Bolivian General Staff to the Fourth Division at Fort Munoz, which contained orders to prepare for a general offensive.

This telegram was also circulated for the information of the Members of the Council and the Bolivian Government.

The same day, the Bolivian Government sent the Secretary-General two telegrams. The first protested against the reports forwarded by the Paraguayan Government, which, it was stated, were not an accurate version of what had taken place in the Chaco, and emphasised that the peace of America would never be disturbed by the fault of Bolivia. In the second telegram, the Bolivian Government asked the Secretary-General to forward the President of the Council the following statement :

" First, as in 1928, Bolivia did not provoke the recent incident in the Chaco. We signed the Washington conciliation agreement and were calmly awaiting the execution of the formula proposed by Uruguay and accepted by ourselves

* The resolution taken by the Commission of Enquiry and Conciliation asked the Uruguayan Government to make certain arrangements for the execution of measures designed to restore the state of affairs existing before December 5th, 1928.

when the incident of the 16th instant occurred. Secondly, although it was the Paraguayan troops who attacked, Bolivia contented herself with taking the military measures necessary for the safety of her positions. Thirdly, the facts show that Bolivia has not exceeded the limits prescribed in such cases by the rights and obligations inherent in her position as a sovereign State."

By a further telegram of January 27th replying to " the fresh Paraguayan denunciation," the Bolivian Government stated that it was contradicted by the actual events, the responsibility for which did not lie with Bolivia. The next day the Bolivian delegate wired that the Paraguayan denunciation concerning the wireless message from the Chief of the Bolivian General Staff contained the same inexactitude as the Paraguayan version of the recent events. Bolivia had merely taken the indispensable military precautions to defend her rights and sovereignty and to prevent or repulse fresh attacks. Moreover, in a letter of the same date, the Bolivian delegate communicated a cablegram from his Government dated January 20th, which had reached him with considerable delay owing to a wrong address. This message concerned the incidents of January 16th and stated that sixty Paraguayan soldiers, armed with machine guns, had attacked a Bolivian observation post occupied by fifteen Bolivian conscripts, of whom one was killed.

The same day, when acknowledging receipt of the Bolivian Government's reply, the President of the Council expressed his conviction that his colleagues had been very glad to note this reply and the other telegrams from the Bolivian Government, stating that the peace of America would not be disturbed by Bolivia, who only desired the continuation of the execution of the Washington Conciliation agreement.

The Paraguayan Government having replied on the 29th that its country had never departed from the pacific procedure, M. Zaleski asked the Secretary-General to thank the Paraguayan Government for this statement. He added :

" Since a similar statement has been made by Bolivia I believe I can express to both Governments the Council's earnest desire that the two nations which accepted its suggestions and thanks to the good offices of friendly nations adopted a formula for the settlement of the 1918 incidents may also succeed in finding means of settling all questions connected with the Chaco and thus avoid the occurrence of similar regrettable incidents."

The President suggested that the Secretary-General should publish the correspondence in a single document, which would be communicated for information to the Council and Members of the League. In addition to the above correspondence, this document will contain all further communications to the Secretary-

General from the Bolivian and Paraguayan delegates.

IX.—SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS.

I. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM.

(a) *Thirteenth Session of the Advisory Committee.*

The thirteenth session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium opened at Geneva on January 20th.

The agenda included the preparation of plans for a conference on the limitation of drug manufacture, the enlargement of the Committee with a view to the more adequate representation of non-producing States, the relations between the Committee and the Permanent Central Opium Board, the revision of the forms used by Governments for their annual reports, the import certificate system, etc.

The Committee has also to consider the report of its secretariat, annual reports from Governments on the general position as regards the campaign against the illicit traffic, a report from a Sub-Committee of experts studying the list of drugs covered by The Hague and Geneva Conventions, a report from its German member, Dr. Anselmino, on drug manufacture statistics and a memorandum from the Health Section on drug consumption.

The Committee's programme also includes an examination of the general situation as regards the question of the illicit traffic in the Near and Far East and in South America.

An account of the proceedings will be published in the next number.

(b) *Fourth Session of the Permanent Central Board.*

The fourth session of the Permanent Central Opium Board was held at Geneva from January 13th to January 17th, with Mr. Lyall (British) in the Chair.*

The material examined at this session included :

1. Quarterly import and export statistics for the first three quarters of 1929. Owing to the fact that no statement of stocks at the beginning of 1929 had as yet been received, the Board was unable to decide whether the nett imports of the various countries should be regarded as excessive or normal. It nevertheless noted improvements in Government reports.

2. Estimates of requirements in 1930. Here again the Board was unable to come to a final decision owing to the insufficiency of the information at its disposal.

3. Draft tables for the quarterly import and

export statistics and the yearly statistics of estimates, stocks, production, consumption, manufacture, seizures, etc., to be furnished by Governments.

4. Report from the Finnish member of the Board, Dr. Ramsay, on conditions and regulations in the Baltic Free Ports and in free ports in general, as regards dangerous drugs covered by the Geneva Convention of 1925.

A thorough examination was made of all cases in which statistics furnished by the various countries did not tally; and the Governments concerned were asked to explain such discrepancies whenever this measure appeared possible.

The Board re-elected Mr. Lyall as Chairman and Professor Gallavresi as Vice-Chairman for 1930.

The session was attended by Mr. Lyall (British) (Chairman), Professor Gallavresi (Italian) (Vice-Chairman), Dr. Anselmino (German), M. Agel (French), Mr. May (American), Sir Besanta Mullick (Indian), and M. Ramsay (Finnish). Dr. Miyajima (Japanese) was unable to attend the session.

* * *

The Council appointed M. Lucide Agel (French), former Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General at Constantinople, to succeed M. Bonin, deceased, as member of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

(c) *Questions dealt with by the Council.*

Exchange of telegrams sent in connection with smuggling transactions.—The question of a possible contradiction between one of the resolutions of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and the International Telegraphic Convention of St. Petersburg was considered by the Council on January 15th.

The resolution in question urged that Governments of countries where seizures had taken place should be able to obtain fascimiles of telegrams sent in connection with smuggling transactions, while certain Governments pointed out that the fact that the International Telegraphic Convention guaranteed telegraphic secrecy might make it difficult to proceed to such exchanges.

The question was referred to the Legal Adviser of the Secretariat, who inclined to the opinion that the International Telegraphic Convention of St. Petersburg (1875) and Washington (1927) gave the Governments sufficient powers to execute the Committee's resolution, more particularly in view of Article 7 of the Convention of St. Petersburg, which provided for reasonable exceptions to the rule of secrecy where public interest so demanded.

* See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX., No. 10, p. 333.

On the proposal of the rapporteur, the Council decided to ask the Legal Committee of the Transit Organisation to submit a report on this question.

The British representative informed the Council that, under existing law, the British Government was able to give effect to the resolution of the Advisory Committee concerning the exchange of facsimiles of telegrams.

His Government attached great importance to the suppression of the drug traffic and hoped that other Governments would also be able to give the fullest assistance in this respect.

Enlargement of the Advisory Committee.—Requests from the Belgian, Spanish, Polish, Norwegian, and Austrian, Governments to be represented on the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium were considered by the Council which, in view of the fact that the Committee itself would shortly report on the question of its enlargement, decided to postpone its decision.

2. CHILD WELFARE.

To succeed Miss Rathbone, who had resigned, the Council appointed Mlle. Gourd (Swiss) as assessor on the Child Welfare Committee.

3. IMPROVEMENT IN PENAL ADMINISTRATION *

In view of the numerous requests received from international and national organisations in support of a petition from the Howard League for Penal Reform, urging that the League should concern itself with this question, and proposing methods by which it might seek to improve the situation, the Council authorised the Secretary-General to proceed to an enquiry.

It was decided that the enquiry should take the form of a consultation and should be addressed to those organisations which might be in a position to advise the Council as to what, in their opinion, were the aspects of the question which could usefully be dealt with internationally through the League, and on what evidence their opinions were based. It was suggested that the International Prison Commission and the Howard League for Penal Reform should be consulted and that, when the observations of these two organisations were received, the International Labour Office, the Economic Committee, the Health Committee, and the Committee for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People should be consulted on the points raised which might fall within their sphere of action.

Once in possession of these views, Governments would be in a position to judge what League action might, in their opinion, be possible and desirable.

* Rapporteur : the Cuban representative.

The German representative suggested that the preliminary studies should concern the collection of information and comparison of results. He emphasised the necessity of avoiding the duplication of the work of the International Prison Commission.

X.—OTHER QUESTIONS.

I. THE NEW LEAGUE BUILDINGS.

(a) *Gift of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.**

On January 13th the Council accepted the gift of 25,000 dollars offered to the League by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. The purpose of this gift is, as stated by the rapporteur, to make it possible to set up in the new League buildings "a worthy monument to President Wilson, whose name remains for ever indissolubly linked with the history of the foundation of the League and of the drawing up of the Covenant."

The Council requested the Secretary-General to express its thanks and its appreciation of this gift as another tangible evidence of goodwill on the part of friends of the League, and authorised him, after consulting the architects and the Building Committee, to determine with the Woodrow Wilson Foundation the exact manner in which the award should be used.

(b) *Appointment of an Investment Advisory Committee* for the Library Endowment Fund.*

The tenth Assembly had decided that the capital of the Library Endowment Fund should be invested by the Secretary-General, subject to the approval of a Committee of Three appointed by the Council, two members on the proposal of the Financial Committee and the third on the proposal of Mr. Rockefeller, or, if he did not wish to propose a candidate, on the proposal of the Financial Committee.

The Secretary-General having been informed that Mr. Rockefeller did not wish to propose a candidate, the Council decided to ask the Financial Committee to nominate three members at its January session. The Financial Committee appointed M. Ter Meulen (Dutch), Mr. Jeremiah Smith (American) and M. Wallenberg (Swedish). These appointments will become definite when approved by the President of the Council and the rapporteur on financial questions.

2. THIRD SESSION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL.

The Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations met on January 21st and 22nd under the presidency of M. Raffaele Montagna.

* Rapporteur : the Cuban representative.

An application concerning a decision taken in 1921 having been submitted, the Tribunal recalled that its jurisdiction did not extend beyond applications concerning decisions taken by the League Secretariat and the International Labour Office prior to January 1st, 1928, and decided that the application was not receivable.

On the proposal of M. Montagna, the Tribunal elected M. Froelich and M. Deveze as President and Vice-President for 1930.

3. ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE SECRETARIAT, THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE AND THE REGISTRY OF THE PERMANENT COURT.

The Committee of Inquiry appointed by the tenth Assembly to examine "what steps can be taken to ensure, in the future as in the past, the best possible administrative results for the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Permanent Court" met at Geneva on January 28th. The various draft resolutions submitted on the subject to the tenth Assembly, in particular those of the British and Italian delegations, and the minutes of the Assembly discussions had been forwarded to this Committee, whose instructions were to prepare a report in time for Governments to be able to consider it before next Assembly.

The session was attended by Count Bernstorff (Germany), M. Cahen Salvador (France), Lord Cecil (Great Britain), M. Gallavresi (Italy), M. Hambro (Norway), Mme. Kluyver (Netherlands), Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay (India), Viscount Muchakoji (Japan), M. Parra-Perez (Venezuela), Member of the Supervisory Commission, M. Quinones de Leon (Spain), M. Sokal (Poland) and M. Urrutia (Colombia).

XI.—FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- Feb. 16th–28th.—Advisory Council of the Eastern Bureau of the Health Organisation, Batavia.
- Feb. 17th.—International Conference for a Customs Truce, Geneva.
- Feb. 25th.—Committee for Amending the Covenant to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris, Geneva.
- March 5th.—Health Committee, Geneva.
- March 10th.—Advisory and Technical Committee for Communication and Transit, Geneva.
- March 13th.—Conference for the Codification of International Law, The Hague.
- March 14th.—Committee of Directors of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, Paris.
- March 17th.—Advisory Committee of Private Organisations for Refugees, Geneva.
- March 24th.—Committee on Arbitration and Security, Geneva.

April 2nd.—Permanent Mandates Commission, Geneva.

April 2nd.—Traffic in Women and Children Committee, Geneva.

April 3rd.—Committee of Whaling Experts, Geneva.

April 7th.—Economic Committee, Geneva.

April 9th.—Child Welfare Committee, Geneva.

April 10th.—Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees, Geneva.

April 24th.—Permanent Central Opium Board, Geneva.

April 28th.—Committee on the Ratification of Conventions concluded under the auspices of the League, Geneva.

May 2nd.—Economic Consultative Committee, Geneva.

May 8th.—Financial Committee, Geneva.

May 12th.—Fifty-ninth session of the Council, Geneva.

May 13th.—International Conference on Bills of Exchange, Geneva.

May 22nd.—Fiscal Committee, Geneva.

June 10th.—Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee, Geneva.

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.*

I. REQUEST FOR AN ADVISORY OPINION:— INTERPRETATION OF THE GRECO-BULGARIAN EMIGRATION CONVENTION.

On January 16th, the Council decided to ask the Court for an advisory opinion as regards the interpretation of certain provisions in the Convention concluded at Neuilly on November 27th, 1919, between Bulgaria and Greece, and relating to reciprocal emigration.†

The purpose of this application, submitted at the request of the Mixed Commission set up under the terms of the Treaty, is to obtain an interpretation of the provisions relating to "communities." In this respect, lists of questions have been submitted to the Council by the Mixed Commission itself and by the representatives of Greece and Bulgaria on the Commission. The Council, in applying to the Court, transmitted the questions submitted to it.

The application, which was received by the Registry on January 20th, will form the object of the communications provided for by the Rules of Court. On January 24th, the Governments concerned were informed that the Court, considering Greece and Bulgaria as States likely to be able to furnish information on the question, would be prepared to receive from

* With the exception of No. 7 this Chapter has been prepared with the aid of information furnished by the Registry of the Court.

† Rapporteur: the French representative.

each of them a written statement which must, if presented, be filed with the Registry by February 28th, 1930, and that the Court would also be prepared to hear, at a public sitting, the date of which would be indicated subsequently, oral statements made by the representatives of the Governments concerned. The notice of the Bulgarian and Greek Governments was drawn to the fact that, under Article 31 of the Statute, they were entitled to select a national judge to sit on the Court when it hears the case.

2. THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE.

The Secretary-General of the League has notified the Registrar of the definitive acceptance by Lithuania, for five years as from January 14th, 1930, of the Optional Clause of the Court Statute. Lithuania was previously bound by this clause for a period which expired on May 16th, 1927.

The acceptance of this obligation by Lithuania brings up to twenty the number of States between whom the Optional Clause of the Court's Statute is now in force; it has been signed by forty-two States.

3. THE PROTOCOLS OF SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1929.

On January 21st, the Albanian Government signed the Protocol concerning the revision of the Court Statute and the Protocol concerning the accession of the United States to the Statute.

The first of these instruments has now been signed by all the States entitled to do so except Abyssinia and Cuba. The second has been signed by all except Abyssinia.

4. TECHNICAL ASSESSORS FOR TRANSIT AND COMMUNICATION CASES.

The Secretary-General of the League has informed the Registrar of the nomination by the Hungarian Government of M. Corneille de Tolnay, to replace M. Matray, deceased; and of the nomination, by the Swedish Government, of M. Granholm and M. Malm, to replace M. Hansen and M. Pegelow, deceased.

5. THE SERBIAN LOANS.*

The Special Agreement of April 19th, 1928, in regard to the case of the Serbian loans issued in France, provided that, after the Court's decision, the Yugoslav Government and the representatives of the bond-holders were to

enter into negotiations for the conclusion of an arrangement. If an arrangement could not be concluded within three months from the beginning of these negotiations, either of the two Parties might submit the question of the conditions of settlement to one or more arbitrators, who were to be appointed within two months from the expiration of the preceding time-limit by agreement with the Parties, or, failing such agreement, by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The negotiations began on August 24th, 1929. On January 23rd, 1930, the Registrar received from the Yugoslav Chargé d'Affaires in London a telegram stating that the intervention of the President of the Court for the purpose of appointing an arbitrator in the dispute between the Yugoslav Government and the holders of bonds of the Serbian pre-war debts was, for the time being, unnecessary as the two Governments were still negotiating.

6. THE COURT AND THE HAGUE AGREEMENTS.

Under the terms of the instruments signed at The Hague on January 12th, at the conclusion of the second Reparations Conference, the Court will be asked to appoint two new members to each of the Hungaro-Roumanian, Hungaro-Czechoslovak and Hungaro-Yugoslav Mixed Arbitral Tribunals.

The instruments signed at The Hague on January 19th, 1930, make provision for a right of appeal to the Court in respect of certain categories of decisions to be given by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals set up between Hungary, on the one hand, and Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia on the other.

7. THE COURT AS A TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

On January 15th, the Council requested the legal advisers of the German, Finnish, French, Italian and Polish delegations to make a preliminary study of a resolution adopted by the tenth Assembly on the proposal of the Finnish Government to confer on the Permanent Court jurisdiction as a tribunal of appeal in respect of arbitral tribunals established by States.

8. NOTIFICATION TO THE COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES CONFERRING JURISDICTION UPON IT.

The following treaties and agreements were filed with the Registry in 1929:

* See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX., No. 7, p. 250.

Date of Deposit.	Treaty.	Date of Signature.	Signatories.
4.1.29	Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration.	17.10.28	Switzerland and Portugal.
4.1.29	Protocol modifying the Treaty of Arbitration and Conciliation between the Swiss Confederation and the German Reich.	29. 8.28	Switzerland and Germany.
17.1.29	Convention of Arbitration and Conciliation.	14.3.25	Finland and Germany.
17.1.29	Protocol modifying the above Convention.	3.12.28	Finland and Germany.
17.1.29	Treaty of Conciliation and Arbitration	12.12.28	Finland and Hungary.
24.1.29	Treaty of Commerce	12.5.27	Netherlands and Guatemala.
14.2.29	Treaty of Commerce	6.4.28	Denmark and Austria.
14.2.29	Convention on Commerce and Navigation.	22.8.28	Denmark and Greece.
16.2.29	Commercial Agreement	16.5.28	Austria and France.
16.2.29	Treaty of Commerce	6.4.28	Austria and Denmark.
16.2.29	Convention on Air Navigation ..	11.5.28	Austria and Italy.
16.2.29	Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration.	11.6.28	Austria and Spain.
16.2.29	Treaty of Commerce	11.12.28	Austria and Estonia.
22.3.29	Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration.	9.12.28	Switzerland and Turkey.
22.3.29	Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration.	9.12.28	Switzerland and Turkey.
22.3.29	Treaty of Conciliation	9.6.28	Netherlands and Finland.
22.3.29	Treaty of Judicial Settlement and Conciliation.	27.10.28	Netherlands and Siam.
12.4.29	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation..	1.9.28	Union of South Africa and the German Reich.
12.4.29	Convention regulating the introduction of Native Labour from Mozambique into the Province of the Transvaal, Railway matters and the Commercial Intercourse between the Union of South Africa and the Colony of Mozambique.	11.9.28	Union of South Africa and Portugal.

Date of Deposit.	Treaty.	Date of Signature.	Signatories.
16.5.29	Convention supplementary to Article 20 of the Germano-Lithuanian Treaty of Commerce of 1.6.23.	16.7.25	Lithuania and Germany.
16.5.29	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation..	30.10.28	Lithuania and Germany.
16.5.29	Convention of Conciliation and Arbitration.	29.1.28	Lithuania and Germany.
16.5.29	Convention on the Upkeep and Administration of Frontier Waters.	29.1.28	Lithuania and Germany.
10.6.29	Treaty concerning the renewal of the Convention on Arbitration between the Netherlands and the United States of America of the 2nd May, 1908.	27.2.29	Netherlands and the United States of America.
23.7.29	Treaty of Arbitration and Conciliation	29.8.24	Sweden and Germany.
23.7.29	Protocol modifying the above Treaty and providing for the competence of the Court in certain circumstances.	25.4.29	Sweden and Germany.
15.8.29	Treaty of Judicial Settlement and Conciliation.	27.10.28	Netherlands and Siam.
18.10.29	Treaty of Conciliation and Arbitration	3.3.28	Sweden and France.
6.11.29	Treaty of Conciliation and Arbitration	12.12.28	Hungary and Finland.
17.12.29	Treaty of Conciliation and Arbitration	24.10.29	Poland and Roumania.

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FEBRUARY, 1930

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I.—SUMMARY OF THE MONTH.

February, 1930.

Constitutional and economic questions—the relations between the Covenant and the Paris Pact and the European economic problem—were the principal items on the League's programme for February.

The Conference for Concerted Economic Action met on February 17th to consider the possibility of a tariff holiday, *i.e.*, an agreement not to increase tariffs during a certain period—and to draw up a programme of subsequent negotiations for the improvement of economic relations by the reduction of trade barriers. This Conference was attended by thirty States, mostly European; several of the delegates were the Ministers in charge of the commercial

policy of their countries. The Conference was still in session at the end of the month.

The relations between the Covenant and the Paris Pact were studied by a Committee which met on February 25th to consider what amendments might be necessary to bring the former into harmony with the latter. This Committee was also in session at the beginning of March.

The Advisory Council of the Far Eastern Epidemiological Intelligence Bureau met this year at Bandoeng, Java, at the invitation of the Government of the Dutch East Indies. The reports on this meeting were received by wireless telephone from Bandoeng.

The thirteenth session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium, which began in January, closed on February 14th; the most important result of this session was the

preparation of a definite plan for the limitation of drug manufacture.

The recent publications issued by the Secretariat include Memoranda on public finance and international trade and the Epidemiological Report for January, 1930, which contains an interesting article on a comparatively little-known disease, deer-fly fever.

II.—ARBITRATION, SECURITY AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

ARBITRATION IN 1929.

The development of procedure for the pacific settlement of international disputes was particularly marked in 1929, thirty-four treaties dealing with this subject being registered by the League Secretariat, as compared with fifteen in 1928 and six in 1927. The twenty-five following countries were parties :—

- United States of America (twenty treaties).
- Finland (five treaties).
- Germany, Spain (four treaties each).
- Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia (three treaties each).
- Albania, Bulgaria, France, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland (two treaties each).
- Brazil, Denmark, Greece, Lithuania, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (one treaty each).

Eleven of these thirty-four treaties provide for conciliation only. Of the remaining twenty-three, twelve provide for arbitration only ; while eleven make provision for conciliation, arbitration and/or judicial settlement.

The twenty treaties concluded by the United States of America include nine conciliation treaties which present no special features, and eleven arbitration treaties of one standard type. The eleven treaties provide arbitration for legal disputes only, and include four categories of reservations : (i) disputes coming within the domestic jurisdiction of States ; (ii) disputes affecting the interests of third Powers ; (iii) disputes affecting the Monroe doctrine ; (iv) disputes affecting obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The treaties concluded by other countries show an increasing tendency to provide in the same instrument for conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement. Out of fifteen treaties,

eleven are drafted on these lines. There are three exceptions—an arbitration treaty between Brazil and Spain, dated April 8th, 1909 (No. 1987), a conciliation treaty between Finland and the Netherlands, and a conciliation treaty between Germany and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Secondly, there is a tendency to provide for the arbitration or judicial settlement of all disputes, this being the case in seven out of eleven treaties of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement. Thirdly, there is a growing tendency to avoid reservations ; the treaties here considered include few or none. The fourth point is that, for legal disputes, the Permanent Court of International Justice is appointed as the competent tribunal. Several treaties go further and invest the Court with jurisdiction in all disputes.

* * *

On December 31st, 1929, the number of treaties for the pacific settlement of disputes registered with the League Secretariat was 130. Nineteen countries* had accepted the Optional Clause of Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which provides for the compulsory jurisdiction of that Court—namely, Abyssinia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay. (Of these countries, three—Greece, Hungary and Panama—accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of that Court in 1929.)

In September, 1929, fourteen countries signed the Optional Clause of Article 36, subject to ratification, viz., Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, New Zealand, Peru, Siam, South Africa.

On December 31st, 1929, three countries were bound by the General Act of Arbitration of September 26th, 1928 : Belgium, Norway, Sweden. Belgium has acceded to the whole of the Act, whereas Sweden and Norway have only acceded to Chapters I. and II.

* Since then, five further countries have become bound by Article 36, namely, Lithuania (January 14th, 1930), Great Britain (February 5th, 1930), India (February 5th, 1930), Brazil (February 5th, 1930), and the Irish Free State (February 27th, 1930), which brings the number of countries bound by this Article up to twenty-four.

ANNEXES.

I.—TREATIES FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

registered from January 1st to December 31st, 1929.

(*)	(†)	Signed on.	Registered.
I. .. 1 ..	No. 1958 ..	United States, Finland ..	June 7th, 1928 Feb. 25th, 1929
II. .. 2 ..	No. 1959 ..	United States, Finland ..	June 7th, 1929 Feb. 25th, 1929
III. .. 3 ..	No. 1969 ..	Greece, Switzerland ..	Sept. 21st, 1926 Mar. 8th, 1929
II. .. 4 ..	No. 1978 ..	Finland, Netherlands ..	June 9th, 1928 Mar. 25th, 1929
III. .. 5 ..	No. 1984 ..	Austria, Spain ..	June 11th, 1928 Apr. 1st, 1929
I. .. 6 ..	No. 1987 ..	Brazil, Spain ..	Apr. 8th, 1909 Apr. 6th, 1929
I. .. 7 ..	No. 1988 ..	Austria, United States ..	Aug. 16th, 1928 Apr. 6th, 1929
II. .. 8 ..	No. 1989 ..	Austria, United States ..	Aug. 16th, 1928 Apr. 6th, 1929
I. .. 9 ..	No. 1995 ..	Denmark, United States ..	June 14th, 1928 Apr. 23rd, 1929
III. .. 10 ..	No. 2002 ..	Finland, Italy ..	Aug. 21st, 1928 May 1st, 1929
II. .. 11 ..	No. 2017 ..	United States, Czechoslovakia ..	Aug. 16th, 1928 May 16th, 1929
I. .. 12 ..	No. 2018 ..	United States, Czechoslovakia ..	Aug. 16th, 1928 May 16th, 1929
II. .. 13 ..	No. 2030 ..	Spain, United States ..	Sept. 15th, 1914 June 3rd, 1929
II. .. 14 ..	No. 2034 ..	Germany, United States ..	May 3rd, 1928 June 3rd, 1929
I. .. 15 ..	No. 2035 ..	Germany, United States ..	May 5th, 1928 June 3rd, 1929
II. .. 16 ..	No. 2041 ..	Germany, U.S.S.R. ..	Jan. 25th, 1929 June 3rd, 1929
III. .. 17 ..	No. 2042 ..	Germany, Lithuania ..	Jan. 29th, 1928 June 4th, 1929
I. .. 18 ..	No. 2072 ..	United States, France ..	Feb. 6th, 1928 June 29th, 1929
I. .. 19 ..	No. 2079 ..	United States, Norway ..	Feb. 20th, 1929 July 6th, 1929
I. .. 20 ..	No. 2089 ..	Albania, United States ..	Oct. 22nd, 1928 July 17th, 1929
II. .. 21 ..	No. 2090 ..	Albania, United States ..	Oct. 22nd, 1928 July 17th, 1929
III. .. 22 ..	No. 2105 ..	Netherlands, Siam ..	Oct. 27th, 1928 July 27th, 1929
II. .. 23 ..	No. 2117 ..	United States, Yugoslavia ..	Jan. 21st, 1929 Aug. 10th, 1929
I. .. 24 ..	No. 2118 ..	United States, Yugoslavia ..	Jan. 21st, 1929 Aug. 10th, 1929
II. .. 25 ..	No. 2121 ..	United States, Bulgaria ..	Jan. 21st, 1929 Aug. 15th, 1929
I. .. 26 ..	No. 2122 ..	United States, Bulgaria ..	Jan. 21st, 1929 Aug. 16th, 1929
III. .. 27 ..	No. 2168 ..	France, Sweden ..	Mar. 3rd, 1928 Oct. 7th, 1929
III. .. 28 ..	No. 2172 ..	Italy, Turkey ..	May 30th, 1928 Oct. 15th, 1929
III. .. 29 ..	No. 2191 ..	Finland, Hungary ..	Dec. 12th, 1928 Nov. 12th, 1929
I. .. 30 ..	No. 2200 ..	United States, Hungary ..	Jan. 26th, 1929 Nov. 14th, 1929
II. .. 31 ..	No. 2201 ..	United States, Hungary ..	Jan. 26th, 1929 Nov. 14th, 1929
III. .. 32 ..	No. 2207 ..	Portugal, Switzerland ..	Oct. 17th, 1928 Nov. 25th, 1929
III. .. 33 ..	No. 2210 ..	Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia ..	May 21st, 1929 Nov. 26th, 1929
III. .. 34 ..	No. 2231 ..	Spain, Norway ..	Dec. 27th, 1928 Dec. 19th, 1929

(*) The Roman figures signify :—

I. Treaty of Arbitration.

II. Treaty of Conciliation.

III. Treaty of Conciliation, Arbitration and Judicial Settlement.

(†) The numbers in this column are the League registration numbers under which the treaties are published in the Treaty Series.

II.—SIGNATORIES TO THE TREATIES.

Albania	Nos. 2089, 2090.
Austria	Nos. 1984, 1988, 1989.
Brazil	No. 1987.
Bulgaria	Nos. 2121, 2122.
Czechoslovakia	Nos. 2017, 2018, 2210.
Denmark	No. 1995.
Finland	Nos. 1958, 1959, 1978, 2002, 2191.
France	Nos. 2072, 2168.
Germany	Nos. 2034, 2035, 2041, 2042.

Greece	..	..	..	..	No. 1969.
Hungary	..	..	..	..	Nos. 2191, 2200, 2201.
Italy	..	..	..	..	Nos. 2002, 2172.
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	No. 2042.
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	Nos. 1978, 2105.
Norway	..	..	..	..	Nos. 2079, 2231.
Portugal	..	..	..	..	No. 2207.
Roumania	..	..	..	..	No. 2210.
Siam	..	..	..	..	No. 2105.
Spain	..	..	..	..	Nos. 1984, 1987, 2030, 2231.
Sweden	..	..	..	..	No. 2168.
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	Nos. 1969, 2207.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	No. 2172.
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics					No. 2041.
United States	..	..	..	..	Nos. 1958, 1959, 1988, 1989, 1995, 2017, 2018, 2030, 2034, 2035, 2072, 2079, 2089, 2090, 2117, 2118, 2121, 2122, 2200, 2201.
Yugoslavia	..	..	..	..	Nos. 2117, 2118, 2210.

III.—CLASSIFICATION OF TREATIES.

I. TREATIES OF CONCILIATION, ARBITRATION AND JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT. (II.)

(*)

No. 1969	..	..	Greece, Switzerland	..	..	..	..	September 21st, 1926.
No. 1984	..	..	Austria, Spain	..	..	..	..	June 11th, 1928.
No. 2002	..	..	Finland, Italy	..	..	..	..	August 21st, 1928.
No. 2042	..	..	Germany, Lithuania	..	..	..	..	January 29th, 1928.
No. 2105	..	..	Netherlands, Siam	..	..	..	..	October 27th, 1928.
No. 2168	..	..	France, Sweden	..	..	..	..	March 3rd, 1928.
No. 2172	..	..	Italy, Turkey	..	..	..	..	May 30th, 1928.
No. 2191	..	..	Finland, Hungary	..	..	..	..	December 12th, 1928.
No. 2207	..	..	Portugal, Switzerland	..	..	..	..	October 17th, 1928.
No. 2210	..	..	Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia	..	..	..	..	May 21st, 1929.
No. 2231	..	..	Spain, Norway	..	..	..	..	December 27th, 1929.

2. TREATIES OF ARBITRATION. (12.)

No. 1958	..	..	United States, Finland	..	..	..	..	June 7th, 1928.
No. 1987	..	..	Brazil, Spain	..	..	..	..	April 8th, 1909.
No. 1988	..	..	Austria, United States	..	..	..	..	August 16th, 1928.
No. 1995	..	..	Denmark, United States	..	..	..	..	June 14th, 1928.
No. 2018	..	..	United States, Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	August 16th, 1928.
No. 2035	..	..	Germany, United States	..	..	..	..	May 5th, 1928.
No. 2072	..	..	United States, France	..	..	..	..	February 6th, 1928.
No. 2079	..	..	United States, Norway	..	..	..	..	February 20th, 1929.
No. 2089	..	..	Albania, United States	..	..	..	..	October 22nd, 1928.
No. 2118	..	..	United States, Yugoslavia	..	..	..	..	January 21st, 1929.
No. 2122	..	..	United States, Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	January 21st, 1929.
No. 2200	..	..	United States, Hungary	..	..	..	..	January 26th, 1929.

3. TREATIES OF CONCILIATION. (11.)

No. 1959	..	..	United States, Finland	..	..	..	..	June 7th, 1928.
No. 1978	..	..	Finland, Netherlands	..	..	..	..	June 9th, 1928.
No. 1989	..	..	Austria, United States	..	..	..	..	August 16th, 1928.
No. 2017	..	..	United States, Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	August 16th, 1928.
No. 2030	..	..	Spain, United States	..	..	..	..	September 15th, 1914.
No. 2034	..	..	Germany, United States	..	..	..	..	May 3rd, 1928.

(*) The numbers in this column are the League Registration numbers under which the treaties are published in the Treaty Series.

No. 2041	.. ..	Germany, U.S.S.R.	.. ..	January 25th, 1929.
No. 2090	.. ..	Albania, United States	.. ..	October 22nd, 1928.
No. 2117	.. ..	United States, Yugoslavia	.. ..	January 21st, 1929.
No. 2121	.. ..	United States, Bulgaria	.. ..	January 21st, 1929.
No. 2201	.. ..	United States, Hungary	.. ..	January 26th, 1929.

IV.—BILATERAL OR MULTILATERAL CHARACTER OF THE TREATIES.

Thirty-three of the treaties are bilateral.

No. 2210 (Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia) is multilateral.

V.—NATURE OF DISPUTES SUBMITTED TO ARBITRATION OR JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT.

Seven treaties provide arbitration or judicial settlement for all disputes.

Three of these treaties (Nos. 2202, 2168, 2231) do not include any reservations; four (Nos. 1984, 2172, 2207, 2210) include reservations.

Sixteen treaties submit disputes of a legal nature only to arbitration or judicial settlement; three (Nos. 1969, 2105, 2191) include no reservations. Thirteen (Nos. 1958, 1987, 1988, 1995, 2018, 2035, 2042, 2072, 2079, 2089, 2118, 2122, 2200) include reservations.

VI.—RESERVATIONS.

Of the thirty-four treaties registered in 1929, eighteen do not contain any reservations. They are the eleven treaties of conciliation and the seven treaties of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement (Nos. 1969, 2002, 2042, 2105, 2168, 2191, 2231). The sixteen treaties which contain reservations are Nos. 1958, 1984, 1987, 1988, 1995, 2018, 2035, 2072, 2079, 2089, 2118, 2122, 2172, 2200, 2207, 2210.

The reservations concern :—

1. Disputes concerning situations or facts previous to ratification : Nos. 1984, 2200, 2210.
2. Disputes coming within the domestic jurisdiction of the parties : Nos. 1958, 1988, 1995, 2018, 2035, 2072, 2079, 2089, 2118, 2122, 2172, 2200, 2210.
3. Disputes affecting the interests of third parties : Nos. 1958, 1988, 1995, 2018, 2035, 2072, 2079, 2089, 2118, 2122, 2200.
4. Disputes affecting directly or indirectly the maintenance of the traditional policy of the United States with regard to American interests, commonly known as the "Monroe doctrine" : Nos. 1958, 1988, 1995, 2018, 2035, 2072, 2079, 2089, 2118, 2122, 2200.
5. Disputes affecting directly or indirectly the fulfilment of obligations under the Covenant : Nos. 1958, 1988, 1995, 2018, 2035, 2072, 2079, 2089, 2118, 2122, 2200.
6. Differences affecting the vital interests, independence and honour of the parties : No. 1987 (treaty of April 8th, 1909, between Brazil and Spain).

VII.—RESPECTIVE POSITION OF JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT AND ARBITRATION IN THE STRICT SENSE OF THE TERM.

Three treaties provide for the reference of all disputes to the Permanent Court of International Justice (Nos. 1969, 2002, 2172), two for the reference of legal disputes to the Court (Nos. 2042, 2105), five for the reference of legal disputes to the Court and of other disputes to an arbitral tribunal (Nos. 1984, 2168, 2207, 2210, 2231), and thirteen confer jurisdiction upon an arbitral tribunal (Nos. 1958, 1987, 1988, 1995, 2018, 2035, 2072, 2079, 2089, 2118, 2122, 2191, 2200.)

VIII.—POSITION OF CONCILIATION AS COMPARED WITH JUDICIAL OR ARBITRAL SETTLEMENT.

The eleven conciliation treaties provide for conciliation only, the twelve arbitration treaties for arbitration only.

The eleven treaties of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement may be grouped as follows :—

Five which lay down an obligation to resort first to conciliation, in all cases (Nos. 1969, 2002, 2172, 2191, 2231); six which make resort to conciliation optional for legal disputes and compulsory for other disputes (Nos. 1984, 2042, 2105, 2168, 2207, 2210).

IX.—SPECIAL CLAUSE LAYING DOWN THAT DISPUTES REGARDING THE INTERPRETATION OR EXECUTION OF THE TREATY SHALL BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

Nine of the thirty-four treaties contain this clause (Nos. 1969, 1984, 2002, 2168, 2172, 2191, 2207, 2210, 2231).

X.—DURATION OF TREATIES.

Eight treaties are concluded for ten years (Nos. 1969, 1978, 1984, 2002, 2042, 2168, 2191, 2231), seven for five years (Nos. 1987, 2030, 2090, 2105, 2172, 2205, 2210), and one for three years (Nos. 2041).

Eighteen treaties may be denounced at twelve months' notice (Nos. 1958, 1959, 1988, 1989, 1995, 2017, 2018, 2034, 2035, 2072, 2079, 2089, 2117, 2118, 2121, 2122, 2200, 2201).

As regards treaties concluded for a definite period, thirteen are renewable by tacit consent of a period equal to the initial period or for a shorter period (Nos. 1969, 1978, 1984, 1987, 2002, 2042, 2105, 2168, 2172, 2191, 2205, 2210, 2231), two remain in force after the expiration of the period and may be denounced at any time (Nos. 2030, 2090), and one terminates at the end of the period (No. 2041).

STATES WHICH HAVE SIGNED THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE OF THE COURT STATUTE

I. States bound : 24.

Abyssinia.	Hungary.
Austria.	India.
Belgium.	Irish Free States.
Brazil.	Lithuania.
Bulgaria.	Netherlands.
Denmark.	Norway.
Estonia.	Panama.
Finland.	Portugal.
Germany.	Spain.
Great Britain.	Sweden.
Greece.	Switzerland.
Haiti.	Uruguay.

II. States not yet bound : 18.

1. States which have signed without any condition as to ratification, but have not ratified the Protocol of Signatures of the Statute :—

Costa-Rica.
Nicaragua.
Salvador.

2. States which have not ratified—

(a) Signatures of long standing :—

Liberia.
Luxemburg.
Dominican Republic.
Guatemala.

(b) Recent signatures :—

Italy	September 9th, 1929.
Latvia	September 10th, 1929.
France	September 19th, 1929.
South Africa	September 19th, 1929.
New Zealand	September 19th, 1929.
Canada	September 20th, 1929.
Australia	September 20th, 1929.
Peru	September 19th, 1929.
Czechoslovakia	September 19th, 1929.
Siam	September 20th, 1929.

III.—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

I. INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Registration of Treaties.

The international engagements registered in February include the following treaties and agreements :—

An Exchange of Notes relating to the resumption of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (London, December 20th and 21st, 1929) presented by the British Government.

A Treaty of Arbitration between the United States and Portugal (Washington, March 1st, 1929) presented by the Portuguese Government.

A Commercial Convention between France and Czechoslovakia (Paris, July 2nd, 1928) presented by France; a Convention on Commerce and Navigation between Germany and Estonia (Reval, December 7th, 1928) presented by Germany.

Agreements concerning the telephone services between Belgium and Finland, Hungary and Finland, Lithuania and Finland, presented by Finland.

Agreements concerning the exchange of postal parcels between Ceylon and the Philippines, Ceylon and Switzerland, and Norway and Mexico; the first two were presented by the British Government, the third by Norway.

Exchanges of Notes constituting agreements for the reciprocal abolition of the passport visa between Germany and Salvador, Germany and Estonia, Germany and Siam, presented by Germany.

An Exchange of Notes between France and Sweden (Paris, December 10th, 1929, and January 25th, 1930) constituting an agreement for the exemption from income tax of profits accruing from the business of shipping, presented by Sweden.

An Exchange of Notes between Belgium and Spain (Brussels, January 31st, 1930, constituting an agreement regarding mutual exemption from direct taxation of automobiles and other motor or steam vehicles, presented by Belgium.

Exchanges of Notes between Germany and France and Austria and Luxemburg, constituting agreements with regard to the mutual communication of criminal record sheets, presented by Germany and Austria respectively.

An Exchange of Notes between Finland and Italy (Helsingfors, August 5th, 1929, constituting an agreement with regard to the legalisation of certificates of origin, presented by Finland.

2. THE COVENANT AND THE PARIS PACT.

The Committee appointed to consider the amendments which it might be necessary to

make in the Covenant in order to bring it into harmony with the Paris Pact met at Geneva on February 25th and was still in session at the end of the month. There were present M. Ito, replacing M. Adatci (Japan), M. Von Bulow (Germany), Lord Cecil (Great Britain), M. Cobian (Spain), M. Cornejo (Peru), M. Cot (France), M. Scialoja (Italy), M. Sokal (Poland), M. Titulesco (Roumania), M. Unden (Sweden) and M. Woo Kaiseng (China). M. Scialoja was elected to the Chair.

This Committee was appointed in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Tenth Assembly on the proposal of the British delegation. The coming into force of the Paris Pact led the British delegation to suggest that certain clauses of Articles 12, 13 and 15 of the Covenant, which were not in harmony with the Paris Pact, should be reconsidered. These clauses, which do not entirely eliminate the possibility of resort to war, read as follows :—

Article 12.—“ 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.”

Article 13.—“ . . . 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 15.—“ . . . If a report of 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.

“ 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.”

The British delegation, supported by the Chilean, Belgian, Danish, French and Italian delegations, accordingly deposited a draft resolution inviting the Assembly “ to take

account of the progress made in the organisation of peace and to re-examine Articles 12 and 15 of the Covenant in order to decide whether it seemed necessary to make any modifications."

A somewhat similar proposal, submitted by the Peruvian delegation, urged the appointment of a committee to study the possibility of embodying the Paris Pact in the Covenant.

The question was referred to the First Committee, to which the British delegation submitted the following proposals of amendment* :—

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 that they will in no case resort to war."

Article 13, § 4.—"The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award or decision that may be rendered. *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 15, § 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 as *against any party to the dispute that complies with the recommendations of the report they will take no action which is inconsistent with its terms.*"

Article 15, § 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 *other than a resort to war.*"

On the proposal of the First Committee, the Assembly decided to appoint a Committee of eleven members. Pending the constitution of this Committee by the Council, the Secretary-General was requested to transmit the text of the British amendments to all Members of the League for their observations.

The Committee was appointed by the Council on January 15th, 1930, when the British, French, German and Peruvian representatives made the statements analysed in the January number of the Monthly Summary.

The Peruvian representative subsequently proposed that Article 18 of the Covenant should be amended as follows :—

"The Secretariat of the League of Nations may not register any treaty of peace imposed by force as a consequence of a war undertaken in violation of the Pact of Paris. The League of Nations shall consider as null and void any stipulations which it may contain, and shall render every assistance in restoring the *statu quo* destroyed by force."

IV.—THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS.

I. THE HEALTH ORGANISATION.

*Fifth Session of the Advisory Council of the Singapore Bureau.**

The fifth session of the Advisory Council of the Far Eastern Epidemiological Intelligence Bureau was held at the Pasteur Institute at Bandoeng (Java) at the invitation of the Government of the Dutch East Indies. The countries represented were certain British Colonies and Dependencies, China, the Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China, Japan and the Japanese Colonies, the Federated Malay States and the Philippine Islands—the two last named by observers. General Graham (India) took the Chair.

The principal questions on the agenda were the results of an enquiry into the value of a weekly epidemiological broadcast for shipping, the application of the International Sanitary Convention in the Far East, the co-ordination of international research work and the possibility of using the Singapore Bureau as an information centre on matters of special interest to health services.

Two important recommendations of this session concerned the question of the improvement of the Singapore Bureau's broadcast in view of the approaching revision of the Washington Radio-Telegraphic Convention—which was referred to the League Transit Committee—and the subjection of air traffic from Africa to the Far East to extremely stringent sanitary measures in view of the danger of spreading yellow fever.

The Council elected Dr. Van Lonkhuyzen, Director of the Dutch East Indian Service, and Dr. Guérin (French Indo-China) as Chairman and Vice-Chairman for 1930.

An account of the proceedings will be published later.

* The amendments are in italics.

* Information received by wireless telephone from Bandoeng.

2. THE ECONOMIC ORGANISATION.

Conference for Concerted Economic Action.

The object of this Conference, which opened on February 17th, was to prepare a joint economic action of States with a view to "the conclusion of collective agreements for facilitating economic relations by all practicable means and especially by reducing hindrances to trade."

This meeting was summoned in execution of a resolution of the Tenth Assembly which urged that energetic measures should be taken to better the situation which, in the absence of a systematic general application of the recommendations of the Economic Conference, had not, it considered, sufficiently improved.

As regards membership, the two marked features of the Conference were its essentially European character—the participants were mainly European States*—and the fact that many of these States were represented by a member of their Government.

With few exceptions† non-European States were not represented, or confined themselves to sending an observer.‡ The American Government did not send a delegate, but expressed its intention of following with sympathetic interest any action of the Conference for the improvement of international economic relations and instructed the First Secretary of the American Embassy in Paris to associate himself with the American Consul at Geneva with a view to obtaining information regarding the proceedings.

This peculiarly European character of the Conference is explained by statements made at the Tenth Assembly by several non-European States, to the effect that they would be unable to take part in the negotiations. The reasons which dictated this attitude were, in some cases, special economic circumstances due to geographical position and, in other cases, the fact that the industrial development of the respective countries was not very advanced.

The Assembly had, moreover, recommended that, if practical results were to be attained, only those States should take part in the negotiations which, having regard to their special economic position, thought that the suggested measures might allow of a fair

balance between the sacrifices they would be prepared to make and the advantages they might secure.

* * *

In his opening speech, the President of the Conference, the former Danish Foreign Minister, M. de Moltke, briefly reviewed the past work of the League Economic Organisation, recalling that the Conference owed its inception to the Tenth Assembly.

Whilst stating his conviction that, to bear fruit, the League's work must be directed towards the welfare of all countries and all continents, he expressed the view that the European character of the Conference was justified by the special economic difficulties of that Continent.

Analysing the Assembly resolution under which the Conference had been summoned, the President showed that the action contemplated was directed, on the one hand, towards a tariff truce, on the other towards subsequent negotiations for the conclusion of collective economic agreements. The tariff truce, he added, was not in itself an end, but merely a means to enable the subsequent negotiations to be pursued "on a firm basis in an atmosphere of confidence." M. de Moltke drew the attention of the Conference to the fact that the name "tariff truce," which had been eagerly seized upon by the public, tended to represent as somewhat revolutionary something which it would have been better to describe as the extension of a method already adopted by most European countries. In his opinion, the value of the truce depended entirely on the agreements of principle that it might be possible to reach on a programme of negotiations for the conclusion of collective economic agreements.

The terms of the Assembly resolution showed that it realised that customs tariffs did not necessarily constitute the whole of the problem. Other ideas would have to find a place in the work of the Conference, ideas which were suggested rather by the conditions of production itself, and which aimed within that field at an equilibrium indispensable as a complement to any lasting inter-State agreement.

In their commercial policy countries were preoccupied by two objects; they desired to encourage the economic life of their own producers and to assist the development of their home market; but at the same time they desired to assist the development of their markets abroad. The first object found its expression in the enactment of tariff systems, the second in the negotiation of commercial treaties. The importance of this second object was such that, despite all difficulties and

* Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

† Colombia, Japan, Peru.

‡ Brazil, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Persia.

complexities, commercial treaties were in fact always being negotiated and now covered Europe with a network of conventional duties in replacement of the original statutory tariffs.

But the method of bilateral negotiations, although particularly simple, had one defect; it did not enable the contracting parties to see at a glance the whole of the series of advantages obtainable as compensation for the concessions they were asked to make. Collective negotiations were necessarily more complex, but they presented great advantages if properly handled. Whatever might be the object of the negotiations between the signatories of the truce, the President hoped that they would have as their impelling force the same motive—the desire of each country to extend its market—which at present found its expression in bilateral negotiations.

The President further expressed the hope that these forces might prove stronger than the mere desire to bring national policy into line with the recommendations of the Economic Conference. He considered as extremely important the presence at the Conference of many who, as members of their Governments, were daily called upon to take their share of responsibility for the economic policy of their respective countries. Their presence, he observed, in conclusion, would associate them not only with the task upon which the whole future prosperity of nations depended, but also with that great work of peace and progress—the very reason of the existence of the League of Nations.

* * *

After a general discussion, in the course of which most of the delegates made statements, the Conference divided its work between two Committees. The first (Chairman: M. Colijn (Netherlands)) was instructed to study the draft tariff truce based on the preliminary draft prepared by the Economic Committee; the second (Chairman: M. Madgearu (Roumania)) was instructed to draw up a programme of future negotiations for the conclusion of collective economic agreements.

Each of the Committees split up into three Sub-Committees:—

First Committee.

Sub-Committee A (Chairman: M. Colijn (Netherlands)) was instructed to examine the articles of the draft Convention immediately or remotely concerning exceptions: Articles 1 and 2 (date of the beginning of the truce), Articles 3 and 4 (accessory charges), Article 8 (fiscal and protective duties), Article 9 (emergency clause), Article 10 (exemptions arising

from tariff modifications), Article 11 (exceptions) Article 21 (duration of truce).

Sub-Committee B (Chairman: M. Monteiro (Portugal)) was instructed to deal with the articles concerning trade hindrances: Article 5 (trade hindrances), Article 7 (prohibitions). It also dealt with export bounties.

Sub-Committee C (Chairman: M. Cian (Denmark)) was instructed to examine the articles concerning the relations between the tariff truce and bilateral most-favoured-nation treaties: Article 14 (arbitration), Article 17 (accession of new States), Article 19 (States whose accession is necessary).

Second Committee.

Sub-Committee A (Chairman: M. Fierlinger (Czechoslovakia)) considered the reconciliation of agricultural and industrial interests.

Sub-Committee B (Chairman: M. de Nickl (Hungary)) dealt with the problem of the effective collective agreement on the relations of the contracting parties with other States.

Sub-Committee C (Chairman: M. Trendelenburg (Germany)) considered what action should be taken to complete the work already begun by the League Economic Committee.

V.—ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS.

I. FORTIETH REPORT OF THE SAAR GOVERNING COMMISSION.

The report of the Saar Governing Commission for October, November and December, 1929, deals with the economic, social, political and administrative situation in the territory.

Economic and Social Situation.—The report gives numerical data on the output of coal, coke, cast-iron and steel, the cost of living, unemployment, etc.

The situation on the labour market was less satisfactory than in the preceding quarter, owing to decreased activity in the building trade. The number of unemployed rose from 4,196 on October 2nd to 7,216 on December 11th. No strikes or lock-outs took place.

Political Situation.—The Council and the Technical Committee considered several draft ordinances.

The British detachment of the Saar Railway Defence Corps left Saarbruck on September 30th, 1929, since when the Corps consists of a French and a Belgian detachment.

Administrative Questions.—The Commission took various steps to remedy the housing crisis, subsidies being granted to numerous communes. A fiscal reform prepared by the Commission in order to reduce the burdens of

the inhabitants provides for rebates which will be effective as from January 1st, 1929, and concern the income tax, the tax on wages, the tax on professions, the tax on interest on deposit accounts and the stamp duty on commercial papers. The Commission emphasised its desire to promote a policy of strict economy in municipal and communal finance.

Educational measures included new regulations for the final examination in all secondary schools similar to those introduced in Prussia in 1925. Ten teachers participated in the League of Nations courses organised at Berlin in November under the patronage of the Ministry of the Interior, the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Education.

2. MANDATES.

(a) *The Palestine Incidents.*

In view of a communication from the British Government that it was not yet in a position to state when it would be able to forward the documents on the Palestine incidents, the Chairman of the Permanent Mandates Commission, Marquis Theodoli, informed the Secretary-General that the proposed extraordinary session of the Commission could hardly take place before June. It was contemplated that this session might be held in the spring to examine the reports on the Palestine incidents.

(b) *Resignation of Dr. Kastl.*

The German member of the Mandates Commission, Dr. Ludwig Kastl, informed the Secretary-General that, owing to lack of time, he was unable to continue to sit on the Commission, but would remain in office until his successor was appointed. This appointment will be made at the Council session in May, 1930.

VI.—SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS.

THIRTEENTH SESSION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

The Thirteenth Session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium was held at Geneva from January 20th to February 14th, with M. Van Wettum (Netherlands) in the Chair. The Committee proceeded to a thorough examination of the position as regards illicit drug traffic and pursued its study of repressive measures, including plans for the limitation of drug manufacture—the most important achievement of this session. It also considered the question of enlarging the number of its members.

Limitation of Manufacture.—The principle of the limitation of drug manufacture was adopted

by the Tenth Assembly, and the Committee was requested to prepare plans for limitation and to report to the Council with a view to the convocation of a conference. This question the Committee referred to a sub-committee of nine members, whose conclusions it unanimously adopted.

The scheme prepared by the sub-committee includes three fundamental points :

1. The fixing of the total amount of drugs to be manufactured annually in accordance with world scientific and medical requirements.

2. The allocation of that amount among the manufacturing countries.

3. The distribution of that amount so as to ensure that each consuming country receives the amount required for its medical and scientific needs.

Each country would be called upon to furnish a yearly estimate of its medical and scientific requirements in respect of the drugs covered by the Opium Conventions. If a country did not furnish an estimate, the estimate would be made by the central authority designated in the convention to be concluded. The total of these estimates would be the amount to be manufactured during the year to which they referred. The estimates should be furnished by a date (to be fixed in the convention) which would allow the total world manufacture for the ensuing year to be ascertained a certain time before the beginning of that year.

The estimates would be binding, *i.e.*, it would not be permissible for a country to import more in the course of the year than it had estimated ; but it would be open to any Government in case of need to furnish a revised estimate with an explanation of the circumstances justifying the revision. The central authority could ask for explanations regarding any estimate that appeared extravagant.

The allocation of the quotas would be a matter for arrangement either between the Governments of manufacturing countries or between the manufacturers themselves, with the approval of their Governments. The allocation would be based on the present normal production of manufacturing countries for medical and scientific purposes. Production which had gone to supply the illicit traffic would, so far as it could be estimated, be excluded. The Government of each manufacturing country would undertake to enforce the quota allocated to it. Each manufacturing country would be entitled to make, if it so desired, the amounts of drugs required for its own medical and scientific requirements. Should a non-manufacturing country propose in the future to undertake drug manufacture, it would be required to give

certain notice of its intention to the central authority in order that a readjustment of the quotas might be made.

A central office would be set up and kept informed of all orders received and supplies made, so that Governments receiving an order might, before granting the export authorisation, be satisfied that the country issuing the order was entitled to receive the quantity ordered.

This scheme will be submitted to the Council and forwarded to the States members of the League and to the signatories of the Hague and Geneva Conventions. Governments will be requested to send in their observations within three months. Should the Council decide in favour of the Conference, the Committee would propose that it should meet towards the end of October.

The Illicit Traffic.—As in the preceding years; the Committee considered annual reports from Governments on steps taken to apply the 1912 and 1925 Conventions, as well as reports on seizures of opium and drugs effected by the customs and police authorities.

(a) *Reports on Seizures.—The Situation in China.*

The information received by the Committee shows that the illicit traffic at present extends to almost every part of the world. Egypt is being flooded with drugs to such an extent that the number of addicts is estimated by the Egyptian Government as reaching a total of 500,000 out of a population of 14 millions. Cocaine is streaming into India, Malaya and other regions from centres of distribution which are at present only partially known. Large quantities of drugs and opium are being smuggled into the United States and Canada. Large seizures have been made in the Far East, and a mysterious brand of prepared opium bearing the forged label Lam Kee Hop, Macao, has been found in Canada, Australia, the United States and the Dutch East Indies.

As regards the smuggling of cocaine from the Far East to India, Malaya, etc., the Committee noted that, in certain cases, the cocaine seized bore labels of Japanese firms licensed by the Japanese Government to manufacture drugs. In other and more numerous cases, the drugs bore labels of brands whose sources are still unknown. In a number of cases, they were accompanied by a forged label bearing the name of a German firm. Some evidence before the Committee pointed to the existence of a centre of illicit traffic in a district in Southern China. The Chinese Government is making enquiries on the subject.

The importation of Persian opium into China

continued on large scale. Over 2,000 cases of Persian opium, declared for Vladivostock, were smuggled into China. On the other hand, large seizures of raw and prepared Chinese opium were made by the authorities in Hong Kong, the Dutch East Indies, Malaya and the Philippines.

The Chinese delegate drew the Committee's attention to the new laws and regulations adopted by the Chinese National Government for the suppression of the cultivation and use of opium and of the illicit traffic in drugs. The information received by the Committee did not enable it to record any substantial improvement in the situation, but it hoped that the measures taken by China would prove effective. It took note of the fact that China was suffering from the illicit traffic in the drugs covered by the Hague Convention and that the Chinese Government experienced great difficulty in suppressing it.

Considering that the Hague Convention (Chapter IV.) contained provisions for concerted action between the Chinese Government and the Treaty Powers with a view to suppressing the abuse of opium and other drugs, the Committee requested the Council to draw the attention of these Powers to the gravity of the problem. It recommended that a study should be made by the Chinese Government, possibly with the assistance of the Treaty Powers, of the present situation as regards the illicit traffic and the measures taken by the Treaty Powers to give effect to Chapter IV. of the Hague Convention. It decided to place this question on the agenda of its next session.

In this connection, it should be mentioned that the British and American Governments have already withdrawn their protection from vessels found to be engaged in smuggling opium from Chinese inland waters, and have deprived them of the right to fly the British or American flag as the case may be.

Examining the general measures for dealing with the illicit traffic, the Committee drew the Council's attention to certain firms engaged in smuggling transactions and illicit traffic and emphasised the part played by forwarding and shipping firms. It asked that the action of forwarding agents should be fully investigated by Governments and insisted in the strongest possible manner on the importance of an effective application of the system of export licences, which it considered should only be issued to firms carrying on their business in good faith. In this connection, the Committee drew attention to several firms which had for some years been supplying drugs for illicit use and had been allowed to continue their

operations because they had not actually infringed the laws in force. The Committee finally recommended the following measures: serial numbering of packages of drugs as issued by drug manufacturers; closer co-operation between the police authorities of the various countries; the establishment of a black list of persons engaged in the illicit traffic.

(b) *Government Reports.*—The Committee proceeded to a detailed examination of the annual reports received from Governments, which form the most important source of information regarding the general state of the traffic.

When discussing the annual report of the Hungarian Government, the Committee heard the Hungarian representative, M. Baranyai, who stated that the new drug factory established in Hungary desired only to manufacture half-finished opium products and that its output would not exceed the amount necessary for Hungary. The business of the factory was, he said, carried on strictly in accordance with the Hungarian law.

During the discussion of the French annual report, M. Razet, head of the *Bureau des Stupéfiants* established on January 1st, 1929, gave explanations concerning the position in his country as regards the drug traffic. He recalled that the new regulations concerning the import certificate system had come into force on January 1st, 1929, and gave detailed information on the quantities of opium imported and the manufactured drugs exported during the year. The French delegate, moreover, stated that since the establishment of the *Bureau des Stupéfiants* the acceptance of all certificates from China had been refused and not one gramme of narcotics had been sent to that country. For the first three-quarters of 1929, the Bureau had only authorised the export of 64 kgs. of heroin and had practically stopped the importation of this substance.

During the examination of the Japanese report, the Committee was impressed by the large surplus of cocaine which appeared to be left in Japan after deducting the small exports and the probable internal consumption. It drew attention to the enormous quantities of cocaine seized in India, of which a considerable quantity appeared to be of Japanese origin. The Japanese delegate observed that, in his opinion, the Japanese internal consumption was higher than the Committee believed. His Government was doing all in its power to cope with the illicit traffic and had promulgated new regulations for this purpose. Japan had, he said, decided to decrease her cocaine manufacture by

10 per cent. per annum during a period of four years.

The examination of the Swiss annual report gave the Swiss delegate an opportunity of emphasising the considerable decrease during the past three years in the Swiss manufacture, import and export of drugs. The manufacture of morphine and of heroin had decreased by about 75 per cent. All applications for the export of drugs to China had been refused, with the exception of very small quantities.

The examination of two reports forwarded by the American Government enabled the Committee to gain an idea of the measures adopted in the United States and the Philippines to enforce the drug laws. It took note of the difficulties experienced by the American Government in enforcing in the Philippines the law prohibiting opium smuggling and in preventing the illicit importation of opium and drugs.

Ratification and Application of the Opium Convention.—The Committee noted with satisfaction the progress made in the ratification of the Geneva Convention; since its last session, the number of ratifications and accessions had increased to thirty-four; in addition, ten States had intimated their intention of shortly ratifying the Convention.

The Geneva Convention of 1925 and the Hague Convention of 1912 form the basis of the work of the Committee and of Government co-operation in the control of the drug traffic. The Committee accordingly attaches considerable importance to their ratification by the greatest possible number of States, and it felt bound to draw the special attention of the Council to the slow progress made in the ratification and enforcement of the Opium Conventions in Central and South America. Four Latin-American countries, the Argentine, the Dominican Republic, Paraguay and Salvador, were not yet parties to the Hague Convention. Seventeen other Latin-American countries had not yet acceded to the Geneva Convention. Some of these countries had begun to send the League annual reports on the exportation, importation and trade in drugs in their territories; others, on the other hand, had ceased sending reports.

Composition of the Committee.—The Committee studied the Assembly recommendation concerning its enlargement "in order to ensure more effective representation of the non-manufacturing countries." As at present constituted, the Committee comprises thirteen regular members, three assessors and an American observer. Non-manufacturing countries, including countries producing raw materials, are in the majority.

The Committee considered that it would be an advantage if it could have the assistance of countries not at present represented which were in a position to make a valuable contribution to its work, but at the same time it was of the opinion that any addition to the number of its members must tend to increase the duration of its meetings and to diminish the efficiency of its work. It accordingly submitted to the Council three general principles for the selection of members from non-manufacturing countries. It considered that the choice should be made (a) among non-manufacturing countries which at present suffer severely from the illicit traffic; (b) among non-manufacturing countries which were of special importance on account of their geographical position or their situation relative to the international drug trade; and (c) among non-manufacturing countries which had, in the past, evinced practical interest in the work of the Committee.

The Committee suggested that these appointments should be made for a definite period (say, three years) in view of the fact that the circumstances of the traffic alter from time to time. It pointed out that should Persia and Turkey ratify the Hague and Geneva Conventions, it would be desirable that one or both of these countries—being among the most important producers and exporters of raw opium—should be invited to send a delegate to the Committee. It also suggested that the Council should invite Mexico to appoint an observer.

* * *

The meeting was attended by the following delegates: M. W. G. Van Wettum (Chairman) (Netherlands), M. Gaston Bourgois (Vice-Chairman) (France), Dr. Kahler (Germany), M. Woo Kai Seng (China), Sir Malcolm Delevigne (Great Britain), Sir John Campbell (India), Senator S. Cavazzoni (Italy), M. Ito (Japan), M. de Vasconcellos (Portugal), M. Fotitch (replacing M. Militchevitch) (Yugoslavia), Prince Varnvaidya (Siam), Dr. Carrière (Switzerland), M. John K. Caldwell (United States) (observer); and the following assessors: M. H. Brenier, M. Lyall, M. Sirks.

M. Woo Kai Seng (China), who has succeeded M. Wang King Ky, M. Ito, who replaced M. Sato (Japan), and M. A. H. Sirks, Chief of the Rotterdam Police, who has succeeded Colonel Arthur Woods, took part for the first time in the work of the Committee. Dr. Cuellar (Bolivia) was unable to attend.

The Egyptian Government had been invited to send a delegate to take part in the discussions on the illicit traffic. It appointed for the purpose Major-General Russell, Chief of the Cairo City Police and Director of the Central

Narcotics Intelligence Bureau in Cairo, who submitted a very valuable report on the working of the Bureau during the first year of its existence which he supplemented by a statement in public session.

VII.—OTHER QUESTIONS.*

ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE SECRETARIAT, THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE AND THE REGISTRY OF THE PERMANENT COURT.

The first session of the Committee on the Organisation of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Permanent Court came to an end on February 7th.

On the basis of a report prepared by the Secretary-General, memoranda submitted by the Director of the International Labour Office and the Registrar of the Court and the discussions of the Fourth Assembly Committee in 1928 and 1929, the Committee studied the organisation of the League Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Court, and considered the improvements which might be introduced.

On the question of pensions for the staff, the Committee drew up a questionnaire which will be submitted to three actuaries.

The Committee will meet again on June 16th, when the rapporteurs (M. Quinones de Leon and Madame Kluyver) will submit a scheme based on the discussions of the first session.

VIII.—NEW PUBLICATIONS.

I. MEMORANDUM ON PUBLIC FINANCE 1926-1928.†

The public finance of fifteen countries—Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia—is reviewed in the first volume of the League Memorandum on Public Finance for 1926-1928, which appeared in January.

This edition covers a period during which the process of the financial restoration of Europe has been practically completed and it is now possible to present a more thorough analysis than heretofore of the various aspects of public economy.

The review of each country has been prefaced by notes on its budgetary system drawn up as far as possible on comparable lines. The

* Vol. X., No. 1, page 22 (Third Session of Administrative Tribunal), read: "... The Tribunal recalled that its jurisdiction did not extend to..." instead of "... beyond."

† The earlier editions of this publication covered the periods 1921, 1922, and 1922 to 1926.

amount of detail given necessarily varies, but for most countries the following basic tables have been prepared: Summary of recent budget accounts; Analysis of revenue; Analysis of expenditure; Position of public monopolies and public undertakings; Public Debt, foreign and domestic, and, whenever possible, State assets as well as the revenue, expenditure and debt of the local authorities.

For reasons set out in some detail in a general explanatory note, it was thought useful in preparing the present volume to introduce certain modifications in form. The most important of these represents a regrouping of taxation in the analysis of receipts. The terms direct and indirect have been abandoned and the receipts subdivided, so far as national systems permitted, under the headings "Taxes on income and property," and "Taxes on production, use and transactions." In the analysis of expenditure, deficits on public undertakings, instead of forming a single group, are now shown under the economic activities with which they are most nearly connected. A similar method has been adopted in the case of non-revenue-yielding capital expenditure.

A supplementary volume of this Memorandum containing reviews of a number of further countries will be published in the course of the present year.

2. MEMORANDUM OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND BALANCES OF PAYMENTS.

Another recent publication of the League Secretariat is the first volume of its Memorandum on International Trade and Balances of Payments in 1926-1928. This volume contains a review of world trade in the years 1926-1928. The analysis begins with a comparison of the world totals in these three years, turns from this to a consideration of the continental totals, and finally to a consideration of the special circumstances which have influenced the imports and exports of certain individual countries.

The most important conclusions may be summarised as follows: The dollar value of world trade was about 5 per cent. greater in 1927 than in 1926 and 2½ per cent. greater in 1928 than in 1927. Prices fell, however, in 1927 and the increase in the actual quantum of trade in that year as compared with 1926 was probably over 8 per cent. In 1928 the alteration in the level of prices, if any, was but slight and the total growth in the quantum of trade during these two years may be taken, therefore, to have amounted to about 11 per cent.

Europe now accounts for just over half of world trade, North America for approximately 18 per cent., and Asia, excluding Russia, for 14 per cent. The shares of the last two groups have fallen slightly during the period 1926-1928, but that of Europe has increased from 49.6 per cent. to 52 per cent., entirely on account of the remarkable expansion recorded in the central and Eastern countries.

The trade of these countries was, in fact, one-quarter greater in 1928 than in 1926; but the total increase in European trade (13 per cent.) was less than that of Africa (18 per cent.) or South America (16 per cent.). The trade of Asia, Oceania and Central America fell off in 1928. Asia was affected by the low prices of rubber, sugar and silk. The drop in Oceanic trade was mainly due to the contraction of Australian imports. The exports of Australia were, however, \$36 million lower in 1928 than in 1926.

The growth of the total trade by value of the British Empire during the two years under review was appreciably below the world average, only amounting to 2 per cent. compared with 8 per cent. for the world. Imports were almost stationary; exports were 5 per cent. higher in 1928 than in 1926. In 1926, however, British exports were exceptionally low owing to the coal strike. The relatively slow development of British Empire trade during these two years is attributed largely to the contraction of the trade of Australia and to the low prices for crude rubber. In spite of this, New Zealand and Canada have the largest foreign trade per head of population, namely, \$328 and \$280 respectively.

The leading commercial countries whose trade substantially advanced during 1928 include Germany, with an increase of \$348 million, the United States with \$271 million, Canada with \$170 million, and Belgium with \$99 million.

The net exports of the United States of America for the first time exceeded \$1,000 million. In contrast with this the net imports of Europe average about \$4,000 million. An interesting analysis is given of certain of the major "invisible exports" by means of which Europe is able to draw goods to this vast extent from the other regions of the world. In addition to Germany and Belgium mentioned above, a number of European countries, including Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Denmark, Spain and Austria, increased their share of the total world exports. The share of the United Kingdom again declined.

In spite of the inevitable minor variations in prosperity, however, perhaps the most striking

fact which the analysis brings out is the universality of the progress achieved. There were only nine countries whose known trade per head in 1928 was lower than in 1927 and 1926.

Another fact to which special attention is drawn is the recent increase, both absolute and relative, of the trade in manufactured articles. This development was particularly pronounced in 1928 and was, it appears, largely due to the demand for machinery by industrialised European countries. European countries with a less developed industry (such as Poland and Spain), South America and the Far East have also increased their purchases, but it would appear that the rationalisation of production and the improvement of industrial equipment in old industrial countries have been of greater importance for the growing market in machinery than the building-up and extension of new industries in other countries.

3. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORT, JANUARY, 1930.

Deer-fly Fever.

A detailed study of a little-known disease, deer-fly fever or tularemia (from Tulare County in the State of California, where the disease was first recorded), of which there have recently been epidemics in Soviet Russia, appears in the monthly *Epidemiological Report* of the League Health Section for January, 1930.

Tularemia resembles plague in its symptoms and in the fact that it is carried by rodents and transmitted to man by the bite of insects (horse-flies and ticks). It is also communicated by direct contact with infected animals and is rarely fatal to man.

The symptoms are violent headache, high fever, often swelling of the lymphatic glands (in the arm-pits, the jaw, groin, etc.) and (or) ulcers and suppurating cysts. The disease sometimes also attacks the eyes, giving rise to a form of conjunctivitis and has been known to affect the bile-ducts, resulting in jaundice, and to be attended by gastro-intestinal symptoms. The period of incubation is from one day to two weeks and the disease takes some weeks to run its course.

Tularemia was first observed in the United States among ground squirrels and jack-rabbits and, being highly contagious, was transmitted to hunters and trappers who caught or skinned the beasts. Most rodents appear to be susceptible to the disease, which has also been observed in opossums, horses, cattle, sheep and quails.

In 1927 and 1928 there were four epidemics of tularemia in widely different parts of Russia. The epidemics were started by hunting water

rats, which was undertaken partly on account of floods and partly owing to Government encouragement of the hunting and skinning of these animals. (What is known as a water rat in Russia and Siberia is a large rodent whose skin is much in demand by the fur trade.) Scientific and medical missions studied these epidemics carefully and afterwards caught and investigated a number of water rats in quite different parts of Russia where they are not hunted and where tularemia has never occurred. The rats were found to be heavily infected, from which it was concluded that even in districts where no human case has ever been recorded an epidemic may break out at any time. The Soviet health authorities have recommended various preventive measures, and have made tularemia a notifiable disease in the Soviet Union.

These instructions are practically the same as those published by the United States Health Service.

IX.—FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- March 17th.—Advisory Committee of Private Organisations for Refugees, Geneva.
- March 17th.—Special Committee on the Jurisdiction of the European Commission of the Danube, Geneva.
- March 24th.—Committee on Arbitration and Security, Geneva.
- April 2nd.—Traffic in Women and Children Committee, Geneva.
- April 3rd.—Committee of Whaling Experts, Geneva.
- April 7th.—Economic Committee, Geneva.
- April 9th.—Child Welfare Committee, Geneva.
- April 10th.—Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees, Geneva.
- April 14th.—Committee of Inquiry on the Work and Organisation of the Committee and Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, Geneva and Paris.
- April 24th.—Permanent Central Opium Board, Geneva.
- April 28th.—Committee on the Ratification of Conventions concluded under the auspices of the League, Geneva.
- May 1st.—Supervisory Commission, Geneva.
- May 2nd.—Economic Consultative Committee, Geneva.
- May 5th.—Meeting of Representatives of International Students' Organisations, Paris.
- May 8th.—Financial Committee, Geneva.
- May 12th.—Fifty-ninth session of the Council, Geneva.

- May 13th.—International Conference on Bills of Exchange, Geneva.
- May 19th.—Committee on the Question of Appeals from Arbitral Tribunals to the Permanent Court of International Justice, Geneva.
- May 22nd.—Fiscal Committee, Geneva.
- May 23rd.—Health Committee, Geneva.
- May 26th—July 3rd.—Study Tour on General Health in France.
- June 4th.—Permanent Mandates Commission, Geneva.
- June 10th.—Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee, Geneva.
- June 16th.—Committee of Inquiry into the Organisation of the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Permanent Court, Geneva.
- September 10th.—Eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva.

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.*

I. RESIGNATION OF MR. HUGHES.

At the beginning of February, the President of the United States appointed Judge Charles Evans Hughes as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, subject to confirmation of the appointment by the Senate. The confirmation having been given on February 13th, Mr. Hughes, on the 14th, telegraphed his resignation as a Member of the Permanent Court to the President of the Court and to the Secretary-General of the League. The latter notified the Members of the League in a communication dated February 24th. In accordance with established practice, the resignation will now be submitted to the Council and Assembly for acceptance.

Mr. Hughes' successor—first for the unexpired portion of his term of office (*i.e.*, the latter part of 1930), and then for the new period of nine years beginning on January 1st, 1931—will doubtless be elected during the Eleventh Assembly.

2. STATUTE OF THE COURT.

The Union of South Africa, Austria, Belgium, Great Britain and Northern Ireland and India have deposited with the League Secretariat

their instruments of ratification of the Protocol of September 14th, 1929, concerning the revision of the Statute.

The Union of South Africa, Austria, Great Britain and Northern Ireland and India have deposited their instruments of ratification of the Protocol of September 14th, 1929, concerning the accession of the United States to the Protocol of Signature of the Court Statute.

3. THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE.

Great Britain, India and Latvia deposited in February the instruments ratifying their acceptance of the Optional Clause establishing the so-called compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.

It should be noted that when ratifying on November 1st, 1921, the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, and the Optional Clause, Brazil declared that she accepted compulsory jurisdiction for five years, on condition of reciprocity and as soon as such jurisdiction should also have been accepted by two at least of the Powers permanently represented on the Council. Germany's acceptance of the Optional Clause came into effect on February 29th, 1928, and that of Great Britain on February 5th, 1930.

The number of Members or States between which the Clause is now in force is accordingly twenty-four.*

The number of declarations of acceptance is forty-one.

4. REQUEST FOR AN ADVISORY OPINION CONCERNING THE INTERPRETATION OF THE GRECO-BULGARIAN CONVENTION IN REGARD TO RECIPROCAL EMIGRATION (the question of communities).

By a letter dated February 22nd, 1930, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the Registrar of the Court that the Greek Government had appointed as Agent to represent it before the Court in this case, M. Jean Coutzalexis, Greek Chargé d'Affaires at The Hague, and as Counsel M. Politis, Greek Minister at Paris. It has appointed as judge *ad hoc* M. Megalos Caloyannis, who has already served in the same capacity in previous cases.

The Bulgarian Government, by a letter dated February 26th, 1930, appointed as its Agent M. Théodore Thodoroff, doctor of law, its Agent before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals.

* This chapter has been prepared with the aid of information furnished by the Registry of the Court.

* The acceptance of the Optional Clause by the Irish Free State was ratified by the Dail Eireann on February 27th, but the deposit of the instrument of ratification had not been effected when this number went to press.

PUBLICATIONS of the LEAGUE of NATIONS.

JUST OUT

Memorandum on Public Finance 1926-1928

(Ser. L. o. N. P. 1929. II. 50.)

275 pages Price: 10/- ; \$2.50

This volume reviews the financial situation of fifteen countries and gives the most important data regarding budget accounts, public undertakings, taxation, public debts and State assets. A supplementary volume to be published in the autumn of 1930 will contain chapters for several further countries and a general summary of the present financial position of all the countries considered.

Memorandum on International Trade and Balances of Payments 1926-1928

Volume I.—Review of World Trade.

(Ser. L. o. N. P. 1929. II. 511.)

111 pages Price: 4/- ; \$1.00

In the Press

*Volume II.—Balances of International Payments
of Twenty-nine Countries.*

About 185 pages Price: about 6/- ; \$1.50

In Preparation.

Volume III.—Trade Statistics of Sixty-four Countries.

This volume contains a review of World Trade during the years 1927 and 1928 and analyses in a series of summary tables the trade statistics of all the more important countries of the world by value and by weight for recent years. Separate sections in the text deal with the general trade movements in these years, trade per head of population, the commercial balance, trade by classes of commodities, changes in import and export prices and in the quantum of trade and the direction of international trade.

Statements of the balances of international payments for nearly 30 countries, covering, in most cases, the years 1927 and 1928, will be published in Volume II. of this Memorandum which is also in preparation.

Volume III., which corresponds to Volume II. of the last edition of the Memorandum, will contain detailed trade statistics for some 64 countries.

A new and complete catalogue of the documents published by the different sections of the Secretariat has just been published and will be sent free of charge on application.

**PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT,
LEAGUE OF NATIONS,
GENEVA.**

1919—1929

Ten Years' Work
of the
International Labour Organisation
(League of Nations)

It is now possible to look back on the Organisation's first decade of activity, and to take stock of the progress made in its task of bringing about, by co-operation among Governments, Employers and Workers, a better social order and a new civilisation.

To mark this occasion, the International Labour Office has published an

ILLUSTRATED ALBUM

devoted to the development of the Organisation and its work.

The Album contains 40 pages (10×12 ins.) of high quality cream-coloured paper enclosed in a neat blue cover lettered in orange. Thirty-two pages are allotted to letterpress and heliogravure illustrations, and eight pages to diagrams in multi-colour showing the growth of the Organisation since its birth.

The letterpress consists of five articles, contributed by the following writers :

Mr. ARTHUR FONTAINE, Chairman of the Governing Body of the Office.

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THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

VOL. X., No. 3.

MARCH, 1930

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I.—SUMMARY OF THE MONTH.

March, 1930.

Two general Conferences—the first League Conference for the Codification of International Law and the Conference for Concerted Economic Action—were the principal items on the League's agenda for March, which was almost wholly devoted to legal and technical questions.

Other important plenary sessions were those of the Health and Transit Committees, as well as meetings of the Committee on the Relations between the Covenant and the Paris Pact.

The Conference for the Codification of International Law opened on March 13th at The Hague, where it is expected to remain in session during April. Its discussions bear upon the questions of nationality, territorial waters and

the responsibility of States for damage suffered in their territory by foreigners.

The Conference for Concerted Economic Action, which began in February, came to an end on March 24th. It adopted a Commercial Convention providing for some measure of tariff stabilisation and a programme of negotiations to be conducted during the period of stabilisation with a view to the improvement of economic relations.

The Committee on the Covenant and the Paris Pact drew up for the Assembly a series of proposals together with a commentary setting forth the consequences of the suggested amendments.

The principal question before the Health Committee was the Chinese Government's proposal that the League should assist in the

organisation of its public health service—one of the most important developments in the history of the League's technical activities. The section of the Chinese programme dealing with port health also called for the assistance of the Transit Committee, which made the necessary arrangements at its March session. Other points studied by this Committee, which sat from March 10th to 15th, were competition between rail and waterways, various questions concerning the different modes of transport, and League communications in times of emergency.

* * *

On learning of the death of Lord Balfour, the President of the Council, M. Zaleski, sent the British Foreign Secretary the following telegram :—

"In the name of the Council of the League of Nations I beg to convey to His Majesty's Government and to people of Great Britain our deepest sympathy and regret on learning of the death of Lord Balfour. As British representative on the Council and Assembly during the early years of the League he guided and inspired their labours by the brilliance of his intellect, by his immense experience of great affairs, by the faultless nobility and justice of his character and by his unflinching devotion to the cause of peace and of international co-operation. I am convinced that future generations will regard his work for the League, accomplished after he had passed his seventieth year, as not the least distinguished part of his career, and it is certain that it will ever be gratefully remembered by all who believe in the League of Nations and in the maintenance of world peace."

Mr. Henderson replied :—

"Please convey following message to Acting President of the Council: His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are deeply touched by the kind message of condolence which Your Excellency was so good as to transmit to me, through Sir E. Drummond, on behalf of the Council of the League of Nations on the occasion of the lamented death of Lord Balfour. I beg Your Excellency to accept our sincere thanks. Lord Balfour had indeed deeply at heart the progress of the League of Nations and the peace of the world, and I am confident that Your Excellency's kind words will be appreciated by Lord Balfour's relatives, to whom I shall communicate them, no less than they are valued by myself and my colleagues."

II.—ARBITRATION, SECURITY AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.*

SUPERVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ARMS.

A British proposal to summon a Conference of the Signatories of the Convention for the Suppression of the International Arms Trade

* Volume X., No. 2, *Arbitration in 1929*: Guatemala should be omitted from the list of States which have signed the Optional Clause of the Court Statute subject to ratification; Nicaragua should be added to those which signed during the 1929 Assembly.

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925) will be considered at the May Council session.

The question to be submitted to the Conference is the prompt enforcement of the Convention, whose object is to establish a general system of supervision and publicity for the international arms trade and a special régime for certain parts of the world where this is recognised as necessary.

The Convention has been signed by thirty-four States, including the United States, and ratified by seven (China, Egypt, France, Liberia, the Netherlands, Poland, and Venezuela); to bring it into force, fourteen ratifications are necessary.

III.—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

I. THE COVENANT AND THE PARIS PACT.

The Committee for the amendment of the Covenant in order to bring it into harmony with the Paris Pact met at Geneva from February 25th to March 5th.

There were present M. Antoniadet (Roumania); M. Von Bulow (Germany); Viscount Cecil of Chelwood (Great Britain); M. Cobian (Spain); M. Cornejo (Peru); M. Cot (France); M. Ito† (Japan); M. Scialoja (Italy); M. Sokal (Poland); M. Uden (Sweden); M. Woo Kaiseng (China). M. Scialoja was elected Chairman.

In addition to the proposals deposited by the British and Peruvian Governments, the text of which was given in the February number of the Monthly Summary, the Committee made a careful study of observations and proposals from twenty-one Governments (South Africa, Austria, Belgium, China, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia). Its Final Report is analysed below.

Introduction.

An examination of the conditions governing its task led the Committee to the conclusion that, putting on one side the political aspects of the question, all the other aspects would have to be studied. It was not called upon to inquire whether it was expected to amend the Covenant, since this question had already been answered by the tenth Assembly.

On the principles and methods of work of the Committee the report gives the following explanations :—

"The Committee has not confined itself to

† The Roumanian representative, M. Titulesco, was unable to attend and was replaced by M. Antoniadet and by M. Pella.

‡ M. Adatci was replaced by M. Ito.

reproducing the terms of the Pact of Paris in the Covenant of the League of Nations. This method would have had serious disadvantages. The League Covenant, under some of its articles, reserves the right to go to war, and it is essential to eliminate this right wherever it appears. Otherwise, there would be undesirable contradictions between the new provisions that were added and the old provisions that were left unmodified.

"Furthermore, the members of the Committee considered that they could not confine themselves to deleting the provisions which authorise war. The Covenant of the League of Nations has an organic character which must be maintained. It takes account of all the circumstances which may arise in international life and thus forms an articulated whole the symmetry of which must be respected. Resort to war being henceforward prohibited, its place must be taken by methods of pacific settlement in order to ensure the settlement of disputes.

"Prohibition of war involves certain legal consequences which the Committee has considered. At the same time, it has not felt it desirable to give a complete interpretation of the Pact of Paris. Some Members of the League of Nations have not acceded to the Pact of Paris; on the other hand, some signatories of that Pact are not Members of the League. In

these circumstances, the Committee thought that, even if it were led by the necessities of the case to render more precise the meaning of certain provisions in the Pact of Paris, the interpretation thus given could clearly not affect States which were not Members of the League of Nations and, even as regards the Members of the League, could not constitute an interpretation of general application but would relate only to the matters dealt with in the amended articles.

"The Committee calls attention to the political difficulty which may arise in bringing the two instruments into concordance with one another. The establishment of such concordance must not be allowed to react disadvantageously upon the relations between the League of Nations and certain signatories of the Pact of Paris. It would be equally regrettable if those Members of the League of Nations which have not signed the Pact of Paris were to raise objections of principle against the amendments which were proposed.

"Similarly, the Committee decided to touch the provisions of the League Covenant as little as possible. Its task is limited. It is not required to make a general revision of the Covenant, but simply to ensure harmony between the two instruments. Accordingly, the Committee resolved as far as possible to retain the formulæ and actual words of the League Covenant."

Proposed Amendments.—The Committee proposed amendments to the Preamble of the Covenant and to Articles 12, ¶ 1; 13; ¶ 4 and 15, ¶ 6 and ¶ 7; it proposed the addition of a paragraph to Article 15.

The Committee decided not to propose any modifications in Articles 10, 11, ¶ 2; 15, ¶ 8 and ¶ 10; 16, 17 and 18, which were also considered.

The amendments proposed are as follows:—

PRESENT TEXT.

Preamble.

In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war.

Article 12, Paragraph 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 inquiry 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.

Article 13, Paragraph 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.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.*

Preamble.

In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by *accepting the obligation* not to resort to war.

Article 12, Paragraph 1.

The Members of the League agree that, if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will *only employ pacific means for its settlement.*

If the disagreement continues, the dispute shall be submitted either to arbitration or judicial settlement, or to inquiry by the Council. The Members of the League agree *that they will in no case resort to war for the solution of their dispute.*

Article 13, Paragraph 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 *take any action* against any Member of the League which complies therewith.

In the event of any failure to carry out such award or decision the Council shall propose what *measures of all kinds should be taken to give effect thereto; the votes of the representatives of the parties shall not be counted.*

*The amended phrases are in italics.

PRESENT TEXT.

Article 15, Paragraph 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.

Article 15, Paragraph 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.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

Article 15, Paragraph 6.

If the 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 *comply with the recommendations of the report*. *If the Council's recommendation is not carried out, the Council shall propose suitable measures to give it effect.*

Article 15, Paragraph 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, *it shall examine the procedure best suited to meet the case and recommend it to the parties.*

Article 15, Paragraph 7bis.

(New Paragraph.)

At any stage of the examination, the Council may, either at the request of one of the parties or on its own initiative, ask the Permanent Court of International Justice for an advisory opinion on points of law relating to the dispute. Such application shall not require a unanimous vote by the Council.

Meaning and Scope of the Proposed Amendments.—The Committee indicates in its report its grounds for proposing the amendments in question, as well as the consequences entailed (see below). It will be for the Assembly to say whether it accepts the amendments or prefers to reject them in view of the consequences involved.

Article 12, ¶ 1. The Committee felt unable for two reasons to include in this article a general formula absolutely condemning all war:—

"The Committee thought that it must remain faithful to its method and restrict itself to bringing Article 12 into harmony with the Pact of Paris. What is the article's sphere of application? It provides for the settlement of disputes likely to lead to a rupture. Consequently, in conformity with Article 2 of the Pact of Paris, it is sufficient to declare that 'the Members of the League agree that, if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will only employ pacific means for its settlement.'

"Any contradiction between the Pact and the Covenant, in regard either to form or to substance, is thereby removed.

"On the other hand, the statement of the fact that the Pact of Paris simply condemns war 'as an instrument of national policy,' without prohibiting resistance to aggression or the execution of international police measures, cannot be regarded as an endeavour to interpret that Pact. In these circumstances, any formula which was too general must have been accompanied by comments and reservations which would have modified the structure of Article 12."

As regards the various forms of pacific procedure which may be employed to settle disputes, the following views were expressed:—

"The Committee did not desire to limit the free action of the parties. They may obviously, as in the past, resort to all pacific means which seem to them likely to secure the settlement of the dispute. Clearly, if the dispute can be settled by means of diplomatic negotiations, mediation, or conciliation, for instance, there is every reason for congratulation. But provision must be made for the possibility of such proceedings failing or not being resorted to at all. In such cases, all parties, whatever the dispositions of the other party may be, should have reserved to them the right to resort either to arbitration or judicial settlement or to inquiry by the Council."

Article 13, ¶ 4.—"The proposed text obviously secures to States the right themselves to proceed with the execution of awards or decisions given in their favour, without, however, leaving them the right to resort to war. Certain members of the Committee, however, made a reservation on the latter point.

"The right of going to war being abolished, some members of the Committee asked that the Council should be given the necessary powers to ensure execution of the award or decision. They proposed that the Council should be able to determine *by a simple majority* what measures should be taken to give effect to awards or decisions that had been rendered. To support their case, they argued that the Council would not be required to take a fresh decision on the substance of the dispute, but only to ensure the execution of an award or decision which had already become legally final and binding. Accordingly, they thought that the Council should be

given the powers necessary to ensure execution in all circumstances and that the rule of unanimity should be excluded. They added that this rule might involve serious disadvantages, since the opposition of a single State represented on the Council would be sufficient to prevent the execution of a judicial decision or arbitral award.

"The Committee recognised the gravity of the question; it agreed that decisions or awards rendered by a judicial or arbitral authority ought to be executed; at the same time it was unable to accept the proposal put forward.

"On the one hand, it thought that an award rendered had so much authority that, in practice, a State would be very unlikely to refuse to comply with it. The Council's intervention in such matters will therefore be exceptional. States have agreed to carry out in full good faith any award or decision that may be rendered. Consequently, it is to be presumed that awards or judicial decisions will be executed in due course. An interested party will only appeal to the Council if it has been unable to obtain execution of the award. In such a case, the Council's obvious duty is to take all the necessary measures to cause effect to be given to the award or judicial decision.

"On the other hand, it is in virtue of Article 5 that the Council will decide to vote by a majority or unanimously, according as the methods which it adopts to ensure execution of the award or decision are, or are not, matters of procedure. Article 5 enunciates one of the fundamental principles of the Covenant and must remain applicable.

"Nevertheless, the Committee thought it essential to specify that the votes of the parties will not be counted when it is a case of prescribing measures of execution to be taken against a recalcitrant State.

"Finally, the majority of the Committee desired that the attention of the Assembly and the Council should be called to the necessity of ensuring that effect is given to awards or judicial decisions in all circumstances whatsoever. The whole authority of the League of Nations might be affected if an indisputable right derived from an award or judicial decision which had become legally final and binding could continue to be violated with impunity.

"If, therefore, the Council or Assembly think that, from the political point of view, the provisions of Article 13 are too weak, they must take all the necessary steps to strengthen them.

"The Committee decided that the Council should be left the greatest possible freedom in its choice of methods for ensuring the execution of awards or judicial decisions. No limits can be laid down. Everything depends on circumstances. The Council must be relied on to act with the necessary prudence and firmness."

Article 15.—The general principle by which the Committee was guided was that the elimination of resort to war should have as its consequence the extension of the procedure of pacific settlement. Otherwise war would only be forbidden by law, and, in practice, there would be danger that, in default of any other solution, States would be led to adopt a warlike attitude.

Article 15, ¶ 6.—"The draft proposed by the Committee gives an obligatory character to the

recommendations of a report which is unanimously adopted. The Members of the League agree to comply with the recommendations of such a report.

"No doubt the Council's report does not have the character of a judicial decision or arbitral award which is legally final and binding. The Committee, however, felt that a report which was unanimously adopted was of so great authority that it ought to prevail over the individual will of the States.

"Moreover, before taking a final decision, the Council can always make to the parties any suggestions which it considers desirable. Before taking a decision, it can and should give advice. It would only take a final decision in cases where it was compelled to overcome the resistance of the States concerned. Such a decision cannot be final unless it is obligatory. The Council, therefore, remains perfectly free to decide whether it will finally settle the dispute or whether it prefers to make a mere attempt at conciliation in the unanimous recommendation which it adopts.

"The Committee felt that an obligatory decision should not be left in danger of not being executed. The arguments which were used in connection with the new text of Article 13 are here fully applicable. Whatever be the nature of the conflict considered, the whole authority of the League of Nations would be impaired if a recommendation unanimously voted by the Council should remain a dead letter. Various forms of dilatory manœuvring would, moreover, be encouraged. If the Council's unanimous recommendation could again be disputed, States would have an interest in delaying and in waiting in the hope that a change in the composition of the Council might produce a solution with which they would be better satisfied. In order to confirm the principle of the permanent character of the organs of the League of Nations, it is indispensable that a decision which has been declared to be final should not be capable of being further questioned, and this implies that the decision must be executed.

"It is, of course, very unlikely that a State would refuse to comply with the recommendations of a report which had been unanimously voted. The Committee had, however, to take such a case into account. Accordingly, it has been made the duty of the Council, in the event of any failure to carry out the recommendations of its report, to propose whatever measures may be appropriate to ensure that effect is given to those recommendations.

"Some members of the Committee raised an objection at this point. They argued that a recommendation was not in the true sense a decision and could not be entirely assimilated to an arbitral award or judicial decision. They maintained that the Council's duty was to endeavour to avoid war rather than to secure the execution of the recommendations of its report.

"The majority of the Committee did not adopt this point of view. They thought, however, that the wording to be proposed should mark the distinction between the unanimous decision of the Council and an arbitral award or judicial decision. At the same time they intended to make it clear that the Council's decision and the arbitral award or judicial decision are both alike to be executed.

"It is unnecessary to say that States may always use their own means for obtaining the execution of the recommendations made by the Council, subject always to their not being entitled to resort to war. It is only if they fail in their attempts to secure such execution that they will ask the Council to intervene and take any measures that may be necessary."

Article 15, ¶ 7.—The Committee proposed to eliminate the resort to war admitted in paragraph 5 of Article 15. As it stands, this article contains a serious lacuna for, if the Council fails to reach a unanimous report, the Members of the League recover full liberty of action.

"Some members of the Committee would have desired that a binding decision should always be capable of being reached in the case covered by paragraph 7. They saw no other means of attaining this result than that of making arbitration compulsory in the last resort. The procedure which they contemplated was summed up in the three following propositions: a new examination of the case by the Council; an obligatory consultation of the Permanent Court of International Justice upon the legal points material to the dispute; an arbitration organised by the Council. Under this system, after a fresh attempt at conciliation and after a thorough study of the legal issues, the Council would have referred the dispute to an arbitral tribunal whose decision would have been binding upon the parties.

"The Committee as a whole felt that the true solution for the case covered by paragraph 7 was to be found in the accession of the Members of the League of Nations to the General Act of Arbitration. It would have been glad if it had been possible to settle the question by a reference to that instrument. Such a course was, however, rendered the more impossible by the fact that only a very small number of States have hitherto acceded to the General Act. Other accessions are, no doubt, contemplated or announced. Such accessions may, however, be accompanied by reservations. In present circumstances it does not seem that the Members of the League are prepared to submit all their disputes without any exception to compulsory arbitration.

"The Committee thought that it was a serious matter to attempt to settle a question as complicated as that of compulsory arbitration in a few lines. Accordingly, it directed its efforts towards a more modest solution. . . . It leaves the Council with the task of examining what course would be the most appropriate to the case and of making recommendations to the parties accordingly. The Council can recommend arbitration, resort to the Permanent Court of International Justice or any other proceedings for pacific settlement of the dispute. If the parties submit their dispute to arbitration in accordance with the Council's recommendation, a decision will, of course, be given which will have become legally and finally binding and which will be executed under the conditions contained in Article 13.

"This solution of the problem is doubtless inadequate. The Committee does not intend to disguise this fact. In order to remedy its defects as far as possible, the Committee has taken the necessary steps to ensure that the legal

issues can, in all circumstances, be settled. This is the object of paragraph 7*bis*."

Article 15, ¶ 7bis.—Two considerations underlie this draft:—

"On the one hand, it is necessary to ensure respect for international law, even in a political conflict. On the other hand, the solution of any kind of dispute will be greatly facilitated if the issues of law raised by the parties are settled by the competent authority.

"How and by whom should the opinion on the points of law be asked?"

"The Council is alone competent to ask the Court's advice. It was, however, desired to give certain guarantees to the parties to the dispute. It is accordingly stated that the opinion is to be asked by the Council 'either on its own initiative or at the request of one of the parties.' Some members of the Committee desired to go further in this direction. They wished that it should be obligatory for the opinion of the Court to be requested if one of the parties so desired.

"It was felt that this proposal was not obviously necessary. If it would be of real importance for the solution of the dispute that the advisory opinion should be requested, the majority of the Council will be very ready to consult the Court, if so requested by one of the parties. Moreover, it was thought necessary to preserve the special character of the procedure of advisory opinions and avoid the danger of allowing a confusion to arise between that procedure and the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court. The procedure of advisory opinions is one which can be resorted to only by the Council or the Assembly. This consideration caused the Committee not to go beyond the measures indicated above.

"Nevertheless, the majority of the members of the Committee thought that, in order to render the asking of an advisory opinion easier, the Council should be given the possibility of making a request for an advisory opinion by a decision adopted by a simple majority. The Committee has left entirely on one side the question whether, as a general rule, a request for an advisory opinion requires unanimity or may be made by a simple majority. It has merely intended to make it clear that in the course of the proceedings of inquiry which take place under Article 15, such opinions would be asked for by a majority decision.

"In the intention of the Committee, the provision in question, being peculiar to Article 15, could not be used as an argument in either sense in the discussion which has arisen upon this question. Some members of the Committee, however, formulated an express reservation on this question.

"Some members of the Committee expressed the fear that the extension of the use of requests for advisory opinions might present certain political disadvantages on account of the new provisions relating to this procedure. They accordingly proposed that the advisory opinion might be asked 'from the Permanent Court of International Justice or, failing the Court, from a committee of jurists.'

"The Committee thought that this was a purely political question which it was not competent to examine. It confined itself to drawing the attention of the Council and of the Assembly to the consequences which may be involved in the manner in which paragraph 7*bis* is drafted."

The Committee decided not to propose amendments to Articles 16, 17 and 18 for the following reasons:—

Article 16.—One of the members of the Committee drew its attention to the possibility of war occurring after a breakdown of the various forms of procedure provided in Article 15, ¶ 7. He would have wished that in such cases sanctions should only apply in regard to the period of three months provided in Article 12.

"The Committee did not feel it should give effect to this proposal. Resort to war is forbidden in every case. This constitutes for the Members of the League a definite obligation the execution of which must be ensured. The Covenant of the League of Nations being an organic legal whole, it is impossible to conceive of there being two kinds of obligations of which one kind only would be accompanied by sanctions. The new undertakings contracted by the Members of the League under Articles 12, 13 and 15 would be meaningless if they could remain a dead letter. This being so, it is essential to place them on the same footing as the obligations previously established by those articles and covered by the authority of Article 16.

"In practice, moreover, the amendments to Articles 12, 13 and 15 will not add to the burden of the obligations contracted by States under Article 16. These amendments aim at ensuring the pacific settlement of disputes more effectively and with greater certainty. To that extent they reduce the chances of war and therefore the possibility of sanctions. As was pointed out, the stronger the system of sanctions, the less the risk of having to apply them."

Article 17.—One member of the Committee reverted to a proposal made by a Government to insert in Article 17 a new paragraph which would have provided that, if a State not a Member of the League resorted to war against a Member of the League before it had been invited to accept the obligations of the Covenant, "Article 16 shall be applicable to such State so long as it does not comply with the measures taken by the Council for the re-establishment of peace."

"The Committee considered that this modification was not called for by the Pact of Paris. It is not for the League of Nations to ensure in all circumstances respect for the Pact renouncing war. It might be thought in some quarters that the League of Nations was exceeding its powers if, by modifying its Covenant, it reserved the right to put into effect the sanctions provided for under Article 16 in the case of any war whatever, even if it had not invited the belligerents to appear before it.

"Furthermore, it is unlikely that the Council of the League of Nations would not have the time to invite States not Members of the League to lay their disputes before it. For it to be otherwise, an abrupt and definite aggression would have to have been committed and the Council would then be authorised to act in virtue of Article 10 or of Article 11.

"One member of the Committee proposed that the attention of the Assembly be called to the

very serious obligations that Article 17 might involve, owing to the fact that certain large States are not Members of the League of Nations."

Article 18.—"One member of the Committee proposed that the registration of treaties should be made subject to certain fundamental conditions. He asked that the Secretariat of the League of Nations should not be authorised to register any treaty of peace imposed by force as a consequence of a war commenced in violation of the Pact of Paris. He added that the League of Nations should lend its assistance in order to re-establish the *status quo* destroyed by such a war.

"The effect of such a provision would be to render invalid treaties concluded under the influence of force.

"The Committee fully recognises the importance of this suggestion, but for the following reasons it did not think that the proposed amendment should be entertained.

"In the first place, there is nothing in Article 18 that is incompatible with the Pact of Paris. It is, therefore, not *a priori* necessary to modify it.

"Secondly, the object of Article 18 is not to confer an enhanced value upon certain treaties, but simply to ensure publicity for treaties. The effect of the amendment submitted to the Committee would, therefore, be a complete modification of the meaning of Article 18.

"Moreover, the contingency of a treaty imposed by force is difficult to conceive. The stipulations of Articles 12, 13 and 15 are such, henceforth, that all disputes must be settled in accordance with the law. To hold otherwise would be to admit the possibility of the Pact of Paris and the Covenant of the League of Nations being violated with impunity in their essential provisions. It would be tantamount to forgetting that Article 16 establishes solidarity between all the Members of the League of Nations and imposes upon them the obligation to oppose any such violation.

"Finally, the application of the proposed amendment would have met with immense difficulties. It would be hard to imagine the Secretariat refusing to register a treaty on the ground that it was dictated by force. Such a discrimination between treaties would involve political action in the first instance, and that of the most delicate description. The Council would have to be applied to. But it would be imposing upon the Council a singularly heavy task to ask it to exercise a general control over all treaties that might be concluded.

"In these circumstances, the Committee does not propose any amendment to Article 18. It recognises, however, that the idea underlying the proposed amendment is an interesting one which might be considered by the League of Nations at a later date."

2. FIRST CONFERENCE FOR THE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The first Conference for the Codification of International Law met at The Hague on March 13th, under the Presidency of M. Heemskerk, former Netherlands Prime Minister.

The agenda of this Conference—the result of six years of preparation by the Committee for the Progressive Codification of International

Law—comprises three extremely important questions which appeared ripe for settlement by international agreement, namely conflicts of laws on nationality, territorial waters, and the responsibility of States for damage suffered in their territories by the person or property of foreigners.

The choice of The Hague—the seat of two Peace Conferences—as meeting place was intended to demonstrate the continuity of the effort in this field and “as a compliment to the Netherlands Government, which through its repeated initiatives in connection with the codification of international public and private law, has never failed to render valuable services to the cause of international understanding.”*

* * *

The first tendency in favour of the codification of international law manifested itself towards the end of the eighteenth century, and arose from the desire to invest international law with more precision, stability and unanimity. The necessity for codification became more imperative with the development and increasing complexity of international relations. In 1914, when the war broke out, certain results had already been achieved, especially in international administrative (Universal Postal Union, etc.) and international private law (Marriage Convention, etc.). The Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907 had also undertaken work with a view to the codification of international public law.

In 1920 the jurists appointed by the Council to draw up the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice proposed that the League should resume the work of codification. The First Assembly did not feel able to take immediate action on this recommendation; Lord Cecil even expressed the opinion that the public mind had not yet recovered sufficient poise for codification to be undertaken without very serious results for the future of international law.

Not that the League remained idle in this field. In 1921 the Barcelona Conference undertook to determine the principles of international law dealing with communications and transit; and the League played an important part in the subsequent development of international law and regulation of international relations (Convention for the Simplification of Customs Formalities, Convention on the recognition of arbitral clauses in commercial contracts, the Labour Conventions, the Convention on Traffic in Women and Children, etc.). But during the first four years of the League's

existence the work was purely fragmentary and confined to certain specified subjects.

It was not until the Fifth Assembly, in 1924, that the League undertook the systematic study of the progressive codification of international law. This decision was due to a proposal from the Swedish delegation inviting the League to study the subjects of international law which might be usefully examined with a view to incorporation in international conventions, or in other international instruments established by Conferences under the League's auspices.

In submitting this proposal the first Swedish delegate, Baron Marks de Wurtemberg, explained as follows its meaning and scope:

“The development of international law by means of inter-State agreements is a vital factor in the permanent establishment of peace. . . .”

“I do not agree with certain theorists that it is possible to codify international law, at any rate for a long time to come.

“The improvements which I suggest in international law are much less ambitious. We should aim at building up a system of inter-State engagements, particularly in fields where certain main principles of international law are already accepted, but where a degree of vagueness, or even slight differences of opinion, exist regarding details of application. . . .”

This proposal, supported by numerous Latin-American delegates, was studied with much interest by the Assembly Committee on legal questions. Without claiming to undertake the complete codification of international law, which it was felt might impede its growth and progressive development, the Committee thought it possible to obtain important results in a not too distant future and to dispel certain contradictions and ambiguities. The Assembly accordingly adopted a resolution expressing its desire to increase the League's contribution to the progressive codification of international law.

Reporting to the Assembly, the Belgian delegate, M. Rolin, described as follows the results which it was proposed to achieve:—

“We do not claim that the League of Nations should be so presumptuous as to undertake immediate and definite responsibility for the great work of codifying international law. . . .”

“The principle of codification seems to have definitely triumphed in the United States and has steadily gained ground at the successive Pan-American Conferences. . . .”

“But though this achievement may be possible at the stage which law and scholarship have reached in America, where traditions, after all, are comparatively recent and are not widely dissimilar, the majority of European jurists will consider it to be still extremely distant and problematical.

“Accordingly, we recommend that this work should be carried out step by step and that international conferences should only be called

*Report of M. Politis to the Ninth Assembly.

to deal with particular questions of public or private international law if these questions seem sufficiently urgent in themselves to demand immediate consideration, and at the same time appear to have reached such a stage of development, either in legal knowledge or in special inter-State agreements, as to render an international solution practicable."

The goal having been defined, the Assembly appointed a special committee and agreed upon methods of work. The Swedish delegation had proposed that the Members of the League should be asked what subjects of international law might in their opinion be usefully examined. But the Assembly thought that many States might be embarrassed at such a question and that it would be preferable to leave the selection to a special committee. This Committee was instructed by the Assembly, "after eventually consulting the most authoritative organisations which have devoted themselves to the study of international law, and without trespassing in any way upon the official initiative which may have been taken by particular States :

(a) to prepare a provisional list of the subjects of international law the regulation of which by international agreement would seem to be most desirable, and realisable at the present moment ;

(b) after communication of the list by the Secretariat to the Governments of States, whether Members of the League or not, for their opinion, to examine the replies received ; and

(c) to report to the Council on the questions which are sufficiently ripe and on the procedure which might be followed with a view to preparing eventually for a Conference for their solution.

Thus, when the fifth Assembly rose, the codification of international law had been included in the League's programme ; the results which it was proposed to achieve had been clearly defined ; the necessary organisation had been appointed and the methods of work agreed upon.

Work of the Committee of Experts for the Progressive Codification of International Law.—In December, 1924, the Council appointed a Committee for the Progressive Codification of International Law, composed of experts "not merely possessing individually the required qualification, but also as a body representing the main forms of civilisation and the principal legal systems of the world."*

The experts were M. Hammarskjöld (Chairman), (Swedish) ; M. Diena (Vice-Chairman), (Italian) ; M. H. Gustavo Guerrero (Salvadorian) ; M. Bernard C. J. Loder (Netherlands) ; M. Barbosa de Magalhaes (Portuguese) ;

* Resolution of the Fifth Assembly.

M. Adalbert Mastny (Czechoslovak) ; M. Matsuda (Japanese) ; M. S. Rundstein (Polish) ; M. Walter Schucking (German) ; M. Charles de Visscher (Belgian) ; M. Wang Chung Hui (Chinese) ; M. George W. Wickersham (United States).

The Committee held its first session in April, 1925, when it traced the main outlines of its activity and agreed upon its methods of work. It selected for study by Sub-Committees the eleven following questions : nationality, territorial waters, diplomatic privileges and immunities, the legal status of ships owned by the State and used for trade, extradition, the criminal jurisdiction of States with regard to crimes perpetrated outside their territories, the responsibility of States for damage suffered within their territories by foreigners, the procedure of international conferences and the conclusion and drafting of treaties, the suppression of piracy, limitation, and the exploitation of the riches of the sea.

On each of these subjects it decided to consult the American Institute of International Law, the American Society of International Law, the International Maritime Committee, the Institute of International Law, the *Institut Ibérique du Droit Comparé*, the International Law Association, the *Société de Législation comparée*, and the *Union juridique internationale*.

In January, 1926, the Committee considered the findings of its Sub-Committees and the replies from the bodies consulted, and decided to submit to all Governments a report on its work. In 1927, it drew up, in the light of observations from Governments, a first list of the questions which seemed to it ripe for solution by international agreement (conflicts of laws on nationality, territorial waters, responsibility of States for damage suffered within their territories by foreigners, piracy, diplomatic privileges and immunities).

The Council and the Assembly rejected the questions of piracy and diplomatic privileges and immunities, in regard to which they considered that it would be difficult to secure general agreement at the present moment, but decided to submit the first three subjects to a Conference for the Codification of International Law. The Assembly arranged that the preparatory work should be done by a Committee of five persons with a wide knowledge of international practice, legal precedents and scientific data relating to the problems coming within the scope of the Conference, for each of which it would prepare detailed bases of discussion, in agreement with Governments and in co-operation with international associations. The

Committee was further instructed to draft rules of procedure for the Conference, indicating the general principles which should govern the debates.

Preparation of the Conference.—The Preparatory Committee was constituted by the Council in October, 1927. It was composed of M. Basdevant (French), Chairman; M. Francois (Netherlands); Sir Cecil Hurst (British); M. Pilotti (Italian); M. Carlos Castro Ruiz (Chilian).

On each of the questions submitted to the Conference the Committee proceeded to an enquiry, approaching States Members and non-Members with a view to obtaining full and precise information on the following subjects:

(a) The state of their positive law, internal and international with, as far as possible, full details as to bibliography and jurisprudence;

(b) Information derived from their practice at home and abroad;

(c) Views as regards possible additions to the rules in force and how to make good existing deficiencies in international law.

Replies were received from thirty Governments, including the United States, and, in the light of this information, the Committee drew up a certain number of bases of discussion. These principles and bases did not constitute the expression of the individual opinions of its Members, but emerged from the examination of replies from Governments, and were merely a statement of the rules in regard to which agreement seemed possible. In preparing them, the Committee took account of the resolutions adopted during the past few years by the Institute of International Law and the International Law Association, as well as of the work done under the auspices of Harvard University.

The principal problems in connection with each of the questions before the Conference are as follows:

Nationality.—Here the two main problems are those of double nationality and no nationality. These conditions occur more particularly in cases of naturalisation, filiation (effect of descent on nationality), marriage and adoption. The nationality of married women is considered as a special problem.

Territorial Waters.—The principal problems are the demarcation of territorial water, *i.e.*, the establishment of their boundaries, the status of foreign vessels in territorial waters and the jurisdiction of coastal States.

Responsibility of States.—The most important questions are the juridical bases of such responsibility; the possibility of its being engaged by decisions of the legislative, executive,

and judicial organs; the case of damage to concessions or financial undertakings; the case of damage caused to foreigners by insurgents, rioters or mob violence; how such responsibility may be invoked.

On each of these subjects the Conference will endeavour to draft international agreements (conventions or declarations).

When deciding to summon this Conference, the Eighth Assembly defined as follows the principles which, in its opinion, should govern its work.

“Codification of international law can be imagined in several forms. It might be a mere registration of the law in force. It might be something more if, instead of merely recording the rules already in existence, an attempt were made to adapt them to practical needs. Lastly, it might be an entirely original work designed to make good the present deficiencies in the law or to replace the old rules by new. Although it is very difficult to lay down strictly beforehand in what spirit the work of the First Codification Conference should be conducted, it can be stated that, while, in order to lead to useful results, the Conference must refrain from making too many innovations, it cannot limit itself to the mere registration of the existing law. It must, as far as possible, adapt the rules to contemporary conditions of international life. It is in order to avoid any misunderstanding on this matter that the States which are to take part in the Conference should be apprised of the spirit in which the work of codification is to be undertaken.”

*Opening Meeting of the Conference.**—The opening meeting of the Conference was held in the Ridderzaal in the presence of the Prince Consort of the Netherlands and the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

The Netherlands Foreign Minister, M. Beelaerts Van Blokland, welcomed the delegates on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, affirming his country's unshaken confidence in the League and its sincere devotion to the principles which must govern the League's work for the development of international co-operation.

The preparation of rules of international law was, he continued, a matter of considerable interest to the Netherlands, both for historical reasons and because experience had demonstrated with ever-increasing force that the development of law was the corner stone of international organisation. “Owing to the development of international law,” he said, “international jurisdiction would be able, in increasing measure, to extend its sway over the domain which must be entrusted to it if the nations were ever to free themselves from that appalling calamity, war, which, like a ghastly spectre, still haunted generation after generation.” He expressed his Government's best wishes for the success of the Conference.

* Report of M. Politis to the Eighth Assembly.

The Secretary-General of the League thanked the Netherlands Foreign Minister for his words of welcome. The Conference which was about to open, he said, was one of the most important yet convened by the League. Throughout the period of preparation no Government had shown a more active interest in the work than the Government of the Netherlands. Not only were the traditions of The Hague admirably suited for the work the Conference was about to undertake, but the hospitality offered by the Netherlands Government and the material arrangements which it had made were such as to deserve the highest gratitude not only of the League itself, but also of every delegate representing a State Member of the League or not.

In conclusion, Sir Eric Drummond proposed that the Conference should express its gratitude by requesting the Netherlands Foreign Minister to transmit a telegram of thanks to the Queen.

The President of the Conference, M. Heemskerck, recalled the steps previously taken in the field of codification of international law, both by Governments and by international Associations. He described the main lines of the preparatory work for the Conference, whose object he defined as follows:—

“The codification of international law may be conceived in two ways. In its broader sense, it may be taken to mean the collection of all the principles and rules of international law, classified according to a general synthetic plan.

“The codification which we are about to undertake is more modest in scope. The various States will merely accept by common consent certain rules of international law on certain definite subjects. They will embody these rules in conventions by which their future conduct will be governed. These various treaties will gradually, taken as a whole, come to form a code of international law—an incomplete code, I admit, since it will leave certain fields of practice, jurisprudence and doctrine untouched, but still a code which will always be growing.

“... The questions submitted to the Conference are rather complicated ones, so much so that the Government replies to the Preparatory Committee have revealed considerable differences of opinion. On the other hand, the thorough preparation of this Conference, and in particular the great care which has been taken to consult the various Governments at different stages of the procedure, entitle us to hope that our discussions will bear fruit and allow real progress to be made in international law. This is the object we shall have in view when we settle down to our work.”

Organisation of the Work.—The Conference adopted as a whole the draft rules established by the Preparatory Committee on the lines of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly and international conferences previously summoned by the League. It nevertheless reserved the question of the final drafting of the unanimity

and majority rules for the adoption of the acts of the Conference as well as those concerning the form in which such acts should be conceived (Conventions or Declarations).

The Conference elected as Vice-Presidents Mr. David Hunter Miller (United States), M. Eduardo Suarez (Mexico), and Dr. Harukazu Magaoka (Japan).

It appointed three Committees:—

1. *Committee on Nationality.*—Chairman: M. Politis (Greece). Vice-Chairman: M. Chao Chu Wu (China). Rapporteur: M. Guerrero (Salvador).

2. *Committee on Territorial Waters.*—Chairman: M. Goepfert (Germany). Vice-Chairman: M. Antonio Giocoechea (Spain). Rapporteur: M. François (Netherlands).

3. *Committee on the Responsibility of States.*—Chairman: M. Basdevant (France). Vice-Chairman: M. Diaz de Villar (Cuba). Rapporteur: M. de Visscher (Belgium).

In accordance with its rules of procedure, the Conference Bureau is composed of the President and the three Vice-Presidents elected by the Conference, the Chairman of the three Committees, the Secretary-General of the Conference, M. Buero, Legal Adviser to the League Secretariat and the Assistant Secretary-General, M. Daniels, of the Netherlands Foreign Ministry.

The Conference appointed a Drafting Committee composed of Mr. W. E. Beckett (Great Britain), M. Miguel Cruchaga-Tocornal (Chile), M. Giannini (Italy), M. Manley O. Hudson (United States), M. Pepin (France), and M. Henri Rolin (Belgium).

The three Committees began work in the morning of March 17th, the Conference having decided not to proceed to a general discussion.

On March 15th, the Conference Bureau, assisted by the Secretary-General of the League, received a delegation from the Mixed Conference for the Nationality of the Married Woman organised by the International Council of Women and the International Alliance for Women's Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, which submitted a memorandum on the nationality of the married woman. Statements describing the views of the Organisations represented were made by Miss Chrystal Macmillan, President of the International Alliance for Women's Suffrage; Madame Maria Verone, President of the Committee on Feminine Legislation of the International Council of Women; Mrs. Corbett Ashby, President of the International Alliance for Women's Suffrage and Equal Citizenship; Miss Louise Van Eeghen, Secretary

of the International Council of Women; Melle. Ingeborg Hansen (Denmark); Melle. Ciselet (Belgium).

The memorandum and statements were forwarded to the Conference.

* * *

Forty-seven countries are represented at the Conference, namely, South Africa, Austria, Belgium, Brazil,* Great Britain, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Danzig, Egypt,* Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland,* India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Mexico,* Monaco,* the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey,* United States,* Uruguay, Yugoslavia, and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics* (observer.)

A full account of the proceedings will be published later.

3. INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Registration of Treaties.

The International engagements registered in March include the following treaties and agreements:

An Arbitration Treaty and a Conciliation Treaty between Lithuania and the United States (Washington, November 14th, 1928), presented by Lithuania.

A Treaty of Conciliation and Arbitration between Hungary and Poland (Warsaw, November 30th, 1928), presented by Poland.

A Treaty of Neutrality, Conciliation and Arbitration between Hungary and Turkey (Budapest, January 5th, 1929), presented by Hungary.

An Exchange of Notes between Brazil and Venezuela regarding the execution of provisions relating to frontier delimitation embodied in a Protocol (Rio de Janeiro, July 24th, 1928, and Caracas, November 7th, 1929), presented by Venezuela.

A Treaty between Brazil and Colombia concerning frontier delimitation and inland navigation (Rio de Janeiro, November 15th, 1928), presented by Colombia.

An Exchange of Notes between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and China concerning the rendition of the British Concession of Chin Kiang (Nanking, October 31st, 1929), presented by Great Britain.

An Exchange of Notes between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and China concerning claims in respect of losses incurred by British subjects in 1927 at Chin Kiang (Nanking,

* Non-Members of the League.

November 9th, 1929), presented by Great Britain.

An Agreement between the United States and France (Washington, April 29th, 1926) concerning the consolidation of the French debt to the United States, presented by France.

An Air Traffic Convention between Austria and Italy (Rome, May 11th, 1928), presented by Italy.

An Exchange of Notes between Norway and Latvia concerning visa charges for Norwegian and Latvian subjects (Helsingfors, December 3rd, 1929, and Riga, February 10th, 1930), presented by Norway.

An Agreement between Germany, Denmark, Italy and Switzerland concerning telephone services between Denmark and Italy, presented by Denmark.

A Convention between Poland and Czechoslovakia concerning the regulation of the Olse and Petruvka watercourses (Kattowitz, February 18th, 1928), presented by both parties.

An exchange of Notes between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Switzerland, regarding unemployment insurance (London, November 19th, 1929), presented by Great Britain.

A Treaty between Austria and Hungary concerning protection and legal assistance in matters of taxation (Budapest, June 25th, 1928), presented by Hungary.

IV.—THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS.

I. FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(a) Co-operation between the Chinese Government and the League Health Organisation.

The Health Committee held a special session at Geneva from March 5th to 8th to discuss the Chinese Government's proposals for collaboration with the League in health matters. These proposals were submitted in a report by Dr. Rajchman, Director of the Health Section of the Secretariat, who went to China last autumn at the request of the Chinese Government.

The Committee recommended that the Council should approve of the entire programme of collaboration presented by the Chinese Government, in view of the fact that the Council had expressed the wish that all necessary assistance should be afforded in the development of China, and that the collaboration requested was entirely in harmony with the programme and aims of the League's Technical Organisations.

In an interview given to the press after the session, the Chairman of the Health Committee, Dr. Madsen, made the following statement:

"The Chinese Government's request for the

advice and assistance of the League of Nations in building up its public health service is not only one of the most important developments in the history of the League's technical activities, but is a long step further towards establishing the position of the League as a world-wide, and not merely European, association of States, of equal value to all its members.

"The Health Organisation has long been equally active in all five continents, but this is the first time that a great non-European State has realised that membership of the League affords it facilities in the solution of its own internal problems of re-organisation and reconstruction.

"It is important to realise that the machinery of the League—the technical organisations, Secretariat, etc.—are equally at the disposal of all the Members, and that League officials are the civil servants of every Government Member of the League for the purposes laid down in the Covenant. Through the League, Governments can get the tools they require—the experts, technical advice and assistance, etc.—and establish relations of confident co-operation with other Governments for their common ends, by virtue of their common membership, on terms of equality and without incurring the risk of any extraneous obligations or conditions.

"One of the purposes laid down in the Covenant is co-operation in matters of public health, and it is highly gratifying to us who believe in the possibilities of service of the League Health Organisation that the Chinese National Government should have called upon us to give technical aid in its great work of building up a united, modern and free China. This is indeed a great privilege and a great opportunity, as the Assembly and Council were quick to appreciate, and of which the Health Committee has shown itself fully aware."

In its proposals, the Chinese Government asks for the League's technical assistance and advice in certain limited and well-defined activities whose object is largely exploratory, namely, to find what are the methods best suited to Chinese conditions and to set up working models for adoption on a wider scale as fast as circumstances permit. The programme of collaboration may be summarised as follows:

(a) The League is asked to give technical assistance in the reorganisation of the quarantine service, which the Government has decided to transfer from the Ministry of Finance to the Ministry of Health. The Health Organisation is asked to study in consultation with the Transit Organisation what steps should be taken to build up an efficient port health administration that will command the confidence of the health services of all the world. A commission for quarantine measures in China has been formed of members of the Health Committee with special knowledge of this subject, and is to confer with experts designated by the Transit Organisation. The Health Committee is sending Dr. Park, a member of the Health Section, to China forthwith, in order to complete

the survey of China's quarantine conditions, which began some time ago, and to submit to the Commission at an early date a report with proposals for a scheme to be laid before the Chinese National Government. It is hoped to submit a plan to the Chinese Government by the end of this year. As a further contribution to this work, the Chinese Ministry of Health is to participate in the forthcoming interchange, or study tour, of port health officers arranged by the Health Organisation, and will have two or three officers trained abroad by the League for responsible posts in the reorganised quarantine service.

(b) A League technical officer will shortly be designated, and stationed in China at the request of the Government, to advise on the organisation and development of a central field health station which is to serve as the nucleus of a National Field Health Service. Through the Health Organisation, facilities will be provided for the study abroad of officers selected for important posts in the field station.

(c) The Health Organisation is to give technical assistance in planning the first modern national hospital to serve as an institution for medical relief, undergraduate instruction and post-graduate training. Similar help will be given as regards a big provincial hospital in Chekiang, and facilities will be provided for the senior administrators of both hospitals to study abroad.

(d) The prosperous and progressive province of Chekiang is to serve as the basis for the first step in modern preventive medicine and health administration. The Health Organisation is asked to advise on the development of a modern health service in this province and on the gradual extension of its activities to other areas.

(e) The Health Organisation and its competent commissions are requested to give advice and technical assistance in drawing up specific health schemes, such as the reform of medical teaching, the campaign against malaria and the training of sanitary engineers. A League expert is to be sent to China to advise the Ministry of Education on medical training, and other experts may be sent if necessary.

(f) A problem of urgent importance is the question of controlling small-pox and cholera in Shanghai. The Chinese Ministry of Health has already invited the health services of the two foreign settlements in Shanghai to co-operate in promptly grappling with this problem and has asked for the collaboration of the Far-Eastern (Singapore) Bureau of the League Health Organisation.

(b) The Bulgarian Request for Collaboration.

The Health Committee also asked the Council to approve proposals made by the Bulgarian authorities for the assistance of the Health Organisation in a campaign against endemic syphilis in certain areas of Bulgaria. This request was made last September, and preliminary enquiries have been carried out in collaboration with the Department of Health of the Ministry of the Interior and the Bulgarian Refugee Settlement Commissioner. Provisional recommendations were made and agreed to by the chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health and the Senior officials of the Bulgarian Refugee Settlement Commission.

The Health Committee asked its Commission of Experts on syphilis and cognate subjects to afford all the requisite technical assistance, including the placing of the services of an expert at the disposal of the Bulgarian authorities. It expressed its satisfaction that the League Commission for the settlement of Bulgarian refugees was prepared to assume responsibility for the expenses involved in the preliminary enquiry, the training of the necessary personnel and the carrying out of the prophylactic campaign.

(c) Scope of the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925.

The Committee agreed with the report of the *Office international d'Hygiène publique* concerning the exemption of certain preparations from the effects of the Opium Convention as not being in any way calculated to give rise to the drug-habit. By Article 8 of the Convention, the Committee, on the opinion and report of the *Office international d'Hygiène publique*, advises whether exemption may be granted on the application of the Governments concerned.

Under Article 10 of the Convention, which provides for similar procedure concerning the inclusion of preparations in the scope of the Convention, the Committee declared that preparations containing esters of morphine, di-hydro-oxycodone, di-hydrocodeinon (dico-dide), di-hydro-morphine (dilaudide) should be treated in the same manner as those containing diacetyl-morphinon, that is, they should come within the scope of the Convention, whatever percentage of narcotic substances they might contain.

It also considered that all salts of the above substances should come within the scope of the Convention.

The following took part in the meeting: Dr. Madsen (Danish), Chairman; M. O. Velghe (Belgian), Dr. Witold Chodzko (Polish), and Professor Ricardo Jorge (Portuguese), Vice-Chairmen; Professor Léon Bernard (French),

Sir George Buchanan (British), Professor J. Cantacuzène (Roumanian), Dr. H. Carrière (Swiss), Dr. C. Hamel (German), Dr. N. M. J. Jitta (Netherlands), Dr. A. Lutrario (Italian), Professor B. Nocht (German), Professor Donato Ottolenghi (Italian), Professor G. Pittaluga (Spanish), and Professor Miyajima (Japanese).

M. Woo Kaisenj (representing the Chinese Government), Dr. Ludwig Chichung Yen (Director of the Chinese Health Administration), Professor J. B. Grant (Peking Union Medical College), Dr. Norman White (Director of the Athens Health School), and Mr. Edgar Sydenstricker (Director of the Millbank Memorial Fund Researches) were also present.

2. PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE FOR CONCERTED ECONOMIC ACTION.

The Preliminary Conference for Concerted Economic Action, which met at Geneva from February 17th to March 24th, adopted a Commercial Convention by which the contracting States undertake to provide some measure of tariff stability during a period in which negotiations will take place for collective economic agreements; a Protocol establishing the programme of negotiations; and a Final Act.

Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Switzerland signed all three instruments; Greece, Latvia, Lithuania and Portugal signed the Protocol and the Final Act; Denmark and Sweden signed the Final Act only. The Commercial Convention, therefore, was signed by eleven States, the Protocol by fifteen, and the Final Act by seventeen.

The Commercial Convention. The principal clauses of the Commercial Convention—described in the Final Act as “a first stage in the direction of economic co-operation in Europe”—may be summarised as follows:

The object of the arrangement is the creation of “a suitable basis and an atmosphere of confidence” to enable the parties to ensure the effective application of the resolutions of the World Economic Conference and, for this purpose, to proceed to the concerted action contemplated by the Tenth Assembly. The parties accordingly undertake not to denounce before April 1st, 1931, bilateral commercial treaties at present in force.

If, however, any of these countries were obliged before the expiration of the Convention to increase their duties, or to impose new ones likely to affect seriously the interests of another party, a party regarding itself as injured would be entitled to ask for the opening of friendly negotiations to restore the equilibrium so disturbed. Should these negotiations not lead

to a result within two months from the date of the request, the party which considered itself injured would be entitled to denounce the Convention either in respect of all other parties or in respect only of the party increasing its duties or imposing new ones. Alterations in duties made in virtue of laws or of urgent circumstances necessitating their immediate application would not be subject to the provisions regarding negotiations, but the injured party would retain its right of denunciation.

Parties increasing their duties or imposing new ones undertake, whenever possible, to notify other parties twenty days before the application of these measures.

The clauses concerning negotiations and advance notification are not applicable to parties which do not consolidate their customs duties by treaty or do so only in exceptional cases (Great Britain, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands and Portugal). These countries undertake during the term of the Convention not to increase protective duties and not to impose new ones. Should these countries increase their fiscal duties or impose new ones likely to interfere seriously with the interests of other parties, a party considering itself injured would be entitled to denounce the Convention.

Should increases of duties entail denunciations of the Convention, any party considering that the equilibrium of the Convention was disturbed would be entitled also to denounce the Convention.

Without prejudice to the obligations resulting from the putting into force of the Convention on Prohibitions, parties undertake not to aggravate the present situation in this respect.

Bilateral commercial treaties denounced before the date of signature (March 24th, 1930) are exempted from the operation of the Convention. Bilateral treaties concluded before that date, but not yet in force, may be substituted during the period of the Convention for existing treaties. Provisional agreements substituted for commercial treaties denounced before March 24th, 1930, and in force on that date may be replaced during the term of the Convention by definitive treaties or by other provisional agreements (should increases in duties result from these new treaties or agreements they may be dealt with by negotiation). Prolonged bilateral commercial treaties may be modified or replaced by new agreements provided that resulting increases of duties may be dealt with by negotiation.

The Convention is concluded for one year as from April 1st, 1930. Two months before the end of this period, parties may inform the Secretary-General of their intention to withdraw from the

Convention on April 1st, 1931. Failing such notification, the Convention remains in force for a further period of six months. A Conference of the States concerned may be summoned to decide whether the Convention shall be maintained even if some of the parties avail themselves of the right to withdraw.

The parties express their intention of applying the Convention in a spirit of loyal co-operation and undertake to refrain from any measure calculated to affect their obligations under this Act.

The Convention is accompanied by an Additional Protocol explaining certain of its clauses and is completed by provisions concerning ratification entry into force (for which a Conference may be summoned next November), accession, the possibility of exempting colonial territory from the operation of the Convention and other formal clauses. The Protocol affords Austria and Czechoslovakia facilities as regards the denunciation of certain commercial treaties and gives Greece facilities in view of her special position.

Future Negotiations. The programme of future negotiations is embodied in a Protocol by which the signatories recognised as indispensable concerted action with a view to closer co-operation, the improvement of the régime of production and trade, the enlargement of markets and the facilitation of the relations of European markets between themselves and with overseas markets, so as to consolidate economic peace.

The object of the negotiations is to determine the speediest and most effective means of adjusting economic conditions in the respective countries, of organising more rationally the production and circulation of wealth, and of removing as far as possible unjustified hindrances to the development of international trade.

The Conference considered that the means of achieving the desired results included customs measures, and notably those aiming at a reduction of duties, and other practical steps with a view to better organisation of production and more rational distribution of products. For this purpose it decided to consult Governments at the earliest possible date on the following points, which will be dealt with in a questionnaire :

(a) In what agricultural products is there over-production in each country? What are the normal outlets for these products? What practical means can be employed to ensure disposal and distribution of surplus production in the normal markets and in other countries with an insufficient production?

(b) What practical means can be employed to facilitate the disposal of manufactured products, particularly by increasing the extent to which it is

possible for consuming countries to purchase them ?

(c) In the case of the products mentioned in (a) and (b) what are the customs and administrative measures which seem likely to promote the extension of markets and the improvement of international trade ?

(d) What practical means can be employed to ensure the movement of European raw materials amongst the different countries under more satisfactory conditions and their better utilisation ?

The replies will be co-ordinated by the Economic Organisation, which will make proposals for submission to the Governments consulted at the earliest possible moment. These proposals should furnish a satisfactory basis for successful negotiation.

The subsequent action will be decided upon by the Council, which will bear in mind the importance of beginning the negotiations before the Convention expires.

Without prejudice to the results of this first series of negotiations, the signatories decided that the programme should also include the following points :

(a) The adoption (in the form of an international agreement) of the unified customs nomenclature prepared by the Sub-Committee of Experts ;

(b) The study and comparison of tariffs ; the codification in a single text of certain of the provisions, other than tariff provisions, generally embodied in bilateral commercial treaties ; the establishment of a permanent body for arbitration and conciliation ; the periodical convening of a Conference of Governments ;

(c) A study of means to promote the more effective application of the recommendations and principles contained in the Convention for the Simplification of Customs Formalities (Geneva, 1923) ;

(d) the preparation of a Convention against indirect protectionism ;

(e) An enquiry into the question of export bounties and subsidies to encourage national production ;

(f) The eventual revision of the Madrid Arrangement to secure the effective protection of appellations of origin and typical products ;

(g) The continuation of studies with a view to the early convocation of a conference for the conclusion of one or more veterinary conventions ;

(h) Negotiations for the prevention of double taxation and the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements based on the recommendations of the Government Experts meeting at Geneva in October, 1928 ;

(i) Preparation of a second session of the International Conference on Treatment of Foreigners, with a view to the establishment of a Convention on the most liberal basis.

The signatories decided that the future work should also take account of recommendations and considerations set forth in an annex and bearing upon the following points :

1. The adjustment of economic relations between industrial and agricultural countries ;

2. The repercussion of collective agreements on the relations between the States parties to these agreements and third States ;

3. Various questions connected with international economic relations (most of these questions are now being studied by the Economic Committee.)

The Protocol on Future Negotiations includes a Final Act by which the Conference, recognising the importance of overseas markets for European economic life, recommends that the Economic Organisation should undertake an objective investigation into means of establishing close co-operation between Europe and overseas countries and, in particular, consider in what respect trade relations between Europe and these countries might be improved to their mutual advantage.

In his closing speech, the President, M. de Moltke, recalled the main features of the Conference, emphasising the value of the personal contacts established between the statesmen responsible for the commercial policy of their respective countries.

" It is evident," he said, " that the practical effect of the Convention must depend less on the legal prescriptions than upon the psychological and practical restraints it may impose upon the tendencies to increase hindrances to trade, less upon its immediate results than its possible future developments. It gives a formal recognition, novel in character, to the interdependence of European commercial policies. It expresses and enjoins a consciousness of the international implications and consequences of unilateral action by any one country ; and it involves a sense of responsibility for the initiation of such action, such as is given in no previous treaty of which I am aware. Moreover, the Convention includes an engagement to meet again to proceed with what has now been begun ; and if it is terminable at an early date it is capable of extension. In these provisions there may be the germ of a future development which cannot now be estimated.

" This being the character of the Convention, it is obvious that everything turns upon the spirit in which it will be regarded and executed. Special importance therefore attaches to the statements made in the Conference, and accepted without dissent, as to the moral obligations resting upon Governments in the period before its legal coming into force and to the undertaking in the Convention itself that the signatory countries will apply it in a spirit of loyal co-operation.

" Similar observations suggest themselves as regards the second part of the Conference's task, the establishment of a programme of subsequent negotiations"

" We have taken a first hesitating step on the road on which the Governments who met in the Assembly desired us to start ; we have certainly done no more. Yet it may be that ' it is the first step which counts.' The goal is defined in our Protocol in terms closely corresponding with the Assembly resolution. It is ' to secure closer co-operation, the improvement of the régime of production and trade, the enlargement of markets

and to facilitate the relations of European markets between themselves and with the overseas markets, so as to consolidate economic peace between nations.' The report of our transactions will enable the next Assembly in September to realise how distant still is that goal, how arduous is the path and how many obstacles encumber it."

"At the same time the reasons for further progress become ever more insistent. The unanimous advice of the Conference of 1927, the grave and weighty pronouncements of the political leaders of Europe at the last Assembly and the compelling force of daily experience, all impel in the same direction. The visible example of the advantage of large scale production which secure access to a large market makes possible to American producers; the unmistakable handicap of Europe in the absence of such an advantage still reinforce what has been the dominant idea of the Assembly's discussions and of the movement which has resulted in this Conference, namely, the need for freer and wider markets in Europe for her producers. Neither precept nor example is lacking. And the reward of action is great. For the economic advantages which it promises are in plain and popular language, nothing less than the raising of the standard of living of millions of the people of Europe."

3. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

Fourteenth Session of the Advisory Committee.

The Committee for Communications and Transit met at Geneva from March 10th to March 15th. It appointed as Chairman for 1930, M. Herold (Switzerland) and as Vice-Chairmen M. Politis (Greece) and M. Schlingemann (Netherlands). The agenda included the questions raised by the Council (freedom of communications and transit) in connection with its examination of the Polish-Lithuanian relations and the work done since last year by the Committees and Sub-Committees of the Transit Organisation on transport by rail, maritime navigation, unification of transport statistics, competition between Rail- and Waterways, communications affecting the working of the League in times of emergency, etc.

Polish-Lithuanian Relations.—During the meeting of the plenary Committee, the Sub-Committee appointed in December, 1928, to prepare a report on the measures that might be adopted, "account being taken of the international agreements in force, to remedy the situation between Poland and Lithuania (from the point of view of freedom of communications and transit), or to lessen its international repercussions," continued its study of this question. It took note of the conversations which its Chairman, M. de Vasconcellos, had had with representatives of the Lithuanian and Polish authorities during his visit to Kovno and Warsaw at the invitation of the Lithuanian and Polish Governments. On the basis of this information, the Sub-Committee proceeded to a

discussion which it was unable to conclude at this session. At its request, the Transit Committee postponed consideration of its report for the Council until September 4th, when it will hold a special session for the purpose.

Competition between Rail- and Waterways.—

The Committee considered a report from its Sub-Committee on Competition between Rail- and Waterways on a question raised in the parts of Mr. Walker D. Hines' Reports on Rhine and Danube navigation dealing with competition between Rail- and Waterways.

The Chairman of the Special Sub-Committee, M. Heckscher, stated that the very thorough enquiry of the Sub-Committee had been confined to the Rhine because it had been difficult to obtain information concerning the Danube. The Committee had had to rely almost entirely on German statistics, the material obtained in France and Belgium being incomplete. The Committee expressed its appreciation of the work of the Sub-Committee and decided to forward its report to the Governments concerned, on the grounds that its findings were such as to throw into relief the general and normal motives actuating tariff policy.

To execute the recommendations of the Genoa Conference, it was necessary for the Committee to study questions of competition between Rail- and Waterways in their relation to the European economic system. It instructed the Secretariat to collect all useful information on the various aspects of the problem of co-operation and competition between various modes of transport, in particular between Rail- and Waterways, and on the way in which these problems were dealt with in continents other than Europe.

Alcohol Smuggling.—The question of alcohol smuggling in Finland was considered by the Committee at the request of the Economic Committee. The communications received on the subject from the Finnish Government included a suggestion that the Council should recommend States not parties to the Conventions establishing special zones where the laws of coastal States could be applied to smuggling vessels not to oppose the application of these laws to ships sailing under their flag.

The Committee noted that certain difficulties were due to the circumstances in which merchant flags were sometimes issued to vessels engaged in smuggling and considered it desirable that a comparative study should be made of the laws of different countries dealing with the right to fly a merchant flag. It instructed the Secretariat to obtain from Governments all the necessary information.

Reorganisation of the Chinese Quarantine Service.—The Committee accepted the Health Committee's invitation to co-operate in the reorganisation of the Chinese Port Health Services. It appointed three experts to confer with the Commission appointed by the Health Committee: M. Hörnell, Member of the Transit Committee, Sir Alan Anderson and M. Kroeller, Members of the Committee for Ports and Maritime Navigation.

Grave Occurrences of a General Character affecting Communications and Transit.—The Committee considered the possibility of occurrences of a general character affecting freedom of communications and transit. This question was first raised by the Hungarian delegation to the Third General Transit Conference, which took place in 1927. The Committee decided to submit to the next General Transit Conference, in 1931, a draft additional protocol to the Convention on the International Régime of Railways and a draft recommendation designed to solve the problem.

Rail Transport.—The Committee received several applications from local railway companies submitted under Article 304 of the Treaty of Trianon, which reads:

"With the object of ensuring regular utilisation of the railroads of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy owned by private companies which, as a result of the stipulations of the present Treaty, will be situated in the territory of several States, the administrative and technical reorganisation of the said lines shall be regulated in each instance by an agreement between the owning company and the States territorially concerned."

"Any differences on which agreement is not reached, including questions relating to the interpretation of contracts concerning the expropriation of the lines, shall be submitted to arbitrators designated by the Council of the League of Nations."

The railway companies requested that arbitrators should be appointed to settle the disputes between the companies and the states in whose territory the various parts of the lines were situated.

Maritime Navigation.—The Committee noted that the Technical Committee for the Unification of Maritime Tonnage Measurement would probably be able to submit draft international regulations for maritime tonnage measurement in 1930 or early in 1931. It also noted that a preliminary study had been made with a view to enabling the Committee for Ports and Maritime Navigation to define the term "coastal traffic." As regards the question of territorial waters, it instructed its Secretariat to follow closely the work of the Conference for the Codification of International Law now meeting at The Hague.

Unification of Transport Statistics.—The Committee requested its Committee for the Unification of Transport Statistics to submit its final proposals in 1931.

Codification of International Law on Communications and Transit.—The Committee instructed its Legal Committee to study the principles of important Conventions on general transit questions, inland navigation, maritime communications, rail and air transport and postal and telegraphic communications in order to inform it as to the points on which codification seemed possible and desirable. It will be remembered that the tenth Assembly invited the League Technical Organisations to study the possibility of codifying conventions dealing with certain specified subjects so as to determine what precisely were the texts in force and the States parties thereto.

Communications affecting the League—With a view to the execution of the Agreement and Convention between the League the Swiss Government and the *Radio-Suisse* Company, the Committee decided to appoint a wireless technical committee and a Committee for the working of the League's wireless station to afford the Secretary-General the necessary technical assistance.

Results of the European Conference on Transport of Newspapers and Periodicals.—The results of the European Conference on Transport of Newspapers and Periodicals and the Council resolution of January, 1930, were considered by the Committee, which instructed its Committee on Transport by Rail to prepare a report on the execution of the measures contemplated by the Conference for the improvement of newspaper transport in international traffic.

The Committee proposed to the Fiscal Committee the formation of a joint committee of members of both bodies to examine questions concerning customs and fiscal taxes applicable to newspapers. To this committee would be added two or three experts belonging to the circles concerned with the publication and distribution of newspapers.

The Legal Committee was instructed to study, with the assistance of representatives of the circles concerned, the question of the international definition of the term "periodical" raised by the Conference on Transport of Newspapers.

Calendar Reform.—The Committee heard M. Seeliger on the progress of the work on the reform of the calendar and on the constitution of National Committees in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, and Italy. It was decided to include the

question in the agenda of the next General Conference.

Resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce.—The Committee considered the recommendations of the International Chamber of Commerce on transport by road, sea and rail. M. Lacour-Gayet, delegate of the International Chamber of Commerce, gave explanations concerning the resolutions adopted at the Fifth Congress, which was held at Amsterdam.

The fourteenth session was attended by M. Seeliger (Germany), M. Djouritchitch (Yugoslavia), M. de Vasconcellos (Portugal), M. Amador (Panama), Sir John Baldwin (Great Britain), M. Silvain Dreyfus (France), M. Charles Duzmans (Layvia), M. Grunebaum (Austria), M. Hörnell (Sweden), M. Herold (Switzerland), M. Ito (Japan), M. A. Politis (Greece), M. Restrepo (Colombia), M. Schlingemann (Netherlands), M. Sinigalia (Italy), Prince Varnvaidya (Siam); M. Wilhem Poppius (Finland); Professor E. Heckscher (Chairman of the Committee on Competition between Railways and Waterways); M. A. Roper (International Air Traffic Commission); M. Jacques Lacour-Gayet and M. P. Wohl (International Chamber of Commerce); M. Baule (International Commission of the Danube), M. Hostie (Central Commission for Rhine Navigation), and M. Sudre (International Technical Committee of Legal Air Experts.)

V.—INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

1. *Post-graduate Scholarships.*

The question of post-graduate scholarships was considered on March 17th by a group of experts meeting at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation under the presidency of Madame Curie.

It was unanimously agreed that it was most important, in the interests of science, to increase the number of such scholarships, to render them accessible to students of all nationalities and to make known the conditions obtaining in the various countries or specified by the donors for the granting of such scholarships.

2. *Scientific Property.*

A Committee met on March 17th at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to study a system of insurance that might facilitate the application of the proposed convention on scientific property.

The Chair was taken by Senator Ruffini (Italian), former Minister of Education. The other members were M. Gallié (French) Secretary-General of the International Federation of Intellectual Workers, Mr. Health (British) of

Lloyds, Dr. Manes (German), Professor of Insurance; M. Osjertag (Swiss), Director of the United International Bureaux at Berne; M. Secretan (Swiss), Assistant Director of the Swiss Re-insurance Company, Zürich; M. Serruys (French), Member of the League Economic Committee; M. Sumien (French), Counsellor of State, Director-General in charge of Private Insurance in the Labour Ministry.

Other insurance experts who took part in the discussion were Professor Amoroso (Italian), Advisor to the National Insurance Institute, and M. Carteron (French), Assistant Director of the Insurance Company *L' Urbain et la Seine*. The French Ministry of Education deputed M. Richard to follow the proceedings on behalf of the Ministerial Commission dealing with the question in France.

Agreement was reached as to the possibility of applying to scientific property a system of insurance on the lines suggested by the Economic Committee, *i.e.*, based on co-operation between insurance and industrial concerns and varying in its mode of operation according to countries.

The settlement of this question clears the way for the submission to Governments of the draft Convention on Scientific Property.

3. OPENING OF THE MOTION PICTURE HALL OF THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

The Educational Motion Picture Hall and the Educational Film Library of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome were officially opened on March 26th, in the presence of the King of Italy.

The President of the Institute, M. Rocco, Minister of Justice and Public Worship, and M. Dufour-Feronce, Under-Secretary-General of the League of Nations, made speeches emphasising the practical importance of the new premises for the development of the educational cinematograph.

Representatives of important cinematographic undertakings cabled their congratulations.

VI.—SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS.

International Enquiry Commission on Slavery and Forced Labour in Liberia.

Mr. Cuthbert Christy (British) has been appointed to succeed M. S. Meek (Norwegian), who has resigned from the Commission instituted by the Liberian Government to enquire into the alleged existence of slavery or forced labour in Liberia.*

At the request of the Liberian Government,

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. IX., No. 9, page 299.

the Council, on September 25th, 1929, instructed its President and Rapporteur to proceed to the appointment of a member of this Commission.

Mr. Christy, who has frequently travelled in Tropical Africa, embarked for Liberia on March 8th.

The other members of the International Commission are Sir Arthur Barclay, former President of Liberia (appointed by the Liberian Government), and Dr. Charles Johnson (appointed by the American Government).

VII.—PUBLICATIONS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

I. PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY.

To make its work more widely known, the League Library has since the beginning of 1928 published periodical and non-periodical catalogues and bibliographies.

The periodical publications include, in the first place, the *Monthly List of Books catalogued in the Library of the League of Nations* issued since January, 1928, which contains the following divisions:—

- I. General Works.
- II. League of Nations.
- III. International Law.
- IV. International Relations.
- V. National Law.
- VI. Social Questions.
- VII. History and Geography.
- VIII. Economics and Finance.
- IX. Commerce and Transportation.
- X. Government Documents.

The principal aim of this list is to keep the members of the Secretariat informed of the acquisitions (purchases and gifts) of the Library, and, by an annual index, to save them the trouble of consulting the big catalogues.

As the Library of the League of Nations is an important centre of documentation on international affairs, these Lists also have a certain value for persons and institutions wishing to acquire information on such matters.

The type set up for this List serves at the same time to print index cards to form a stock for the future compilation of special catalogues or bibliographies.

A second periodical publication of the Library is its List of Selected Articles. This List owes its origin to the regular abstracts of periodicals made by the Library for several years which became essential for the work of the Sections of the League Secretariat and were originally issued in the form of a fortnightly mimeographed list. To increase its practical value to the Secretariat and at the same time to make it useful to all taking an interest in

international affairs, and especially in the work of the League, this List was issued in printed form in 1929. Since January, 1930, this list has been published once a month under the title *Monthly List of Selected Articles*.

The choice of articles is necessarily limited. Purely informative articles in the nature of news and periodical statistical notices are not included.

The abstract comprises the title of the article, the name of the review, the number of the volume, the page and the date. Where the title of the article is inadequate or misleading, a very brief note indicating the subject of the article is appended.

The headings are as follows:—

- I. League of Nations and its activities.
- II. Political Questions (including disarmament and minorities).
- III. Legal Questions.
- IV. Social and Educational Questions.
- V. Health.
- VI. Economics.
- VII. Finance.
- VIII. Communications and Transit.

In January, 1930, it was thought preferable to separate the division relating to international treaties and undertakings and to publish it in a supplement entitled *International Treaties and Legislative Measures*. This supplement contains, in addition, references to legislative measures (laws, decrees, etc.) obtained by a scrutiny of the Official Gazettes of all countries. It enables the reader to obtain information immediately on the latest treaties and conventions concluded, and on the most recent legislative measures of the different States relevant to the various activities of the League of Nations. It endeavours to give a survey of daily developments in the sphere of law, and particularly of international law. It is thought that it will supply a deficiency and will meet a desire that has often been expressed.

A limited number of copies of the list and supplement is also published on thin paper printed on one side only, so that they may be cut up and used for a card index on special questions.

In the Library this thin paper edition is cut up, and the references stuck on cards and classified in card indexes, which constitute an important instrument of research and documentation.

A catalogue entitled *Books on the Work of the League of Nations* was published in 1928, and constitutes a valuable guide to documentation relating to the League and international questions. It is classified according to the different

spheres of the League's activity, so that all publications relating to economic questions, political questions, administrative questions, etc., are grouped together. An alphabetical index further facilitates reference. A supplementary volume is in preparation.

A *catalogue* of works received from 1920 to 1930 relating to the mandates system and to the countries under mandate is also being prepared.

In 1929 the Library published a *Brief Guide to League of Nations Publications*. This little book is designed to meet the difficulties encountered by those wishing to consult, classify or catalogue documents published by the League. During the period of organisation and subsequent increase in the League's activities the classification and format of its documents have undergone many modifications. The purpose of this Guide is to give a brief outline of a system of arrangement which should facilitate the use of the documents. The guide contains a list and analysis of the periodical publications; and a description of the non-periodical publications and their classification from the origin of the League to 1921, from 1921 to 1926, from 1926 to 1928, and the present system from January, 1929, onwards. In addition, it offers suggestions to readers of League publications, suggestions for classifying League publications, and information on how to obtain these publications. The guide is sent free of charge on application.

In view of these difficulties, particularly encountered by libraries having to catalogue and classify League publications, the League Library has, since January 1st, 1928, prepared index cards of international format similar to those issued by the Library of Congress at Washington, for all League publications placed on sale.

The Monthly Summary will henceforth publish a brief annotated bibliography of the principal books appearing on the League and its activities, which will make it easy to follow the constant additions to this literature.

2. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKS ON THE LEAGUE.

*Catalogued in the League Library in
January, 1930.*

GENERAL AND POLITICAL WORKS (incl. Disarmament and Minorities).

HARRIS, H. W.

Geneva, 1929: An Account of the Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations. London: League of Nations Union. 1929. 106 p.p. (League of Nations Union. Pamphlet No. 278.)

A summary of the proceedings of the Tenth Assembly, arranged according to the main questions dealt with, and preceded by short notes on the principal speakers.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, LONDON.

Memorandum on the League of Nations Union's Scheme for Working Article 19 of the Covenant. London: 1929. 9 leaves. (S.G. 2625.)

A history of the various drafts of Article 19 down to its final form in the Covenant. The revision of treaties and international law. Scheme for a revision of the procedure in cases laid before the Assembly of the League under this Article.

LÖTSCHERT, H.

Der Völkerbund im Unterricht, Stoffe und Winke. Frankfurt a.M., M. Diesterweg. 1929. 67 p.p.

This book seeks to introduce instruction in the organisation and aims of the League into the curricula of elementary and higher schools in Germany.

MASSART, E.

Le controversie internazionali dinanzi al Consiglio della Società delle nazioni. Pisa, Nistri-Lischi. 1929. 190 p.p.

A study of the jurisdiction of the Council of the League in international conflicts, with a detailed analysis of the provisions of Articles 10 and 11 of the Covenant. The procedure to be followed. Various methods employed by the Council in settling international disputes.

MATSUSHITA, M.

Japan in the League of Nations. New York: Columbia University Press. 1929. 175 p.p. (Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, No. 314.)

The part played by Japan in the foundation of the League of Nations. Her share in the activities of the Assembly and committees. The League's importance to Japan.

MEURS, J. H. VAN.

De Volkenbond door J. H. van Meurs en H. J. van Meurs. Amsterdam: "Ontwikkeling." 1929. 95 p.p.

A brief study of the organisation and activities of the League, modelled on the pamphlets issued by the Information Section of the Secretariat.

STEPHENS, S.

Danger Zones of Europe: A Study of National Minorities. London: L. and V. Woolf. 1929. 85 p.p. (Third Merttens Lecture on War and Peace.)

Historical introduction dealing with the part played by minorities in the nineteenth century and during the war. The position of minorities protected by the Minorities Treaties of 1919 and of those which are not under any systematised protection. The author recommends the establishment of a new organ of the League—a "Minorities Commission."

TEICH, DR.

Was jeder Deutsche vom Völkerbunde wissen muss. Saarbrücken, Gebr. Hofer A.-G. 1929. 31 p.p.

A small pamphlet summarising in popular language the origin, constitution and work of the League.

TRAZ, R. DE.

L'esprit de Genève. Paris: B. Grasset. 1929. 285 p.p.

After surveying the history and traditions of Geneva through the centuries, the author deals in greater detail with the work of the League of Nations and the political and social atmosphere in which it is carried on.

WATKINS, G. D.

The Unifying of Civilisation (The League of Nations). Madras: Christian Literature Society for India. 1929. 166 p.p.

A series of lectures delivered at the University of Madras on the aims of the League of Nations. One lecture is devoted to India's relations with the League.

LEGAL WORKS.

PORTAIL, R.

L'affaire du "Lotus" devant la Cour permanente de justice internationale et devant l'opinion publique; préf. de M. F. Mas. Paris: Librairie de jurisprudence ancienne et moderne. 1928. 203 p.p.

Statement of the facts; summary of the French and Turkish cases. Critical analysis of the decision of the Court, which, in the author's view, sets up an undesirable precedent. Precedents in connection with cases of collision, the question of sovereignty and international criminal law. Consequences of the Lotus Case: representations to the International Labour Office; effect on the position of the Messageries Maritimes Company.

La RÉVISION du statut de la Cour permanente de justice internationale. Paris: Editions internationales. 1929. 95 p.p.

Difficulties in the organisation of an International Court. The work of 1920 and the experience of seven years. The question of the composition and working of the Court.

The judges. States and associations of States permitted to plead before the Court. The procedure of revision and bringing the revised Statute into operation.

SCHUBERT, W. F.

Völkerbund und Staatssouveränität, die Umwertung des völkerrechtlichen Souveränitätsdogmas im Zeitalter des Völkerbundes, eine rechtspolitische Studie. Berlin: C. Heymann. 1929. 128 pp.

The theory of the sovereignty of States in international law and its relation to the Covenant of the League. The necessity of a change in the idea of sovereignty in view of the development of international relations since the foundation of the League.

WHEELER-BENNETT, J. W.

Information on the World Court 1918-1928, by J. W. Wheeler-Bennett and Maurice Fanshawe; with an Introduction by Sir Cecil Hurst. Issued under the auspices of the Information Service on International Affairs. London: G. Allen & Unwin. 1929. 208 pp.

Description of the organisation of the Permanent Court of International Justice. Brief analysis of all judgments and advisory opinions given from the establishment of the Court to the end of 1929. Separate chapter on the relations of the United States with the Court.

WORKS ON MANDATES.

BALLADORE, P.

I mandati della Società delle nazioni. Torino: Bocca. 1928. 86 pp.

Legal interpretation of the mandate system. Comparison with the various colonial and protectorate systems. Attempt to define the new features in the mandatory administration.

SOREL, J. A.

Le mandat français et l'expansion économique de la Syrie et du Liban. Paris: M. Giard. 1929. 259 pp.

After a brief description of the historical circumstances in which the mandate system was framed, the author shows in what light France has regarded its application. He then surveys the economic resources of Syria and Lebanon and the manner in which France has developed them since the establishment of the mandate.

ECONOMIC WORKS.

LEVERT, J. A.

De economische en financieele organisatie van den Volkenbond. Wageningen: H. Veenman & Zonen. 1929. 197 pp.

This book, which is a thesis for the doctorate of the University of Leyden, contains a systematic study of the League's economic and financial work, and attempts an estimate of its importance from the point of view of international law.

VIII.—FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- April 24th.—Permanent Central Opium Board, Geneva.
- April 24th-29th.—Forty-eighth session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, Paris.
- April 25th.—Meeting of Directors of National University Offices, Paris.
- April 28th.—Sub-Committee on Veterinary Police Measures, Geneva.
- April 28th.—Committee on Arbitration and Security, Geneva.
- April 28th.—Committee on the Ratification of Conventions concluded under the auspices of the League, Geneva.
- May 1st.—Supervisory Commission, Geneva.
- May 5th.—Correspondence Committee of Experts on Industrial Hygiene, Geneva.
- May 8th.—Financial Committee, Geneva.
- May 8th.—Meeting of Experts on Industrial Agreements, Geneva.
- May 12th.—Fifty-ninth session of the Council, Geneva.
- May 13th.—International Conference on Bills of Exchange, Geneva.
- May 19th.—Committee on the Question of Appeals from Arbitral Tribunals to the Permanent Court of International Justice, Geneva.
- May 21st.—Malaria Commission, Algiers.
- May 22nd.—Fiscal Committee, Geneva.
- May 26th to July 3rd.—Study Tour on General Hygiene in France.
- June 2nd.—Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees, Geneva.
- June 3rd.—Permanent Mandates Commission (Extraordinary Session), Geneva.
- June 10th.—Permanent Mandates Commission (Ordinary Session), Geneva.
- June 10th.—Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee, Geneva.
- June 16th.—Committee of Inquiry into the Organisation of the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Court Registry, Geneva.
- June 19th.—Economic Committee, Geneva.
- July 3rd.—Sub-Committee of Experts on the Education of Youth in the Aims of the League, Geneva.
- July 7th.—Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, Geneva.

July 10th.—Sub-Committee on University Relations, Geneva.

July 14th.—Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography, Geneva.

July 18th.—Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, Geneva.

July 20th.—Permanent Standards Committee of the Health Organisation, Paris.

July 23rd.—Plenary Session of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, Geneva.

Sept. 10th.—Eleventh Assembly of the League, Geneva.

End.—Health Committee, Geneva.

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.*

I. INTERPRETATION OF CERTAIN CLAUSES OF THE GRECO-BULGARIAN CONVENTION OF NOVEMBER 27TH, 1919 (QUESTION OF "COMMUNITIES").

The Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs informed the Registrar of the Court that the Bulgarian Government, availing itself of the right conferred on it by Article 71 of the Revised Rules of the Court, had appointed M. Théohare Papazoff, former member of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals, to sit as judge *ad hoc* when the Court takes this case.

On receipt of the request for an opinion in this case, it was decided, first, to invite the two interested Governments to submit statements, and, secondly, to ask the Mixed Commission for Emigration at Athens—which had compiled the collection of documents sent to the Court with the request—and the Mixed Commission for the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations at Constantinople to furnish certain information; in both cases the time-limit was fixed to expire on March 17th, 1930.

On that date, the Court, having duly received the above-mentioned written statements, informed the two interested Governments that, whilst not calling for written replies, it was prepared to receive them, provided that they were filed before April 24th, 1930.

2. THE COURT STATUTE.

Denmark and Sweden deposited with the League in March their instruments of ratification of the Protocols of September 14th, 1929, concerning the revision of the Court Statute and the conditions for the accession of the United States of America to the Protocol of signature of December 16th, 1920.

* With the exception of § 4, this chapter has been prepared with the aid of information furnished by the Registry of the Court.

These ratifications bring up to six (out of fifty-two signatories) and to five (out of fifty-three signatories) respectively the number of final acceptances of the two Protocols.

3. NOTIFICATION OF TREATIES.

The following treaties and agreements were filed with the Registry in January, February and March:—

Date of Deposit.	Treaty.	Date of Signature.	Signatories.
16.1.30	Treaty of Commerce	24.7.26	Hungary and Yugoslavia.
16.1.30	Convention of Commerce and Navigation.	29.4.29	Hungary and Estonia.
29.1.30	Convention of Commerce and Navigation.	16.5.29	Hungary and Lithuania.
21.2.30	Treaty of Conciliation ..	14.9.29	Netherlands and Czechoslovakia.
21.2.30	Treaty of Conciliation ..	17.9.29	Netherlands and Luxemburg.
17.3.30	Treaty of Neutrality, Conciliation and Arbitration.	5.1.29	Hungary and Turkey.

4. GENERAL ELECTION OF JUDGES.

The second general election* of judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice will be held during the eleventh session of the Assembly. The term of office of the present members expires on December 30th, 1930, and the elections will therefore be made for a period of nine years beginning on January 1st, 1931.

The Secretary-General has requested all Governments represented on the Permanent Court of Arbitration to forward to the members of their national groups an invitation to nominate candidates for the Permanent Court of International Justice. A circular has been issued inviting States Members which are not represented in the Court of Arbitration to inform the Secretary-General what persons will constitute their national groups on this occasion. Invitations will be addressed to these persons as soon as their names have been received.

Article 4 of the Court Statute provides that Members of the Court shall be elected by the Assembly and by the Council from a list of persons nominated by national groups in the Court of Arbitration. In the case of Members of the League not represented in that Court, judges will be elected by national groups

* The first general election took place in September 1921.

appointed for the purpose by their Governments.

Article 5 provides that, at least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General shall address a written request to the Members of the Court of Arbitration nationals of States Members of the League and to the persons appointed *ad hoc* inviting them to pro-

ceed within a given time to the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a Member of the Court.

To enable national groups to proceed to their nominations with a full knowledge of facts (the nominations should be communicated to the Secretariat by August 1st at the latest), the Secretary-General draws their attention to the following points:—

Nominations must be made on behalf of groups and not by individual members;

No group may present more than four persons, including not more than two of the nationality of the group.

Article 2 of the Court Statute provides that the Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges elected regardless of their nationality from amongst persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurists-consults of recognised competence in international law.

Article 6 provides that before making these nominations each national group is recommended to consult its highest Court of Justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, and its national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law.

Periodicals of the Health Section of the League of Nations.

WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGICAL RECORD

(English and French Texts).

On January 1st, 1930, the Service of Epidemiological Intelligence and Public Health Statistics, Health Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, placed on sale the *Weekly Epidemiological Record*.

This periodical appears every Thursday evening; it averages 12 pages and contains information regarding the movement of plague, cholera, yellow fever, small-pox, typhus and any other diseases which may be an international menace at the time, such as influenza.

Annual subscription rate (52 numbers) 12/- \$3.00 post-free.

MONTHLY EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORT

(English and French Texts).

The Service of Epidemiological Intelligence and Public Health Statistics, Health Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, receives current official reports on the prevalence of notifiable diseases from nearly all countries where such information is available. The information at present being regularly received and published in this periodical relates to 68 per cent. of the world's population.

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A new and complete catalogue of the documents published by the different Sections of the Secretariat has just been published and will be sent free of charge on application.

**PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT,
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Publications Prepared by the Library of the League of Nations.

Monthly List of Books catalogued in the Library of the League of Nations.

This list comprises all the books received and catalogued in the Library of the League of Nations during the month preceding its publication. New volumes of periodicals, annuals and government document serials are not included.

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Brief Guide to League of Nations Publications.

The purpose of this guide is to give a brief outline of a system of arrangement which should facilitate the use of the documents.

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In Preparation.

A catalogue is in preparation which will contain the titles of the works dealing with **mandates** and with countries under mandate which were received in the Library from 1920 to 1930.

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THE
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OF THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

VOL. X., No. 4.

APRIL, 1930.

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Agents for Canada:
THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
SOCIETY IN CANADA,
381, WILBROD STREET,
OTTAWA.

THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

VOL. X., No. 4.

APRIL, 1930

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All communications relating to the Monthly Summary should be addressed to the Information Section, League of Nations, Geneva.

I.—SUMMARY OF THE MONTH.

April, 1930.

Considerable activity in the field of international law, in the preparation of conventions and in the examination of various questions pertaining to signature and ratification was one of the characteristic features of the past month.

The drafts considered by the Conference for the Codification of International Law, the Arbitration and Security Committee and experts of the Economic Committee concerned such

widely differing questions as financial assistance for States victims of or threatened by aggression, the strengthening of means of preventing war, nationality, the territorial sea and the whaling industry. General questions pertaining to League conventions, such as the causes of delay in ratification and means of securing more signatures, ratifications and accessions were studied by a Committee which met towards the end of the month and was still in session at the beginning of May.

An important event in the social and humani-

tarian sphere was the meeting of the Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People with its Committees on Traffic in Women and Children and Child Welfare. This Commission met at the beginning of the month and sat until Easter, examining numerous reports and pursuing its enquiries regarding the traffic in obscene literature, the recognition and enforcement of maintenance orders, illegitimate children, juvenile courts, the cinematograph in its relation to children and draft conventions for the repatriation and assistance of foreign minors.

The Permanent Central Opium Board held a short meeting towards the end of the month.

The Committee of Enquiry into the League Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation met on April 14th in Geneva and left almost immediately for Paris, where it studied the work of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. Towards the end of the month it returned to Geneva and drew up its report.

Communications received in the Secretariat included the text of the London Naval Treaty and the minutes of the London Naval Conference, accompanied by a letter from the President of the Conference, the forty-first quarterly report of the Saar Governing Commission and the Annual Report of the Straits Commission.

II.—ARBITRATION, SECURITY AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

I. THE LEAGUE AND THE LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE.

The President of the London Naval Conference, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, has forwarded to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the text of the London Treaty and the minutes of the Conference, accompanied by the following letter, dated April 21st, 1930 :—

" In its resolution voted on the 24th September last, the Assembly of the League of Nations cordially welcomes ' the prospect of an early agreement between the naval Powers with a view to the reduction and limitation of naval armaments, which agreement may enable the Preparatory Commission to secure general agreement on the methods to be adopted for the reduction and limitation of naval armaments.'

As regards those armaments, the work of the Preparatory Commission was checked by the difference of opinion on the methods of limitation, which arose between various delegations, two opposing proposals being incorporated in draft conventions submitted by the French and United Kingdom delegations respectively. The attempts to reach a compromise between the two drafts at the session of the Preparatory Commission in April, 1927, and at subsequent negotiations, remained in the end without result.

I am glad to inform you that at the Conference which has just ended the British and French delegations had the satisfaction of reaching agree-

ment to adopt a common method of limitation, and I invite your attention to the First Report of the First Committee which contains full particulars, together with the suggested method of indicating naval strengths in tabular form.

On account of the reservations which certain delegations attached to their acceptance of the report, and which are shown in the Report of the First Committee, the London Conference considered that it should limit itself to taking note of that paper, without actually accepting it. You will observe that the Italian delegation entered a general reservation which is on record.

As far as three of the High Contracting Parties to the London Naval Treaty are concerned, the agreement, which they have arrived at on the question of tonnage, has been so drawn up as to make it consistent with the scheme of limitation referred to in the First Committee's Report.

Part II. of the London Naval Treaty records, on the other hand, the agreement arrived at by all the High Contracting Parties represented at the Conference on the question of the limitation of the displacement of submarines, and the calibre of the guns mounted, the definition of the vessels to which the rules for limitation do not apply, rules for replacement and scrapping, and finally a list of vessels, which, while not conforming to the characteristics of exempt vessels, should not be included when determining total tonnage.

Thus the London Naval Conference represents an advance on the results heretofore achieved in this particular field. It is our earnest hope that the Preparatory Commission will find in the results of our work a contribution which will have the effects of facilitating its future labours.

In expressing this hope, I beg to forward to you, together with the text of the London Treaty, the Minutes of the Plenary sittings and the Reports of the Conference Committees, and I would ask you kindly to communicate them to the Chairman and to the Members of the Preparatory Commission."

2. MEETING OF THE ARBITRATION AND SECURITY COMMITTEE.

The Arbitration and Security Committee met at Geneva on April 28th and was still in session at the end of the month.

The Chairman, Dr. Benes, who was unable to preside at the opening meeting, was replaced by the Vice-Chairman, M. Unden (Sweden).

In his opening speech, M. Unden summarised the earlier work of the Committee, which had led to the conclusion of the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of Disputes and set forth the agenda of this session, which calls for examination of the following questions* :—

1. Draft General Convention based on the Model Treaty for strengthening means of preventing war.
2. Draft Convention on Financial Assistance.
3. Communications affecting the working of the League in times of emergency (facilities to be granted to aircraft).
4. A proposal from the Peruvian representative on the Council regarding the amendment of Article 18 of the Covenant.

* An account of the proceedings will be published later.

III.—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

I. CONFERENCE FOR THE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The Conference for the Codification of International Law, which opened on March 13th at The Hague, came to an end on April 12th.

The results of its five weeks' discussions were as follows :—

1. *Responsibility of States.*—The Committee dealing with this problem was unable to complete its study and consequently did not submit any conclusions to the Conference.

2. *The Territorial Sea* (this term was preferred to "territorial waters").—The Conference drew up and provisionally approved thirteen articles on the legal status of the territorial sea and adopted two recommendations, one on the legal status of foreign vessels in inland waters and the other on the protection of fisheries. It was unable to reach agreement on the breadth of the territorial sea.

3. *Nationality.*—The Conference adopted a Convention for the elimination of some of the consequences of statelessness and double nationality; on certain problems of double nationality and statelessness which are not dealt with in the Convention it adopted three protocols and several resolutions.

Before dispersing, the Conference recommended that in the future States should be guided as far as possible by the provisions of the Acts of the First Conference for the Codification of International Law in any special conventions that they might conclude among themselves.

Other recommendations of a general character concerned the continuation of the work of codification. One of them was that the work of the League of Nations and that of the Conference of American States should be carried out in the most complete harmony with one another; a second requested that the international and national institutions should undertake at a sufficiently early date the study of the fundamental questions of international law, particularly the principles and rules and their application, with special reference to the points which would be placed on the agenda of such conferences; a third gave indications regarding the organisation of the preparatory work for future conferences. It was suggested that a small committee might select a certain number of subjects suitable for codification. A report indicating briefly and clearly why it appeared possible and desirable to conclude international agreements on the subjects selected should be sent to Governments for their opinion. The Council might then draw up a list of subjects

to be studied, having regard to the opinions expressed by Governments. An appropriate body might thereafter be given the task of drawing up draft conventions in the light of all the data furnished by legal science and actual practice.

The draft conventions would be communicated to Governments with a request for their observations on the essential points. The replies received would be communicated to all Governments with a request for their opinion as to the desirability of placing such conventions on the agenda of a conference and also for any observations suggested by the replies of other Governments. The Council might then include in the agenda such subjects as were formally approved by a very large majority of the Powers taking part in the Conference.

Nationality.

Nationality is one of the most delicate and difficult matters to regulate, because it is an essentially political problem which affects the life of the State throughout the course of its development. The Conference realised that it was at present impossible to reconcile, by rules which would be in the nature of a compromise, the vital interests of emigration and immigration States. It therefore admitted the autonomy of the State in determining matters connected with its nationality.

The Conference nevertheless succeeded in reaching agreement on most of the bases of discussion submitted, and embodied this agreement in a Convention, three Protocols, and recommendations which were included in the Final Act. These texts, drafted with the caution necessary in view of the diversity of and divergencies between the various systems of municipal law, do not attempt to bring about complete uniformity in the laws on the subject, to remove all the difficulties attendant upon double nationality or entirely to eliminate statelessness. Their merit is, however, in the opinion of the Chairman of the First Committee, M. Politis (Greece), to open to international law a domain hitherto reserved for the exclusive jurisdiction of individual States.

"The whole Convention can be said to be dominated by a general idea which the legislatures of every country must regard as expressing the feeling of the Conference. This idea is that every individual should have a nationality and that it is most important for all countries to prevent any person from possessing multiple nationality.

Although there are still very important questions to be settled, it is only right to point out that this first attempt at the codification of nationality laws marks a very noteworthy advance."*

The principal texts adopted on the subject may be analysed as follows :—

* M. Guerrero (Salvador), rapporteur.

1. The *Convention on certain questions relating to the conflict of nationality laws* is intended to remove certain consequences of statelessness and double nationality.

The Preamble sets forth as follows the aims and scope of the Convention :

"The High Contracting Parties

"Being convinced that it is in the general interest of the international community to secure that all its members should recognise that every person should have a nationality and should have one nationality only ;

"Recognising accordingly that the ideal towards which the efforts of humanity should be directed in this domain is the abolition of all cases both of statelessness and of double nationality ;

"Being of opinion that, under the economic and social conditions which at present exist in the various countries, it is not possible to reach immediately a uniform solution of all the above-mentioned problems ;

"Being desirous, nevertheless, as a first step towards this great achievement, of settling in a first attempt at progressive codification those questions relating to the conflict of nationality laws on which it is possible at the present time to reach international agreement"

The Convention comprises thirty-one articles, grouped in six chapters. The first five deal with general principles, expatriation permits, the nationality of married women, the nationality of children and adoption.

Before taking its decisions on the nationality of married women, the Conference heard the delegates of the women's international organisations interested in the question, who were received by the Bureau and laid their views before a plenary meeting of the First Committee. The Conference did not attempt to decide in favour of any one of the existing systems, but endeavoured to find a settlement for certain specific cases. The provisions adopted entirely eliminate statelessness in the case of a woman marrying a foreigner or whose husband changes his nationality after marriage.

The sixth and last chapter of the Convention contains general provisions concerning ratification, accession, denunciation, etc., and the so-called colonial clause, which exists in most of the conventions concluded under the League's auspices.

The Convention will enter into force ninety days after ratifications or accessions have been received on behalf of ten States.

2. The *Protocols*.—The Conference drafted three Protocols, which are independent of the Convention and will be opened separately for the signature or accession of States. Two deal with statelessness (absence of nationality). The first is intended "to determine certain relations of stateless persons to the State whose nationality they last possessed" ; its object is to enable in certain circumstances an indigent or undesirable stateless person to be sent back to the country whose nationality he last possessed.

The object of the second protocol is "to prevent statelessness arising in certain circumstances"—in the case of a mother possessing a nationality and of a father without nationality or of unknown nationality. Cases of this kind have occurred more particularly as a result of emigration following the war.

The object of the third Protocol is "to determine, in certain cases, the position as regards their military obligations of persons possessing two or more nationalities." This text enables States to exempt persons having a double nationality from military service in one of the countries of which they are nationals. The Protocol is intended to provide a remedy for situations which are particularly common in immigration countries.

All three Protocols were adopted by a majority—the second and third by a majority of more than two-thirds of the delegations present.

3. *Recommendations*.—Eight recommendations were adopted. They may be divided into four groups, relating to (a) the regulation of statelessness in general, (b) the regulation of the problem of dual nationality, (c) the introduction into the laws of the various States of the principle of sex equality in the matter of nationality, taking particularly into consideration the interests of the children and the granting of greater liberty to a woman marrying a foreigner in respect of the retention of her original nationality, (d) the proof of nationality (legal value of certificates of nationality and conditions governing their recognition by the various States).

The Territorial Sea.

Unanimous agreement was reached by the Conference on two principles: freedom of navigation and the sovereignty of coastal States over a belt of sea round their coasts.

With regard, however, to the breadth of this belt, it soon became evident that there were considerable differences of opinion. These divergencies of view originated largely in the fact that the geographical and economic conditions differ in the various countries and parts of the world. The conditions of navigation in wartime had also a certain bearing on this question.

The fixing of the *breadth of the belt* at three miles was opposed by countries which maintained that there was no rule of law fixing the breadth at three miles, and that their national interests necessitated the adoption of a wider belt. The proposal to recognise a wider belt on behalf of those States alone led to objections from two quarters: some States were not

prepared to recognise exceptions to the three-mile rule, while the above-mentioned States themselves were of opinion that the adoption of such a rule would be arbitrary and were not prepared to accept a special situation conceded to them under a convention.

The idea of a zone, contiguous to the territorial sea, in which a coastal State would be able to exercise the control necessary to prevent, within its territory or territorial waters, an infringement of its customs or sanitary regulations or interference with its security by foreign vessels found a number of supporters, but proved useless as the basis of a compromise.

In these circumstances, the Conference refrained from taking any decision on the question whether existing international law did or did not recognise a belt of territorial sea of a given breadth.

The failure to reach agreement on this subject debarred the Conference from deciding in what way this breadth should be measured. Nevertheless, on the base line, ports, roadsteads, islands, straits and river mouths, articles were drawn up which will enable this study to be pursued.

The Conference drew up *thirteen articles on the legal status of the territorial sea*, which define and regulate the right of passage for warships and other vessels. As provisionally approved by the Conference, they are intended to form part of a Convention which would determine the breadth of the territorial sea, or constituent elements of a special convention on the legal status of that sea.

Finally, the Conference adopted two recommendations. The first—on the *legal status of foreign vessels in inland waters*—suggested that the Convention on the International Régime of Maritime Ports (Geneva, December 9th, 1923) should be supplemented by provisions regulating the scope of the judicial powers of States with regard to vessels in their inland waters.

The second—on the protection of fisheries—drew the attention of States to the desirability of assisting in scientific research concerning marine fauna and the means of protecting fry in local areas of the sea. There is a widespread belief that general agreement in this field would lessen the need which some States feel for a contiguous belt of sea for purposes connected with the protection of various species of fish.

A general resolution voiced the desire of the Conference that the work of codification undertaken on this subject should be continued. For this purpose it requested the Council (1) to communicate to Governments the articles relating to the legal status of the territorial sea, (2) to invite these Governments to continue

their study of the question. The Council was also asked to consider whether the various maritime States should forward to the Secretary-General official information regarding the base lines adopted by them for the determination of their belts of territorial sea and to convene, as soon as it saw fit, a new conference either for the conclusion of a general convention on the whole question of the territorial sea, or of a convention limited to the legal status of that sea.

* * *

The *Convention on certain questions relating to the conflict of nationality laws* was signed by South Africa, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Danzig, Egypt, Estonia, France, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, Iceland, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Salvador, Spain, Switzerland, and Uruguay.

The *Protocol on military obligations in certain cases of double nationality* was signed by Austria, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, India, Irish Free State, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Portugal, Salvador, Spain, and Uruguay.

The *Protocol relating to a case of statelessness* was signed by South Africa, Australia, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Denmark, Danzig, Egypt, Estonia, France, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, India, Irish Free State, Latvia, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, and Uruguay.

The *Special Protocol concerning statelessness* was signed by South Africa, Austria, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, India, Irish Free State, Luxemburg, Mexico, Portugal, Salvador, Spain, and Uruguay.

The *Final Act* was signed by all the States represented at the meeting. The Canadian Government, whose delegate was unable to attend the meeting, intimated that it had forwarded the full powers necessary for signing the Convention and the three Protocols.

2. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.

(a) Ratification of Conventions.

A special Commission met at Geneva from April 28th to May 2nd to study the causes of the delay in the ratification of conventions concluded under the auspices of the League and means of increasing the number of signatures, ratifications and accessions in respect of such conventions. M. Scavenius (Denmark) was elected to the chair.

During the tenth Assembly, the Danish delegate proposed the constitution of a committee to enquire into the causes of the delay in ratifying conventions and to study means of bettering the situation. In the course of the ensuing discussion, the British delegation recalled that many League Conventions concerned economic and social questions which were closely connected with general economic progress and that it was most important that they should be ratified by the greatest possible number of States.

The result of the discussion was that the Assembly decided to constitute a Committee consisting of members familiar with the technical aspects of general conventions or with parliamentary and constitutional practice.

* * *

In its report to the Council and the Assembly, the Committee observed, in the first place, that the position as regards ratification of League conventions was far from being discouraging. Of thirty-nine conventions, agreements and protocols, twenty-six had come into force; 544 ratifications had been deposited and 560 signatures had been given. These results were distinctly more satisfactory than those obtained in respect of other conventions of a general character not concluded under the League's auspices.

The Committee kept constantly in mind that the question of signatures, ratifications and accessions was one in regard to which Governments enjoyed entire freedom of action and that no suggestion must be made that might in any way prejudice their sovereignty.

It enumerated a certain number of causes of delay, some technical, others constitutional and parliamentary (complexity of existing governmental methods, insufficiency of time at the disposal of parliaments, necessity of new laws for the adoption of certain conventions, difficulties after signature, effect of the convention to be ratified on other international instruments).

To speed up the deposit of ratifications, the Committee prepared texts for insertion in conventions, which include a clause by which States undertake to inform the Secretary-General of their intentions as regards a convention that they have not signed within the period mentioned in the act itself. Another clause—to be inserted in the Protocol of Signature—provides for the summoning of a conference of signatories to consider the position as regards a convention which has not come into force at the stated time.

As regards means of securing more signatures and accessions, the Committee considered that the essential point was to obtain information as to the reasons which prevented States from participating. In the event of the lack of

signatures or accessions being due to objections raised by certain clauses, the Committee recommended that a second conference should be summoned to surmount these difficulties.

The Committee finally adopted the principal points of a questionnaire by which the Secretary-General will endeavour to obtain information from Governments as to the procedure of ratification and accession in their countries, as well as their opinion concerning the extension of the system of conventions which come into force when signed, without being dependent upon ratification.

This session was attended by Mr. W. E. Beckett (Great Britain), M. François (Belgium), Hussein Khan Ala (Persia), M. Lobo d'Avila Lima (Portugal), M. Pilotti (Italy), M. Schupbach (Switzerland), M. Scavenius (Denmark), and M. Villegas (Chile).

(b) *Registration of Treaties.*

The international engagements registered with the League in April included the following treaties and agreements:—

The Pan-American Conciliation Convention (Washington, January 5th, 1929) presented by Chile.

A Conciliation and Arbitration Treaty (Budapest, July 22nd, 1929) between Bulgaria and Hungary, presented by Bulgaria.

The Reparations Agreement (Paris, August 2nd, 1929) between Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, and France, presented by both parties.

An Agreement between Austria and Greece (Vienna, December 27th, 1929) concerning the payment of claims of Greek subjects in respect of damage suffered during the period of Greek neutrality, presented by Austria.

A Provisional Commercial Agreement between Austria and Egypt (Cairo, February 27th, and Vienna, March 7th, 1930), presented by Austria.

An Exchange of Notes between Denmark and France (Copenhagen, April 14th, 1930) concerning their economic relations, presented by Denmark.

Agreements concerning the abolition of the passport visa between Danzig and Norway and Brazil and Italy, presented respectively by Norway and Italy.

IV.—THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS

I. THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION.

(a) *Concerted Economic Action.**

By the closing date, April 15th, fixed for the signature of the Commercial Convention con-

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 3, page 58.

cluded by the Conference for Concerted Economic Action on March 24th, 1930,* the Convention had been signed by eighteen countries, namely: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland.

The Czechoslovak and Yugoslav Governments, which have signed the Protocol on Future Negotiations, have intimated that they hope to be able to accede later to the Convention, in accordance with the provisions of Article 14.

The Polish Government accompanied its signature with a declaration, stipulating as a condition of ratifying the Convention and putting it into force, that pending its entry into force no important changes prejudicial to Polish interests should be made in the tariffs applied by other States on April 1st, 1930.

Some days later the Polish Government informed the Secretary-General, in a letter concerning the adoption by the Reichstag of a bill providing for increases in the customs tariff "applicable to the chief Polish export products," that these increases created "an entirely new situation as compared with the state of affairs existing at the time when Poland signed the Commercial Convention."

(b) *Exploitation of the Riches of the Sea.*†

The Committee of Experts appointed to consider measures for the protection of the whaling industry met at Berlin from April 3rd to April 5th. The chair was taken by Sir Sydney Chapman, Chairman of the Economic Committee. The League's inquiry on this subject owes its inception to an Assembly resolution of 1927 requesting the Economic Committee to examine "whether and in what terms, for what species and in what areas international protection of marine fauna can be established."

A preliminary consultation between the Economic Committee and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea at Copenhagen showed that such international measures as might possibly be contemplated could only be applied to whales in general and to certain species in particular. To obtain additional information on various points the Economic Committee formed a small committee of specialists, nationals of the countries most directly concerned.

At the meeting just held, the experts unanimously agreed that the whaling industry might be benefited by an international convention and, after discussing what provisions should

figure in an agreement of this kind, prepared a draft which will be submitted to the Economic Committee.

The meeting was attended by the following members of the Economic Committee and Experts:—

Representatives of the Economic Committee:

Sir Sydney Chapman, Chairman; M. Gunnar Jahn, Director of the Statistical Bureau.

Experts:

M. A. Hodt (Germany), Mr. E. R. Darnley (Great Britain), Mr. J. O. Borley (British Dominions), Dr. Remington Kellogg (United States), Professor Ed. le Danois (France), M. Ohta (Japan), Professor J. Hjort (Norway), Dr. A. de Magalhaes Remalho (Portugal).

(c) *Tariff Nomenclature.*

From March 26th to April 16th, the experts on tariff nomenclature proceeded to the second reading of the nomenclature of mineral products and prepared that concerning textiles.

At their next meeting, which will be held in August, the experts hope to be able to finish their work.

This session was attended by M. Fighiera (France), M. Flach (Germany), M. Fafí (Czechoslovakia), M. Ferenczy (Hungary), M. Magnette (Belgium), M. Pacy (Italy).

V.—INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

I. MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the work and organisation of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and its dependent organs, and to suggest means of increasing the positive results of the work, met from April 14th to May 2nd.

This Committee was composed of Mlle. Bonnevie, Professor at Oslo University; M. J. Casares, Member of the Spanish Royal Academy; Dr. S. Duggan, Director of the University of International Education, New York; Sir Frank Heath, Secretary of the Universities Bureau of the Empire, London; Dr. H. A. Kruss, Director-General of the State Library, Berlin; M. G. de Reynold, Professor at Berne University; M. A. Rocco, Professor at Rome University; M. Roland-Marcel, Director-General of the *Bibliothèque nationale*, Paris. M. Roland-Marcel was elected to the chair. M. Fernandez y Medina (Uruguay) explained the point of view of the Latin-American States.

At Geneva, where the Committee sat from April 14th to 18th, it proceeded to a general discussion which showed the necessity for increased concentration upon certain points in respect of which the Organisation had already

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 3, page 58.

† See Monthly Summary, Vol. IX., No. 7, page 243.

obtained interesting results, and upon others which appeared to be advancing towards solution. On the other hand, the Committee considered that it might be necessary to eliminate from the programme various questions whose solution still seemed distant. Proposals were also made with a view to improving methods of work.

Having decided to propose a reform based on the above principles, the Committee left for Paris, where, from April 19th to 25th, it studied what changes would have to be made in the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to enable it to perform its duties under the new programme.

The Committee returned to Geneva and, on May 2nd, unanimously adopted a report answering the questions put to it on the following points:—

1. Definition of "Intellectual Co-operation" within the sphere of the League.
2. Programme and methods of work of the League Organisation on Intellectual Co-operation.
3. Order in which this programme should be executed.
4. Composition of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and its organs.
5. Duties, organisation and methods of work of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation; its relations with the International Committee, the Governing Body and the League Secretariat.

This report will be submitted to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its plenary meeting next July.

2. CO-ORDINATION OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LATIN LANGUAGES.

The second meeting of experts on the co-ordination of the bibliography of Latin languages* was held on April 10th and 11th at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, under the direction of Professor Mario Roques of the Sorbonne.

In March, 1929, the experts decided to form in each country a national centre to prepare index cards of works and review articles on Latin languages. These cards would be forwarded to a central office, which would collate, classify and publish this information in a general bibliography of Latin languages.

After considering reports by delegates of the national centres, the experts expressed the opinion that the development of these centres made it possible to begin work immediately on a bibliography for 1930, which would be published in 1931 by the *Société internationale de Linguistique romane*.

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. IX., No. 3, page 90.

The session was attended by M. Matteo Bartoli, Professor at Turin University; M. America Castro, Professor at Madrid University, and at the *Centro de Estudios Historicos*; M. Maurice Grammont, Professor at Montpellier; M. Jean Haust, Professor at Liège University; M. Jacob Jud, Professor at Zürich University; M. Sextil Puscariu, Professor at Cluj; M. Gerhard Rohlfs, Professor at Tübingen University; M. Mario Roques, Professor at the Sorbonne; M. J. J. Salverda de Grave, Professor at Amsterdam University; M. Joao da Silva Correia, Professor at Lisbon University; M. Adolphe Terracher, Rector of Dijon University.

3. MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OFFICES.

The fifth annual meeting of the Directors of National University Offices was held on April 25th and 26th at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation under the presidency of Professor de Halecki (Poland). Thirteen offices were represented, namely, those of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States of America.

The discussion of the reports of these offices in 1929 and of the work of the Institute in the field of university relations afforded an opportunity of reviewing the various problems of international university co-operation. The reports presented by the Institute concerned regulations governing the employment of foreign teachers in different countries and the organisation and work of national institutes abroad.

The Directors decided to include in the programme of their next meeting the question of the different types of examination required for matriculation in a university.

VI.—ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS.

Forty-first Report of the Saar Governing Commission.

The report of the Governing Commission of the Saar Territory for the first quarter of 1930 deals with the economic and social situation, the political position and administrative questions.

The first chapter contains numerical data on the output of coal, coke, cast-iron and steel, on the cost of living, unemployment, etc.

The number of unemployed rose from 10,490 in January to 12,030 in February, falling to 9,400 by March 26th. In view of the situation on the labour market, the Chairman of the Commission addressed a circular to all employers in the Territory asking them to give the

preference to Saar labourers in the event of vacancies.

Decrees on insurance questions were approved and forwarded to the Advisory Council and the Technical Committee, which gave their opinions on the measures contemplated.

The most important chapter of the report deals with administrative questions. It begins by describing the steps taken by the Commission to cope with the housing crisis. The Bavarian law of July 4th, 1923, concerning building sites was introduced into the part of the Palatinate incorporated in the Saar Territory. Thanks to this measure, the towns and communes of this district now dispose of building land. Several mining communes received from the Commission subsidies totalling five million francs for the construction of cheap lodgings.

The fiscal reform introduced by the Commission with a view to lightening the burdens of the taxpayers is described in some detail. The previous rate of income tax was based on a system of categories with uniform taxation within each category. It has now been replaced by a sliding scale according to which each increase of revenue calls for a corresponding increase of taxation. For small and medium incomes (20,000 to 80,000 francs) this constitutes a reduction of 25 per cent. to 28.2 per cent. The reduction gradually decreases, disappearing entirely for incomes exceeding 500,000 francs. The tax on earned income is reduced from 6 to 5 per cent. Rebates are granted to large families. Insurance moneys, annuities and supplements paid by employers into sickness insurance funds are exempted from taxation. Other changes concern the tax on professions, the turnover tax, the tax on interest on bank deposits, etc.

Attention is drawn to the fact that this fiscal reform implies for the Commission an annual loss of 36,322,000 francs. The extent of this loss, the whole burden of which falls upon the State, will be realised if this figure is compared with that of the general budget of the territory.

To carry out the recommendations of the Technical Committee and the Advisory Council, the Commission has agreed to a greater sacrifice than that originally contemplated, at a moment when an increase in the number of unemployed and the social insurance reform make greater demands on the budget. But the Commission emphasises in its report that the financial situation will henceforth require most careful watching from the point of view both of expenditure and revenue.

The general budget of the Territory for 1930 shows the following figures:—

	Frs.
Revenue	514,817.801
Expenditure	513,200.327
Balance	1,617.474

(Except as regards deficits, the railway and postal budgets are not included in these totals.)

Budget equilibrium was obtained by crediting the chapter General Financial Administration with the sum of 20,000,000 francs from previous budget surpluses.

The Treasury contained on March 10th 132,283.877 francs, 5,035.816 Reichsmarks and 356.170 dollars. These sums are by no means excessive if it be remembered that the Saar is in an exceptional position, having no National Bank. An economic crisis is always possible in a highly industrialised district like the Saar, and to meet expenses in such cases the Commission must dispose of independent means.

On March 10th, the sums to the credit of the Commission amounted to 187,820.000 francs drawn from the budget surpluses of 1926 to 1929, the actual cash at its disposal being 106,460.000 francs. These funds constitute a reserve from which the Commission will draw the sums necessary to balance the budgets of future years, during which the fiscal and social insurance reforms will make heavier demands on the resources of the territory.

The inquiry concerning valorisation, which has been conducted in co-operation with the responsible Departments of the Commission and social insurance institutions, has resulted in the promulgation of a decree regulating the valorisation of deposits in savings banks and pension funds. This decree came into force on February 19th, 1930.

As regards educational matters, the report describes the steps taken to furnish schools regularly with slides and films suitable for general instruction. This service was inaugurated in January, 1922, and has developed considerably. In 1929, performances organised in 260 localities were attended by 73,000 children. This service now possesses 8,580 metres of films, which it showed about thirty-one times in 1929 (588,934 metres).

VII.—POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

Report of the Straits Commission.

The annual report of the Straits Commission for 1929 was received by the Secretary-General in March. This Commission, which was set up under the Treaty of Lausanne, operates at

Constantinople under the auspices of the League.

The first part of the report gives the official figures of the strongest naval force in the Black Sea on January 1st, 1929, and records the warships passing through the Straits during the year. The only incident reported concerned the passing through the Straits of thirty-four Italian hydroplanes bound for the Black Sea. On this occasion, the Commission expressed the view that the presence in the Black Sea of so great a number of Italian planes had disturbed the ratio contemplated by the Straits Convention, since the Soviet squadron in the same waters numbered at that moment only twenty-one training planes.

There were no changes in the sanitary regulations. Certain Greek vessels, which desired to pass through the Straits in transit, complained of the delay caused by the compulsory health inspection on entering the Straits. This formality has now been shortened.

A notable improvement in the sanitary regulations is that the formalities are now accomplished by the Galata Office for all ships entering Constantinople before midnight, without its being necessary for shipping agencies to notify their arrival during the day.

The second part of the report—information on conditions of passage for vessels and aircraft through the Straits—contains the text of regulations concerning the transit passage of all categories of vessels or planes in peace and war, Turkey being neutral or belligerent; the putting into port of vessels in time of peace, the passage of aircraft bound for Turkish territory *via* the Straits and the preliminary notice of the arrival of aircraft.

The third part (Annexes) includes documents concerning maritime traffic in the Straits in 1929, pilotage, towing and the charges applicable to vessels.

In accordance with the Council resolution of June 5th, 1928, this report has been communicated to the Members of the League and the signatories of the Straits Convention.

VIII.—SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS.

I. PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE.

The Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People was in session at Geneva from April 2nd to April 16th, under the presidency of M. Ito (Japan). The Traffic in Women and Children Committee of this body sat from April 2nd to 9th; the Child Welfare Committee from April 10th to April 16th.

The plenary Commission held a meeting on April 9th to consider certain questions which were of interest to both its Committees. One of these questions was the possibility of co-operating with the International Criminal Police Commission. The Commission considered a communication from that body and agreed upon the methods by which the proffered assistance could be given.

Another question concerning both Committees and noted by the plenary Commission was the resolution of the Tenth Assembly on the codification of conventions on the subject of the protection of children and young people with a view to determining the texts in force and the States parties thereto.

(a) *Traffic in Women and Children.*

The Traffic in Women and Children Committee adopted the summary of annual reports of Governments for 1928, noting that on the whole the quality of the reports had improved, the information submitted being more detailed and more definite. It also adopted the report of its Secretary on the results of its ten years' work.

The discussion on the reports of the six private international organisations represented on the Committee brought to light numerous interesting facts in connection with the work of these bodies throughout the world.

The *International Bureau for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children* has done valuable work in Alexandria, where a woman police force has been established in the port, and in Poland (through the Polish National Committee), where measures are being studied to prevent the abuse by traffickers of the ritual marriage of the traditionalist Jews.

The International Bureau has prepared a plan for the repatriation of prostitutes that will be discussed at its October Congress, which will be held in Warsaw.

The *Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women* has obtained important results in Buenos Aires, where its vigilance successfully frustrated the efforts of traffickers entering the Argentine *via* Monte Video, who were rounded up and arrested. Its representative drew the Committee's attention to the fact that, in view of the reports received from Mexico, an inquiry in that country seemed desirable.

The representatives of the *International Federation of Girls' Friendly Societies* and the *International Catholic Association for the Protection of Young Girls* described the work of their organisations in railway stations and ports

(in particular Algiers and Riga) and in Italy and Yugoslavia.

The *International Women's Associations* have made a detailed inquiry into conditions of public order and health in certain towns of Alsace, especially Strasbourg, which have abolished licensed houses. Their representative described women's work in the different countries against venereal disease and obscene publications and on the questions of the age-limit and measures against *souteneurs*.

The *Catholic Women's Leagues* have carried out important inquiries in many countries regarding the campaign against obscene publications and have done valuable work in connection with the reclaiming of discharged female prisoners.

The International Labour Office submitted information on the protection of young music-hall artistes by professional organisations and on the minimum age for the admission of children to employment of a non-industrial character.

In addition to the general-reports on the position as regards the traffic, the Committee discussed a series of special questions such as the elimination of the age-limit from the 1910 Convention, as amended by the 1921 Convention; the punishment of persons living on the immoral earnings of women; laws and regulations on the traffic; the protection of music-hall artistes; women police; the repatriation of foreign prostitutes; assistance to discharged female prisoners and traffic in obscene publications.

As regards the *elimination of the age-limit* from the Conventions on the traffic, the Committee decided to secure further replies from Governments before expressing any definite opinion. It asked for a further report to be made next year.

With a view to *more effective measures against persons living on the immoral earnings of women*, the Committee appointed a Sub-Committee (Government representatives serving on the Legal Sub-Committee of the Child Welfare Committee, together with Dr. Chodzko and M. Le Luc) to inquire and report at its next session.

The work on a collection of *laws and regulations on traffic in women and children* is in progress and the Committee made provision for its continuation with a view to publication, towards the end of the year. The Secretariat has also prepared a survey of laws and regulations for the protection of public order and health in countries where the system of licensed houses has been abolished. This survey was discussed by the Committee from the point of

view of the methods employed for the policing of the streets and the protection of public health. The Committee noted that, in the opinion of Governments which had abolished the system of licensed houses, the fear that this measure would be prejudicial to public order or health had proved unfounded, and the danger of international traffic had been diminished by the closing of the houses. It expressed the opinion that the replies received would be of interest and assistance to Governments considering the possibility of abolishing the licensed house system and asked the Council to forward them to all States.

With regard to the *protection of young music-hall artistes* abroad and the *repatriation of foreign prostitutes*, the Committee made arrangements for reports to be submitted at its next session. As regards *women police*, it noted that such forces were in process of formation or developing in many countries (Spain, Great Britain, Poland, etc.) and asked for information regarding organisation and grading in these forces.

The question of *assistance to discharged female prisoners* is linked up with that of prison reform, in regard to which the League is conducting a preliminary inquiry. Pending the arrival of the necessary information, the Committee decided to keep the question on its agenda.

A discussion on the *traffic in obscene publications* showed that the campaign against such literature had made progress in the Irish Free State, Austria, Great Britain, France, Denmark, Spain, Roumania, Italy and Germany. In this connection, the British delegate submitted a draft questionnaire on which Governments might base annual reports on the traffic in obscene publications. The Committee accepted the principle of annual reports on this question but asked that they should be forwarded simultaneously with those on the traffic in women and children. The form of annual report was adopted and transmitted to the Council for submission to Governments.

(b) *Child Welfare Committee.*

The reports considered by the Child Welfare Committee were submitted by liaison officers with the International Labour Organisation and the League Health Organisation. A progress report was received from the Secretariat.

To the report of the representative of the International Labour Organisation were annexed recommendations and conventions prepared by the General Labour Conference, seven of which were directly concerned with child welfare. The aspect of this work which is of the greatest interest to the Child Welfare Committee is the

fixing of a minimum age for the employment of children. Three conventions have been concluded restricting the employment of children in industry, in agriculture and at sea. A further inquiry will bear upon the minimum age for employment in non-industrial work such as trade, selling in the streets, film and stage work, etc.

The report of the liaison officer with the Health Organisation dealt principally with the consequences of anti-tuberculosis vaccination, maternity work, child welfare work from birth to school age, as well as inquiries concerning the prevalence and character of small-pox in various European countries, post-vaccinal encephalitis and methods of immunisation against diphtheria and scarlet fever.

The Child Welfare Committee noted replies from twenty-two Governments concerning *draft conventions on the return of children and young people to their homes and assistance for foreign minors*. As regards the first, certain Governments expressed their formal approval, while others saw no necessity, as far as they were concerned, for international agreements of this kind.

In these circumstances, the Committee decided to postpone further action until all Governments had expressed their opinions, and it requested the Secretariat to take steps to obtain these answers.

On the second draft, several Governments made observations which seemed to the Committee to justify further examination of the problem, more particularly as regards the connection between assistance for minors and general assistance for indigent foreigners and the refund of the cost of assistance by the country of which the assisted person is a national. It referred the replies to its Legal Sub-Committee, requesting that body to submit at the next session proposals with a view to ensuring as favourable and comprehensive a solution as possible of the problem of the assimilation of foreign minors to national minors from the standpoint of assistance and protection.

As regards the *recognition and enforcement of maintenance orders abroad* the Committee considered a report from its Legal Sub-Committee and a memorandum submitted by the Permanent Commission for the Protection of Emigrants.

It expressed the opinion that any adequate consideration of the problem must bear not only upon judicial decisions given in favour of minors, but also upon judicial decisions given in favour of a parent, especially where the parent had been granted the custody of the

minor. While fully appreciating legal and administrative difficulties, the Committee thought that every effort should be made to frame international agreements for the mutual recognition and enforcement of maintenance orders. It accordingly proposed to examine the question in greater detail and with expert advice.

Another question considered by the Committee was that of the *legal status of illegitimate children*. In this connection, it noted information from Governments, conclusions and suggestions put forward by its legal Sub-Committee and statistics compiled by the Secretariat. It came to the conclusion that it would be valuable to study in various countries social measures more directly concerned with the welfare of illegitimate children and requested the Secretariat to prepare a report in co-operation with the International Labour Office. It also expressed the opinion that it would be useful to examine in the same countries, with the co-operation of the Health Organisation, the comparative mortality of illegitimate and legitimate children.

As regards *juvenile courts and the auxiliary services of those courts*, the Committee decided that it was necessary to complete the information in its possession; it accordingly resolved to send the questionnaire on juvenile courts framed by the International Prison Commission to Governments not represented on that Commission, and to forward a reminder to Governments which had not replied to the questionnaire on auxiliary services. The Committee approved a recommendation regarding an inquiry into the institutions enforcing the decisions of juvenile courts.

The question of the *cinematograph in its relation to the education of children* was dealt with in reports presented by the Marquis de Guad-el-Jelu, member of the Child Welfare Committee and the Governing Body of the International Cinematographic Institute, and by M. de Feo, Director of that Institute. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the Rome Institute had made a preliminary study of the cinematograph in its relation to children and had prepared a draft convention for the abolition of duties on educational films. The opinion having been expressed that the introduction of variety turns into cinematographic performances was undesirable from the point of view of child spectators, the Committee drew the attention of Governments to the necessity of regulations to ensure that the effects of film censorship should not be imperilled by such action.

The Committee noted the report of Mlle.

Chaptal on her visit to the United States and Canada and decided to discuss the results of its preliminary inquiry concerning *children in moral danger* after the conclusion of the investigation in the countries in question.

2. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM.

Fifth Session of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

The fifth session of the Permanent Central Opium Board was held at Geneva from April 24th to May 1st.

At this session, at which the British member, Mr. Lyall, presided, the Board considered import and export statistics of narcotics forwarded by Governments for the last quarter of 1929, as well as estimates for 1930. Having received figures for the whole of 1929, the Board was able to compare the net imports for that year with the estimates for 1930 and with the consumption figures compiled from various sources for 1928, or for some previous year.

Under the Geneva Convention, it is the Board's duty to communicate to the Contracting Parties the annual statistics of production, manufacture, stocks, consumption and seizures of drugs forwarded by the various Parties to the Convention. At the session just held, the Board had to determine the manner in which this duty should be carried out. Similar statistics had hitherto been published by the Advisory Committee, but the Board understood that the Committee intended to cease this publication now that the Board had taken up its duties. This point was discussed at a public meeting, when it was decided to annex to the Board's annual report to the Council tables containing the necessary indications.

These tables will include not only statistics from the Contracting Parties, but also statistics addressed to the Committee by States which are not parties to the Geneva Convention. The Board decided to send copies of these statistics to all States which had forwarded statistics.

The Board drafted a preliminary report for the Council on the work of its third, fourth and fifth sessions.

The session was attended by Mr. Lyall (British), Chairman; M. Gallavresi (Italian), Vice-Chairman; M. Anselmino (German), Mr. May (American), M. Agel (French), M. Miyajima (Japanese), M. Ramsay (Finnish) and Sir Basanta Mullick (Indian).

IX.—FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

In session.—International Conference on Bills of Exchange, Geneva.

May 19th.—Committee on the question of

Appeals from Arbitral Tribunals to the Permanent Court of International Justice, Geneva.

May 19th.—Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees, Geneva.

May 21st.—Malaria Commission, Algiers.

May 22nd.—Fiscal Committee, Geneva.

May 23rd.—Road Traffic Committee, The Hague.

May 26th to July 3rd.—Study-Tour on General Health in France.

June 2nd.—Permanent Executive Committee of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, Rome.

June 2nd.—Economic Committee, Geneva.

June 3rd.—Permanent Mandates Commission (Extraordinary Session), Geneva.

June 3rd.—Course in Malariology, Paris.

June 10th.—Permanent Mandates Commission (Ordinary Session), Geneva.

June 10th to July 15th.—Course in Malariology, Hamburg.

June 10th.—Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee, Geneva.

June 16th.—Committee of Inquiry into the Organisation of the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Court Registry, Geneva.

July 1st to 30th.—Course in Malariology, Rome.

July 3rd.—Sub-Committee of Experts on the Education of Youth in the Aims of the League, Geneva.

July 7th.—Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights, Geneva.

July 10th.—Sub-Committee on University Relations, Geneva.

July 14th.—Commission on Education in Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Dresden.

July 14th.—Sub-Committee on Science and Bibliography, Geneva.

July 18th.—Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, Geneva.

July 20th.—Permanent Standards Committee of the Health Organisation, Paris.

July 23rd.—Plenary Session of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, Geneva.

September 10th.—Eleventh ordinary session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva.

September (end).—Health Committee, Geneva.

October 6th.—Conference on Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts, Lisbon.

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

I. THE FREE ZONES OF UPPER SAVOY AND THE DISTRICT OF GEX.

By its order of August 19th, 1929, the Court granted the parties a period terminating on May 1st, 1930, to settle between themselves, under such conditions as they might consider suitable, the new régime contemplated for the Free Zones by Article 435 of the Treaty of Versailles. Failing the conclusion and ratification of a convention between the parties within the time thus fixed, it rests with the Court, under the terms of the Special Agreement of October 30th, 1924, to decide all the questions involved by the execution of paragraph 2 of the above article relating to the régime of the Free Zones.

At the expiration of the period, the Court had not been informed of the conclusion of an agreement between the Parties concerned.

2. INTERPRETATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE GRECO-BULGARIAN CONVENTION OF NOVEMBER 27TH, 1919 (QUESTION OF "COMMUNITIES").

The two Governments concerned, availing themselves of the option given them of filing before April 24th, 1930, replies to the statements previously submitted on both sides, have transmitted their observations to the Court.

3. OPTIONAL CLAUSE.

The Union of South Africa's ratification of this clause was filed in April. The number of final acceptances is now twenty-six (as compared with forty-two signatures).

4. STATUTE OF THE COURT.

The Protocols of September 14th, 1929, concerning the revision of the Court Statute and the conditions of the accession of the United States to the Statute were signed by Norway on April 10th. The number of ratifications of the former is now eight (as compared with fifty-two signatures), the number of ratifications of the latter seven (as compared with fifty-three signatures).

LEAGUE PUBLICATIONS AND LIBRARY QUESTIONS.

1. PARROT DISEASE.

The League Health Organisation has published a memorandum of thirty-five pages reviewing the history and nature of psittacosis or parrot disease, with special reference to the epidemic of 1929-1930.

This memorandum appears in No. 4 (April 15th) of the Monthly Epidemiological Report issued by the Health Section of the Secretariat. The recent world epidemic is ascribed to the export of diseased Amazon parrots from Brazil in the summer and autumn of 1929. Many other species of parrot are susceptible to the disease and it has even been transmitted by human beings, but the main transmitting agent is the parrot of the species which started the trouble. This breed is common in Brazil, although it is also found in the Argentine.

The first cases recorded in 1929 occurred last July and August at Cordoba, Alta Gracia and Buenos Ayres in the Argentine, and were directly traceable to a consignment of diseased parrots imported in the Argentine by an Italian dealer from Brazil.

At the same time, cases were reported from Hamburg, a port through which large quantities of parrots are imported into Germany. The report traces the spread of the disease in the Argentine and in Europe (Germany, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Poland, Austria, Switzerland, France and Great Britain) and shows how, in practically every case, the transmitting agent was a sick parrot whose owners and their friends allowed it to peck them, eat out of their mouths, etc. A characteristic of the disease is its spread in the form of small or "family" epidemics, that is, one or two households being infected which have come into contact with a sick parrot. Cases of direct transmission between human beings are known but uncommon.

Altogether the 1929 epidemic has accounted for some 350 to 400 known cases, with a mortality rate of 35 per cent. to 40 per cent. It is therefore a rare disease and not to be compared with a great epidemic of influenza, cholera or other highly infectious disease. On the other hand, the disease is not only very serious, with a high death rate, but most baffling in its symptoms, and transmitted by an unknown agent.

The memorandum concludes by saying that prophylactic precautions should include not only the prohibition of the import of parrots—a measure taken by the United States and all the European countries in which cases have occurred—but should also forbid the importa-

tion of parrots' wings and any part of their dead bodies. Psittacosis should be included in the list of compulsorily notifiable diseases and a competent veterinary service should be organised so as to make possible the early detection of diseased parrots. Bird shops should be classed among unhealthy premises. Parrots should be kept in cages which are thoroughly cleaned and washed, their droppings and any objects which come into contact with the parrots should not be allowed to touch anything used by human beings. Above all, caresses and mouth-to-beak feeding should be avoided.

2. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKS ON THE LEAGUE, CATALOGUED IN THE LEAGUE LIBRARY IN FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1930.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL WORKS
(incl. Minorities).

AIREY, W.

Onward? A study of the League of Nations and the principles of international co-operation . . . with a preface by A. G. Grant. Christchurch: L. M. Isitt. 1929. 143 p.

Historical analysis of the work of the L. of N. Special chapter on the rôle of New Zealand in the British Empire and in the L. of N.

BIESEL, E.

Die völkerrechtliche Stellung des Saargebiets. Leipzig: R. Noske. 1929. 135 p.

History of the organisation of the Saar Territory—Its status in international law—Nationality of its inhabitants—Right of extradition and expulsion—Military occupation—Final chapter deals with the future status of the Saar Territory.

CANSACCHI, G. P.

Il Papa e la Società delle nazioni. Torino: Fratelli Bocca. 1929. 102 p.

Study of the rôle of the Pope in international law—Question of admission of the Vatican to the L. of N.—The L. of N. and the Catholic point of view.

EPPSTEIN, J.

Ten years' life of the League of Nations, a history of the origins of the League and of its development from A.D. 1919 to 1929 . . . with an introduction by Viscount Cecil . . . and an epilogue by Gilbert Murray. London: May Fair Press. 1929. 175 p.

Collection of articles by different international personalities on the creation and development of the L. of N. and connected organisations.

GIANTURCO, M.

L'Italia e l'Organizzazione internazionale del lavoro. Roma: Libreria del Littorio. 1929. 137 p.

Descriptive study on the origin, creation and working of the International Labour Office. Detailed analysis of its work.

JONES, E.

The spirit of Geneva; a woman's journal during the tenth Assembly of the League of Nations. September, 1929. London: Williams and Norgate. 1929. 116 p.

Impressions of the tenth session of the Assembly and survey of the work accomplished day by day.

KARADJOV, D.

Difficultés pour la solution satisfaisante du problème des minorités. Sofia: Imp. de la Cour. 1929. 86 p.

Brief exposé of political and legal difficulties.

POTTER, P. B.

The world of nations, foundations, institutions, practices. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1929. 386 p.

Study of the present bases of international relations—Rôle of the L. of N., its organisation, activities and its relations with States Members.

RAPPARD, W.

Uniting Europe, the trend of international co-operation since the war, with a preface by Edward M. House. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1930. 309 p.

Series of conferences given at the University of Williamstown on the after-war tendencies towards the international co-operation of the different States—its causes and the work of the L. of N.

LEGAL WORKS.

CONWELL-EVANS, T. P.

The League Council in action, a study of the methods employed by the Council of the League of Nations to prevent war and to settle international disputes. London: Oxford University Press. 1929. 291 p.

Analysis of the legal bases of the competence of the Council of the League of Nations in

the settlement of international disputes—Study of the procedure according to articles 11 and 15 of the Covenant—Commissions of enquiry of the League of Nations—Advisory opinions of the Permanent Court of International Justice—Recommendations of the Council.

SPRECKELSEN, H. VON.

Die rechtliche Beziehungen des Völkerbundes zu internationalen Unionen. Münster i. W.: Helios-Verlag. 1929. 82 p.

Study of the League of Nations' relations with Commissions and international offices—Analysis of article 24 of the Covenant—The League of Nations and its technical organisations—Relations with the International Labour Office.

WORKS ON MANDATES.

GERIG, B.

The open door and the mandates systems, a study of economic equality before and since the establishment of the mandates system, with a foreword by William E. Rappard. London: G. Allen & Unwin, Ltd. (1930).

A study in mandatory administration of territories with special attention to the application of the principle of equality of opportunity for the trade and commerce of the nationals of all States.

MARCUS, E.

Palästina—ein werdender Staat; Völkerrund staatsrechtliche Untersuchungen über die rechtliche Gestaltung des Mandatslande Palästina unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Rechtes der nationalen Heimstätte für das jüdische Völk. Leipzig: R. Noske. 1929. 328 p.

Study of international law and constitutional law on the legal status of Palestine, with special consideration of the Jewish people to a national home.

SCHWARZENBERGER, G.

Das Völkerbunds-Mandat für Palästina. Stuttgart: F. Enke. 1929. 102 p.

The legal scope of the Palestine mandate—its internal administration.

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VOL. X., No. 5.

MAY, 1930.

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THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vol. X., No. 5.

MAY, 1930

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I.—SUMMARY OF THE MONTH.

May, 1930.

The fifty-ninth session of the Council and an international conference for the unification of the laws on bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques were the principal meetings in May. The work of these bodies and of the other committees meeting during the month—thirteen in number—extended over the whole field of the League's activity—political, legal, economic and financial questions, public health, communications and transit, intellectual co-operation, and humanitarian matters.

The fifty-ninth session of the Council was held at Geneva from May 12th to May 15th, under the presidency of the Yugoslav representative, M. Marinkovitch. The greater part of the session was devoted to the preparation of the eleventh Assembly, which has been summoned for September 10th. The Council referred to the Assembly the reports of the Conference for the Codification of International Law, of the Arbitration and Security Committee, of the Committee on the Covenant and the Paris Pact and of the Committee on Ratification. Another matter left to the decision of the Assembly was the coming into force of the amendments to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The question whether the special status of the Free City of Danzig made it possible for that city to become a member of the International Labour Office was submitted to the Court for an advisory opinion.

In the political field the Council noted the settlement of the Bolivian and Paraguayan dispute of December, 1928. The conclusion of the Paris Agreements between the signatories of the Treaty of Trianon enabled it to remove from its agenda the question of the Hungarian optants which, for several years, had figured regularly on the programme of the Council sessions. The British Foreign Secretary, Mr.

Henderson, made a statement on the situation in Palestine, and the Council shortly after approved the list of members of the Commission of Inquiry regarding the Wailing Wall at Jerusalem.

Important decisions were taken regarding collaboration between the Chinese Government and the League Health Organisation; arrangements for a Conference on the Limitation of Drug Manufacture and for the more adequate representation of non-manufacturing countries on the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium; the extension to Eastern countries of the inquiry into the traffic in women and children, and certain measures called for by the Paris Agreements between the signatories of the Treaty of Trianon, in particular, the suppression of the Committee of Control in Hungary.

On the occasion of the death of Dr. Nansen, on May 13th, the President of the Council paid a public tribute to the deceased, "one of the greatest figures in the ten years' history of the League of Nations," recalling Dr. Nansen's untiring energy and self-sacrifice in the cause of his humanitarian work. The Council sent the Norwegian Government and Dr. Nansen's family telegrams expressing its deepest sympathy and regret.

The Secretary-General was represented at Dr. Nansen's funeral by the Director of the Disarmament Section and the head of the Refugee Service.

* * *

The International Conference for the Unification of Laws on Bills of Exchange met on May 12th and was still in session at the end of the month. A single session proving insufficient to deal with the vast amount of material submitted, the Conference concentrated on bills of exchange and promissory notes, reserving for a second session the question of cheques.

The Fiscal Committee met on May 22nd to continue its study of questions referred to it by the Conference on Double Taxation. The

Financial Committee held its usual session before and during the Council session.

Other meetings during the month were those of the Malaria Commission and the Commission on Education in Hygiene and Preventive Medicine of the Health Organisation, the Drafting Committee of the Committee on Maritime Tonnage Measurement, and the Road Traffic Committee of the Transit Organisation. The Health Organisation also arranged for a six weeks' study tour on general health in France, which began on May 26th.

II.—ARBITRATION, SECURITY AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

I. FOURTH SESSION OF THE ARBITRATION AND SECURITY COMMITTEE.

The principal results of the session of the Arbitration and Security Committee, which was held from April 28th to May 9th, were the completion of a draft convention on financial assistance and the establishment of a draft resolution for submission to the Assembly regarding facilities for aircraft on League service in times of emergency. As regards the general convention to strengthen means of preventing war, the Committee succeeded in preparing a first draft, but did not reach agreement on a single text.

The agenda also included the Peruvian proposal for the amendment of Article 18 of the Covenant, which the Committee considered could be studied together with questions referred to it by the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, in accordance with the decisions of the Council and the Assembly.

(a) *Financial Assistance.*

Last September the tenth Assembly considered the draft convention on financial assistance prepared by the Financial Committee, and arrived at the conclusion that certain technical and political points demanded careful study. It accordingly recommended that the Council should request the Arbitration and Security Committee to draw up a complete text, in co-operation with the Financial Committee.

The principle underlying the draft convention is that, in the event of war or of an international conflict likely to lead to a rupture, a State Member of the League should be given prompt and effective financial assistance, in order to restore or preserve peace. This assistance should take the form of loans guaranteed by the contracting States, some of whom could also participate in a special guarantee designed to strengthen the ordinary guarantee.

On certain points which the Committee realised ought to be left to the judgment of the

plenipotentiaries establishing the final text, it confined itself to offering indications. These points are:—

(a) The annual amount up to which the Contracting Parties undertake to guarantee the interest on or amortisation of loans floated in virtue of the convention.

(b) The scale of contributions to the League's expenses which is to form the basis of the allocation of the guarantee.

(c) The minimum sum to be covered by the ordinary and special guarantees in order that the Convention may come into or remain in force.

(d) The date of the expiry of the Convention.

For the technical and financial questions, the Committee was guided by the Financial Committee's report and by the opinions expressed by the delegates of the Financial Committee who attended the session, M. de Chalendar, M. Janssen, M. Pospisil and Sir Henry Strakosch.

As regards the political questions, the Committee made the following changes in the draft:—

1. *Case of Application of the Convention.*—The Committee decided to consider separately the case of war and the case of an international dispute likely to lead to a rupture.

In the first case, the question was whether it was the duty of the Council to grant financial assistance or whether it might grant it according to circumstances. The Committee considered that if, despite the efforts which the Council might find it possible to make for the maintenance or re-establishment of pacific relations, a State, in violation of its international obligations, resorted to war against a Contracting Party, the latter should, at its request, receive the financial assistance provided by the Convention, unless the Council decided otherwise. The Council's decision would be taken by a unanimous vote (Articles 1 and 28 of the draft Convention).

In the second case, the majority of the Committee adopted a text authorising the Council to grant financial assistance to a Contracting Party if the other Party to the dispute, whether a Member of the League of Nations or not, refused or neglected to conform to the measures taken by the Council to safeguard peace.

The Canadian delegation thought it would be preferable to limit financial assistance to the case of war. The German, Italian and Japanese delegations made reservations, being of the opinion that the Council should not authorise a loan before war had actually broken out.

2. *Amortisation of the loan by instalments.*—The question arose whether it would be possible

to provide for rapid amortisation, starting from the beginning, and spreading over the whole period of the loan in equal instalments. The Committee agreed with the financial experts that this procedure would involve serious technical and financial difficulties, from the standpoint both of the issue of the loan and of the interests of the borrower. The Italian delegation reserved its freedom to question this decision.

3. *Employment of the loan.*—The Committee provided that the Council might make conditions as to the employment of the proceeds of the loan and the supervision of such employment. These conditions would figure in the agreement which the Council would, in due course, conclude with the borrowing Government on the method of issue, the issue price, the rate of interest, etc.

4. *Participation of non-Member States.*—The Committee came to the conclusion that the accession of non-Member States to the Convention would encounter both technical and constitutional difficulties. It nevertheless decided to provide, in certain conditions, for the acceptance of an offer of a non-Member State to participate in guaranteeing the annual service of a particular loan (Article 23).

5. *Undertaking to facilitate the issue of guaranteed loans.*—In agreement with the financial experts, the Committee provided that the guarantor States should undertake to facilitate on their financial markets the issue of the loans authorised by the Council, and that they should also undertake to abstain from any measure calculated to compromise the efficacy of the financial assistance.

6. *Disputes on interpretation and application.*—The Committee was of opinion that, if the Convention were to be efficacious, it was essential that disputes concerning the interpretation or execution of the Convention should be settled by the Council.

It considered that the possibility of referring such disputes to the Permanent Court of International Justice would tend to compromise the very delicate financial mechanism of the Convention.

7. *Rules for voting in the Council.*—The Committee took the following decisions as regards a vote of the Council on a request for financial assistance.

Decisions of the Council concerning the granting of financial assistance in the event of war or of an international conflict likely to lead to a rupture must be taken by the unanimous vote of the Members represented at the meeting,

the votes of the parties to the dispute not being counted.

All other decisions of the Council under the present Convention will be taken by a simple majority vote, the votes of the parties not being counted.

A Member of the League which is not a Member of the Council cannot claim to sit on the Council when the latter discusses questions arising out of the present Convention in virtue solely of the fact that it is an ordinary or special guarantor.

8. *Connection between the Convention and Article 16 of the Covenant.*—The Committee considered it advisable to insert a clause making it clear that the provisions of the Convention could not be considered as affecting the rights and obligations of the Parties under Article 16 of the Covenant.

9. *Final Clause.*—The majority of the Committee considered it essential to establish a link between the Disarmament Convention and the Convention on Financial Assistance. The entry into force of the latter will be dependent not only upon the entry into force of a disarmament plan under Article 8 of the Covenant, but also upon the maintenance of such a plan. The Committee further considered that a State which ceased to be a Member of the League should automatically cease to be a party to the Convention on Financial Assistance, though it would still be bound by its obligation as a guarantor of loans already authorised.

(b) *Draft Convention for Strengthening the Means of Preventing War.**

The establishment of a general convention for strengthening means of preventing war was proposed at the tenth Assembly, when the British delegation, referring to the Model Treaty prepared at the suggestion of the German delegation and recommended by the ninth Assembly, submitted that the Arbitration and Security Committee might consider the possibility of transferring the Model Treaty into a general convention.

The Model Treaty of 1928 was intended to serve as a basis for States desiring to facilitate, by agreements with other States, the Council's action under Article 9 of the Covenant. By this Treaty, the parties undertake, in the event of a dispute arising between them and being brought before the Council, to accept and apply provisional recommendations by the Council relating to the substance of the dispute and designed to prevent any measure being taken by the

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. IX., No. 9, page 280.

parties that might have a prejudicial effect on the execution of an arrangement to be proposed by the Council. They also undertake to refrain from any measures that might aggravate or extend the dispute, and, in the event of hostilities having broken out, to comply with the recommendations of the Council for the cessation of hostilities, prescribing, in particular, the withdrawal of forces having ventured into the territory of any State or into a demilitarised zone.

The Committee noted that the transformation of the Model into a general convention raised certain problems of great importance and of an extremely delicate nature. Certain delegations even questioned the desirability of this conversion.

As regards some of these problems, the Committee succeeded in reconciling the various points of view; in the case of others, and, in particular, that of the more or less compulsory character of the military measures recommended by the Council and that of supervision and sanctions, it was unable to make uniform proposals.

Owing to these difficulties, the Committee was unable to prepare a single text; it adopted alternative texts representing the two main tendencies. Moreover, certain delegations made intermediate proposals, abstained, or made reservations.

The Preamble of the draft Convention affirms the sincere desire of the Parties to develop mutual confidence by strengthening means of preventing war. Some of the delegations proposed that it should include a reference to the Paris Pact. The Committee expressed the opinion that although no action for strengthening means of preventing war was necessarily in accordance with the intentions of the signatories of the Pact, it was not desirable to include an explicit reference to this matter in the Preamble of a convention relating primarily to the pacificatory or conciliatory action of the Council, the more so as several States Members of the League had not yet acceded to the Paris Pact and some of the Powers which had signed the Paris Pact were not Members of the League.

By Article 1, the High Contracting Parties undertake, in the event of a dispute arising between them and being brought before the Council, to accept and apply the conservatory measures of a *non-military* nature relating to the substance of the dispute which the Council, in accordance with the powers conferred upon it by the Covenant, may recommend with a view to preventing the aggravation of the dispute.

Military measures are dealt with in the second article of the Convention. In this connection,

two main currents of opinion were revealed in the Committee. Recalling the German suggestion to which the draft owed its inception, and which involved very important preliminary undertakings, certain delegations expressed the view that, if real progress were to be made in regard to the present state of affairs, the Convention should include limited and precise undertakings, the general powers as to recommendations conferred on the Council by Article 11 of the Covenant being in any case safeguarded. They further pointed out that in a general convention the military measures would have to apply to all cases that might arise and must, therefore, relate not only to land forces but also to naval and air forces (Proposal A).

Other delegations, although prepared to accept the obligation to comply with all recommendations of the Council for safeguarding peace that were not incompatible with national security, feared that, if the measures which could be taken by the Council were enumerated, there might be a danger of weakening the general powers of the Council under Article 11. They therefore considered that the choice of the measures capable of diminishing a threat of war or ending it should be left to the Council's discretion. For these delegations, the parties' undertaking to comply therewith was absolute as regards measures prohibiting the withdrawal of forces having penetrated into the territory of another State or into a demilitarised zone. As regards other measures, the Parties could not refuse to obey the Council, unless they considered that the measures proposed were incompatible with their national security. In such a case the Parties must, however, at once inform the Council of the reasons for their refusal (Proposal B).

The two texts proposed thus agree that the measures prescribed by the Council for the withdrawal of forces must be binding upon the Parties in all circumstances.

The Committee was also unanimous in considering that, whatever wording were officially adopted, the general powers of the Council under Article 11 could not be restricted or weakened by the Convention.

Article 3 deals with the supervision of measures recommended by the Council. Here again it was impossible to draft a single text. Two proposals were therefore submitted, one completing Proposal A of Article 2 and providing that the Council shall, in all cases, supervise the execution of the measures it prescribes, the other connected with Proposal B of Article 2 and leaving it to the Council to determine the cases in which supervision is necessary, the

parties undertaking to conform to the Council's action in this respect.

Moreover, the delegations which proposed the compulsory supervision of all measures prescribed by the Council (Proposal A) considered it essential that the Convention should specify the consequences of a violation of the measures recommended. These consequences might, they suggested, in certain particularly serious cases, involve the obligation of the parties to consider such violation as a flagrant and unprovoked aggression and as a recourse to war within the meaning of Article 16 of the Covenant.

Article 4 concerns the Council's methods of voting on the execution of the Convention. It provides that the parties shall act in accordance with the Council's recommendations, if concurred in by all Members other than the Parties.

Article 5 stipulates that the Convention shall only apply as between the Parties.

Articles 7 to 14 contain the formal clauses.

*(c) Communications affecting the Working of the League in Times of Emergency; Facilities to be granted to Aircraft.**

The Committee had been instructed by the Assembly and the Council to study measures to ensure that aircraft engaged in transport of importance to the working of the League should be free in times of emergency to fly in such a way and over such territory as might be necessary for the carrying out of their mission. The Committee considered two texts, from the International Air Navigation Commission and the Committee for Communications and Transit. It agreed with the latter that the measures contemplated should be embodied in an Assembly resolution which would permit of the immediate opening of negotiations between the Secretary-General and Governments.

This draft convention, which takes due account of all preparatory work, is compatible both with the principles of the International Air Navigation Convention of October 30th, 1919, and with the Conventions existing between the signatories and non-signatories of that convention.

The text submitted to the Assembly first recalls the obligation of States Members to facilitate the working of the League by all means in their power. It then specifies what facilities should be granted aircraft used for the League's air communications in times of emergency. These facilities should be determined in advance by each of the Governments concerned after consulting the Secretary-General,

in particular as regards the rules and routes to be normally followed. Each State should be allowed to prohibit the whole or part of its territory being crossed by aircraft registered in another State or manned by a crew of foreign nationality when such prohibition appears necessary for reasons of national safety. In such a case the State in question must ensure the transfer of the passengers as quickly as possible to an aerodrome or frontier point and the continuation of the transport.

2. SUPERVISION OF THE ARMS TRADE.*

The suggestion of the British Government that a special conference might be summoned to hasten the entry into force of the Convention on the Supervision of the Arms Trade was discussed by the Council on May 15th.

The Italian representative, Signor Grandi, said that he quite understood the British Government's feelings, but feared that it would be impossible for a conference of signatories to reach agreement, owing to the close connection between supervision of trade and supervision of manufacture (on which no convention had so far been concluded).

He therefore asked the British representative not to press his proposal until certain outstanding questions had been settled.

Mr. Henderson replied that his Government had for some time been anxious to secure the entry into force of the Arms Trade Convention. It had proposed the convocation of a conference with a view to obtaining the simultaneous enforcement of the Convention by a number of Governments. If, however, the majority of the Council held the same view as Signor Grandi, he would be disposed to adjourn the decision until after the next session of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference.

The Persian representative emphasised that his Government had raised serious objections to the Convention, although it earnestly desired to suppress the contraband trade in arms. In his opinion the Arms Trade Convention should be revised in such a way as to facilitate its signature and ratification by all Governments.

On the proposal of the Rapporteur, the Council decided to adjourn the question.

3. LEAGUE COMMUNICATIONS IN TIMES OF EMERGENCY.†

The League Wireless Station.

An agreement concerning the establishment of a wireless station, run in normal times by the

† Rapporteur: the Spanish Representative.

* See also *Fourth Session of the Arbitration and Security Committee.*

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. IX., No. 9, page 280.

Radio Suisse Company and passing in times of emergency under the exclusive management of the League, was signed on May 21st by M. Motta, for the Swiss Government, and Sir Eric Drummond for the League.

A convention concerning the operation of the station was signed by the Secretary-General and Messrs. Furrer and Roten, for the *Radio-Suisse* Company.

The signature of this Agreement and Convention marks the end of the negotiations which have been taking place between the League and the Federal Council as a result of an Assembly resolution of September, 1929.

By this resolution, the Secretary-General was instructed to make the necessary arrangements for the prompt establishment of a wireless station with a world-wide radius. It was provided that the Swiss Government might, in times of emergency, be represented by an observer, and that the use made of the station could in no case be invoked against Switzerland as involving her international responsibility.

III.—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

I. CONVOCATION OF THE ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY.

The President of the Council has summoned the eleventh Assembly to meet at Geneva on Wednesday, September 10th, 1930.

The principal item on the agenda of this session is the discussion of the general report on the work of the Council, the work of the Secretariat and the measures taken to execute the decisions of last Assembly.

The Assembly will review the entire work of the League since September, 1929 (the work of the Economic and Financial Organisation, the Organisation on Communications and Transit, the Health Organisation, the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium, the Committee on Traffic in Women and Children, the Child Welfare Committee and the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation).

It will note the results of the Conference for the Codification of International Law; the report of the Committee on the ratification of Conventions concluded under the League's auspices; draft conventions prepared by the Arbitration and Security Committee on financial assistance and means of preventing war; proposals from the Committee on the Covenant and the Paris Pact; the report of the Committee on the Organisation of the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Permanent Court; and the Secretary-General's report on refugee questions.

The Assembly will proceed to a general

election of the judges of the Permanent Court, whose mandates expire on December 31st, 1930, and will nominate a successor to Mr. Charles Evans Hughes.

Finally, it will elect three non-permanent Members of the Council to succeed the retiring Members, Cuba, Canada, and Finland.

* * *

On the recommendation of the special committee studying the possibility of improving material arrangements for the Assembly, the Council decided that this year's session should be held in the *Bâtiment Electoral* instead of in the *Salle de la Reformation*, in which all Assembly meetings have been held hitherto.

2. AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT.*

The report of the Committee on the Covenant and the Paris Pact was noted on May 12th by the Council, which decided to forward it to the Assembly, with whom rests the decision as to future action.

The British representative, Mr. Henderson, said that his Government welcomed this unanimous report and would, in general, accept its findings. He was happy to note that the Committee's proposals appeared to have achieved the object which his Government had had in view when it had requested the 1929 Assembly to examine the possibility of bringing the Covenant into harmony with the Paris Pact.

3. INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS.

(a) *Ratification of Conventions.**

The report of the Committee on the Ratification and Signature of Conventions concluded under the auspices of the League was considered by the Council on May 12th. The Rapporteur drew attention to the general principles contained in the report which, he considered, might serve as a guide whenever the Council dealt with the ratification of general conventions.

In view of the fact that this Committee had been convened at the request of the Assembly, the Council decided, on the proposal of its Rapporteur, to communicate the report to the Members of the League and to include it in the agenda of the eleventh Assembly.

The Council further noted the periodical list of ratifications and accessions established by the Secretariat, to which was attached, for the first time, a double-column table, as suggested by the tenth Assembly. †

* Rapporteur: The Italian Representative.

† See Monthly Summary, Vol. IX., No. 9, page 284.

(b) Registration of Treaties.

The international engagements registered in May include the following conventions and treaties :—

A Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration (Madrid, June 10th, 1929) between Hungary and Spain, presented by Hungary ;

A Convention relating to the upkeep of frontier indications (Belgrade, September 16th, 1929) between Italy and Yugoslavia, presented by Yugoslavia ;

A Convention relating to the liquidation of estates traversed by the frontier, and an Agreement concerning the maintenance of order and security at the frontier (both signed at Sofia on February 14th, 1930) between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, presented by Yugoslavia ;

A Railway Traffic Convention (Riga, February 12th, 1929) between Latvia and Poland, presented by Poland ;

Agreements for the abolition of passport visas between Austria and Luxemburg (Vienna, March 7th, 1930) and Austria and Panama (Washington, March 5th, 1930), presented by Austria ;

An Agreement concerning the exemption of shipping profits from income tax (Ottawa, April 17th, 1930) between Germany and Canada, presented by Canada ;

A Convention concerning the settlement of debts and credits in Austrian and Hungarian crowns (Budapest, May 26th, 1928) between Hungary and Czechoslovakia, presented by Czechoslovakia ;

A Convention concerning the compensation of pensions, allowances, etc., advanced by the parties (Vienna, April 7th, 1930) between Austria and Czechoslovakia, presented by Czechoslovakia.

4. CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.*

The results of the First Conference for the Codification of International Law† were considered by the Council on May 15th. On this occasion, the Council thanked the Netherlands Government for the generous hospitality shown to the Conference, and for the admirable arrangements made for its work. It congratulated the President, M. Heemskerk, former Netherlands Prime Minister, upon his successful conduct of the debate.

The work of the Conference called for decisions of the Council on the following points :

(a) The action to be taken on the recommenda-

tions regarding questions of nationality and the territorial sea ;

(b) The League's future action in regard to the codification of international law.

The questions referred to in the recommendations concerning nationality were among the most difficult submitted to the Conference. The Council did not feel able to suggest further action for the moment, but considered it preferable to wait until Governments had had time to study these questions in the light of the Conference's minutes. As stated by the Rapporteur, "the work hitherto undertaken by the League in the matter has been simply the work which led to the convening of the Conference ; there does not at present exist any League Organisation which could properly be charged with continued further examination of the subject." In these circumstances, the Council confined itself to noting the recommendations, and associated itself with the view that the League should, when the time came, endeavour to make what further contribution it could towards the solution of the important and difficult problem of statelessness and of the conflicts arising from the possession by an individual of two or more nationalities.

As regards the territorial sea, the Council decided to communicate to the States invited to the Conference the articles dealing with the legal status of the territorial sea. It invited the various Governments to continue, in the light of the Conference discussions, their study of the question of the breadth of the territorial sea, and to endeavour to discover means of facilitating codification in this matter.

It adjourned to a subsequent session its decisions regarding the communication to the League by maritime States of information concerning the base lines adopted for the determination of their belts of territorial sea, and the convocation of an international conference for the conclusion either of a general convention on all questions connected with the territorial sea or of a Convention limited to certain points. The Secretary-General was, however, instructed to inform Governments that the Council would be glad to receive and consider their views on these points.

The Transit Organisation was requested to follow the development of the problem of the codification of law regarding the territorial sea, to submit proposals on the subject when it found it possible to do so and to consider the Conference's recommendations concerning inland waters.

The more general recommendations regarding the progressive codification of international law the Council considered should be examined

* Rapporteur : the Italian Representative.

† See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 4, page 71.

by next Assembly. It accordingly postponed until after that session the question of reconvening the Committee of Experts for the Progressive Codification of International Law. "The recent Conference," the Rapporteur added, "marks a definite step in the development of the procedure initiated in 1924. It must, I think, be recognised to be desirable that in determining the future attitude of the League in regard to codification of international law, the experience acquired as a result of the Conference, and the recommendations made by it, should be carefully considered by the Members of the League and by the Assembly and eventually by the Council. It would be premature for the Council at its present session to express an opinion on the recommendations of the Conference, both because the Governments represented on the Council have not yet had sufficient time to examine the subject and also because the question of the policy to be pursued is essentially one which should be discussed in the Assembly."

IV.—THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS

I. THE HEALTH ORGANISATION.*

(a) *Proposals of the Chinese Government.*†

The proposals of the Chinese Government for collaboration with the League in health matters were submitted on May 14th to the Council, which approved the Health Committee's recommendations on the subject. The Council requested the Medical Director to ensure the assistance of the Health Organisation in executing the programme of collaboration drawn up as a result of the mission which the Health Organisation had despatched to China to study the reorganisation of the quarantine services and, in general, of the Chinese health services.

The Chinese Government has already given tangible proof of its support by granting a special credit of one million Mexican dollars for the creation of institutions indispensable for the success of the scheme. One-fifth of this sum having been made available before the March meeting of the Health Committee, the Chinese Health Minister immediately opened the Nanking National Hospital.

The British representative, Mr. Henderson, expressed his satisfaction at the rapid development of the co-operation of the Health Organisation and China.

The Polish representative, M. Zaleski, emphasised the effort made by the Chinese Government and expressed the hope that the

League would have further opportunities of enabling China to profit by the experience of its technical organisations.

The German representative expressed his satisfaction that the opportunity had been seized of instituting co-operation between the League and China—a great country and an important Member.

The Japanese representative, M. Nagai, said that the development of co-operation between the League and China was of great interest to Japan, as a neighbour and a friend of China. This collaboration marked a fresh stage in the League's work in the Far East.

The Chinese representative, M. Woo Kai Seng, expressed his conviction that the scientific and technical co-operation between the League and China would greatly benefit all concerned. Owing to the increasing importance of China's ports during the last few years as a result of the development of China's trade with other countries, the necessity of reorganising China's quarantine and health service had, for a long time, been felt. His Government had appealed to the League Health Organisation as representing the best traditions of public health at the present moment.

The President of the Council drew attention to the important part played by the technical Organisations in the League's general work for peace.

(b) *Other Work of the Health Committee.*

As regards the other work of the Health Committee, the Council approved recommendations concerning: (a) technical assistance to be given the Bulgarian Government in training medical staff and in carrying out prophylactic measures against syphilis; (b) the help to be given the South American Serological Congress, which is to meet in September at Montevideo.

(c) *Appointment of the Members of the Health Committee.*

Several new Members of the Health Committee were appointed by the Council on May 15th, the mandate of the present Members expiring on June 30th, 1930.

The new Health Committee is composed as follows:

Members nominated by the *Office internationale d'Hygiène publique*:

Sir George Buchanan, Senior Medical Officer at the Ministry of Health (British).

Dr. Lucien Raynaud, Inspector-General of the Health Services of Algiers (French).

Professor C. Hamel, President of the *Reichsgesundheitsamt* (German).

General John Drummond Graham, Indian

* Rapporteur: the Cuban Representative.

† See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 3, page 56.

Medical Service, Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India (Indian).

Dr. A. Lutrario, former Director-General of Public Health, Ministry of the Interior (Italian).

Dr. M. Tsurumi, Representative of the Central Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of the Interior (Japanese).

Dr. N. M. J. Jitta, former President of the Public Health Council of the Netherlands (Netherlands).

Professor Ricardo Jorge, Technical President of the *Conseil Supérieur d'Hygiène*, Lisbon (Portuguese).

Dr. H. Carrière, Director of the Federal Public Health Service (Swiss).

Members appointed by the Council after Consulting the Retiring Committee :

Dame Janet Campbell, Senior Medical Officer at the Ministry of Health, Chairman of the Committee of Health Experts on Infant Welfare of the Health Organisation of the League (British).

Professor Jules Bordet, Director of the Pasteur Institute of Brabant, Brussels, Holder of the Nobel Prize (Belgian).

Dr. J. Heng Liu, Minister of Health of the National Government of the Republic of China (Chinese).

Professor Th. Madsen, Director of the State Serum Institute, Copenhagen (Danish).

Professor Léon Bernard, President of the *Conseil Supérieur d'Hygiène* of France, Chairman of the Commission on Education in Hygiene and Preventive Medicine of the Health Organisation of the League (French).

Professor Vittorio Ascoli, Professor of the Medical Clinic of Rome University, Member of the Academy, Director of the High School of Malariology of Rome (Italian).

Assessors proposed by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee :

Professor J. Jadassohn, Director of the Dermatological Clinic of Breslau University, Chairman of the Commission of Experts on Syphilis and Cognate Subjects (German).

Professor Carlos Chagas, Director of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute at Rio de Janeiro, Chairman of the Commission for the Study of Leprosy of the Health Organisation of the League (Brazilian).

Professor J. D. Fitzgerald, Professor of Preventive Medicine at Toronto University, Director of the School of Health and Connaught Laboratories (Canadian).

Surgeon-General H. S. Cumming, Director-General of the United States Public Health Service, Washington (American).

Experts to be invited to take part in the Committee's deliberations in an advisory capacity :

Professor G. Pittaluga, Professor of Parasitology at Madrid University (Spanish).

Dr. W. Chodzko, Former Minister of Health of Poland, Director of the State School of Health, Warsaw (Polish).

Professor J. Cantacuzene, Professor of Bacteriology and Director of the Institute of Experimental Medicine, Bucarest (Roumanian).

Dr. A. Stampar, Inspector-General of Public Health at the Ministry of Social Welfare and Public Health, Belgrade, and Professor of Social Medicine at Zagreb University (Yugoslav).

In view of the difficulty experienced by the Japanese experts in coming frequently to Geneva, it was suggested that one of the three following experts should be invited to attend each session of the Committee :

Professor Nagayo, Director of the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases at the Imperial University, Tokyo.

Professor Miyajima, Professor at the Kitasato Institute, Tokyo.

Dr. Hata, Professor at the Kitasato Institute, Tokyo.

To this list must be added the Chairman of the *Office internationale d'Hygiène publique*, who sits *ex officio*.

Co-ordination of Sleeping Sickness Research.

The Council appointed a German expert, Dr. Max Traute, to the Committee for Co-ordinating Sleeping Sickness Investigations.

Education in

Hygiene and Preventive Medicine.

Questions concerning the general work of instruction in public health schools were studied by the Commission on Education in Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, which met in Paris on May 20th, with Professor Léon Bernard in the Chair. This study is conducted with the assistance of the directors of the public health schools from eight countries, including the United States and Japan. Four of these establishments, in Warsaw, Budapest, Zagreb and London, are of quite recent foundation.

A special question submitted for an opinion, at the request of the Chinese Health Minister, is the creation of a central health station in Nanking.

Malaria.

The Malaria Commission of the Health Organisation met at Algiers on May 21st, with Dr. Lutrario in the Chair. It considered a report on the study tour made in India by certain of its members in August and December, 1929, and continued its research work concerning

the effects of deltas on malaria, and the treatment of malaria by secondary alkaloids and quinetum.

2. THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION.

Conference for the Unification of Laws on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes and Cheques.

An International Conference for the Unification of Laws on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes and Cheques opened on May 13th, under the presidency of M. Limburg (Netherlands). The object of this Conference is to remedy the difficulties caused in commercial transactions by the diversity of national laws on bills of exchange and cheques.

The Conference was attended by representatives of Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Free City of Danzig, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United States, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

The Economic Committee, the International Chamber of Commerce and the Rome Institute for the Unification of Private Law were represented in an advisory capacity.

As a basis of discussion, the Conference took two draft regulations on bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques, and two draft conventions for the solution of conflicts of laws on the subject.

These texts are the result of a long series of studies which the League has been pursuing since 1923 on the recommendation of the Brussels Financial Conference of 1920, drawing the League's attention to the "advantages of making progress in the unification of laws on bills of exchange."

After a general discussion, the Conference, which was still in session at the end of the month, began its examination of the texts concerning bills of exchange and promissory notes.

A detailed account of the proceedings will be published next month. The following summary contains indications as to the meaning and scope of the problem, the principal phases of the preparatory work and the methods adopted by the Conference.

* * *

For more than half a century endeavours have been made to unify the laws on bills of exchange and promissory notes, both by interpreters of international law and by merchants, the development of whose business brings them into contact with the international circulation of bills of exchange and similar instruments.

Like most parts of commercial law, the law on bills of exchange is derived from commercial customs and—owing to the fact that trade is frequently international—from international usage. But in many countries the customary rules regarding bills of exchange have been replaced by laws or regulations founded, not only on the decisions of local courts, but also on theories put forward by jurists and adopted by legislators. This has resulted in the formation of two main types of law, the so-called Anglo-Saxon and Continental types. The second type includes a number of national laws, which differ considerably not only in detail, but also as regards underlying principles. It is sufficient to mention the Latin and Germanic systems.

The chief points in regard to which national laws differ are the form and issue of bills of exchange, acceptance, endorsement, time of payment, payment, suspension of payment, regulations concerning stamp duties, &c.

As regards cheques, there are also considerable differences. This is due to the fact that, in the Continental system, jurists at any rate, if not business men, are divided into two camps as regards their conception of the nature of a cheque. Some hold that a cheque is merely one form of the bill of exchange and that, generally speaking, the technique of exchange law may be applied; others, however, with a view to strengthening as far as possible the security of cheques, maintain that the issue of a cheque involves transfer of the covering funds to the holder and that the holder has a direct right of action against the drawee who has received these funds.

Attempts to secure the partial or total unification of bill of exchange and cheque law have not been working. It may suffice to mention the work of the International Institute of Private Law, the International Law Association, the Antwerp and Brussels Conferences of 1885 and 1888 and The Hague Conferences of 1910 and 1912. The 1912 Conference concluded a convention by which twenty-seven States undertook to introduce uniform regulations on bills of exchange and promissory notes. Various circumstances prevented the convention from being ratified.

The question of the unification of law on bills of exchange was raised again after the war. The Brussels Financial Conference drew the League's attention to the subject and the International Chamber of Commerce devoted all its efforts to finding a solution.

Consultation of Experts in 1923.—The Economic Committee began by requesting four experts to prepare a report giving their personal

opinion on the question of unification and, more particularly, to discover what response had been made throughout the world to the work done at The Hague in 1910. These four specialists were Sir Mackenzie D. Chalmers,* former Under-Secretary of State in the Home Office, Professor Jitta, President of the Royal Netherlands Commission of Private International Law, Professor Lyon-Caen, Honorary Dean of the Paris Law Faculty, and Professor Franz Klein,* of Vienna University.

The principal conclusions reached by the experts and communicated to all States were: (1) that it was not at present possible to secure general uniformity of laws on bills of exchange, and that Anglo-American law followed, and would continue to follow, its own lines for constitutional and important practical reasons; (2) that uniformity among the great majority of States of what is known as the Continental type in both hemispheres would have to suffice.

The Committee of Experts (1926).—From the replies received from various Governments, the Economic Committee concluded that an improvement was earnestly desired by the circles concerned and decided to continue its study of the question. Its investigations convinced it that, in the present state of affairs, it would be vain to attempt to achieve general unification of legislations in this branch, but that appreciable progress might be made in the direction of the progressive assimilation of the different national legislations, and particularly those of the Continental type. However, before taking steps in this direction, the Committee endeavoured to ascertain how far the differences existing between the different laws, both as regards bills of exchange and cheques, constituted in practice a hindrance to commercial transactions. With this end in view, it appointed a Committee of experts specially qualified to give an authorised opinion, namely, Mr. Westerman (Chairman), Vice-President of the International Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Hans von Flotow, Ministerial Counsellor, Berlin; M. Vercheval, Secretary-General of the *Banque de Commerce*, Antwerp; M. Weiller, barrister, Miĵan, delegate of the Fascist General Banking Federation; M. Yano, Manager of the London Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank; M. Max Vischer, Chief Secretary of the Swiss Association of Bankers, Basle; M. Felix Goller, Manager of the Zemska Bank, Prague; M. Ernst Meyer, President of the Committee of the Merchants' Guild, Copenhagen; Mr. Alwyn Parker, C.B., C.M.G., Director of Lloyds Bank, Ltd., London; Mr. Albert Breton,

replaced by Mr. Ralph Dawson, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York; M. Louis Dreyfus, Banker, Paris. Without seeking to make a complete enumeration of the differences existing on these subjects between the various legislations and of the difficulties involved, the experts confined themselves to indicating those which, owing to their frequency and importance, justified in their opinion an attempt to bring legislations closer together, and which seemed to them capable of being regulated by means of international agreements.

Meanwhile, the International Chamber of Commerce continued its enquiry; in the summer of 1927 the Stockholm Congress approved a report, submitted by a Special Committee, containing two series of draft regulations on bills of exchange and cheques, and suggested that the League might summon a third international conference, which should resume the work of The Hague Conferences on the basis of the regulations approved by the Chamber of Commerce.

Draft Regulations and Conventions.—The Economic Committee decided that it was now possible to draft articles embodying the solutions recommended by the experts. It again consulted a Committee, composed, this time, exclusively of jurists (M. Percerou (Chairman), Professor at the Faculty of Law of Paris; Dr. Hans von Flotow, Ministerial Counsellor, Berlin; M. Hermann Otavsky, Professor at the University of Prague; M. Xavier Janne, Professor at the Faculty of Law at Liège; M. Joseph Sulkowski, Professor at the University of Posen; M. Max Vischer, First Secretary of the Swiss Bankers' Association; M. Edouardo L. Vivot, Doctor of Laws of the University of Buenos Aires; M. Auguste Weiller, of the Fascist General Banking Association).

Profiting by the experience of The Hague Conference of 1912, the jurists hesitated to propose the accepting of a uniform law which did not provide for the parliamentary prerogative of alteration by amendment. They accordingly confined themselves to establishing a number of essential rules, which States acceding to the agreement would undertake to embody in their respective laws by independent enactment.

These rules are contained in two series of regulations which are generally based on the work of The Hague Conference and the resolutions of the International Chamber of Commerce. They aim at realising, as far as possible, the uniformity of laws of the Continental type, including those of a great number of Latin-American States, but do not deal with laws

* Since deceased.

based on the Anglo-Saxon system. It is proposed that the States participating in the Conference should be asked to submit, within a fixed period, to their Parliaments, a draft law embodying in national legislatures the solutions accepted at the Conference.

On certain points the experts did not think general agreement possible, and here the draft submitted leaves Governments free to legislate as they think fit. Thus, even among States accepting the unified regulations, conflicts of law might arise on points not touched by these regulations. In order to obviate these difficulties, the experts submitted draft conventions which are intended to fill the gaps left by the partial unification proposed. The rules laid down in these draft conventions are offered as a possible settlement on uniform lines of any conflicts of law in the matters referred to and should, in any case, be accepted as a remedy for the present situation in which, owing to the lack of such rules, the courts of different countries often arrive at different conclusions.

The drafts submitted by the experts were forwarded to Governments for their opinion. Thirty-four replies were received, the great majority in favour of the convocation of a Conference.

Work of the Conference. From the general discussion on the texts submitted to the Conference, it appeared that a majority of the delegates considered it possible to conclude conventions for the introduction of a uniform law on the subject. The general opinion was that the adoption of a convention was a more radical method of achieving the unification of the Continental system than the adoption of a certain number of fundamental principles for embodiment in national laws.

The Conference accordingly undertook to transform into draft conventions the draft regulations submitted by the experts, while avoiding any substantial alteration in the substance of the conclusions already reached.

It is thought that the Conference may be able at its present session to adopt four Acts with a view to the unification of laws on bills of exchange and promissory notes—a convention embodying the regulations on these subjects, a convention on conflicts of laws, a special convention on stamp duties on bills of exchange and promissory notes and a final act.

The question of cheques will be considered at a second session.

*Concerted Economic Action.**

The results of the Conference for Concerted

Economic Action, which met in Geneva from February 17th to March 24th,* were noted by the Council, which instructed the League Economic and Financial Organisation and the Transit Organisation to take the necessary action as far as they were concerned.

The British representative, Mr. Henderson, emphasised the importance which his Government attached to the programme of future negotiations—the logical and necessary result of all the work undertaken in this sphere since the Economic Conference of 1927. Only by carrying through the negotiations to a successful conclusion could it be hoped to give effect to a policy which the Economic Conference had recommended and which the Assembly had since approved. He further hoped that Governments would enter upon the negotiations with the least possible delay. Mr. Henderson saw no reason why the negotiations should be restricted to States which had only signed the Protocol. He considered that it would be of value if other States could be invited to take part.

The Rapporteur, Dr. Curtius, supported the suggestion of the British representative that Governments should take an early decision in regard to the questions raised by the Conference. The question of extending the negotiations to States which had not signed the Protocol was already, to some extent, answered by the Assembly resolution of 1929, which provided that signatories could ask other States to take part in the negotiations.

The Finnish representative said that his Government was taking the necessary steps for the ratification of the Convention.

* * *

The recent increases in the German customs tariffs to which the Polish Government drew attention last month as affecting the Polish export trade and thereby the operation of the Commercial Convention,† formed the subject of two communications from the German Government to the Secretary-General, dated May 1st and 5th.

In the first, the German Foreign Minister gives the list of the increases, explaining that they are due to the "severe agricultural depression" in Germany. He adds: "Although the Commercial Convention has not yet come into force, the German Government considered itself bound to notify these increases to the signatories." In the second letter, Dr. Curtius refers to the Polish Government's communication, and draws attention to the fact that a

* Rapporteur: the German Representative, Dr. Curtius.

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 4, page 74.

† See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 4, page 75.

special provision in the Commercial Convention allows parties to raise duties in circumstances of emergency, even without previously notifying the other parties or negotiating with them. "In view of this explicit reservation in the Convention," he adds, "it cannot be said that Germany acted in a manner incompatible with its spirit in adopting such measures during the intervening period."

These communications have been forwarded to the States represented at the Conference for Concerted Economic Action.

The Economic Committee.

The Council appointed M. Munters, Counsellor of Legation and Head of Department at the Latvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as corresponding member of the Economic Committee.

During the last five years M. Munters has been Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee on Commercial Treaties. He was a Member of the Latvian delegation for bringing into force the Customs Union with Estonia, and attended the Conference for Concerted Economic Action, also as a member of the Latvian delegation.

The Fiscal Committee.

The second session of the Fiscal Committee was held from May 22nd to May 31st. The Committee considered the bilateral conventions concluded since its last meetings for the prevention of double taxation or tax evasion; at the invitation of Sir Percy Thompson, it discussed certain legislative measures contemplated in Great Britain as regards taxation; it continued its studies regarding the definition of the term "autonomous agent," the taxation of authors' rights and inventors' patents, rules of apportionment, etc.

The session was attended by Professor Adams (American), M. Blau (Swiss), M. Bolaffi (Italian), M. Clavier (Belgian), M. Diez de Medina (Bolivia), M. Flores de Lemus (Spanish), M. Mantzavinos (Greek), M. Sinninghe Damste (Netherlands), Sir Percy Thompson (British), M. Teterel (French) and M. Paasche (German) replacing respectively M. Borduge and M. Dorn. The International Chamber of Commerce was represented by M. Julliard, sitting in an advisory capacity. In the absence of the Chairman, M. Borduge, the Committee requested M. Blau to take the Chair at this session.

Recent Conventions.—The following, recently concluded, conventions were considered by the Committee, which desired to establish to what extent they conformed to the model bilateral treaties recommended by the League, to what extent they differed from these treaties and, if so, for what reasons:

1. The Convention concluded on February 22nd, 1928, between Hungary and Yugoslavia for the prevention of double taxation in matters of direct taxation (taxes on subordinate public bodies, communes, etc.); this Convention is based on a discrimination between real and personal taxes.

2. Agreements concerning the taxation of shipping companies between Belgium and Sweden (May 31st, 1929); between Canada and Japan (September 21st, 1929); between Canada and the Netherlands (September 23rd, 1929); between Canada and Greece (September 30th, 1929); between Canada and Sweden (November 21st, 1929); between France and Sweden (December 19th, 1929—January 25th, 1930); between Germany and Canada (April 17th, 1930)

3. Agreements by means of simultaneous internal legislation with a view to total or partial exemption from the road tax between the Netherlands and Germany, Sweden, Belgium, Denmark, and Great Britain.

4. The Treaty of June 25th, 1928, between Austria and Hungary on administrative and judicial assistance in the collection of taxes; the terms of this treaty are identical with those of the Treaty of July 12th, 1926, between Austria and Czechoslovakia.

The British Finance Bill.—The Committee heard its British member, Sir Percy Thompson, on Clause 16 of the 1930 Finance Bill, which is at present before the British Parliament. This clause concerns the taxation of profits made by autonomous agents operating in Great Britain. Sir Percy Thompson said that he wished to hear the views of the members of the Committee on this new clause in order to transmit them, if necessary, to his Government before Parliament had taken a decision, and to facilitate the opening of negotiations between Great Britain and certain other countries for the settlement of the problem of double taxation of autonomous agents.

This statement was followed by an exchange of views, in the course of which Sir Percy Thompson explained in detail the working of the new Bill.

The Committee thanked the British member for this proof of his confidence, stating that the Bill seemed calculated to facilitate the conclusion of international agreements for the prevention of the double taxation of autonomous agents, and was in conformity with the recommendations the Committee had itself adopted.

Other Questions.—The Committee considered a series of questions left open by the Conference of Government Experts on Double Taxation and

Tax Evasion.* It adopted a definition of the term "autonomous agent" in its relation to the term "permanent establishment" (for the taxation of the profits of firms operating in several countries). It adopted in first reading the principles which it considered should govern the taxation of authors' rights and inventors' patents, the question of reciprocity and the most-favoured-nation clause in taxation matters.

As regards the rules of apportionment applicable to the profits or capital of firms working in several countries, and measures for the prevention of the double taxation of international trusts and holding companies, the Committee considered information concerning the regulations in force in about twenty countries. It decided that this information would have to be completed by data from other countries, and that the whole of this material should then be examined by a small group of experts.

For this enquiry the Committee will be able to dispose of a grant of 90,000 dollars offered by the Rockefeller Foundation on the proposal of the American member, Professor Adams, and accepted by the Council at its May session.

The Committee adopted a report setting forth the points in regard to which it seemed that agreement was sufficiently general for a multi-lateral convention to be contemplated. These points concerned the double taxation of revenues from old age annuities; royalties and authors' rights; interest on debts; the wages of frontier workers and the salaries of civil servants abroad. The possibility of establishing a similar multi-lateral convention on profits from permanent establishments maintained by foreign firms will be considered by a sub-committee. The enquiry concerning the taxation of foreign cars and the customs and fiscal charges applicable to newspapers will be continued by joint committees.

* * *

The work of the first session of the Fiscal Committee was approved by the Council. Corresponding members were appointed for the following countries:

Australia: Mr. James Thos. Heatershaw, Secretary, Commonwealth Treasury.

New Zealand: Mr. Robert Edward Hayes, Financial Adviser to the New Zealand Government.

Siam: Mom Chao Viwatjaya Jayayant, Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Finance.

Turkey: Cezmi Bey, Director-General *ad interim* of Revenue at the Ministry of Finance.

Uruguay: M. Carlos Pena, Chief Officer in Charge of Internal Taxation.

(e) *The Financial Committee.**

The documents submitted to the Council by the Financial Committee included general reports on its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, dealing with the settlement of refugees in Bulgaria, the monetary and financial situation in Bulgaria and Greece, the Danzig Loan, the banking reform in Estonia, Greco-Bulgarian emigration, the appointment of the Committee for the Investment of the Library Endowment Fund, and the falsification of documents of value—the only question requiring action on the part of the Council—as well as special reports on the refugee work in Greece and on Hungarian questions.

As regards the question of the falsification of documents of value (share and debenture certificates, cheques, bills of exchange and stamps used as instruments of payment), studied on the recommendation of the Conference on Counterfeit Currency, the Committee had expressed a desire for information as to the extent to which police assistance in this matter was hindered by obstacles inherent in the present state of legislation.

The Council decided to include this question in the agenda of the future Conference of Central Police Offices, which it has undertaken to convene in virtue of the Conference on Counterfeit Currency.

At this session the Council was able to note the final arrangements for the liquidation of the Greek Refugee Settlement Commission. A Convention providing for the dissolution of the Commission was concluded at Geneva and signed by the Plenipotentiary of the Greek Government and by the Chairman of the Commission on January 24th. This Convention provides that on the liquidation of the Commission all its income, assets and property shall be transferred to the Greek Government, subject:

(1) to an annual payment of £60,000 to the International Financial Commission for extraordinary amortisation of the Refugee Loan of 1924, secured ultimately on the assigned revenues; and

(2) to a first charge on all movable properties in favour of the International Financial Commission, until the Refugee Loan of 1924 is entirely repaid.

Provision is made for the collection of all debts due by refugees and for the liquidation of the Commission by the Agricultural Bank, the National Bank or the Bank of Greece. A

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. VIII., No. 10, page 349.

* Rapporteur: the Canadian Representative.

considerable portion of the work of the Commission has already been transferred to the State, with the result that from August, 1929, to February, 1930, the total personnel employed by the Commission was considerably reduced.

On the report of the Chairman of its Greek Committee, M. Briand, the Council approved the Convention, noting that a ratification bill had been passed by the Greek Parliament on April 12th, 1930. It observed with satisfaction that arrangements had been made for the Commission to be dissolved on December 31st, 1930.

The Paris Agreements and the League of Nations.—The Hungarian questions considered by the Council and the Financial Committee arose under the Paris Agreements of April 28th, 1930,* relating to obligations resulting from the Treaty of Trianon and concerned the termination of the Committee of Control for Hungary and the appointment by the Financial Committee of three members of the Managing Committee of an Agrarian Fund.

As regards the first question, the Financial Committee informed the Council that, from the point of view of the League's responsibility for the Hungarian reconstruction scheme, there was no objection to the termination of the Committee of Control. The Council therefore agreed that the Committee of Control should cease to function as from the date of the coming into force of the Paris Agreements.

The other matter concerned the appointment by the Financial Committee, subject to the consent of France, Great Britain and Italy, of three of the four members of the Managing Committee of an Agrarian Fund, contemplated in one of the Paris Agreements, which provides for the settlement of questions relating to agrarian reforms and mixed arbitral tribunals.

The Powers concerned having notified their agreement the Council authorised the Financial Committee to proceed to this appointment, it being understood that neither the Council nor the Financial Committee should take any responsibility for the administration or working of the Fund.

3. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

(a) *Applications from Local Railway Companies.*

The Council decided to postpone to its September session several applications from local railway companies submitted under Article 304 of the Treaty of Trianon. The object of

this postponement is to enable the parties to reach agreement by direct negotiations.

Road Traffic.

The Road Traffic Committee met on May 23rd at The Hague, to study questions concerning the tryptich system, frontier visas on documents relating to international traffic, a preliminary draft convention on the international régime of commercial motor transport, taxes on foreign motor vehicles, and the application in various countries of the recommendations of the committee on Road Signalling.

Maritime Tonnage Measurement.

The Drafting Sub-Committee of the Committee on Maritime Tonnage Measurement met in London on May 12th, when it drew up rules concerning the measurement of between-deck spaces, super-structures, open spaces, as well as the deduction to be made for space occupied by the engine.

V.—INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS.

I. COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The Council appointed to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation M. Titulesco, former Roumanian representative on the Council, and M. Wu-Shi-Fee, a well-known Chinese philologist and authority on educational matters.

M. Wu-Shi-Fee was born in 1864 in the Province of Kiangsu, and studied in China and Japan. He has travelled in Germany, England, and France.

M. Wu-Shi-Fee is a writer, a philosopher and an educationist, a politician and a journalist, and one of the most representative figures of contemporary China.

He was one of the initiators of the present-day intellectual movement in China, and the inventor of the Chinese phonetic alphabet, whose object is to unify the pronunciation of the Chinese language. He was President of the Committee for the unification of the pronunciation of Chinese appointed by the Board of Education, and has published a pronouncing dictionary of the Chinese language.

2. THE EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPH.*

On May 13th the Council decided to forward to Governments the draft convention for the abolition of customs duties on educational films as soon as it had been examined by the Economic Committee.†

* Concluded between Hungary and Belgium, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the South African Union, India, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

* Rapporteur: the Italian Representative.

† See Monthly Summary, Vol. IX., No. 12, page 354.

3. INTERNATIONAL CHALCOGRAPHICAL EXHIBITION.

The International Chalcographical Exhibition organised by the International Museums Office was inaugurated at Bordeaux on May 15th at the *Musée des Beaux-Arts*, and will remain open until June 30th. The Chalcographical Institutes of Paris, Madrid and Rome are taking part in the exhibition, which includes three hundred proofs selected from the best and most characteristic specimens of engravings from the beginning down to the present day.

Since June, 1927, this collection has been shown in six countries and in twelve different cities. After touring Great Britain, it was shown in Rouen at the *Musée des Beaux-Arts*, where the exhibition remained open until last January.

Encouraged by the success of this exhibition, the curator of the Rouen Museum proposes to constitute a permanent collection of the most interesting engravings, as well as a collection of casts. Should many such collections be constituted, the International Museums Office will have achieved the result which it had in view when it undertook to organise these exhibitions.

4. INTERNATIONAL CAST EXHIBITION.

The second international exhibition of casts and works of art organised by the International Museum Office opened on May 31st at the *Musée du Cinquantenaire*, Brussels.

The collection, which was shown last year at Cologne, comprises four hundred casts of various sizes, of Eastern, Egyptian, ancient Greek and Roman, mediaeval, renaissance and modern works, furnished by the museums and official workshops of Venice, Berlin, Brussels, Florence, London and Paris.

The Brussels exhibition contains, for the first time, a bronze cast of a statue of Zeus, one of the masterpieces of the Athens Museum, which was discovered about two years ago at the bottom of the sea on the Eubœan coast.

5. INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES OF STUDENTS.

Representatives of seven international students' associations met on May 5th and 6th at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris. This Committee, which was summoned in 1926 by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, was constituted by the International Students' Associations, to which are affiliated national groups and unions in almost all countries of the world.

The principal point discussed at the May meeting was the international exchange of students. A plan of closer co-operation in the organisation of exchanges was drawn up, and certain practical measures were recommended

to enable students to derive a maximum of benefit from their stay in foreign countries.

6. REQUEST OF THE INTERNATIONAL WINE OFFICE.*

An application from the International Wine Office to be placed under the direction of the League, in virtue of Article 24 of the Covenant, was considered by the Council. The Secretary-General was instructed to make a preliminary enquiry into the matter, bearing in mind the principles approved by the Assembly with regard to the conditions to be fulfilled by such organisations.

The International Wine Office is a public body with headquarters in Paris; it was established by an international agreement, to which fourteen countries have so far acceded.

VI.—ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS.

I. THE SAAR.

A special report on the steps taken from 1920 to 1930 to remedy the housing crisis in the Saar Territory was addressed to the Secretary-General by the Chairman of the Governing Commission, Sir Ernest Wilton.

The report describes the results of the continuous and methodical efforts of the Governing Commission during the past ten years to restore normal housing conditions in the territory, and gives in the annex statistical and numerical tables of the premises built, the number of rooms and the sums invested as direct or indirect loans.

After the war the housing situation in the Saar Territory was, as in other Continental countries, extremely serious. The Commission was obliged to introduce an emergency law for existing premises and to build new premises for the less wealthy inhabitants. The principal measures adopted were the building of houses by the State, suitable mortgages, loans to public syndicates, the taking over of military premises and forest lands by the communes and the reduction of taxes.

As a result of these measures, 6,524 new houses, with a total of 27,736 rooms, were built in the territory from 1920 to 1930. 180,158,630 francs and 19,749,662 paper marks (exclusive of the value of the military premises) were invested in these buildings.

2. MANDATES.

On May 15th, after noting a statement by the British representative on the situation in Palestine, the Council approved the appointment of the members of the Commission for

* Rapporteur: the Venezuelan Representative.

the final settlement of questions relating to the Wailing Wall at Jerusalem.

(a) *Situation in Palestine.*

Mr. Henderson began by recalling that the report of the Commission of Enquiry into the disturbances of August, 1929, had been for some time in the hands of the public. It would be discussed by the Mandates Commission, and a full statement would then be made by the British representative. The evidence taken by the Commission, which amounted to about one thousand large pages of two columns each, would be forwarded to the Secretariat as soon as it had been printed. Recalling that the primary duty of the mandatory Power was the preservation of order, Mr. Henderson informed the Council that the British Government had increased the British military forces in Palestine and was considering the reorganisation of the police. The British section had been increased by four hundred men, and a further increase of seventy-nine was contemplated.

Mr. Henderson drew attention to the problems of land settlement and immigration. The British Government had, he said, sent to Palestine Sir John Hope Simpson, Vice-Chairman of the Greek Refugee Settlement Commission, to report on these questions. The discussions which the British Government had had with an Arab delegation from Palestine on future policy in that country had afforded it an insight into the views of leading Arabs regarding the interests and aspirations of the Arab community. The British Government was examining the possibility of devising means, within the framework of the mandate, of satisfying the legitimate aspirations of, and of removing any apprehensions that might still be entertained by the population.

The Rapporteur, M. Procopé (Finland), thanked Mr. Henderson for his statement, which, he said, strengthened the Council's confidence in the action of the Mandatory with a view to the equitable execution of its obligations under the Mandate. The Mandates Commission, he was convinced, would not fail to take into consideration the various points raised by Mr. Henderson. He felt sure that the British Government would furnish the Commission with the information necessary to enable it to form an opinion as to that Government's future policy in Palestine. The Council would be better able to judge the situation when it received the Commission's report.

(b) *Appointment of the Wailing Wall Commission.*

On the proposal of the Rapporteur, the Council approved the list of Members presented

by the British Government for the Commission entrusted with the final settlement of the question of the Wailing Wall. The nominees are M. E. Löfgren (Sweden), M. Charles Barde (Swiss) and M. Van Kempen (Netherlands).

Hussein Khan Ala recalled that the Persian representative had abstained from voting in January, when the constitution of the Commission had been proposed, and would observe the same attitude now that a list of members was submitted. He had full confidence in the spirit of equity of the Mandatory, but his Government was very anxious that the rights and claims of its co-religionaries should receive due consideration.

Mr. Henderson assured the Persian representative that all interests would be carefully examined.

(c) *Resignation of Dr. Kastl.—Appointment of Dr. Ruppel.*

On May 13th the Council had to consider the appointment of a successor to Dr. Ludwig Kastl, the German Member of the Mandates Commission, who resigned on February 10th. The Secretary-General was asked to convey to Dr. Kastl the Council's gratitude for his valuable services, as well as its regret at his resignation.

The Council then proceeded to the appointment of Dr. Kastl's successor, its choice falling on Dr. Ruppel, a well-known German expert on colonial questions.

Dr. Ruppel was born in 1879. He was an official in the Cameroons Administration from 1908 to 1913, and, as such, was responsible for drafting the constitutional laws of the Cameroons. During that period he also travelled in the British and French colonies in West Africa, and in Liberia. From 1913 to 1919 he was Chief of Section in the German Colonial Ministry, and in 1919 was attached to the German delegation at Versailles as an expert on colonial questions. From 1919 to 1924 Dr. Ruppel was Director in the Ministry of Reconstruction and Reparations, and from 1924 to 1930 he was President of the German Commission at Paris for the execution of reparations. He recently resigned and is no longer in the Government service.

VII.—THE PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

*Minorities in Upper Silesia.**

Two questions concerning the protection of minorities in Upper Silesia figured on the Council agenda, namely petitions from the

* Rapporteur: the Japanese Representative.

Deutscher Volksbund concerning the Spolka Bracka, and the personal situation of M. Otto Ochmann.

1. *The Spolka Bracka.*—In this connection, an appeal was submitted by the Deutscher Volksbund regarding the non-renewal by the Board of the Spolka Bracka of the contracts of a number of doctors.

An examination of the documents submitted showed that a number of legal points, on which highly qualified opinions differed, would have to be cleared up. The Rapporteur accordingly asked the Council to authorise him to obtain the assistance of a Committee of Jurists in order to be able to submit his conclusions at the next session. The Council invited M. Malkin (British), M. Pilotti (Italian), and M. Botella (Spanish) to sit on this Committee.

The German representative, Dr. Curtius, took the view that the question was ripe for a decision, and regretted that the Polish Government had not found it possible to agree to the proposal of the President of the Upper Silesian Mixed Commission that the doctors should be reinstated, subject to certain conditions. However, as the Rapporteur did not feel able to give his opinion on certain legal questions, Dr. Curtius agreed to the proposed adjournment.

2. *Personal Situation of M. Otto Ochmann.*—

On this question the Council also had to consider an appeal from the Deutscher Volksbund. M. Otto Ochmann was said to have been given permission by order of the President of the Katowice District Court, dated October 23rd, 1922, to plead before the Lubliniec District Court. This permission was withdrawn by order of the President of the Katowice Court, dated December 2nd, 1927, as confirmed by the President of the Court of Appeal on April 6th, 1929.

In the text of the petition communicated to the Members of the Council, the Secretary-General had, at the request of the Polish Government, omitted certain passages which that Government considered as confidential and which, it stated, the petitioner could only have obtained by unlawful means.

The Polish representative, having informed the Rapporteur that his Government intended to institute an enquiry into this question, and that the results would be communicated in sufficient time to enable the Rapporteur to submit his conclusions at next session, the Rapporteur proposed that the question should be postponed. He expressed his conviction that the enquiry would be as complete as possible, and that his conclusions would be based on information

relating to all the points mentioned in the petition.

The German representative, Dr. Curtius, agreed to this proposal on condition that the enquiry should be as complete as possible and conducted with the greatest speed. He drew attention to the omission of certain passages in the petition which had not been communicated to the Members of the Council. The question to what extent the Secretariat was bound to communicate confidential documents to the Council was, he thought, one which required examination and would have to be settled one day or another. He expressed the hope that the Polish Government would take account of these documents in its enquiry.

The Polish representative, M. Zaleski, said that since his Government had taken the initiative in the matter, the enquiry would be carried out as fully and as rapidly as possible.

The Council noted these statements and approved the Rapporteur's conclusions.

VIII.—POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

I. DISPUTE BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY.

At the beginning of the Council session, the President of the preceding session, M. Zaleski, reminded his colleagues that the difficulties which had arisen between Bolivia and Paraguay last January had recently been settled. At the end of the session, before the Council dispersed, the President of the fifty-ninth session, M. Marinkovitch, circulated to his colleagues communications from the Bolivian and Paraguayan Governments stating that the dispute had been finally settled under the auspices of the Uruguayan Government, and that diplomatic relations had been resumed.

M. Marinkovitch expressed the satisfaction of the Council at the favourable settlement of incidents in regard to which the Council, in December, 1928, had made suggestions to the two Governments concerned. In his opinion this showed that, even when a dispute was not officially submitted to the Council, the latter could in such cases make a useful contribution to the cause of peace. He expressed the hope that the understanding which had just been reached on the incidents of December, 1928, would be followed by the peaceful settlement of the general question concerning the Chaco district.

2. POLISH-LITHUANIAN QUESTIONS.

On May 22nd the Lithuanian Government wired to the Secretary-General protesting against certain acts of terrorism said to have been perpetrated by Polish soldiers against the

inhabitants of the village of Dmitrauka (Dymitrowka) which is near Varena, on the Polish-Lithuanian "Administrative Line." The Lithuanian Government asked that, in accordance with the Council resolution of December 10th, 1927, the alleged fact should be brought to the notice of the Acting President of the Council and the Rapporteur on Polish-Lithuanian questions, in order that an investigation might be instituted with a view to the protection of the lives and property of the inhabitants of the occupied territory.

This telegram was communicated to the Polish Government for its observations. On May 28th that Government informed the Secretary-General that, from the Lithuanian communication, it appeared that the incident had taken place on Polish territory and between Polish subjects; the Council resolution of December 10th, 1927, could not possibly apply to these circumstances, and the Polish Government felt bound to reject explicitly any intervention of the Lithuanian Government in the internal affairs of Poland.

The Lithuanian Government's telegram and the Polish Government's letter have been forwarded to the Acting President of the Council and the Rapporteur on Polish-Lithuanian questions, M. Quinones de Leon.

IX.—SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS.

I. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM.*

Two extremely important decisions were taken by the Council as a result of the League's efforts to suppress the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs. They concerned the convocation of a Conference for the limitation of drug manufacture and the increase of the membership of the Advisory Committee.

Convocation of a Conference for the Limitation of Drug Manufacture.—Agreement was reached by the Tenth Assembly on the principle of the limitation of manufacture and the application of that principle through an international conference. A plan for limitation was drawn up by the Advisory Committee at its January session and the Council approved it as a practical basis for the Conference. The Secretary-General was instructed to forward it to Governments, requesting them to forward their observations within three months.

The date of the Conference was provisionally fixed for December 1st next. It will include not only the Governments of manufacturing countries, but also those of the principal

consuming countries, chosen mainly from countries represented on the reconstituted Advisory Committee, namely, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Peru, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, the United States, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

The Council endorsed the view expressed by the Advisory Committee that the Conference should be preceded by consultations among manufacturing countries with regard to the allocation of the quotas and the arrangements for ensuring a proper distribution among consuming countries. The manufacturing countries will be asked to arrange at the earliest possible moment for these consultations, and to communicate the results within three months.

The Council further decided to authorise the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to convene an extraordinary session of that body in August, and instructed the Secretary-General to ask Governments to complete the material for submission to the Conference.

The British representative recalled that his Government was keenly interested in the question of the suppression of the drug traffic. It was continually receiving information which showed how widespread and how dangerous was the illicit traffic. As an example, he quoted a letter he had just received from London to the effect that a steamer had left a port of a certain producing country, bound for a destination in the Far East, and carrying no fewer than two thousand cases of opium, entirely destined for the illicit traffic. He welcomed the Committee's proposal that the Governments of manufacturing countries should be consulted before the Conference, stating that his Government would be prepared to take the lead in organising a meeting of the States concerned at the end of July.

The Japanese representative suggested that arrangements should be made for postponing the opening of the Conference if the preparatory work had not been finished by the date proposed.

The Persian representative said that his Government fully agreed that radical steps were necessary to restrict the manufacture of dangerous drugs. No drug factories existed in Persia, and his Government was opposed to their establishment. Almost the whole of the opium grown in Persia was exported to the Far East and controlled by a system of import certificates, which was daily being more widely extended. Despite the economic difficulties, his Government was endeavouring to follow the advice of the League; it had placed prohibitive

* Rapporteur: the Yugoslav Representative.

taxes on opium and continued the policy of replacing the poppy by other crops.

The Chinese representative, M. Woo Kai Seng, expressed his satisfaction at the Council's decision to study the question of the illicit traffic in China.

Membership of the Committee.—Another important decision concerned the enlargement of the Advisory Committee. The tenth Assembly had urged that the Committee should provide for the more adequate representation of non-manufacturing countries. The Council accordingly decided to invite the Austrian, Belgian, Egyptian, Mexican, Polish, Spanish and Uruguayan Government to sit on the Committee for three years. At the end of this period the Council will reconsider the constitution of the Committee.

It was pointed out that, should Turkey and Persia ratify The Hague and Geneva Opium Conventions, the Council would attach the greatest value to their co-operation in the Committee's work. In making these appointments, the Council took into consideration the principles set forth by the Committee, namely, that the new members should be chosen from non-manufacturing countries which suffered from the traffic, or which on account of their geographical position or of their situation relative to the international drug trade, could make a valuable contribution to the Committee's work.

The British representative expressed the hope that this increase of membership would not in any way diminish the Committee's efficiency. Fearing that if the Committee were too large, it might develop a tendency to split up into Sub-Committees, and thus lose much valuable publicity, he asked that the principle of the publicity of Sub-Committees should be adopted.

The term of office of the Assessors for the Committee having expired, the Council renewed for one year the appointments of Mr. Lyall and M. Sirks, and postponed the nomination of a successor to M. Brenire, who has resigned.

Other work of the Advisory Committee.—The Council finally reviewed the other work of the Committee, and decided (a) to approach the Governments of Central and South American countries which are not parties to the Geneva Convention, emphasising the importance of ratifying that Convention; (b) to inform the Turkish Government of the importance which the League would attach to its co-operation; (c) to forward to Governments the Committee's suggestions for the improvement of the present methods of dealing with the illicit traffic (license system, extradition of traffickers, police co-operation, etc.); and (d) to draw the attention of the Treaty Powers to the illicit traffic in

China, and to recommend that an enquiry should be undertaken by or with the assistance of the Chinese Government and the Treaty Powers.

*Report of the Permanent Central Board.**—The preliminary report of the Permanent Central Opium Board on the work of its third, fourth and fifth sessions was noted by the Council, the opinion being expressed by the Rapporteur that the relations between the Board and the Advisory Committee were becoming more and more well defined and satisfactory.

Replying to an observation of the Rapporteur that the Board had regretted to note that the majority of the Latin-American countries had not sent in the necessary statistics, the Venezuelan representative pointed out that it was difficult to furnish statistics of the illicit traffic without having complete statistics from the producing countries.

2. PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE.

The reports of the Traffic in Women and Child Welfare Committees were considered by the Council on May 13th.

On this occasion the Rapporteur paid a tribute to the memory of a recently deceased member of the Advisory Commission, M. Posner, Vice-President of the Polish Senate, who had taken part in the work since the beginning.

Both the Traffic in Women and the Child Welfare Committees had expressed their appreciation of the work done by their Secretary, Dame Rachel Crowdy, Chief of the Social Questions and Opium Traffic Section, who is leaving the Secretariat. On the proposal of the Rapporteurs, the Council decided to appoint Dame Rachel Crowdy as Assessor to the Advisory Commission. This nomination will take effect after she has left the Secretariat.

(a) *Traffic in Women and Children.*†

The report of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee on its ninth session was noted by the Council, which took measures to give effect to certain of the proposals contained therein.

It instructed the Secretary-General to communicate to Governments the reports on measures for the maintenance of order and public health received from Governments of countries where the system of licensed houses had been abolished, and to bring to the notice of the Egyptian Government the Committee's opinion that it would be of great assistance in

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 4, page 81.

† Rapporteur: the Persian Representative.

the work of combating the traffic if Egypt found it possible to accede to the 1921 Convention and to set up a central authority.

*(b) Extension to the East of the Enquiry into the Traffic in Women.**

The extension to the East of the enquiry into the traffic in women was definitely approved by the Council, which expressed its gratitude to the American Bureau of Social Hygiene for its offer of 125,000 dollars to meet the expenses of the investigation.

The organisation carrying out the investigations in the East will consist of a Travelling Commission of three investigators appointed by the Council and a Committee of Representatives of the Governments on the Traffic in Women and Children Committee, which will sit in Geneva from time to time and receive the reports of the investigators.

The first session of this new organisation will, in all probability, be held in August, so as to allow the investigators to leave for the East in September. It was decided to invite M. Regnault, former French Ambassador and senior member of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Women, to act as Chairman of the new organisation.

The Rapporteur emphasised the necessity of having in each country visited an official Government representative, who would help the investigators in their work, give them all the information available, and comment on their report before it is submitted.

The Secretary-General was instructed to approach the American Government in order to ascertain whether there would be any objection to the further extension of the enquiry to the Philippine Islands.

(c) The Child Welfare Committee.†

When considering the work of the Child Welfare Committee, the Council took special decisions concerning the pursuance of the enquiry into the recognition and enforcement of maintenance orders abroad and the question of the auxiliary services of juvenile courts. As regards the first question, the Committee, while fully realising the legal and administrative difficulties, was of opinion that an effort should be made to draw up international agreements in the form of general conventions, or of agreements between countries whose legislation was based on similar principles for the recognition and enforcement of maintenance orders. The Rapporteur expressed the opinion that this question, in the form in which it was

proposed to study it, undoubtedly stretched the competence of the Child Welfare Committee. He nevertheless pointed out that the Committee might be authorised to pursue its study of the question on the lines proposed, on the understanding that this extension of its mandate should not be regarded as a precedent. Before giving this authorisation, the Council decided to communicate this suggestion to Governments. Should no objections be raised by November 1st to this extension of the Committee's mandate, the Council's authorisation might be considered as granted.

As regards the second question, the Council agreed that the questionnaire concerning juvenile courts, drawn up by the International Prison Commission, should be forwarded to Governments not represented on that Commission, and that a reminder should be sent to Governments which had not replied to the League's questionnaire on auxiliary services.

In connection with another question studied by the Child Welfare Committee—the draft convention on assistance for foreign minors—the British representative made certain observations of a general character, which the Council decided to forward to the Committee. This question, Mr. Henderson suggested, would seem to come under the heading of assistance to foreigners as a whole, and thus fall within the sphere of more general social questions, rather than that of child welfare strictly speaking. He emphasised the desirability of strictly concentrating on child welfare.

3. SLAVERY.*

On May 12th the Council decided to forward to the Assembly communications concerning slavery from the Persian and Soudan Governments. This decision was taken in virtue of an Assembly resolution of 1926, inviting the Council to communicate every year a document mentioning laws and regulations forwarded to the Secretary-General under Article 7 of the Slavery Convention.

The Council further authorised the Secretary-General to forward to the Assembly a list of any laws and regulations that might be communicated later, as well as all supplementary information furnished by the various Governments regarding measures for the progressive abolition of slavery and similar conditions.

X.—OTHER QUESTIONS.

1. THE NEW LEAGUE BUILDINGS.

The League Building Committee (M. Bianchi, Mr. Markham, M. Peycelon, M. Streit-Baron

* Rapporteur: the Persian Representative.

† Rapporteur: the Yugoslav Representative.

* Rapporteur: the Representative of Great Britain.

and three representatives of the Secretariat and of the International Labour Office) met at Geneva from May 9th to 13th, under the presidency of Marquis Paulucci di Calboli Barone, Under-Secretary-General in Charge of Internal Administration. The architects of the new buildings (M. Nenot, M. Broggi, M. Flegenheimer, M. Defever and M. Vago) attended most of the meetings.

The Committee noted the progress report of the architects and their proposals with regard to tenders for the various parts of the construction.

The Committee proceeded to a preliminary revision of the general conditions to be applied to all contracts, and, in accordance with the instructions of the tenth Assembly, reviewed the gifts which have so far been offered by Governments, organisations or individuals. It came to the conclusion that it was too early to take final decisions before having detailed plans, and urged that these plans and detailed estimates should be submitted before the end of June.

The Committee also examined certain technical questions, concerning more particularly the Library, as well as modifications in the construction of the Assembly hall proposed by the Architects in order to carry out the recommendations of the Acoustics Committee of the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. It will be remembered that the services of these experts were placed at the League's disposal by the British Government during the 1924 Assembly.

XI.—COMMUNICATION BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT OF THE MEMORANDUM ON THE ORGANISATION OF A EUROPEAN FEDERATION.

Copies of the Memorandum prepared by the French Government on the organisation of a European Federation were addressed to the Secretary-General by the French Foreign Minister on May 17th.

In his covering letter, M. Briand recalled that at a meeting held at Geneva on September 9th, 1929, he was requested "by representatives of twenty-six European States, Members of the League, to set forth in a memorandum the essential points to be studied by Governments desirous of concluding an understanding for creating between European peoples a kind of federal bond, which would constitute a basis of permanent solidarity, and enable them, whenever necessary, to establish immediate contact for the study,

discussion and settlement of problems affecting their joint interests."

M. Briand added that this Memorandum had been handed on the same date to all European Governments, Members of the League, and communicated for information to the non-European Members, as well as to other States.

XII.—PUBLICATIONS AND LIBRARY QUESTIONS.

I. REVIEW OF THE LEGAL ASPECT OF INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

A Review of the Legal Aspect of Industrial Agreements, prepared for the Economic Committee by three specialists—M. H. Decugis (France), M. Robert M. Olds (United States of America), and M. Siegfried Tschierschky (Germany)—was recently published by the League Secretariat.

The publication of this volume gives effect to recommendations of the 1927 Economic Conference and the Consultative Economic Committee on the subject of agreements. The phenomenon of industrial and commercial agreements was carefully considered by the Economic Conference, not merely from the economic standpoint, but also as regards the judicial régime to which such agreements are subject in the various countries.

In 1928 the Consultative Economic Committee expressed the opinion that the best method of studying the problem was to examine the status and juridical form of such agreements and of the legislation applicable to them.

The Economic Committee accordingly instructed the three authors of the volume, who represent three of the most characteristic and important legal systems, to draw up a statement on the character and development of the principles which form the basis of the law in force in the various countries and, more particularly, the modern conception, as expressed not only in legal texts, but also in jurisprudence and administrative custom.

While the experts were at work they saw that the enquiry would have, at the same time, to deal with the main features of the economic and juridical forms assumed by such agreements in the course of their historical and economic development.

The experts' report is only a reflection of their individual ideas, and a contribution to the Economic Committee's work on the general aspects of industrial and commercial agreements. It contains valuable material, including general information on the legal status of agreements and more detailed information concerning the twelve following countries: Austria,

Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Spain, the United States.

2. MEMORANDUM ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND BALANCES OF PAYMENTS, 1926-28. VOL. II: BALANCES OF PAYMENTS.

This Memorandum, of which the first edition was published six years ago, covers a field of economic research which was previously somewhat neglected. Year by year, the number of countries for which it has been possible to give statistics has increased, and the present volume contains new estimates for twenty-nine countries, most of them with highly developed international economic relations. In fifteen of these twenty-nine cases, new figures for two or more years are given.

The countries for which estimates are published for the first time are the Dutch East Indies, Turkey, the Netherlands and Roumania. In addition to the latest estimates, the tables contain the figures published in previous issues, so that it is possible to follow the development of the international economic relations of each country over the period 1923-1928.

Most of the statements have been compiled on the basis of a scheme prepared by the League and circulated to the various Governments, or have—as in the case of the United States—been rearranged in accordance therewith. Full explanations of the items which have recently been somewhat extended to long and short term capital operations, have been given in the beginning of the new volume. A number of other improvements have been introduced, of which the most obvious is a change in the arrangement of the tables, which are rendered more compact and easy to study. As a complement to the balance of payments accounts, information concerning the aggregate outstanding foreign assets and debts has been collected for a number of countries. A special section, which has been much enlarged in the present issue, summarises the information available for different countries concerning certain important "invisible" items—capital movements, interest and dividends received and paid, gross shipping income, emigrants' remittances and tourists' expenditure. The following conclusions may be drawn from this study.

International capital transfers were checked by the abnormal monetary conditions in 1926 and 1929, but in the two intervening years such transfers were probably greater than in any previous year. In 1928 the net export of capital from the United States amounted to

\$1,087 million, of which \$401 million represented short-term capital; British capital exports in the same year amounted to \$725 million. The heaviest borrowers were Germany and Australia, which recorded a net inflow of capital amounting to \$1,067 and \$265 million respectively. Foreign lending per head of population during the years 1925-28 was highest in the Netherlands, France and the United Kingdom, and foreign borrowing in Australia, Germany, the Argentine, Norway and Hungary. Total capital movements in 1929 are not yet known, but capital issues in that year are shown in special tables. The influence of the American boom in 1928 and 1929 and of the collapse in the autumn of the latter year is also dealt with at some length.

It is interesting to note that European imports and exports of capital (taking the Continent as a whole) during the last six or seven years have practically balanced, although it is believed that there was a net inflow of capital to the continent in 1925, 1927 and 1928.

An enquiry is further made into the relationship between capital movements and interest rates, and a number of tables show the variations in the actual yield of bonds of different origin and in market discount rates ruling in different countries during the years 1926-29.

The greatest net receipts on account of interest and dividends are recorded by the United Kingdom, with \$1,387 and \$683 million respectively in 1928. The great majority of countries are, however, debtors, and, with very few exceptions, their debt has increased very rapidly during the last five or six years. The annual payments per head of population in relatively sparsely populated countries such as Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Argentine and the Union of South Africa vary from \$10 to \$30, whereas the corresponding payments of the most heavily indebted European countries vary between \$2 and \$5.

Estimates of the gross income from maritime freights in foreign traffic are available for countries representing some 85 per cent. of the active world tonnage. The largest receipts are recorded by the United Kingdom (\$657 million in 1928), the United States (\$339 million) and Germany (\$159 million), after which come Norway, Italy, Japan, and Sweden. World shipping earnings in foreign trade are estimated at \$2,175 million in 1927 and a somewhat lower figure in 1928, when freight rates fell by 9-10 per cent. After deduction of passenger fares and addition of transit earnings on goods forwarded by rail or river, the total freight payments on goods in foreign trade work out at \$2,075-2,175 million in 1927,

or 6.6-6.9 per cent. of the adjusted f.o.b. value of world exports of merchandise.

The receipts by European countries on account of emigrants' remittances have been stationary or declining in recent years. The largest receipts on this account are recorded by Italy (some \$100 million annually); Poland, Greece, and Japan receive some \$25-30 million each. The outward remittances from the United States are estimated to have fallen by more than 25 per cent. in five years and are given at \$217 million in 1928. Remittances from the Argentine amount to some \$30 million and those from Canada to \$20-25 million annually.

France, Italy, Canada and Switzerland receive most from foreign tourists. The majority of other countries show a net expenditure on this account; that of the United States in 1928 is given at \$614 million.

3. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKS ON THE LEAGUE, CATALOGUED IN THE LEAGUE LIBRARY IN APRIL, 1930.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL WORKS (incl. Disarmament).

BROUCKERE, L. DE.

Les travaux de la Société des Nations en matière de désarmement. (In Académie de droit international, La Haye) . . . Recueil des cours. 1928, V. 5 (pp. 365-467). Paris: Hachette. 1929.

Disarmament and the organisation of pacific international relations.—Nature and organisation of disarmament.—Criteria of armament and control of disarmament.

HOJIER, O.

La sécurité internationale et ses modes de réalisation. Paris: Editions internationales. 1930. 4 vols.

Vol. I: "Political Combinations" (alliances, permanent neutrality, protectorates, mandates).

Vol. II: "Integrity and Independence." Article 10 of the Covenant, the Geneva Protocol, the Kellogg Pact, treaties of mutual assistance and non-aggression.

Vol. III: "Pacific Settlement of International Disputes." Analysis of the provisions of the Covenant and of the general instrument for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

Vol. IV deals with the reduction of armaments before the world war and since the creation of the League of Nations.

MORGENTHAU, H.

An international drama, by Henry Morgenthau

in collaboration with F. Strother. London: Jarrolds. 1930. 288 pp.

History of the past 11 years of Greece.—Creation and activity of the Refugees Commission.—History of the loan.

WEHBERG, H.

Le problème de la mise de la guerre hors la loi. (In Académie de droit international, La Haye) . . . Recueil des cours. 1928, V. 4 (pp. 146-306). Paris: Hachette. 1929.

War and the Covenant of the League of Nations. Practical consequences of the outlawry of war (war of sanctions, legitimate defence, necessary changes in national constitutions).

LEGAL WORKS.

POPOVITCH, G.

La composition du Conseil de la Société des Nations; contribution à l'étude juridique de l'Article 4 du Pacte de la Société des Nations et de la réforme réalisée par l'Assemblée en 1926. Lausanne: Impr. La Concorde. 1929. 181 pp.

Analysis of the work of the Commission entrusted with the study of the question of the composition of the Council.—Number of seats and duration of mandate. Choice and method of election of Members of the Council.

SCHINDLER, D.

Les progrès de l'arbitrage obligatoire depuis la création de la Société des Nations (In Académie de droit international, La Haye) . . . Recueil des cours. 1928, V. 5 (pp. 233-364). Paris: Hachette. 1929.

Historical account of compulsory arbitration. Its extension under the régime of the League of Nations, its organisation and operation.

WORKS ON MANDATES.

ROTH, H.

Das Kontrollsystem der Völkerbundsmandate. Berlin: F. Dümmler. 1930. 124 pp. (Völkerrechtsfragen 30. Heft).

Study of the different organs charged with the supervision of the execution of mandates by the Mandatory Powers: the Council, Assembly, Permanent Court, and chiefly the Mandates Commission.

SAMUEL, H. B.

Unholy Memories of the Holy Land. London: The Hogarth Press. 1930. 314 pp.

Memories of the last 10 years spent in Palestine.

SANTI NAVA.

Il mandato francese in Siria dalle sue origini al 1929. Padova: A. Milani. 1930. 261 pp. (Collezione "Cedam" di studi coloniali, V. 1).

The French mandatory regime in Syria.—
Economic, social and legal conditions.—
History of events during the past 10 years.

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.*

1. ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE PROTOCOL FOR THE REVISION OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT.

To come into force on September 1st, 1930, the Protocol for the Revision of the Court Statute must be ratified before that date by all signatories of the Statute, or the Council must ascertain that signatories which have not ratified it have no objection to its entry into force.

At the close of the Council session, nine States had ratified the Protocol and two further ratifications were assured, as the Canadian and Finnish representatives had informed the Council that their Parliaments had authorised ratification.

The Council decided to ask States which had not ratified the Protocol to state whether they had any objection to its coming into force, and to communicate their replies by August 20th at the latest.

* Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7 of this chapter have been prepared with the aid of information furnished by the Registry of the Court.

2. RESIGNATION OF MR. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

The Council accepted, subject to the approval of the Assembly, the resignation of Mr. Charles Evans Hughes as judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice. It asked the Secretary-General to convey its regret to Mr. Hughes, and to make the necessary arrangements for the nomination of candidates with a view to the eventual election of a successor to Mr. Hughes at next Assembly.

The period for which his successor would be appointed would be from the date of the election to the end of the year, when the mandates of all the Members of the Court expire and the new Court, elected in September, enters into force. If, therefore, the Assembly and the Council wish to fill this vacancy in September they will have to proceed to a special election independently of the general election of the Judges who will take up their duties on January 1st, 1931.

3. JURISDICTION OF THE COURT AS A COURT OF APPEAL FROM ARBITRAL TRIBUNALS.

At its last session the Assembly considered a proposal of the Finnish delegation that means should be studied for giving the Court jurisdiction over disputes as to whether an arbitral tribunal in pronouncing an award has acted without jurisdiction or exceeded its jurisdiction. The Assembly requested the Council to cause a study of this question to be made, and in January the Council invited the German, French, Finnish, Italian and Polish representatives to ask their legal advisers to form a small committee for a first investigation of the subject.

This Committee, composed of M. Basdevant (France), M. Erich (Finland), M. Gaus (Germany), M. Pilotti (Italy) and M. Rundstein (Poland), met at Geneva from May 19th to 22nd, under the chairmanship of M. Basdevant.

In its report, which will be submitted to the Council at its next session, the Committee discusses, in relation to the various circumstances in which arbitral awards are pronounced, the question of giving the Court the jurisdiction contemplated by the Finnish delegation. It considers that any general proposals put forward should be limited to awards in disputes with regard to which the parties are in conflict as to their respective rights, although particular agreements may of course be made to give the Court jurisdiction in regard to awards not falling under this definition. The Committee proposes a third ground for recourse to the Court, namely, that there has been a funda-

mental fault in the procedure of the arbitral tribunal.

The Committee suggests three methods by which the Assembly could act for the purpose of bringing within the jurisdiction of the Court the question whether an arbitral award need not be executed because it is vitiated by the tribunal having no jurisdiction to pronounce it, by the tribunal having exceeded its jurisdiction, or by a fundamental fault in the procedure.

Under the first method, the Assembly would recommend the insertion in arbitration treaties, arbitration clauses and, where appropriate, agreements for submitting particular questions to arbitration, of provisions of which a draft has been drawn up by the Committee and would be annexed to the Assembly's recommendation. Under the second method, the Assembly would open to accession by all States a protocol of which a draft is submitted by the Committee. The third method would consist in the Assembly adopting a resolution recognising that a Member of the League which asserts the nullity of an arbitral award on one of the grounds in question must propose to the other party the conclusion of a special agreement submitting the question to decision by the Permanent Court.

4. FREE CITY OF DANZIG.

On May 15th, the Council decided to seek the advisory opinion of the Permanent Court of International Justice on the question: "Is the special legal status of the Free City of Danzig such as to enable the Free City to become a Member of the International Labour Organisation?" This decision was taken at the request of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

Dr. Sahm, President of the Danzig Senate, Count Gravina, High Commissioner of the League of Nations, and M. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, were present at this meeting.

The request reached the Registry of the Court on May 17th and formed the subject of the communications provided for by the Rules.

The Senate of the Free City of Danzig, the Polish Government and the International Labour Organisation received a special communication informing them that the Court is prepared to receive from them written statements upon the question at issue, and to hear, at a public sitting, oral statements made by their duly authorised representatives.

The Director of the International Labour Organisation has informed the Registrar of

the Court that he intends to submit to the Court a written statement on the question referred to it; he also wishes to make an oral statement to the Court on the same question.

The President of the Court, by an Order dated May 19th, 1930, fixed June 30th, 1930, as the date of expiration of the time for the submission of any written statements.

5. FREE ZONES OF UPPER SAVOY AND THE DISTRICT OF GEX.

By an Order made on August 19th, 1929, in the case of the Free Zones of Upper Savoy and the District of Gex, the Permanent Court of International Justice granted to the French and Swiss Governments a time-limit, expiring on May 1st, 1930, to settle between themselves, under such conditions as they might consider expedient, the "new régime" for the territories contemplated in Article 435, paragraph 2, of the Treaty of Versailles.

On March 28th, 1930, the Swiss Federal Council informed the Registry of the Court that, in its view, it was materially impossible to arrive at a settlement before May 1st, 1930. On April 29th, the French Government also stated that it had proved impossible to reach an agreement. Now, according to the Special Agreement whereby the case was referred to the Court, failing the conclusion of an agreement within the time fixed, the case is again to come before the Court, which will then be called upon to settle all the questions involved "for a period to be fixed by it and having regard to present conditions."

In these circumstances, the President of the Court, after affording the Parties' agents an opportunity of indicating their wishes as regards the length of the time-limits in this second phase of the proceedings, made an Order, on May 3rd, 1930, fixing (1) a time expiring on Thursday July 31st, 1930, for the production by the Parties of all documents, proposals and observations which they might see fit to submit to the Court, and (2) a subsequent time-limit, expiring on Tuesday, September 30th, 1930, to enable each Party to reply in writing to the documents, proposals and declarations submitted by the other side.

6. INTERPRETATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE GRECO-BULGARIAN CONVENTION OF NOVEMBER 27TH, 1919 (QUESTION OF "COMMUNITIES").

The beginning of the hearings in regard to this question has been fixed for Tuesday, June 17th.

The Bulgarian Government has appointed Dr. T. H. W. Verzijl, professor at the University of Utrecht, and Dr. J. A. van Hamel, former professor at Amsterdam University, former Director of the Legal Section of the League Secretariat and former High Commissioner at Danzig, to assist its agent, M. Theodoroff, as Counsel.

7. THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE.

On May 16th, M. Marinkovitch, the Yugoslav

Minister for Foreign Affairs, attached to the protocol relating to this clause a declaration accepting it on behalf of his country. The number of signatory States is thus brought up to forty-three.

Furthermore, Siam, on May 7th, 1930, deposited at Geneva its ratification of the declaration whereby it accepted the Clause; the number of States between whom the clause is now operative is thus brought up to twenty-seven.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

1. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW (Monthly):

Contains articles on problems of industry and employment, based on special knowledge and research. In some cases, these articles are contributed by leading economists or other persons of authority on industrial and labour affairs. In other cases, they are the outcome of the scientific study by the International Labour Office of questions coming directly under its examination.

Price: per number, 2s. 6d., 60 cents; per year, 24s., \$6.00

2. INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR INFORMATION (Weekly):

Contains, in addition to extracts from official and unofficial publications all over the world relating to current events affecting industry and labour, original information derived from the correspondence of the International Labour Office itself, and communications received directly from outside collaborators and from Governments.

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3. OFFICIAL BULLETIN (At irregular intervals):

The channel through which the International Labour Office supplies official information on matters connected with the life and work of the International Labour Organisation.

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4. LEGISLATIVE SERIES (Annual):

Consists of reprints and translations of the texts of the most important laws and regulations affecting labour adopted in the different countries.

Annual subscription (either bound volume or advance prints): 35s. \$8.75

Annual subscription (both bound volume and advance prints): 60s. \$15.00

5. *INTERNATIONAL SURVEY OF LEGAL DECISIONS ON LABOUR LAW (Annual):

Price: 8s. \$2.00

6. *INDUSTRIAL SAFETY SURVEY (Two-monthly):

Published every two months; intended to act as a link between those in all countries who are interested in problems of accident prevention.

Price: per number, 2s. 3d., 30 cents; per year, 6s., \$1.50

7. *BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE (Trilingual) (Quarterly):

A bibliography of industrial hygiene and pathology.

Price: per number, 2s. 3d., 30 cents; per year, 4s., \$1.00

8. *BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (Trilingual) (Annual):

Price: 1s. \$0.25

9. DOCUMENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE (Annual):

The Questionnaires* and Reports* issued by the Office in preparation for the Sessions of the Conference, the *Report of the Director of the I.L.O., the Final Record of each Session, and the authentic texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at each Session.

Annual subscription: 40s. \$10.00

10. STUDIES AND REPORTS:

Consists of monographs dealing with various labour problems, e.g., *Unemployment, Wages and Hours, Industrial Hygiene, Industrial Organisation, etc.*

Annual subscription: 40s. \$10.00

In this series the following among others have been published:—

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THE
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Unification of Bills of Exchange
Mandates

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I.—SUMMARY OF THE MONTH.

June, 1930.

The work of the League of Nations in June was marked by three important events—the end of the International Conference for the Unification of Laws on Bills of Exchange and meetings of the Mandates Commission and the Economic Committee.

The Conference for the Unification of Laws on Bills of Exchange sat from May 13th to June 7th, adopting three separate Conventions for the elimination of differences in laws of the Continental type on bills of exchange. These Conventions were immediately signed by thirty-three countries and will come into force as soon as seven States, Members of the League or not, including three permanent members of the Council, have ratified or acceded to them.

The Mandates Commission, which was still in session at the end of the month, held, from June 3rd to June 21st, an extraordinary session, devoted to the examination of the Palestine incidents of August and September, 1929. This extraordinary session was followed by an ordinary session in the course of which the Commission examined the reports of the Mandatory Powers on Syria and Lebanon, Togoland under French Mandate, Tanganyika, Nauru, New Guinea and South-West Africa.

The Economic Committee met from June 2nd to June 6th to study the execution of the recommendations of the Conference for Concerted Economic Action of February, 1930. Another meeting dealing with economic questions was that of the delegation of the Financial Committee studying the purchasing power of gold.

The League's work in the field of public health included the organisation of courses of malariology in Paris, Hamburg and Rome.

The Health Organisation appointed one of the members of the Health Committee, Professor Jadassohn, to preside over the Serological Conference which will be held in Montevideo. At the invitation of the Peruvian Government, and in co-operation with the Peruvian health authorities, it summoned a conference of health experts on child welfare to meet at Lima in July.

Other meetings worthy of note were the third Conference of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations and the session of the Bureau of the International Museum Office.

Visits to the League Secretariat in June included that of Prince Takamatsu, brother of the Emperor of Japan.

The 1930 award of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, which has been made the League

in recognition of its services in the cause of peace, was handed to the Secretary-General by the Vice-President of the Foundation.

II.—ARBITRATION, SECURITY AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

By an additional declaration, the Norwegian Government has extended its accession to the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes (September 26th, 1928) to Chapter III. (Arbitration) of that Act.

On June 11th, 1929, Norway acceded to Chapters I. (Conciliation), II. (Judicial Settlement) and IV. (General Provisions) of the Act. Up to the present three States, Belgium, Denmark and Norway, have acceded to all four Chapters of the Act, and Sweden to Chapters I., II. and IV.

III.—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

I. REPRESENTATION OF STATES MEMBERS AT GENEVA.

The Albanian Government has decided to appoint a permanent delegate to the League of Nations and has selected for this office M. Lec Kurti.

2. INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Registration of Treaties.

The international engagements registered in June included the following treaties and agreements:—

A Convention of judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation (Tallinn, July 9th, 1929) between Estonia and Czechoslovakia, presented by both parties; a Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration (Madrid, December 3rd, 1928) between Spain and Poland, presented by Poland; a Treaty of arbitration and conciliation (Geneva, March 10th, 1928) between France and the Netherlands, presented by the Netherlands;

A Treaty of establishment, commerce and navigation (Teheran, May 10th, 1929) between Persia and Sweden, presented by Sweden; a Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation (Lima, September 30th, 1924) between Japan and Peru, presented by Japan;

An exchange of Notes between Norway and France constituting an agreement for reciprocal exemption from taxation of shipping profits, presented by Norway;

A Convention between Albania and Yugoslavia (Tirana, August 11th, 1929) concerning

the upkeep and repair of frontier indications, presented by both parties ;

A Declaration (The Hague, March 27th, 1929), signed by Spain and the Netherlands, concerning the suppression of the Dutch capitulations in the Spanish-Morocco zone, presented by the Netherlands ;

An Agreement between Germany and Great Britain and Northern Ireland (London, December 28th, 1929), concerning the liquidation of German property, presented by Great Britain ;

An Agreement between the United States, Brazil, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Norway, the Netherlands and China (Nanking, February 17th, 1930), concerning the Chinese courts in the International Settlement of Shanghai, presented by Great Britain ;

An Agreement concerning the relief loan contracted by the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom towards Australia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland (London, August 8th and 12th, 1927), presented by Yugoslavia.

A Convention on extradition and judicial assistance in criminal matters (Riga, May 4th, 1929) between Hungary and Latvia, presented by Latvia ;

An Agreement between Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Finland, the Netherlands and Sweden, concerning the telephone service between Finland and Great Britain and Northern Ireland *via* Sweden, Germany and the Netherlands (Helsingfors, November 9th ; Stockholm, December 4th ; Berlin, December 17th ; The Hague, December 30th, 1929, and London, April 10th, 1930), presented by Finland ;

An Exchange of Notes concerning the abolition of passport visas between Hungary and Italy (Rome, March 8th, 1929, and May 7th, 1930), presented by Italy.

IV.—THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS.

I. THE HEALTH ORGANISATION.

(a) *Co-operation with Latin-America.*

The relations between the League Health Organisation and Latin-American countries were reinforced during the past month by two important decisions. The first concerned the appointment of the President of the South American Serological Conference organised by the Institute of Anti-Syphilitic Prophylaxis of Montevideo. At the request of the Uruguayan Government, the Health Committee appointed Professor J. Jadassohn, Director of the Breslau Dermatological Clinic, Member of the Health Committee and Chairman of the Commission of

Experts on Syphilis and questions connected therewith.

The Health Organisation will assist in the technical preparation of the Conference, which will be held in September. Its object is to compare, in the light of technical experiments conducted simultaneously by the participants, the efficacy of the various methods of blood testing used in the diagnosis of syphilis. The Conference will proceed on the same lines as the Laboratory Conferences on the sero-diagnosis of syphilis summoned by the Health Organisation in 1923 and 1928 at Copenhagen.

The meeting will be attended by experts from all South American countries, as well as by those foreign scientists whose methods were recognised as the best at the Copenhagen Conferences.

The second decision concerned the convocation of a Conference of Health Experts on Child Welfare. This Conference was summoned by the Health Organisation, at the invitation of the Peruvian Government and in co-operation with the Peruvian health authorities, to meet at Lima in July during the Sixth Pan-American Child Welfare Congress.

The experts will discuss the results of the inquiries on infantile mortality undertaken under the auspices of the League Health Organisation in the Argentine, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay pursuant to the resolutions of the Montevideo Conference of 1927, also held under the League's auspices, and will compare them with those of the European inquiries. The Conference will also consider the possibility of similar studies in other South American countries.

The Conference will be attended by experts from all South American countries and the European Committee of Experts will be represented by one of its members.

After the Conference, a mission composed of the European expert, Professor R. Debre, and two members of the League Secretariat, Professor Olsen, of the Health Section, and M. Nogueira, of the Information Section, will proceed to Santiago, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro and San Paulo, to co-operate with the experts of these countries in studying the practical application of the principles approved by the Conference.

(b) *Malariology.*

Malariology courses for the personnel of health services, organised by the League Health Organisation, were held in June and July in the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, in the Institute of Tropical Diseases at Hamburg and in the Higher School of Malariology in Rome.

Each course lasted for about a month and was followed by a practical stage. A certain number of scholarships were placed at the disposal of national health services by the Health Organisation and by the Rockefeller Foundation.

2. THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION.

(a) *International Conference for the Unification of Laws on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes and Cheques.*

The International Conference for the Unification of Laws on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes and Cheques, which opened at Geneva on May 13th, under the presidency of M. Limburg (Netherlands), closed on June 7th, with the adoption of several Acts for the unification of laws of the Continental type on bills of exchange and promissory notes. The question of cheques is reserved for a second session, which it is proposed to hold early in 1931.

In the preparation of these Acts, the Conference was actuated by the desire to submit texts providing for genuine and effective unification, which it would be possible for States to ratify. In the report submitted by the Drafting Committee of the Conference, the operation of the system adopted is described as follows: "The Governments undertake, as at The Hague, to introduce in their territory the Uniform Law as adopted by the Conference and, at the outset, this text cannot be amended except on those points on which—now as at The Hague—reservations have been formulated. It is stipulated in the Convention, however, that the period that must elapse before denunciation is reduced to two years (instead of three years at The Hague), denunciation to take effect one year later. Furthermore, "urgent cases" which are left to the discretion of each State, are reserved, and in such cases—which it is to be hoped will not arise and which do not seem at all likely to arise—denunciation may take place without a time limit and will have immediate effect. This system combines the two advantages of ensuring genuine and effective unification—in as much as it is the actual text of the Uniform Law which is to be introduced into the legislation of each country—and complying with the legitimate desire that may be felt by Parliaments to preserve unimpaired their right to amend an internal law at any moment."

The instruments established by the Conference are three in number:—

1. A Convention whereby the Parties undertake to introduce as it stands the uniform text known as the *Uniform Law* (instead of the

Uniform Regulations—the formula adopted at The Hague) in their respective countries. This Convention has two annexes:

(a) The text of the Uniform Law, which follows very closely that previously adopted at The Hague. Title 1, however, contains only twelve chapters, instead of the thirteen in The Hague regulations, chapter 13, dealing with conflicts of laws, having been dropped. Some advance has also been made towards greater uniformity. The Uniform Law concerns the issue and form of a bill of exchange, endorsement, acceptance, avals, time of payment, payment, recourse for non-acceptance or non-payment, intervention, parts of set and copies, alterations, limitation. A special title devoted to promissory notes payable to order stipulates in how far the provisions concerning bills of exchange are also applicable to promissory notes.

(b) The text of the reservations and assimilated articles—the number of which is approximately the same as at The Hague—enabling the Contracting Parties, with reference to the points dealt with, to substitute the special rules of their own laws for the provisions of the Uniform Law, to specify the conditions for the application of these provisions, or in some cases to amplify them.

2. A Fiscal Convention by which the Parties undertake not to subordinate the validity of obligations arising out of a bill of exchange or promissory note to the observance of the provisions concerning the stamp.

3. A Convention embodying a few provisions with reference to the solution of certain conflicts of laws on bills of exchange and promissory notes.

These three Conventions are mutually independent, that is to say, a country can be party to one without being a party to the others. All three come into force after the ratification or accession of seven States, including three of the Permanent Members of the Council. If, by November 1st, 1932, these conditions have not been fulfilled, the Secretary-General will summon a Conference to examine the situation. The Parties undertake to notify each other of laws introduced in execution of the Conventions, as soon as they come into force.

* * *

In his closing speech the President, M. Limburg, summarised the results of the Conference, adding:

"We now await the verdict of the Governments and look to them to ratify your work. We await their decision with impatience, for business men, industrialists and lawyers alike, are anxious for the enforcement of uniform rules in the interests of international commercial and economic relations, with which your Governments are rightly concerned. Once the desired result is achieved, you can congratulate yourselves, if I am not mistaken, on having, for the first time, given the world an example of the international codification of the municipal law of different States.

I feel confident that the constitutional and

parliamentary difficulties encountered by The Hague Convention will no longer prove an obstacle to ratification. This was what you had chiefly to bear in mind, and it was in view of this particular consideration that the Conference agreed to the principle of immediate denunciation in urgent cases and to a relatively short period for denunciation in ordinary cases. I feel convinced, however, that the right embodied in these provisions will not be exercised. Experience and legal practice will first have to determine the utility and expediency of the common rules.

There may, perhaps, be some criticism of the Convention providing Uniform Regulations, on the grounds of the various reservations it contains. Such criticism, however, would simply prove that the persons concerned do not realise the difficulties inherent in the question with which we—like so many others before us—have been dealing exhaustively since we first assembled here.

You, gentlemen, were all sincerely desirous of framing a convention without reservations. You know, too, how keenly opposed to them I was myself, but we had to admit, as our discussions proceeded, that they were really necessary and constituted an indispensable condition if our work of unification was to meet with success. Moreover, as we all know, the majority of these reservations are merely temporary in character, and the development of international commercial relations, which brings out every day the immeasurable advantages of uniformity, will undoubtedly lead to a number of them being dropped in turn. I should like to put one question to those critics to whom I have just referred: Would they have had us imperil the fate of our undertaking by sacrificing it to this desire for absolute uniformity? I have no doubt that the majority of well-informed persons will reply without hesitation in the negative, and signify their approval of our achievement."

At the closing meeting of the Conference, the Conventions providing a uniform law for bills of exchange and promissory notes and that concerning conflicts of laws were signed by twenty-two States (Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Free City of Danzig, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey). The Convention concerning stamp laws in connection with bills of exchange and promissory notes was signed by twenty-three States (the same States as above and Great Britain).

(b) *Thirty-second Session of the Economic Committee.*

The Economic Committee met at Geneva from June 2nd to 6th, with Sir Sydney Chapman in the Chair, to discuss the execution of the decisions of the Conference for Concerted Economic Action.

The session was attended by Sir Sydney Chapman (British), Chairman; M. Di Nola (Italian), Vice-Chairman; M. Barboza-Carneiro

(Brazilian), M. Brunet (Belgian), M. Dolezal (Polish), Mr. Eastman (American), M. Grupka (Indian), M. Imhoff (German), M. Ito (Japanese), M. Jahn (Norwegian), M. Negulcea (Roumanian), M. Peroutka (Czechoslovak), M. Schuller (Austrian), M. Serruys (French), and M. Stucki (Swiss).

The International Labour Office was represented by Miss Mattei, and the International Institute of Agriculture by M. Brizi, both sitting in an advisory capacity.

Decisions of the Conference for Concerted Economic Action.—At its May session, the Council instructed the Economic Organisation to give effect, as far as it was concerned, to the decisions embodied in the official Acts of the Conference for Concerted Economic Action. The Committee noted that the Commercial Convention itself did not call for any official action on its part, but that the Protocol on Future Negotiations contained a series of decisions and recommendations referring either to new work which the Economic Organisation was asked to undertake or to work already being done.

In Article 1 of the Protocol, which concerns tariff questions, the Economic Organisation is asked to study the replies of Governments to the questionnaire annexed to that article and to formulate proposals as to the concrete points upon which future negotiations should bear. The time-limit for the transmission of replies has been fixed at September 1st. The Committee accordingly decided to place this question on the agenda of its autumn session.

The Committee's attention was arrested by the Memorandum submitted to the Conference by the French delegation (Article 2 of the Protocol), the principal idea of which is a collective international convention whose aim would be to settle in a satisfactory manner, and to group in a coherent and logical whole, all the connected and subsidiary questions which surround the central problem of tariff agreements in bilateral commercial treaties.

Leaving on one side for the moment the question whether a single convention or a series of conventions would best serve this purpose, the Committee thought that, pending the commercial negotiations contemplated in Article 1 of the Protocol (tariff questions), it might usefully prepare the ground for an agreement on non-tariff questions. The French Government's memorandum gave a list of thirteen points, which was not intended to be exhaustive; the Economic Committee was, naturally, led to extend its studies to all non-tariff questions connected with the international trade and normally dealt with in inter-

national agreements. It accordingly proceeded to a rapid review of the position as regards its inquiries on these questions and divided the work among its members in such a way that it might be simultaneously undertaken or completed by small groups of rapporteurs.

To its Bureau, assisted by a few members, it entrusted the central task of co-ordinating these studies, keeping in mind the possibility of embodying the results in a general agreement, unless another method seemed preferable for certain subjects.

The questions referred to rapporteurs are the following :

1. Expression of specific duties as percentages of the value of goods and method of ascertaining value ;
2. Creation of a permanent organ of conciliation and arbitration in commercial matters ;
3. Customs formalities (customs treatment of goods in transit, procedure for recourse, samples of no value, commercial travellers, advertising matter) ;
4. The application of specific tariffs (gross weight, net weight, tare, packing) ;
5. Most-favoured-nation clause and nationality of goods ;
6. Marks of origin ;
7. Export bounties and subsidies ;
8. Calculation of *ad valorem* duties ;
9. Appellations of origin.

It was understood that these studies might be conducted with the assistance of experts.

Agriculture.—The Committee noted the work in progress on various questions to the importance of which the agricultural experts meeting in January had drawn its attention (agricultural co-operative societies, agricultural credit, agricultural information, the present agricultural depression, and the problem of cereals). Several of these enquiries are being conducted by the International Institute of Agriculture and the International Labour Office.

As regards the agricultural depression, the agricultural delegation of the Economic Committee stated that it was awaiting certain reports and would then specify the points of an international character that might profitably be discussed.

Riches of the Sea.—The Committee noted the conclusions of the Special Committee of Experts which met in Berlin in April, 1930, and decided to ask the Council to submit for the observations of Governments the draft convention on whaling prepared by the experts. Later on, it will consider, in the light of the observations

received, whether a conference should be summoned or whether a protocol of signature should be opened during a session of the Assembly. In any case, the replies received from Governments will be referred for consideration to a Committee of Experts.

Smuggling.—The Committee noted replies from twenty-seven of the sixty Governments consulted on the desirability of studying the question of smuggling. From these replies, it appears that only a few States would be prepared to consider the possibility of an international convention by which parties would assume certain obligations, such as the mutual provision of information and judicial assistance, and even these States do not seem to regard the question as very urgent or of capital importance. The replies from the Finnish and Norwegian Governments show that they are mainly interested in the question of alcohol smuggling and wish the Helsingfors Convention to be widely applied. Most States, however, indicate a preference for bilateral conventions on the subject. In these circumstances, the Committee felt that it could not usefully enter upon a detailed study of the question of smuggling in general.

On the question of alcohol smuggling, to which several coastal States of the Baltic Sea attach considerable importance, the Committee, in view of previous discussions and on the recommendation of the Transit Committee, decided to draw the Council's attention to the desire of certain States to prevent or reduce to a minimum alcohol smuggling along their maritime frontiers. It also recommended that the Council should draw the attention of Members of the League to the fact that it was highly important that the authorities competent to issue documents attesting the nationality of a vessel should satisfy themselves before issuing such documents that the conditions required by their national laws were actually fulfilled.

Educational Films.—The Committee considered the draft international convention for the abolition of customs duties on educational films prepared by the Educational Cinematographic Institute. It was of the opinion that this draft should provide a useful basis of discussion for a diplomatic conference. It recommended, however, that this Conference should follow as closely as possible the lines on which other League conventions had been drawn up, in particular those relating to transit and the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions.

International Management Institute.—The Committee considered reports submitted by

the International Management Institute and heard Mr. Urwick, Director of the Institute. An exchange of views took place concerning the services which the Institute might render the Economic Organisation and the possibility of granting the Institute adequate financial support.

(c) *Purchasing Power of Gold.*

The Delegation of the Financial Committee studying the question of fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold met at Geneva from June 10th to 17th, under the presidency of M. Janssen, former Belgian Finance Minister, and, after M. Janssen's departure, of M. Trip, former Governor of the Central Bank of the Dutch Indies. This session was devoted to a study of the current and prospective supply of and demand for gold, on which question the delegation will submit an interim report at the September session of the Financial Committee.

The delegation reserved for further study the questions of the distribution of gold, the measurement of fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold, short term price movements, and the effect of price fluctuations on general prosperity, and has invited several outside authorities to submit memoranda on these questions.

Its next meeting will be held in November.

The June meeting was attended by Dr. M. J. Bonn, Professor at the *Handelshochschule* in Berlin; Count de Chalendar, former Financial Attaché of the French Embassy in London, *Inspecteur des Finances*, Chairman of the *Cie. d'Assurances Générales sur la Vie*, Paris; Sir Reginald Mant, Member of the Council of India, Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1925-26; Dr. F. Mlynarski, former Vice-Governor of the Bank of Poland; Dr. Pospisil, Governor of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia; Professor O. M. W. Sprague, of Harvard University; M. George E. Roberts, Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York; Sir Henry Strakosch, Chairman of the Union Corporation, Ltd., London.

(d) *Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions.*

The time limit for the ratification of the Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions, which would normally have expired on May 31st, was prolonged twice—until June 20th at the request of the Polish and Czechoslovak Governments and until June 26th at a further request from the Czechoslovak Government. The Secretary-General subsequently received from both

Governments communications which may be summarised as follows.

In a letter dated June 19th the Polish Government explains its attitude with regard to the Convention, concluding that it feels "bound to postpone its accession to the Convention until either Polish foreign trade regains its freedom of movement guaranteed by international means in every respect, or until it can guarantee adequately, by bilateral agreements, the export of its produce to areas that are its natural markets, but that up to the present have been closed by an artificial regulation of imports."

The Polish Government adds that "while not able at present, for the reasons given, to apply the International Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Restrictions and Prohibitions, Poland, nevertheless, desires always to be guided in its economic policy by the spirit of this Convention, and will apply the most liberal principles to all States which will in future base their policy on the same principles in their mutual relations with Poland."

The Czechoslovak Government informed the Secretary-General in a telegram dated June 25th that both Chambers of the Czechoslovak Parliament had approved the Convention signed on November 8th, 1927, as well as the Supplementary Agreement of July 11th, 1928; it requested the Secretary-General that the ratifications should be regarded as deposited.

The Czechoslovak Government makes the coming into force of the Convention subject to ratification or accession by Germany, Austria, the United States, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, Roumania, Yugoslavia and Switzerland.

Both these communications were immediately forwarded to all the States concerned.

The position as regards the Convention is now the following: The Convention was to have come into force on July 1st, but eleven of the seventeen States which had ratified it had made the maintenance of their accession dependent upon ratification by Poland and Czechoslovakia. As a result of the Polish declaration, these eleven States (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Roumania, Switzerland, Yugoslavia) will cease to be parties to the Convention as from July 1st, 1930, unless certain of them intimate before that date that they desire to continue as parties.

The six other States (Great Britain, the United States of America, Japan, Norway, the Netherlands and Portugal) will remain bound by the Convention after July 1st, 1930. These

countries may, however, denounce the Convention without notice, such denunciation to take effect as from June 30th, 1931.

V.—INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

I. INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

The Permanent Executive Committee of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute met in Rome from June 2nd to 4th, with M. Rocco in the Chair.

The Committee approved the report of the Director of the Institute and took various decisions concerning questions of internal administration.

2. THIRD CONFERENCE OF INSTITUTES FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The third Conference of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations was held in Paris at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation from June 12th to 14th, with M. Eisenmann, professor at Paris University, in the Chair. This Conference, which meets at regular intervals, studies possibilities of co-operation and the strengthening of relations between faculties, schools, institutes and centres of research and discussion dealing with higher international studies.

The discussion bore more particularly upon the possibility of increased co-operation between these Institutes, the organisation of such co-operation on more definite lines (exchange of information and publications), the possibility of the systematic investigation, according to a joint plan, of certain questions concerning international relations, and the proposed dictionary of political terms. This dictionary, which would contain articles, prepared by specialists, explaining English, French, German and Italian terms, would constitute a comparative encyclopædia of political science, but would be confined to expressions of special significance in international political life. The possibility of editing this work in other languages is also being studied. The Conference recommended that relations should be established and maintained between its work and that of teachers giving instruction on international questions, particularly in their relation to peace.

The meeting was attended by representatives of (1) the following international Institutes: The Academy of International Law at The Hague, the Bureau of International Studies, Geneva, the Carnegie Foundation, Paris, the Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu, the University Institute of

Higher International Studies, Geneva; (2) the following national Institutes: the German *Hochschule für Politik*, Berlin, the Vienna Consular Academy, the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, the Institute of History and Economic Science, Copenhagen, the Council on Foreign Relations, New York, the Paris University, the London School of Economic and Political Science, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, Lemberg University, the Roumanian Social Institute, Bucarest, the *Ecole Libre des Sciences politiques*, Prague.

3. WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM OFFICE.

The second annual session of the Bureau of the International Museum Office was held in Paris at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on May 29th and 30th.

The Chair was taken by M. Jules Destrée, former Belgian Minister for Science and Art. There were further present, Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, Surveyor of His Majesty the King of England's Works of Art; M. Dupierreux, Professor at the *Institut supérieur des Beaux-Arts*, Antwerp; M. Graul, Director of the Leipzig Art Museums; M. Guiffrey, Curator of the Louvre; M. Attilio Rossi, Inspector-General of Art in Italy, and M. Foundoukidis, Secretary of the International Museum Office. The League Secretariat was represented by M. von Schmieden.

The agenda included two questions of immediate interest—the broadcasting of museum propaganda, by agreement between the Office and the International Wireless Union, and the organisation of a conference of scientists and curators to study scientific methods for the examination, preservation and restoration of works of art.

VI.—ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS.

MANDATES.

The Mandates Commission met at Geneva on June 3rd and was still in session at the end of the month. From June 3rd to 21st, it held an extraordinary session, which was devoted to the examination of the Palestine incidents of August and September, 1929. On this occasion, the Commission considered the report of the Commission of Enquiry presided over by Sir William Shaw, as well as other documents placed at its disposal, and heard explanations and supplementary information furnished by the accredited representative of the Mandatory, Mr. T. Drummond Shiels, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was assisted by Mr. Luke, Secretary-General of the Palestine

High Commission, and Mr. Lloyd, of the Colonial Office.

The Commission then met in ordinary session to consider reports on the administration of Syria, Lebanon and Togoland (French Mandate), Tanganyika (British Mandate), Nauru and New Guinea (Australian Mandate) and South-West Africa (South African Mandate). The French Government was represented by M. Ponsot, High Commissioner of the French Republic in Syria; M. Robert de Caix, former Secretary-General of the Syrian High Commission; M. Franceschi, Honorary Director of Colonies, and M. Bonnacarrère, High Commissioner in Togoland. The British Government was represented by Mr. Jardine, Secretary-General of the Tanganyika Administration; the Australian Government by Mr. P. E. Coleman, member of the Chamber of Representatives of the Australian Parliament, and Major R. G. Casey assisted by Mr. Chinnery, anthropologist; the South African Government by Mr. te Water, High Commissioner of the Union in London, assisted by Mr. Courtney-Clarke, Assistant-Secretary of the Administration of South-West Africa.

The ordinary session was opened by the Vice-Chairman, M. Van Rees, replacing Marquis Theodoli, who was unable to be present. M. Van Rees reviewed the work done by the League as regards mandates since the last session of the Commission, which was held in November, 1929. Referring to the League's tenth anniversary, he pointed out that Article 22 of the Covenant, which formed the basis of the mandates system, had been in force for ten years, and that the first draft mandates were approved by the Council ten years ago next December. He added that, at the beginning, one might have thought that the interest of the work of the Commission would be mainly concentrated on the survey of the administration of the mandated territories and that later the discussions would be more or less of a theoretical character, since the examination of the annual reports would gradually become a matter of routine. He observed that, on the contrary, the development foreshadowed in Article 22 of the Covenant was taking place step by step, although at a different rate in the various territories. "Administrative reorganisation," he said, "is being carried out and constitutions are being promulgated or amended. New experiments are being made in the fields of public health, land tenure and labour organisation. The Permanent Mandates Commission, which has to follow the progress of administration in all its aspects, is concerned not only with the normal and harmonious development of the

schemes of the Mandatory Powers, but also with the various obstacles that may be encountered in certain particular cases in applying the principles. Moreover, the inhabitants of the mandated territories and organisations outside these territories are, to an ever-increasing extent, making use of the right of petition, as defined by the Council of the League of Nations in 1923."

The Commission re-elected Marquis Theodoli as Chairman, and M. Van Rees as Vice-Chairman.*

This session was attended by Mlle. V. Dannevig (Norwegian); M. L. Ruppel (German); Lord Lugard (British); M. M. Merlin (French); M. Pierre Orts (Belgian); M. L. Palacios (Spanish); Count Penha Garcia (Portuguese); M. William Rappard (Swiss); M. D. Van Rees (Netherlands); M. N. Sakenobe (Japanese); Marquis Theodoli (Italian); Mr. Weaver, representing the International Labour Office.

VII.—POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

POLISH-LITHUANIAN QUESTIONS.

With reference to the recent communications from the Polish and Lithuanian Governments concerning the incidents of May 18th[†] near the Polish-Lithuanian Administrative Line, the President of the Council, M. Marinkovitch, and the Rapporteur on Polish-Lithuanian questions, M. Quinones de Leon, requested the Secretary-General, in a letter dated May 31st, to inform the Lithuanian and Polish Governments that in their opinion.

"...having regard to the circumstances of the incident, recourse should not be had in this case to the steps provided for in paragraph 7 of the resolution adopted by the Council on December 10th, 1927."

They added:

"We are further convinced that both parties will earnestly desire to abstain from any act calculated to prejudice good neighbourly relations between the two countries, the importance of which was emphasised in the resolution of December 10th, 1927."

VIII.—OTHER QUESTIONS.

I. THE WOODROW WILSON MONUMENT.

The 1930 award of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, which has been made the League for its ten years' work in the cause of peace, was handed to the Secretary-General on June 19th, in the presence of the Under-Secretaries-General and Directors, by Mr. Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Vice-President of the Foundation, in the absence

* An account of the proceedings will be published later.

† See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 5, page 103.

of the President, Mr. Newton D. Baker, who was prevented by illness from coming to Geneva. The award consists of a bronze plaque designed by the Yugoslav sculptor, Ivan Mestrovic, and a sum of 25,000 dollars.

At its January meeting, the Council decided that the gift should be used for the erection in the new League buildings of a monument to President Wilson.

On presenting the award to the Secretary-General, Mr. Armstrong spoke as follows:

"Ten years is a very short time in the life of a State. We know that even better to-day, perhaps, than we did ten years ago. And if, as a single nation measures time, ten years is only a moment, how much more fleeting is that moment in the complicated new life which most of the nations of the world have inaugurated here at Geneva.

As we stand beside this first little milestone on a road that stretches away from us into the future, we can only say that though it is a new-built road, and perhaps the surface is not quite finished, the foundations are good and true. And the road has this added recommendation—there does not seem to be any other!

It was to help the League's arrival at this first milestone and to show appreciation on the part of at least one section of the American public, that the Woodrow Wilson Foundation voted to give its award for the year 1930 to the League of Nations."

He added that he was the spokesman of thousands of Americans who had contributed their money to create the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, and had come to Geneva to congratulate the international organisation, for which President Wilson worked and fought and died, upon the work it had accomplished. He recalled the intense interest and hope with which Americans were watching the League's work for peace.

In reply the Secretary-General thanked the Foundation and informed Mr. Armstrong that the gift of 25,000 dollars would be used for the erection of a monument which would take the form of bronze entrance doors to the Assembly Hall.

"If this expectation is realised," he added, "I trust that the Woodrow Wilson Foundation itself, and all the friends of the League, will see in these entrance doors a fitting memorial to the statesman who, in the greatness of his power and the fullness of his faith, first invited the nations to establish their relations one with another on equal and open covenants of peace."

2. VISIT OF MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

Prince Takamatsu, brother of the Emperor of Japan, accompanied by the Princess, visited the Secretariat of the League of Nations on June 10th.

The Imperial visitors were received by the Secretary-General and were shown over the various departments of the Secretariat by the Secretary-General and the Japanese Under-Secretary-General, M. Sugimura.

3. ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE SECRETARIAT, THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE AND THE REGISTRY OF THE COURT.

The Committee on the organisation of the League Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Permanent Court of International Justice held a second session from June 16th to 29th. M. Sokal (Poland) was in the Chair.

The Committee adopted a series of proposals concerning the general administration of the three above organisations, the status of their members and the institution of a pensions scheme. Its conclusions will be forwarded to all States Members of the League.

This session was attended by Count Bernstorff (Germany), M. Botella (Spain), M. Cahen Salvador (France), Viscount Cecil of Chelwood (Great Britain), Sir Atul Chatterjee (India), M. Gallavresi (Italy), M. Hambro (Norway), Madame Kluyver (Netherlands), M. Parra-Perez (Venezuela), Member of the Supervisory Commission; M. Sato (Japan), M. Sokal (Poland), and M. Urrutia (Colombia).

IX.—PUBLICATIONS AND LIBRARY QUESTIONS.

I. THE ARMAMENTS YEAR-BOOK.

The sixth edition of the Armaments Year-Book of the League of Nations was published in June.

This Year-Book contains monographs on sixty-one countries, both Members and non-Members of the League, which have been revised and, as far as possible, brought up to date and completed in the light of the most recent documents available, and also gives detailed information on the organisation and composition of colonial forces. In most cases, it has been possible, with the aid of documents appearing at frequent intervals, to follow the changes which have taken place in the military organisations of the different countries up to March, 1930. As regards budget effectives and expenditure on national defence, figures are given for 1929 in nearly all cases and in a number of cases for 1930 also.

To afford a rapid survey of certain aspects of the military situation in different countries, or in all countries together, graphs and recapitulatory tables, both statistical and other, have been introduced in the present edition. By

this means, a picture is given of the situation of the navies of some of the maritime States in 1913, 1919, 1928 and 1929.

The Year-Book is in three parts—the first dealing with the army and navy, the second with budget expenditure on national defence, the third with raw materials and different products of importance for national defence.

The Year-Book gives information on the supreme military authority, its organs, territorial military districts, higher formations, armies and services, police forces, equipment, system of recruitment, cadres, preparatory military instruction, &c. As regards the navy, it publishes information on the number and tonnage of the various warships by categories, as well as information concerning the more important characteristics of each vessel or class of vessel.

2. STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK OF THE TRADE IN ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

Another important publication on military questions is the sixth edition of the Statistical Year-Book on Trade in Arms, Ammunition and Implements of War.

The main purpose of this Year-Book is to give all possible information on the various arms, ammunition and implements intended for use in war or capable of being so used. It also contains summarised information on the trade in arms and ammunition used for hunting, sport or self-defence.

Most of the official documents from which this information has been obtained did not sufficiently distinguish between arms and ammunition intended for use in war and arms and ammunition for sport or self-defence. It should, moreover, be noted that at present there is no international and universally adopted system of classifying arms and ammunition. Certain kinds of arms and ammunition are regarded by some countries as belonging to the sporting category, but are classified by others as war arms and ammunition. The Secretariat has endeavoured, whenever possible, to establish some distinction.

The sixth edition of the Year-Book, which deals with the world trade in arms and ammunition, contains information concerning fifty-eight countries and forty-seven colonies. It is in three parts. The first contains statistical tables for each of the countries under consideration showing exports and imports of arms and ammunition according either to the class of goods or to the countries of destination or origin. Each table contains data (in actual figures and percentage values) of the quantities

(wherever possible) and values of exports and imports. A table giving the trade balance is, in most cases, added at the end of the tables for each country.

The second part contains a series of tables showing all countries in alphabetical order and furnishing data of values (in actual figures and percentages) of exports and imports of arms, ammunition and implements of war: The values are expressed in United States dollars at the mean annual rate of exchange in New York.

The third part contains detailed statistical information from the official and public documents of the countries under consideration.

3. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKS ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(Catalogued in the League Library in May, 1930.)

GENERAL AND POLITICAL WORKS.

LA PAIX DE VERSAILLES.

La Conférence de la Paix et la Société des Nations. Paris: Editions internationales. 1929. 408 pp.

Stenographic verbatim report of the plenary meetings of the Peace Conference relating to the League of Nations. Minutes of the First Committee of the Conference charged to study questions concerning the League of Nations (Hôtel Crillon) and documents relating to the work of this Committee. (Texts principally in French, some in English.)

RESSEGUIER, GUY DE.

Les sanctions militaires de la Société des Nations. Paris: Presses universitaires. 1930. 141 pp.

The problem of military sanctions "in abstracto." Origin and present state of military sanctions of the Covenant and their application. Organisation of military sanctions within the scope of the League of Nations.

LEGAL WORKS.

RAY, JEAN.

Commentaire du Pacte de la Société des Nations selon la politique et la jurisprudence des organes de la Société. Paris: Sirey. 1930. 717 pp.

Commentary on the Covenant arranged according to the articles and preceded by general remarks on their interpretation.

WEHBERG, H.

Die Ächtung des Krieges. Berlin: F. Vahlen. 1930. 195 pp. (Schriften der deutschen Liga für Völkerbund.)

War and the Covenant of the League of Nations. Practical consequences of the outlawry of war (war of sanctions, legitimate defence, changes necessary in national constitutions).

WORKS ON MANDATES.

MARGALITH, A. M.

The international mandates. London: Milford, Oxford University Press. 242 pp.

Historical, descriptive and analytical study of the Mandates system.

WORKS OF TRANSPORT.

REALE, E.

Le régime des passeports et la Société des Nations. Paris: Rousseau. 1930. 226 pp.

Concise history of the passport system. Detailed study of the legislation of the different countries on the subject of passports. Analysis of international solutions already adopted by the League of Nations.

X.—FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

July 18th.—Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, Geneva.

July 21st.—Sub-Committee on Customs Nomenclature, Geneva.

July 22nd.—Permanent Standards Committee of the Health Organisation, Paris.

July 23rd.—Plenary Session of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, Geneva.

August 18th.—Permanent Central Opium Board, Geneva.

August 19th to 20th.—Joint Sub-Committee of the Fiscal Committee and the Permanent Road Traffic Committee for the study of the question of the taxation of foreign motor vehicles, The Hague.

August 21st to 22nd.—Sub-Committee of the Fiscal Committee for the drafting of a multilateral Convention for the avoidance of double taxation and tax evasion, The Hague.

August (end).—Fourteenth Session of the Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs, Geneva.

September 4th.—Financial Committee, Geneva.

September 5th.—Sixtieth session of the Council, Geneva.

September 10th.—Eleventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva.

September 15th.—Supervisory Commission, Geneva.

September 25th.—Health Committee, Geneva.

October 6th.—Conference on Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts, Lisbon.

October 16th.—Permanent Central Opium Board, Geneva.

October 20th.—Sub-Committee on Veterinary Police Measures, Geneva.

October 27th.—Economic Committee, Geneva.

November 3rd.—Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, Geneva.

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.*

I. EIGHTEENTH (ORDINARY) SESSION.

The eighteenth ordinary session of the Court opened on June 16th, with a private meeting. The first public sitting took place on June 19th. For this session, the Court is composed as follows :

M. Anzilotti, President.	} Judges.
M. Huber, Vice-President.	
M. Loder,	
M. Nyholm,	
M. de Bustamante,	
M. Altamira,	
M. Oda,	
M. Pessôa,	
M. Fromageot,	
Sir Cecil Hurst,	
M. Yovanovitch, Deputy-Judge.	

M. Yovanovitch, Deputy-Judge, has been summoned to replace Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, who has resigned. At the first public sitting of the session, the President made a brief reference to the great value to the Court, in the accomplishment of its task, of Mr. Hughes' knowledge, experience and authority, and expressed the regret felt at his resignation.

At the same sitting, Mr. Fromageot and Sir Cecil Hurst, elected to the Court in September, 1929, who sat for the first time, made the solemn declaration provided for by the Court's Statute. The President then declared them duly installed in their duties as ordinary judges.

2 THE GRECO-BULGARIAN QUESTION—THE QUESTION OF "COMMUNITIES."

The hearings in this question began on June 19th. As the Court does not include upon the Bench any judge of the nationality of the two Governments concerned in the question, namely, those of Bulgaria and Greece, these two Governments had been invited, under the terms of Article 71, para. 2, of the Rules of Court, each to appoint a national judge to sit *ad hoc*. They respectively chose M. Theohar Papazoff, former member of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals, and M. Megalos Caloyanni (who had already sat on the Court as judge *ad hoc*). After making the solemn declaration at a public sitting, M. Papazoff and M. Caloyanni were declared installed in their duties as judges *ad hoc*.

The Greco-Bulgarian question being submitted to the Court for advisory opinion, the President, in accordance with the usual practice, called upon Counsel to speak in the alphabetical order of the names of the States they represented

—accordingly, in the first place, on the representative of the Bulgarian Government. On June 19th, 1930, M. Theodoroff, Agent, and M. van Hamel and M. Verzijl, Counsel, presented the case for the Bulgarian Government; on June 21st, 23rd and 24th, M. Politis, Counsel for the Greek Government, addressed the Court on behalf of his Government. M. Theodoroff, M. van Hamel and M. Verzijl replied on June 26th and 27th and M. Politis made his rejoinder on June 30th and July 1st.

On June 30th, the Court made an Order setting out a number of questions which it had decided to put either to the agents of the two Governments concerned or to Colonel Corfe, President of the Greco-Bulgarian Mixed Emigration Commission, who had been asked to attend at The Hague for the purpose. The replies were given at the hearing on July 1st.

3. APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL MEMBERS TO MIXED ARBITRAL TRIBUNALS.

One of the agreements concluded on April 28th, 1930, between Hungary and the Powers which are creditors of that country contains (Article 9 of agreement No. II) a clause providing that the composition of the mixed arbitral tribunals operating between Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, on the one hand, and Hungary, on the other is, for certain cases, to be completed by the addition of two members "chosen by the Permanent Court of International Justice from the nationals of countries which were neutral during the late war who possess the necessary qualifications to act as arbitrators."

By a letter dated May 31st, 1930, M. Walko, Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, notified the President of the Court of this provision; furthermore, in spite of the fact that the agreements of April 28th, 1930, had not yet come into force, M. Walko, pointing out that the Council of the League of Nations had nevertheless proceeded to carry out in advance certain of their provisions, requested the President of the Court to take steps with a view to making the selection referred to above. The other Governments concerned—Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia—were informed of this request by the Registry of the Court. These Governments stated, through their diplomatic representatives at The Hague, that they could not agree to the choice being made before the coming into force of the agreements of April 28th, 1930.

* This chapter has been prepared with the aid of information furnished by the Registry of the Court.

4. THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG AND THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

By a Note dated June 27th, 1930, the Polish Chargé d'Affaires at The Hague asked the Registrar to submit to the President of the Court a request from Danzig for the extension until July 10th, 1930, of the time allowed for the filing in this case of a written statement by the Free City. By an order made on June 28th, 1930, the Court granted this request.

5. REVISION OF THE COURT'S STATUTE.

The position as regards signatures and ratifications of the Protocol of Geneva of September 14th, 1929, concerning the revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice is as follows :—

Signatures :

Albania.	Japan.
Australia.	Latvia.
Austria.	Liberia.
Belgium.	Lithuania.
Bolivia.	Luxemburg.
Brazil.	Netherlands.
Bulgaria.	Nicaragua.
Canada.	New Zealand.
Chile.	Norway.
China.	Panama.
Colombia.	Paraguay.
Czechoslovakia.	Persia.
Denmark.	Peru.
Dominican Republic.	Poland.
Estonia.	Portugal.
Finland.	Rumania.
France.	Salvador.
Germany.	Siam.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	South Africa.
Greece.	Spain.
Guatemala.	Sweden.
Haiti.	Switzerland.
Hungary.	United States of America.
India.	Uruguay.
Irish Free State.	Venezuela.
Italy.	Yugoslavia.

Ratifications :

Austria (26 Feb., 1930).
 Belgium (18th Nov., 1929).
 Denmark (11th May, 1930).
 Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire not separate Members of the League of Nations (12th Feb., 1930).
 India (26th Feb., 1930).
 Norway (10th April, 1930).
 New Zealand (4th June, 1930).
 Poland (13th May, 1930).
 Portugal (12th June, 1930).

Siam (2nd June, 1930).
 South Africa (17th Feb., 1930).
 Sweden (20 March, 1930).

6. ACCESSION OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE COURT'S STATUTE.

The position as regards signatures and ratifications of the Geneva Protocol of September 14th, 1929, concerning the accession of the United States of America to the Protocol of signature of the Court's Statute is as follows :

Signatures :

Albania.	Irish Free State.
Australia.	Italy.
Austria.	Japan.
Belgium.	Latvia.
Bolivia.	Liberia.
Brazil.	Lithuania.
Bulgaria.	Luxemburg.
Canada.	Netherlands.
Chile.	New Zealand.
China.	Nicaragua.
Colombia.	Norway.
Cuba.	Panama.
Czechoslovakia.	Paraguay.
Denmark.	Persia.
Dominican Republic.	Peru.
Estonia.	Poland.
Finland.	Portugal.
France.	Rumania.
Germany.	Salvador.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and all parts of the British Empire not separate Members of the League of Nations.	Siam.
Greece.	South Africa.
Guatemala.	Spain.
Haiti.	Sweden.
Hungary.	Switzerland.
India.	United States of America.
	Uruguay.
	Venezuela.
	Yugoslavia.

Ratifications :

Austria (26th Feb., 1930).
 Denmark (11th March, 1930).
 Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and all parts of the British Empire not separate Members of the League of Nations (12th Feb., 1930).
 India (26th Feb., 1930).
 New Zealand (4th June, 1930).
 Norway (10th April, 1930).
 Poland (13th May, 1930).
 Portugal (12th June, 1930).
 Siam (2nd June, 1930).
 Sweden (20th March, 1930).
 South Africa (17th Feb., 1930).

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

JUST OUT.

ARMAMENTS YEAR BOOK, 1929-30. Sixth Year.

1,152 Pages.

Price (bound in cloth) 20/-, \$5.00.

The Armaments Year-Book of the League of Nations appears for the sixth time.

The new edition contains the most recent information on the organisation and composition of the Armies of 61 countries, Members and non-Members of the League of Nations:

on their military expenditure;

on the principal products and raw materials which are of importance for their national defence;

on the navies of these countries, giving the position as established on January 1st, 1930.

It further includes two annexes. The first contains a number of comparative tables and graphs of the naval forces of the whole world, together with a table giving the chief characteristics of the armies of the various countries; the second contains the text of the various treaties and conventions concerning reduction of armaments, demilitarised zones, etc.

The London Naval Treaty, 1930, is included as a supplement.

NEW EDITION. FOURTH YEAR.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK, 1929.

262 Pages.

Price: In wrappers 7/6, \$2.00; bound in cloth 10/-, \$3.00.

This annual reference handbook gives, in a concise and convenient form, the more important categories of statistics concerning area and population, including natural and migration movements, production of cereals, textiles, oil seeds, ores and minerals, artificial fertilisers, etc.; fishery production and production of electricity; international trade by value, weight and classes of commodities; shipping, maritime freights, railways and motor vehicles; public finance (summary of budget accounts, analysis of revenue and expenditure, public debt, etc.) monetary statistics (note circulation, gold and foreign assets reserves, commercial bank deposits, etc.), rates of exchange, wholesale and retail prices, unemployment, wages, etc.

In the new edition the majority of the statistics are brought up to the end of 1929 or 1928.

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION WORK

undertaken under the auspices of the League of Nations.

(Ser. L.o.N.P. 1930, II. 16).

73 pages.

Price 1/6, \$0.40.

This pamphlet, which gives an account from a certain angle of the financial reconstruction work undertaken under the auspices of the League of Nations, has been prepared in the Secretariat of the League of Nations from official and unofficial information there available.

During the past ten years nine financial reconstruction schemes—one in Austria, one in Hungary, one in Estonia, and two each in Greece, Bulgaria, and Danzig—have been undertaken under the auspices of the League of Nations. The bonds of nine loans, involved in these plans, have been issued in many countries.

After a brief description of the constitution and methods of the three League organs chiefly concerned with the financial work, namely, the Council, the Financial Committee and the Secretariat, there follows an examination in some detail of the process by which financial problems have come to be examined in the first instance by them. Certain principles are distinguished which have in the main constituted their policy and governed their action. The various types of organisation are examined through which these principles have been put into practice. Finally, some consideration is given to the relationship thus established between the League and States and Governments who have had recourse to it.

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1. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW (Monthly) :

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9. DOCUMENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE (Annual) :

The Questionnaires* and Reports* issued by the Office in preparation for the Sessions of the Conference, the *Report of the Director of the I.L.O., the Final Record of each Session, and the authentic texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at each Session.

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10. STUDIES AND REPORTS.

Consists of monographs dealing with various labour problems, e.g., *Unemployment, Wages and Hours, Industrial Hygiene, Industrial Organisation, etc.*

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*Wages and Hours in the Coal-Mining Industry. 279 pp.. . . .	6s. \$1.50
*Hydro-Extractors. Their Safe Construction and Equipment. 102 pp.	4s. \$1.00
Methods of Compiling Statistics of Coal-Mining Accidents. 90 pp.. . . .	2s. \$0.50
Methods of Compiling Statistics of Railway Accidents. 82 pp.	2s. \$0.50
*Unemployment. Some International Aspects. 222 pp.. . . .	5s. \$1.25
*Hours of Work on Board Ship. (Collection of Laws, Regulations and Collective Agreements). 280 pp.	6s. \$1.50
*Protection of Workers Operating Metal-Working Presses. 123 pp.	5s. \$1.25
Bibliography of Unemployment. 217 pp.	4s. \$1.00

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The results of important special studies or researches carried out by the International Labour Office and similar studies made outside the Office.

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Comprising all the publications mentioned above and any *Special Reports* (11), or parts thereof which are published during the period covered by the total annual subscription. These include :—

*INTERNATIONAL LABOUR DIRECTORY :

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VOL. X., No. 7.

JULY, 1930.

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THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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JULY, 1930

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All communications relating to the Monthly Summary should be addressed to the Information Section, League of Nations, Geneva.

I.—SUMMARY OF THE MONTH. July, 1930.

The principal event in July was the annual session of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. This meeting was of particular importance in view of the decisions adopted with regard to the general reorganisation of the work and methods of intellectual co-operation. To carry out the necessary reforms, the Committee appointed a permanent executive body, which will meet four times a year.

Another meeting, which may have far-reaching consequences as regards the future of air communications, was that of a Committee on Air Transport Co-operation. This newly constituted body proposes to study the possibility of international co-operation in this field with a view to increasing the economic efficiency of commercial transport.

The work of the Health Organisation included a Conference on Child Welfare in Lima, a meet-

ing of Directors of schools of hygiene in Dresden and a meeting of the Permanent Standards Committee in Paris.

In the economic field, the only meeting was that of the Sub-Committee on Customs Nomenclature.

The Permanent Court of International Justice gave its opinion on a series of questions submitted to it by the Greco-Bulgarian Emigration Commission and the Greek and Bulgarian Governments regarding the question of communities.

II.—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Registration of Treaties.

The treaties and international agreements registered in June include the following engagements:—

The Agreements concluded on January 20th, 1930, at The Hague for the final settlement of the question of reparations, the liquidation of Austria's financial obligations, the Bank of International Payments, etc., deposited by Belgium.

An Agreement between France and Yugoslavia (The Hague, January 20th, 1930) concerning the settlement of the Yugoslav War Debt to France, deposited by Yugoslavia.

An Agreement between France and Yugoslavia (The Hague, January 20th, 1930) concerning the settlement of the surplus moneys received by Yugoslavia during the last five months on account of the Dawes Annuity, deposited by Yugoslavia.

Agreements between Germany and Belgium (Brussels, July 13th, 1929, and January 16th, 1930) concerning German property rights and interests in Belgium and the final settlement of questions arising under Sections 3 to 7 of Part 10 of the Treaty of Versailles, deposited by Belgium.

A Convention between Austria and Belgium (The Hague, January 18th, 1930) for the final settlement of questions arising under Sections 3 and 4 of Part A of the Treaty of St. Germain, deposited by Belgium.

Agreements between Germany and the Conference of Ambassadors concerning the reorganisation of the German railways on the left bank of the Rhine, in accordance with Article 43 of the Treaty of Versailles (Paris, July 17th; August 4th, August 10th and August 23rd, 1929), deposited by the Conference of Ambassadors.

An exchange of Notes concerning the evacuation of the Rhine Provinces and an Agreement concerning the Franco-German and Belgio-German Conciliation Commissions constituted under the Treaties of Locarno (The Hague, August 13th, 1929), deposited by Belgium.

Treaties of Arbitration and Conciliation (Washington, March 21st, 1929) between the United States and Roumania, deposited by Roumania.

A Treaty of Friendship, Conciliation and Judicial Settlement (Rome, February 16th, 1930) between Austria and Italy, deposited by Italy.

A Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration (Copenhagen, August 26th, 1929) between Spain and Iceland, deposited by Denmark.

The Universal Postal Convention including air post provisions and a series of agreements connected therewith, signed at London on July 28th, 1929, deposited by the Netherlands.

Agreements concerning the telephone services

between Denmark and Luxemburg, Denmark and Sweden and Denmark and Norway; an Agreement concerning the telegraphic service between Denmark and Sweden and Denmark and Norway, deposited by Denmark.

A Convention of Establishment and Trade (Rome, June 10th, 1929) between Albania and Switzerland, deposited by Switzerland.

A Commercial Treaty (Berne, August 26th, 1928) between Switzerland and the Belgian and Luxemburg Economic Union, deposited by Switzerland.

A provisional commercial agreement (March 17th, 1930) between Egypt and the Netherlands, deposited by the Netherlands.

A Convention between Germany and Switzerland on the regulation of the Rhine between Strasbourg-Kehl and Istein (Berne, March 28th, 1929) and a Protocol concerning the technical and administrative collaboration of Germany, France and Switzerland in the execution of that work (Geneva, December 18th, 1929) deposited by Switzerland and by France and Switzerland respectively.

An Agreement between Norway and Portugal (Lisbon, February 7th, 1929) concerning the mutual recognition of certificates of seaworthiness, deposited by Norway.

III.—THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS.

1. THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION.

Tariff Nomenclature.

The Sub-Committee of Tariff Nomenclature met at Geneva on July 22nd. It began work on the nomenclature of precious and base metals and articles made therefrom.

To carry out the recommendations of the Assembly, the Sub-Committee will endeavour to finish the five remaining chapters of its nomenclature in the course of this session, which will last until the end of August. It will hold a further meeting towards the end of the year to review the work done and, if necessary, to terminate it.

2. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

Air Transport Co-operation.

The question of the more rational organisation of commercial air transport was considered by the League for the first time, when a specially constituted Committee met from July 9th to 12th to discuss the possibility of closer international co-operation in this field.

This new Committee, which is known as the Air Transport Co-operation Committee, holds its mandate under (1) a recommendation of the

Civil Aviation Experts of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference who, in 1927, urged that economic agreements should be concluded between air transport undertakings in various countries and (2) a resolution of the Third General Transit Conference (1927) suggesting an inquiry into the international organisation of air transport.

The Committee's principal object was, therefore, to ascertain whether closer international co-operation was likely to contribute to the increased economic efficiency of air transport and the development of international air law, and, if so, what form this co-operation should take.

Three eminent authorities on air questions—General Balbo, Dr. Hugo Eckener and Colonel A. Lindbergh—had, at the Committee's invitation, sent statements setting forth their views on the subject under discussion.

General Balbo expressed the opinion that the secret of the development and consolidation of civil aviation lay above all in increasing safety. Several years of work and various technical improvements, careful recruiting of personnel and judicious propaganda would be necessary before the European air lines, which, at present, were nearly all subsidised by their Governments, became a paying proposition. He considered it indispensable that all nations should co-operate in simplifying the regulations by which air transport was still hampered.

Dr. Eckener thought that the success of recent world flights proved that air navigation was destined to render valuable services in the sphere of passenger traffic and mail carrying, especially when great distances had to be covered. If, however, a world-wide air traffic was to be organised, suitable agreements would have to be concluded between the individual States, taking into consideration their legitimate requirements.

Colonel Lindbergh was of opinion that aviation must be considered from an international standpoint. There was great need for international co-operation in the standardisation of air-ways; a uniform system of markings and signals should be decided upon and a comprehensive meteorological and radio-reporting system established.

As a basis of discussion, the Committee took memoranda prepared for it by M. Bouché, Editor in Chief of the *Aéronautique*, Paris, on present economic conditions of civil aviation; by Brigadier-General Groves, London, on the relations between civil and military aviation; by Dr. Hans Oppikofer, Director of the Institute of Air Law at Koenigsberg, on the relations between Governments and international com-

mercial aviation; and by M. Salvatore Caccopardo, Chief of Section in the Italian Air Ministry, on the principles of international public law applicable to air transport. M. Bouché, M. Oppikofer and M. Caccopardo attended the meetings in an advisory capacity.

The Committee recorded its view that the present situation of civil aviation, despite the progress achieved, was not as satisfactory as the state of technical development should permit, and that it was only by means of increasingly close international co-operation that this situation could be improved. It considered that, in view of the complexity of the problems before it, its main task at its first session should be to draw up a definite programme of study, in order to reach the greatest possible number of practical conclusions at a later session.

The Committee expressed itself in favour of the unification of public international law on air navigation, but preferred to refrain from any action in this connection pending the results of the negotiations in progress.

It was of opinion that means should be devised of improving co-operation between the organisations dealing with air navigation and requested the Secretariat to report on this question to its next session.

Noting that, in the present state of public international law, the operation of regular air lines was subject, as a rule, to the authorisation of the States flown over, the Committee recommended (1) that Governments should request the competent international organisations to find means of affording greater freedom to regular international transport by air; (2) that Governments should examine, in the most liberal spirit, requests for an authorisation to fly over their territories; (3) that the present pool system of air co-operation should be extended and improved by bilateral or multilateral agreements for eliminating unnecessary competition and increasing the economic efficiency of international air traffic.

Considering that in the future certain international air communications would be of general importance, the Committee recommended that the League should draw the attention of Governments to this circumstance, which might justify the study of a special Statute.

As regards legal and administrative questions, the Committee instructed the Secretariat to submit at its next session preliminary reports on the registration of aircraft, the social insurance of the staff employed by air companies (in co-operation with the International Labour Office), air insurance, the simplification of

customs and statistical formalities, and special police rules for super-maritime air traffic.

As regards practical improvements in the working conditions of air lines, the Committee recommended a study of the more extensive and systematic use of combined transport (journeys by airplane, train and steamer) and of the organisation of a main network of permanent air routes with all the technical questions involved. The latter question was referred to a Special Sub-Committee with instructions to report to the next plenary session. This Sub-Committee will examine the question of the international financing of the above programme, as well as that of European postal air transport.

The Committee instructed the Secretariat to report on the possibility of publishing accurate and systematically classified information on the economic development of air transport.

The session was attended by M. de Brouckère (Belgian) (Chairman); M. Fisch (German), of the German Transport Ministry; M. Emile Allard (Belgian), Director of the Belgian Technical Aeronautical Service; M. Ricardo Ruiz Ferry (Spanish), Vice-Chairman of the International Air Federation; M. Chaumié, Director in the French Air Ministry; Sir W. Sefton Brancker, Air Vice-Marshal, Director of Civil Aviation of Great Britain; M. Molfese, Chief of the Italian Office for Civil Aviation and Air Transport; General Kaba, Head of the Japanese Military Delegation to the League of Nations; M. Iwai, Secretary of the Japanese Transport Ministry; M. de Veer, Director of the Air Traffic Office in the Netherlands *Waterstaat* Ministry; Colonel Janusz de Beaurain, Chief of the Institute of Aeronautical Study of the Polish General Staff; M. Tord Knutsen Angstrom, Member of the Swedish Board of Aeronautics; Colonel Isler, Director of the Swiss Air Office; M. E. Pittard, barrister; M. Tadya Sondermayer, engineer, Director-General of the Yugoslav Air Company *Aeropot*.

Mr. J. J. Ide, Technical Assistant in Europe of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics of the United States, being unable to travel to Europe, the American Vice-Consul, Mr. J. W. Riddleberger, attended the meetings as an observer.

IV.—INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

TWELFTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The twelfth session of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was held at Geneva from July 23rd to July 29th. It was preceded by meetings of sub-committees and of the Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Young People in the Aims of the League.

The Committee re-elected as Chairman Professor Gilbert Murray (British), and as Vice-Chairmen Madame Curie (French) and M. Destrée (Belgian). It appointed M. de Reynold (Swiss) as Rapporteur.

This session was of particular importance in view of the decisions regarding the reorganisation of the work of intellectual co-operation.

*Reorganisation of Intellectual Co-operation.**

The report of the Committee appointed to study the programme, work and organisation of intellectual co-operation and to advise as to possible improvements was adopted, as analysed below, with certain amendments.

The Committee gave a definition of intellectual co-operation, marked out its field of action, indicated methods of work, established a programme and reorganised the Institute.

(a) *Definition*.—"The object of intellectual co-operation is international collaboration with a view to promoting the progress of general civilisation and human knowledge, and notably the development and diffusion of science, letters and arts. Its purpose is to create an atmosphere favourable to the pacific solution of international problems. Its scope is that of the League of Nations."

(b) *Field of Action*.—The field of action of intellectual co-operation was sketched in broad outline with a view to the establishment of a definite programme of work.

(c) *Methods of Work*.—The Committee indicated methods for the work of the Organisation in relation with other League organisations (such as the Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome, the International Labour Office and the Rome Institute of Private Law), and also for its work in relation with outside organisations. The Committee is authorised, in the case of special problems, to make arrangements with other suitably qualified organisations. In other cases and, in particular, in the case of major problems of international importance coming directly within the scope of its work, the Committee will use its own machinery. As it will never be possible to combine in the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation all the needful specialist knowledge, the Committee recommended the system of committees of experts as the best means of applying the second method. It also laid down the procedure to be followed by the Institute when it considered that it should be represented at an international congress or conference.

(d) *Programme*.—The Committee of Inquiry drew up a general programme of work, which

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 4, page 75.

was adopted by the plenary Committee. The programme comprises the following main chapters: (1) To develop the exchange of ideas and to effect personal contacts between the intellectual workers of all countries; (2) to encourage and promote co-operation between institutions doing work of an intellectual character; (3) to facilitate the spread of knowledge of the literary, artistic and scientific efforts of different nations; (4) to study generally certain major problems of international bearing; (5) to support the international protection of intellectual rights, and (6) to make known by educational means the principles of the League of Nations.

The report indicates the order in which the programme could be best and most usefully carried out. In view of the impossibility of dealing with all questions at the same time, it was necessary to establish a plan covering a few clearly defined problems of an urgent nature. This plan, which has been adopted for the next few years (1931 to 1935), will enable the plenary Committee and the Institute to concentrate upon a more thorough study of the problems chosen, instead of dispersing their efforts over too wide a field. The report indicates the procedure to be followed when placing new questions on the agenda.

The Committee of Inquiry made certain recommendations regarding the manner in which the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation should be constituted so as to fulfil the task entrusted to it by the Council, according to the newly adopted definition and programme. The opinion was expressed that the Committee should be so composed as to represent the main branches of intellectual activity, and that there should be a certain balance between the representatives of the exact and natural sciences and those of the humane sciences, including letters and arts. There should be neither corresponding members nor observers.

The opinion was further expressed that the fact that the Committee meets only once a year made it difficult for it to follow and direct the development of intellectual co-operation and to supervise the execution of its decisions. It was therefore proposed to appoint an Executive Committee of eight members, the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Institute. Five of the members would be elected from among the members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation; these members would form a Committee of Directors and, as such, would be presided over by the Chairman of the Governing Body; three other members would be elected from outside the

Committee. This Executive Committee would meet four times a year and would receive powers enabling it to carry on the work of intellectual co-operation between the sessions of the plenary Committee. Subject to the approval of the Council and the Assembly, the following members were appointed: the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, Professor Gilbert Murray; the Chairman of the Governing Body and the Directors' Committee, M. Painlevé; Madame Curie, M. Casarés, M. Destrée, M. de Reynold, M. Rocco, Sir Frank Heath, M. Krüss and M. Roland-Marcel (the three last-named are outside members).

The Executive and Directors' Committee will submit to the Chairman of the International Committee a draft agenda dealing with the work in progress; the latter will draw up the final agenda, with the assistance of the Secretariat.

As regards the sub-committees, the Committee of Inquiry recognised the important results of their work during the past year but, with a view to simplifying and improving the organisation, proposed that they should be incorporated in the committees of experts to be appointed. It was, nevertheless, decided to maintain in office the Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters under another name and with a smaller number of members.

The committees of experts, the report states, might be of three kinds; an ordinary typical committee of experts would be appointed to help the Institute in its work; another would deal with questions involving a programme spread over several years and could sit at Geneva, Paris, or any other town; the third would be set up by the International Committee to make a preliminary study of a question before it was definitely placed on the agenda. The report further describes the status and work of the National Committees, which are designed to act as a link between the International Committee and intellectual life in the different countries.

(e) *International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.*—The report defines the rôle of the Institute, its organisation, methods of work and relations with the International Committee, the Governing Body and the Geneva Secretariat. After expressing the opinion that on the reorganisation of the Institute depends, to a great extent, the future of intellectual co-operation, the Committee of Inquiry recalls that the Institute is the Committee's instrument of work, and that its international character must become even more pronounced. The Institute has no powers of initiative as regards

questions of principle. It carries out the Committee's decisions and makes arrangements for its work. The plenary Committee, nevertheless, made certain amendments in the report of the Committee of Inquiry, emphasising that, within the limits assigned to it, the Institute must enjoy freedom of action, otherwise it would be unable to work.

While endorsing the opinion of the Committee of Inquiry that the word "Institute" was ill chosen and had given rise to misunderstandings and criticisms, the plenary Committee considered that it would be difficult to change this name after so many years.

As regards "Government delegates," the Committee thought that, if Governments saw fit to appoint delegates to follow the work of the Institute, their relations with that body must be strictly personal.

Agreement was reached as to the necessity of reorganising the Institute according to the following principles: Reduction of the central services, drastic diminution of the number of officials, combined with a considerable improvement of the technical staff (minute writers, translators, interpreters, shorthand-writers), distribution of work and employment of the staff according to the necessities of the programme, while avoiding any rigid system of internal administration.

Both the Committee of Inquiry and the plenary Committee devoted attention to the precarious position of the staff of the Institute. They found the salaries to be inadequate and the status ill-defined. For this reason, they expressed the desire that the staff should be incorporated with or at any rate assimilated to that of the League. As a result of these recommendations, the internal regulations of the Institute, its staff rules and its financial regulations will have to be completely revised. This will be one of the duties of the Executive and Directors' Committee.

The relations between the Secretariat of the Committee and the Institute were also dealt with in certain recommendations which were approved by the plenary Committee with some amendments.

Most of the publications of the Institute will be continued.

The report finally described in detail the reorganisation which it considers necessary in the budget of the Institute in order that its revenues—estimated at three million French francs a year—may be employed so as to ensure the effective pursuit of the aims contemplated.

The general conclusions adopted by the plenary Committee on the basis of a report of the Committee of Inquiry are that the work of

intellectual co-operation is full of vitality, as shown by the results already achieved, in spite of difficulties. The League of Nations may therefore expect a great deal from it in the future. It is, however, necessary to simplify, but not to restrict, the general field of action of the Institute, to perfect methods and instruments, to establish a programme containing only a small number of questions either of immediate interest or of undoubted importance, with due regard to the financial resources actually available. The difficult crisis will thus pass over and, taken in all, will be found to have been productive of good.

The Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, M. J. Luchaire, tendered his resignation for December 31st. He received the title of Director *emeritus* and was appointed as one of the experts in charge of the inquiry on intellectual life. The Committee accepted his resignation, and appointed as his successor M. H. Bonnet, a member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES.

As in preceding years, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation reviewed the work of its Sub-Committees. It decided that this work should be continued, in so far as it did not exceed the scope of the projected reorganisation. It was left to the Executive Committee to decide whether this condition was fulfilled. Subject to this reservation the conclusions of the Sub-Committees were adopted.

Intellectual Rights.—The Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights sat on July 7th and 8th, with M. Casarés in the Chair. It considered the general report of the Legal Service of the Institute during the past year and noted the progress made in the study of the question of copyright, undertaken by the Institute in view of the Conference for the revision of the Berne Convention, which will be held in 1935 at Brussels. The studies bear upon the following points: international information on copyright law; protection of applied art; authors' rights in mechanical reproductions; the international institution of the so-called *droit de suite* (authors' and artists' rights as regards the proceeds from the successive sale of their works).

The principal points discussed were (1) the desirability of bringing into harmony the Berne and Havana Conventions on the protection of artistic and literary property (the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute of Private Law were invited to continue their work in this connection) and (2) the work of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation concern-

ing the rights of scientists as regards the commercial exploitation of their discoveries. Two representatives of the Italian National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, M. Bruni and M. Caselli, took part in the discussion, submitting the recommendations of their organisation. The Sub-Committee decided to bring the Italian standpoint to the knowledge of the various National Committees pending the arrival of the observations of Governments on the draft convention referred to them by the Council.

University Relations.—This Sub-Committee met on July 10th and 11th with M. Rocco in the Chair. It considered the general report of the Institute Section for University Relations during the past year, as well as reports on meetings held during that period (representatives of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations, Directors of National University Offices, and representatives of International Students' Organisations).

The resolutions adopted include the following :

The Sub-Committee recommends that a conference of directors of higher education in the various countries should be summoned to examine certain international questions, a list of which might be drawn up by a small preparatory committee.

As regards post-graduate scholarships, a question originally raised by Madame Curie, the Sub-Committee took note of the material collected by the Institute. It recommended that this material should be widely published and that experts might meet later on to study the possibility of increasing the number of such scholarships.

To carry out the recommendations of the annual Conference of representatives of Institutes for the Scientific Study of International Relations, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Institute should study the possibility of certain publications, and that the steps taken by several universities with a view to the development of international study should be brought to the knowledge of the authorities in various countries.

It further recommended that the representatives of national university information offices and of the International Students' Organisations should continue their meetings whenever important subjects were ripe for inclusion in the agenda.

Science and Bibliography.—The meeting of the Sub-Committee on Bibliography was held from July 14th to 16th under the presidency of Dr. Krüss, Director-General of the Prussian State Library. It examined reports on the

work done during the past year by the Institute Sections dealing with international relations in connection with mathematics, physics, natural science and historical and social science. It also examined a report on a meeting of library experts held in Paris in January, 1930.

The Sub-Committee adopted resolutions which may be summarised as follows :—

On the basis of the conclusions of the library experts, the Sub-Committee made recommendations which concern, more particularly, the International Handbook of Information on Loan and Exchange Services, a new publication of the Institute which is considered as very useful for libraries ; the Code of abbreviations of titles of periodicals ; the international publication exchange service and the next edition of the *Index Bibliographicus*. For most of this work the co-operation of the International Federation of Librarians has been promised or is contemplated.

As regards the annual lists of notable books, the Sub-Committee recognised the difficulty of resorting to uniform methods for the selection of books in the various countries ; it accordingly envisaged other methods of international collaboration in the selection of foreign books for purchase by libraries.

The Japanese member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, Professor Tanakadate, of Tokio University, had recommended that all countries should be encouraged to adopt Latin characters in their written language, with uniformity of spelling as far as was consistent with the character of the language. The Sub-Committee decided to draw the attention of the National Committees to the importance which it attached to the adoption, in addition to national characters, of uniform characters for all languages, with a view to better international understanding.

On the recommendation of the German National Committee, the Sub-Committee proposed that a conference of directors of national archives should be summoned to examine certain international questions concerning archives and, in particular, the means by which they could be made accessible.

The Sub-Committee further noted the work of the Institute on intellectual statistics and the results of its inquiry regarding the aggregate resources at the disposal of scientific research. It recommended that a report should be published on the subject.

Finally, it considered the satisfactory results obtained by the experts for the co-ordination of the bibliography of Latin languages, and instructed the Institute to remain in contact

with the central service which is being established to effect this co-ordination.

Arts and Letters.—This Sub-Committee sat from July 18th to 21st. The discussions on artistic questions were conducted by M. J. Destrée, former Belgian Minister of Science and Arts, and those on literary questions by Professor Gonzague de Reynold, of Berne University. The Committee examined the reports for the past year of the Institute Sections dealing with Arts and Letters.

Following observations submitted by M. Paul Valéry (French), an interesting discussion took place concerning the possibility of establishing a link between musical and poetical education and the action which the Committee might take in this connection.

The resolutions adopted include the following:—

Arrangements were contemplated for the continuation and development of the work of the International Museum Office.

The Sub-Committee expressed itself in favour of the incorporation of the International Popular Arts Committee in the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation and proposed that negotiations should be opened for the purpose.

The Institute was instructed to arrange for a meeting of authors, publishers and translators with a view to the preparation of an international conference for the examination of the international aspects of the question of the translation of literary works.

Instruction of Young People in the Aims of the League.—The Sub-Committee on the Instruction of Young People in the Aims of the League met from July 3rd to 5th. Professor Gilbert Murray was in the Chair.

The Sub-Committee considered a report on the steps taken in different countries to carry out the recommendations of its preceding sessions concerning means of spreading knowledge of the League and of developing the spirit of international co-operation by teaching in schools. It amended its recommendations in the light of the experience gained during the past years; it reviewed the work of the Educational Information Centre which operates partly in the League Secretariat, partly in the International Institute; and considered the results of the publication of the "Educational Survey," which contains information concerning the education of young people in the aims of the League.

After hearing M. de Feo, Director of the International Institute of the Educational Cinematograph, and Mr. Burrows, Secretary of

the International Broadcasting Union, the Sub-Committee considered the possibility of using the cinematograph and broadcasting for the dissemination of knowledge concerning the League. Finally, the Sub-Committee heard a delegation of the International Federation of League of Nations Unions, composed of the Countess Dohna, M. Ruysen and M. P. Bovet.

THE EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPH.

M. Rocco, Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, submitted to the Committee a report on the work of that body during the past year. The Director of the Institute, M. de Feo, gave supplementary information.

The Committee noted with satisfaction the development of the work of the Institute.

* * *

The twelfth session of the plenary Committee was attended by the following:—

- Professor Gilbert Murray, Professor of Greek at Oxford University;
- Mme. Curie-Sklodowska, Professor of Physics at the University of Paris;
- M. J. Destrée, former Belgian Minister for Science and Art;
- Mlle. K. Bonnevie, Professor of Zoology at the University of Oslo;
- Sir Jagadis C. Bose, Founder and Director of the Bose Research Institute, Calcutta;
- M. Julio Casarés, Member of the Royal Spanish Academy;
- M. A. de Castro, Director of the General Department of Education of Brazil;
- M. Mariano Comejo, Peruvian Minister in Paris, Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of Lima;
- M. A. Einstein, Professor of Physics at the Universities of Berlin and Leyden, Member of the Academy of Science at Berlin;
- M. Vernon Kellogg, Secretary-General of the National Research Council of the United States;
- M. Paul Painlevé, former President of the Council, Member of the *Institut de France*;
- M. G. de Reynold, Professor at Berne University, Chairman of the Catholic Union for International Studies;
- M. Alfredo Rocco, Minister of Justice and Public Worship, Professor of Political Science at the University of Rome, Member of the *Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei*.
- M. Joseph Susta, Professor of General History at Charles University, Prague;

M. Aikitu Tanakadate, Professor Emeritus at the Imperial University of Tokio, Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Tokio;

M. Titulesco, Roumanian Minister in London, Professor of Law at the University of Bucarest.

Sir Frank Heath, Secretary of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, and Dr. Krüss, Director-General of the Prussian State Library, took part in the discussion concerning the reorganisation of intellectual co-operation.

The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was represented by its Director, M. Julien Luchaire, and its Assistant Director, Professor Zimmern; the International Labour Office by M. Maurette, the International Federation of Intellectual Workers by M. Gallié.

The meeting of the *Sub-Committee of Experts on the Instruction of Young People in the Aims of the League* was attended by: Professor Gilbert Murray, Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and M. Casarés, Member of that Committee; M. Baralt (Cuban), Madame Dreyfus-Barney (French), M. Gallavresi (Italian), M. Kiritzesco (Roumanian), M. Munch (Danish), M. Inagaki (Japanese), M. Rosset (French), M. Schellberg (German). The International Labour Office was represented by Mr. Eastman, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation by M. Bouglé.

The meeting of the *Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights* was attended by M. Casarés (Spanish), M. Ruffini (Italian), M. Plaisant (French), M. Ostertag, Director of the *Bureaux internationaux réunis de la Propriété industrielle, littéraire et artistique*, Berne, M. Gallié, Secretary-General of the International Federation of Intellectual Workers.

The meeting of the *Sub-Committee on University Relations* was attended by M. Rocco (Italian), M. de Castro (Brazilian), Mr. Hugh Smith (American), M. Tanakadate (Japanese), M. von Gottl-Otilienfeld (German), M. de Halecki (Polish), M. de Koranyi (Hungarian), M. Thamin (French). The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was represented by M. Picht.

The meeting of the *Sub-Committee on Bibliography* was attended by M. Krüss (German), Mlle. Bonnevie (Norwegian), Sir Jagadis Bose (India), M. Tanakadate (Japanese), M. Brunschwig (French), M. Cowley (English), M. Carbasso (Italian), M. Godet (Swiss), M. Jonsco Mihaesti (Roumanian), M. Collijn. The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was represented by M. de Vos van Steenwijck.

The meeting of the *Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters* was attended by M. Destrée (Belgian),

M. de Reynold (Swiss), M. Jelinek (Czechoslovak), M. Kippenberg (German), M. de Madariaga (Spanish), M. Ussani (Italian), Mlle. Vacaresco (Roumanian), M. Paul Valéry (French), M. Baud-Bovy (Swiss), Mr. Dent (British), M. Focillon (French), M. Graul (German), M. Colasanti (Italian), Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith (British). The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was represented by M. Foundoukidis, M. Belime and M. Braga.

* * *

The plenary Committee sat on certain occasions as Governing Body of the Institute under the presidency of M. Paul Painlevé (French).

V.—SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM.

Conference of Drug-manufacturing Countries.

On July 9th, the British Government informed the Secretary-General that, owing to the fact that the requisite material was not yet available, it would be unable to summon the preliminary conference of drug-manufacturing countries contemplated for the end of July.

At the May Council meeting during the discussion concerning the convocation of a Conference for the Limitation of Drug Manufacture, the British Government had offered to convene a preliminary conference of manufacturing countries in order to facilitate discussions between those States.

In bringing the above communication to the knowledge of the States Members of the League, the Secretary-General drew their attention to the fact that, in these circumstances, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium did not propose to summon a meeting of the Advisory Committee for the second half of August.

VI.—OTHER QUESTIONS.

THE LEAGUE BUILDINGS.

The League Building Committee met at Geneva from July 29th to 31st with Mr. Butler, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office, in the chair. The architects were also present.

The Committee completed its report for the Committee of Five on the final plans and detailed estimates. It laid down the conditions for tenders for the first group of contracts, the main constructional work, which represents a total of 10,000,000 francs. The invitations regarding the submission of tenders will be issued about August 15th. Tenders should be sent in before October 15th. The contracts will be given on November 1st.

It was decided to make the necessary arrangements for the building yard (fencing off, levelling, routes, etc.). This work will be begun immediately and should be finished in November.

The Committee made a thorough examination of the position in consultation with the architects, who expressed the hope that the Assembly would hold its 1933 session in the new premises.

The Building Committee is composed of M. Bianchi (Rome), Mr. Markham (London), M. Peycelon (Paris), M. Streit-Baron (Geneva) and three representatives of the Secretariat and the International Labour Office.

VII.—PUBLICATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.*

I. MEMORANDUM ON PRODUCTION AND TRADE.

The Memorandum on Production and Trade, of which a new edition has just been published, is the most comprehensive in scope of all the economic publications of the League. It contains a world production index for a large selection of foodstuffs and raw materials, a comparative survey of the development of world production, world population and international trade, a review of industrial activity and a study of recent changes in the relative prices of raw materials and manufactured products. It represents, in fact, an analysis of the latest available data on which any serious estimate of the world economic situation in recent years must be based. A number of interesting conclusions, drawn from the various lines of inquiry pursued, may be summarised as follows:—

(a) World population in 1928 was about 10 per cent. greater than in 1913, world production of foodstuffs and raw materials was about 25 per cent. greater, and world trade about 22 per cent. greater. The corresponding increases since 1926 have been about 2 per cent., 8 per cent. and 11 per cent.

World production and trade developed considerably in 1928, and, according to the preliminary information available, further headway was made in 1929.

(b) The growth of world population between 1926 and 1928 may be estimated at approximately 35 millions—an average increase of about 1 per cent. per annum. The rate of increase was highest in South America.

(c) In recent years the world production of foodstuffs has increased at a somewhat slower rate than that of industrial raw materials. The discrepancy was considerably reduced in 1928 as a result of the exceptionally heavy food crops, but it was again accentuated in 1929, for which the provisional indices based on 1926 were 106 for foodstuffs and 117 for raw materials.

(d) Such statistical information as is available suggests that the manufacturing industry has progressed more rapidly than the production of industrial raw materials in recent years. Year by year, new economies in industrial processes are effected and a larger product is obtained from a given supply of raw materials. The iron and steel industry, the mechanical industry (including engineering, shipbuilding and automobile manufacture) and the electrical industry would appear to have raised their production between 1925 and 1929 by 25 per cent. or more. In the textile group, the relatively slow development of the cotton and wool industries has been only partly offset by an increase in the output of natural and artificial silk. The production of electricity increased by about one-third during the period 1925–1928.

(e) International trade was stimulated in 1927 and 1928 by considerable capital movement, largely due to the demand arising from the reorganisation of industry in Europe and industrial development in other parts of the world. It would appear that, in spite of a heavy fall in the general price level, there was a further increase in the value of trade in 1929.

(f) Since 1926, Europe has continued to make rapid progress. The increase in the production of foodstuffs in Europe, excluding Russia, for the period 1926 to 1928, was greater than in any other part of the world. The rate of growth in the output of raw materials was exceeded only in South America. The expansion of international trade in Europe, as a whole, between 1926 and 1928, was less than in Africa and in South America, but the indices for the Eastern and Central European group of countries were the highest in the world.

(g) In North America, new records in production and trade were reached in 1928. But the rate of advance in both since 1926 has been slower than in Europe. Indeed, the raw material output was higher in 1925 than in the two succeeding years, and the rise in the general production index for 1928 was exclusively due to exceptionally good harvests. On the other hand, the national indices of industrial production for Canada and the United States show continuous progress in manufacturing activity in 1928 and during a large part of 1929. Towards the end of the latter year, however, production fell off here and elsewhere.

(h) The production of foodstuffs and raw materials in South America grew between 1924 and 1928 more rapidly than in any other part of the world, and trade developed at an almost equal rate. It would appear, however, that this progress was not maintained in 1929.

(i) In Africa, production has made steady but relatively slow progress. The increase in African trade in 1927 and 1928 was second only to that of Eastern and Central Europe.

(j) The indices for Asia point to a development in production similar to that of Africa, but foreign trade declined in 1927 and again in 1928.

(k) Oceania has made little advance in recent years. Production remained stationary in 1926 and 1927 and increased only slightly in the following year; trade, after a 5 per cent. increase in 1927, returned almost to the 1926 level in 1928.

(l) Compared with 1913, the prices of manufactured articles taken as a group appear to have

* The annotated bibliography of works on the League catalogued in the League Library in June and July will be published next month.

remained, in 1928 and 1929, relatively higher than those of raw materials and foodstuffs, at any rate in Europe.

(*) The discrepancy between the two groups of prices since 1926 has been less pronounced than in earlier post-war years. On the other hand, the indices for the last two or three years show no further tendency to approach one another.

(*) It would appear that, between 1926 and 1928, agricultural produce ruled generally higher in price than raw products of the extractive industries, but that the position was largely reversed in 1929 as a result of the heavy fall in the prices of cereals and textiles.

A word should be said, in conclusion, on the chapter on industrial production, which appears for the first time in this edition of the Memorandum and forms a complement to the analysis of the production of raw materials and foodstuffs. On account of the great diversity of the products of manufacturing industries and the absence of comprehensive statistics in all but a few countries, a general review of the development of industrial activity cannot embrace as many countries or branches of production as do the statistics relating to the output of raw products. What is given in this chapter is a rough survey of the general industrial activity of a number of countries as evidenced by their national production indices from the beginning of 1925 to the end of 1929, and the trend of development during, roughly, the same period in a few of the more important branches of production—mining, metallurgy, textiles, engineering, electricity, shipbuilding, etc.

This chapter confirms the general conclusions with regard to the development of different industries which may be drawn from the information available concerning the production of raw materials, and its inclusion in the Memorandum is of particular interest in view of the attention which has lately been focused on the divergent forces acting upon the various branches of economic activity.

2. INQUIRIES INTO THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF STILL-BIRTHS AND MORTALITY DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE.

The League Secretariat has just published a memorandum relating to the inquiries into the causes and prevention of still-births and mortality during the first year of life in Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands and Norway.

Of the many problems affecting public health, infant mortality is one of the most important. The Health Committee, desiring to make a thorough investigation of the various problems connected with child welfare decided in April, 1926, to invite a certain number of experts to draw up a scheme for an international inquiry.

The experts adopted a special method, which they considered would make it possible to analyse the causes of infant mortality in the various countries, not merely from the statistical, but also from the social, medical and hygienic standpoint. For the purposes of the inquiry, they selected circumscribed areas in Germany, Austria, France, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay. The information obtained in Latin-America will be published later.

The inquiry was conducted on uniform lines in all countries by children's specialists or general practitioners. In Europe it bore upon 4,966 cases (3,526 deaths under one year and 1,440 still-births).

If, as the inquiry would seem to show, there has been a marked falling off in infant mortality due to digestive disturbances, infectious diseases and respiratory diseases, it is none the less true that the rates for still-births and mortality during the first weeks of life have remained practically the same everywhere. While confirming the already established causes of infant mortality, the inquiries revealed considerable gaps in our knowledge. The causes of premature birth remain obscure, the number of cases in which causes of death are unknown is very high, both as regards still-birth and mortality during the first days of life.

The inquiries have shown on the one hand the value of certain measures, such as infant welfare centres, the supervision of mothers and their infants, and the benefits resulting from social legislation and, on the other, the inadequate provision of these measures in all districts.

After furnishing data on the causes of still-birth and infant mortality during the first days of life, the memorandum describes and recommends certain methods directed against digestive disturbances, acute infectious diseases and diseases of the respiratory tract.

VIII.—FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

August 18th.—Permanent Central Opium Board, Geneva.

August 18th.—Mixed Sub-Committee of the Fiscal Committee and the Permanent Road Traffic Committee for the question of the taxation of foreign motor vehicles, The Hague.

August 20th.—Sub-Committee of the Fiscal Committee for the preparation of a multi-lateral Convention for the prevention of double taxation and tax evasion, The Hague.

- August 21st.—Committee of Inquiry into Traffic in Women and Children in the Far East, Geneva.
- August 27th.—Committee of Wireless Technical Experts, Geneva.
- September 2nd.—Refugee Advisory Commission, Geneva.
- September 4th.—Financial Committee, Geneva.
- September 4th.—Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit, Geneva.
- September 5th.—Sixtieth Session of the Council, Geneva.
- September 10th.—Eleventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva.
- September 10th.—Committee of Thirteen, Geneva.
- September 15th.—Supervisory Commission, Geneva.
- September 29th.—Health Committee, Geneva.
- October 6th.—Conference on Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts, Lisbon.
- October 16th.—Permanent Central Opium Board, Geneva.
- October 20th.—Sub-Committee on Veterinary Police Measures, Geneva.
- October 27th.—Economic Committee, Geneva.
- November 3rd.—Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, Geneva.
- November 4th.—Permanent Mandates Commission, Geneva.

ERRATA.

- (1) Vol. X., No. 5, page 95, column 2 § 4, line 3.
instead of "Attempts *working*."
read "Attempts *wanting*."
- (2) Vol. X., No. 5, page 89, column 2 § 2, line 14.
instead of "measures *prohibiting*"
read "measures *prescribing*."
- (3) Vol. X., No. 5, page 99, column 2.
The Financial Committee, § 4 (2).
instead of "*movable*"
read "*immovable*."

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

I. THE GRECO-BULGARIAN QUESTION OF "COMMUNITIES."

The Court's opinion, which was adopted unanimously, was delivered at a public sitting on July 31st.

The essential points of the opinion are as follows :—

The Court had before it three lists of questions drawn up by the Mixed Emigration Commission, the Bulgarian Government and the Greek Government respectively, the total number of questions being twelve.

The opinion, after an introductory section giving the history of the matter and reproducing, as an authoritative summary of the opposing contentions, the "submissions" made on behalf of the Governments concerned, and after a short general statement setting out the principles which, in the Court's view, govern the interpretation of the Emigration Convention, deals with the various questions submitted.

As regards the principles governing the interpretation of the Convention, the Court observes that the Convention is closely related to the general body of measures designed to secure peace by the protection of minorities, the particular aim of the Convention being to eliminate or reduce the centres of irredentist agitation by the reciprocal and voluntary emigration of the minorities in the two countries. To facilitate and stabilise emigration, the Convention is designed to spare the persons concerned the material losses normally involved by their emigration, whether in the future or the past. Without this, the general purpose of the Convention would have been compromised. The benefit of the clauses designed to protect private property is, however, only extended to individuals and not to associations of persons. But bearing in mind the benefits derived in the East by individuals from uniting into "communities" the Convention allows them, when emigrating, to take away the movable property and the value of the immovable property of communities dissolved as a result of their emigration.

In its examination of the questions, the Court keeps strictly to the questions as worded; it avoids discussion of the respective contentions of the interested Governments in regard to the

problems forming the subject of the questions. In these circumstances, it will suffice to reproduce these questions and the answers given by the Court in the conclusions of its opinion.

I. Questions drawn up by the Mixed Commission :—

First Question : What is the criterion to be applied to determine what is a community within the meaning of the Convention, *inter alia* under Article 6, paragraph 2 ?

Answer : The criterion to be applied to determine what is a community within the meaning of the Articles of the Convention, *inter alia* Article 6, para. 2, is the existence of a group of persons living in a given country or locality, having a race, religion, language and traditions of their own, and united by the identity of such race, religion, language and traditions in a sentiment of solidarity, with a view to preserving their traditions, maintaining their form of worship, securing the instruction and upbringing of their children in accordance with the spirit and traditions of their race and mutually assisting one another.

From the point of view of the Convention, the question whether, according to local law, a community is or is not recognised as a juridical person need not be considered; communities can, in fact, possess property; churches, convents, schools, hospitals or foundations existing as distinct entities are, when the persons who are members or beneficiaries thereof emigrate, assimilated to communities.

Second Question : What conditions must be satisfied in order to cause the Mixed Commission provided for in the Convention to dissolve a community such as is meant by the Convention ?

Answer : The Mixed Commission provided for by the Convention has not itself to dissolve communities. Within the meaning of the Convention, the dissolution of a community is a fact which must be verified by the Commission. It must result from the exercise of the right of emigration by the members of such community, and this emigration must involve the disappearance of the community or render it impossible for it to carry out its mission or fulfil its object.

Third Question : What is to be understood by such dissolution? What relations are to be dissolved? What is the period by reference to which the existence of such relations is to be established ?

Answer : By the dissolution of a community is to be understood the breaking up of the community and the cessation of its existence in all respects.

The "relations" dissolved are those which united the members of the community. Dissolution terminates the mutual relations of individuals as members of the community as well as their relations with the community itself and the relations between the community and third parties. The existence of these relations should, in principle, be determined by reference to the moment of time immediately preceding the dissolution of the community.

Fourth Question: What attitude is to be observed by the Mixed Commission in cases where it does not succeed in discovering the *ayants droit* (persons entitled) referred to in Article 10, paragraph 2, of the Convention?

Answer: The idea of the Convention is not to admit the dissolution of a community and the liquidation of its property in the absence of individuals, members of such community, who manifest their desire to profit by the terms of the Convention; it is therefore difficult to see how the *ayants droit* (persons entitled) will not be known at the time of the liquidation.

Should there be some who, subsequently, notwithstanding the efforts of the Commission, cannot be traced, the Commission must inform the Governments concerned, with whom it will rest, in accordance with their respective laws, to take the necessary steps to ensure that the proceeds of liquidation are duly paid to those entitled to them under the Convention.

II. Questions drawn up by the Bulgarian Government.

First Question: Seeing that the Convention deals with voluntary emigration and that a community, being a legal fiction, only exists in virtue of the law of the country in question, whose frontiers it cannot transcend, can it be admitted that a community may emigrate in virtue of the Convention, or does it not logically follow that, where the Convention speaks of the property of communities, this must be understood to mean any private property rights which emigrants may eventually possess in respect of such property?

Answer: Private patrimonial rights which emigrants may have in respect of the property of the community form part of the "pecuniary rights" of emigrants, and these rights are expressly mentioned and protected by Article 2, para. 2, of the Convention; they are not to be confused with the property belonging to the community and dealt with in Article 6, para. 2, and Article 7.

Second Question: The Mixed Commission being an executive body entrusted with the duty of facilitating emigration and liquidating existing rights of emigrants and not with the creation of fresh rights, what body would be competent to order the eventual dissolution of a community and what laws would such body be required to observe in such a case?

Answer: The dissolution of a community being a fact, it has not to be pronounced by anybody and, from the point of view of the Convention, there is no need to ascertain what particular law is applicable.

Third Question: Whichever views be adopted, i.e., whether the case is considered to be one of liquidation merely of emigrants' property rights over the property of the communities or one of liquidation in general of the property of the communities, must it not on either hypothesis be recognised that the liquidation must extend to the private property of the moral person which is constituted by a commune, a commune being the typical example of a community?

Answer: The liquidation by the Mixed Commission of the property of a community, within the meaning of Article 6, para. 2, and of Article 7, does not apply to the private property of the commune.

III. Questions drawn up by the Greek Government.

First Question: What is, in view of their origin and development, the nature of the communities referred to in Article 6, para. 2, and Article 7 of the Convention of Neuilly? Do they enjoy, in law or in fact, a personality which confers upon them some of the attributes of a moral person and in particular the right to possess a patrimony separate from that of their members?

Answer: The reply to this question has been given in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the reply to the first question of the Mixed Commission.

Second Question: Do the communities possess the characteristic of being connected, as minorities and racial groups with the country in which the majority of the population is of the same race? What are eventually the consequences, as regards the allocation of their property, where their members, as contemplated by Article 10 of the Convention, are dispersed or absent (in the legal sense of the term)?

Answer: Communities, within the meaning of the Convention, are of a character exclusively minority and racial. The State to which they are racially akin does not from this circumstance derive any right to the movable property or to the proceeds of the liquidation of the immovable property of a dissolved community whose members are dispersed or absent.

Third Question: On what conditions should the dissolution of the communities be made to depend?

Answer: The reply to this question has been given in connection with the second question of the Mixed Commission.

Fourth Question: Does the Convention of Neuilly deal with communities dissolved before its entry into force? Should the same rules be applied as regards the dissolution of these communities and the allocation of the proceeds of the liquidation of their property as apply in the case of the communities referred to in Article 7 of the Convention?

Answer: The Convention is only applicable to communities dissolved before its entry into force on the ground of emigration from the point of view of the liquidation of their property. A dissolved community cannot get the benefit of Article 12 because it cannot comply with the conditions laid down in that article. Former emigrants are given the possibility of participating in the division of the proceeds of the liquidation of the property of the community of which they were members before its dissolution.

Fifth Question: If the application of the Convention of Neuilly is at variance with a provision of internal law in force in the territory of one of the two Signatory Powers, which of the conflicting provisions should be preferred—that of the law or that of the Convention?

Answer: Should a proper application of the Convention be in conflict with some local law, the latter would not prevail as against the Convention.

2. THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG AND THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

At the expiration on July 10th of the time-limit allowed for the submission of written statements, memoranda had been filed on behalf

of the Senate of the Free City, the Polish Government and the International Labour Organisation. The written proceedings having been concluded, the Court decided on July 25th that the question should be formally entered in the list for the session in progress.

3. THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE.

The Irish Free State's instrument of ratification of this clause was deposited with the Secretariat of the League of Nations on July 1st.

4. THE PROTOCOL OF SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1929.

These protocols were ratified by Switzerland on July 5th, by Spain on July 15th, and by Canada on July 30th.

In accordance with Article 4 of the Protocol relating to the Revision of the Statute, the United States, Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Italy, Panama, Czechoslovakia and Venezuela have declared that they have no objection to the entry into force of this instrument on September 1st, 1930.

These declarations have been made in response to a letter which the Secretary-General, in pursuance of a Council Resolution of May 12th, 1930, addressed on June 4th to Members and States which had ratified the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, but not yet that of September 14th, 1929.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH SESSION,

held at Geneva from Monday, July 22nd, to Friday, July 26th, 1929.

(Ser. L.o.N.P. 1929, XII., A.3.)

122 pages 4/- \$1.00

Contains the proceedings of the annual plenary meeting of the Committee and, as annexes, the reports of the various sub-committees, the report on the meeting of Representatives of National Committees, a memorandum by the Chairman on the future work of the Committee, and other reports on questions connected with the work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

CONFERENCE ON THE UNIFICATION OF RIVER LAW. Preparatory Documents.

Volume I.—DRAFT CONVENTIONS DRAWN UP BY THE COMMITTEE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF RIVER LAW.

1. Draft Convention on Administrative Measures to attest Nationality of Vessels employed in Inland Navigation.
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3. Draft Convention on the Unification of Certain Rules relating to Collisions in Inland Navigation.

(Ser. L.o.N.P. 1929, VIII., 17.)

28 pages 1/3 \$0.30

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EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON THE TRANSPORT OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS,

held in Geneva, November 25th to 29th, 1929.

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AUGUST, 1930.

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THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vol. X., No. 8.

AUGUST, 1930

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All communications relating to the Monthly Summary should be addressed to the Information Section, League of Nations, Geneva.

I.—SUMMARY OF THE MONTH. August, 1930.

Economic and social questions constituted the major part of the League's August agenda. Double taxation and the taxation of foreign motor-cars were studied by Sub-Committees at The Hague. The Committee of Inquiry into Traffic in Women in the East held a preliminary session at Geneva, and the Permanent Central Opium Board considered statistics of drug manufacture and traffic for 1929, as well as estimates for 1930.

The British Government forwarded its comments on the report of the Mandates Commission on the Palestine incidents of 1929, and the Saar Governing Commission sent in its report for the second quarter of 1930.

The correspondence received in the Secretariat included notes from the Polish and Lithuanian Governments concerning the situation on the Polish-Lithuanian Administrative Boundary. At the request of the Lithuanian Government, this matter was placed on the Council agenda for September.

The ordinary annual session of the Permanent Court of International Justice came to an end on August 26th.

II.—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Registration of Treaties.

The following international engagements were registered in August :—

A Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Arbitration (San Domingo, February 20th, 1929) between the Dominican Republic and Haiti, presented by the Dominican Republic.

A Treaty of Friendship (Teheran, May 27th, 1929) between Persia and Sweden, presented by Sweden.

A Treaty of Arbitration and a Treaty of Conciliation (Riga, January 14th, 1930) between Latvia and the United States, presented by Latvia.

A Treaty concerning the delimitation of the frontier (San Domingo, January 21st, 1929) between the Dominican Republic and Haiti, presented by the Dominican Republic.

Notes concerning Treaty Relations (London, May 6th, 1930) exchanged by Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Afghanistan, presented by Great Britain.

Notes between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Germany (Berlin, May 9th, 1930) establishing a reciprocal amnesty on the occasion of the evacuation of the occupied German territories, presented by both parties.

An Agreement between France, Belgium, and Germany (Coblentz, October 5th, 1929) concerning the amnesty on the evacuation of the Rhine territory, presented by Germany.

A Treaty between Colombia and Nicaragua (Managua, March 24th, 1928) for the settlement of their territorial dispute, presented by Colombia.

An Agreement between France and Germany (Paris, December 31st, 1929) concerning the termination of the liquidation of German property, presented by Germany.

An Agreement between Germany and Italy (The Hague, January 20th, 1930) concerning the final settlement of questions pending under Part 10 of the Treaty of Versailles, presented by Germany.

An Agreement between Germany and the United States (Washington, June 23rd, 1930) concerning Germany's war debt to the United States, presented by Germany.

An Agreement between the United States and

Belgium (Paris, October 4th, 1929) concerning the erection, by the American Commission, of war memorials in Belgium, presented by Belgium.

Agreements and Conventions on postal and telegraphic questions between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France; Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Roumania; Denmark, Norway and Sweden; Finland and Norway; Denmark and Finland; Finland and Sweden.

Provisional Commercial Agreements between Hungary and Portugal and between Egypt and Norway.

Conventions on commerce and navigation between Finland and Portugal, Estonia and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom.

Notes (March 7th and May 5th, 1930) exchanged by Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Netherlands concerning the reciprocal recognition of certificates of seaworthiness, presented by Great Britain.

An Agreement (Rome, June 6th, 1930) between Austria and Italy concerning the reciprocal abolition of the passport visa, presented by both parties.

An Agreement (Stockholm, July 17th, 1930) between Finland and Sweden regarding reciprocal recognition of driving licences and motor certificates, presented by Sweden.

An Agreement (Berlin, July 3rd, 1930) between Germany and Denmark for the facilitation of frontier traffic, presented by Denmark.

An Agreement between Syria and Lebanon and Egypt (Paris, June 13th, 1930) regarding measures against dengue fever, presented by France.

A Consular Convention (Sofia, June 4th, 1930) between Germany and Bulgaria, presented by Germany.

Extradition Conventions between Estonia and Norway, Estonia and Denmark, and Austria and Sweden.

III.—THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS.

THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION.

(a) *Customs Nomenclature.*

A Sub-Committee of Experts met at Geneva, from July 22nd to August 13th, to continue work on the unification of customs nomenclature.

This Sub-Committee first met in July, 1927. After twelve sessions held in the course of three

years, the work is so far advanced that it is possible to have a very clear idea as to the final form of the nomenclature.

Of the twenty-one sections in which the main categories of products have been classified, fourteen are now finished. These sections comprise all animal and vegetable products; fatty substances, greases and oils, products of the food preparing industries, beverages; mineral products; chemical and pharmaceutical products, colours and varnishes, perfumery, soap, fertilisers, etc.; leather, hides and peltry, rubber and articles made of rubber; wood, cork and goods made of plaiting materials; paper and its applications, textile materials (silk, wool, cotton, flax, hemp, jute, ramie, etc.) and articles made of these materials; precious metals, base metals and machinery. Among the most important sections of the nomenclature are those dealing with chemical and pharmaceutical products, textile materials, metals and machinery.

At its tenth session the Assembly noted that the establishment of a simplified and unified customs nomenclature was necessary for the conclusion of collective tariff agreements and, while recognising the difficulty of the task, expressed the hope that no effort would be spared to terminate the work before the eleventh session.

Owing to the various difficulties peculiar to the subject (establishment of preliminary drafts; classification of products, grouping of products, comparative studies of tariffs, etc.) it has been impossible for the Sub-Committee, in spite of its efforts, to finish the unified nomenclature before the eleventh session of the Assembly. The Sub-Committee hopes, nevertheless, that it will be possible to do so during the first half of 1931.

Once finished, the nomenclature will take the form of a table divided into headings and sub-headings under which will be classified the innumerable products circulating in international trade. To each chapter is attached a commentary setting forth the reasons for the classification adopted. The table and the commentaries will be forwarded to all countries. Certain States, including Egypt, have already decided, when recasting their tariffs, to adopt those sections of the unified nomenclature which have been terminated. Sweden has based her new tariff to a large extent on the nomenclature established by the Sub-Committee, and this example will probably be followed by Poland. Other countries, including France, are awaiting the end of the work in order to re-organise their tariffs on the basis of the nomenclature.

A*

(b) *Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles.**

A joint Committee of the Fiscal and Road Traffic Committees met at The Hague in August to finish drafting a Convention on the taxation of foreign motor-cars. The draft Convention will be submitted to the Council in September.

(c) *Multilateral Convention on Double Taxation.*

A Committee met at The Hague to prepare a preliminary draft of a multilateral convention for the prevention of double taxation in matters on which numerous Governments are in agreement.

This Committee will hold a further meeting a few months hence.

IV.—ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS.

I. FORTY-SECOND REPORT OF THE SAAR GOVERNING COMMISSION.

The report of the Saar Governing Commission for the second quarter of 1930 deals with the economic, social, political, and administrative situation of the territory during that period.

Economic and Social Questions.—The report gives numerical data on the output of coal, coke, cast-iron and steel, on cost-of-living, unemployment, etc.

The number of unemployed fell from 8,276 on February 2nd to 6,560 on June 11th. During the same period of 1929 the number fell from 6,586 to 3,101. The increase of unemployment in 1930 would seem to be due to the general economic depression and the lull in the building trade.

Political Situation.—The report describes the work of the Advisory Council and the Technical Committee, which gave their opinion on a certain number of decrees referred to them by the Governing Commission.

Administration.—Information is given on the measures taken by the Commission to combat the housing crisis. Owing to the shortage of accommodation, it is not yet possible to re-introduce normal conditions in all communes in the territory. The emergency régime has nevertheless been abolished in three communes. It is still in force in thirty-six communes (420,352 inhabitants). In the two hundred and fifty other communes (349,678 inhabitants) a normal housing régime has been re-established. Fifty-four new apartments were occupied in June at Neunkirchen, the newly-built houses at Saarbruck are now inhabited, and building has begun at Homburg and Neunkirchen. To facilitate the building of cheap houses and thus to combat the housing crisis, the

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. IX., No. 10, p. 332.

Commission has arranged for a new system of subsidies. Mortgage banks and other establishments, in particular savings banks, will be called upon to furnish capital to prospective builders. The Governing Commission and the communes will together be responsible for the annual payments of the borrower, so that his total interest will be reduced to 6 per cent. for medium-sized houses and 4 per cent. for small houses (two or three rooms and a kitchen). The Commission has authorised one of the mortgage banks of the territory to issue communal bonds to the amount of fifty million French francs.

Arrangements have been made by the Economic Department for the distribution among Saar firms of the import and export quotas provided in the Franco-German Commercial Agreement. The quotas concern two hundred and fifty-six items mentioned in the agreement, and must be utilised during the second half of 1930. They will be distributed among 1,657 firms.

As regards the postal, telegraphic and telephone services, attention is drawn to the improvements in the General Post Office at Saarbruck, the construction of which was undertaken in 1925 at a cost of 17,000,000 French francs. In 1920, two thousand persons were connected with the Saarbruck exchange, and this figure had risen to six thousand by January 1st, 1930. The Governing Commission has brought into force the Universal Postal Agreement of June 28th, 1929 (London).

Interesting details are given on the population and public health in the territory during 1929. The severe cold brought in its train numerous cases of pneumonia and other respiratory diseases, with the result that the death-rate rose and the birth-rate fell. The number of births was 16,604, compared with 17,183 in the preceding year; the death-rate was 8,583, compared with 7,924. Deaths from tuberculosis decreased slightly in 1929 (747 compared with 790). Infantile mortality increased (1,745 compared with 1,473). As regards live-births, the percentage of deaths was 10.5 per cent., compared with 9.2 per cent. in the preceding year.

Generally speaking, infantile mortality represents 20.3 per cent. of the total mortality in 1929, compared with 18.6 per cent. in 1928. The surplus of the birth-rate over the death-rate was 8,021, compared with 9,259. For each thousand inhabitants there was in 1929 a surplus of 10.1, compared with 11.8 in 1928.

The population was 973,101, compared with 782,962 in 1928 (an increase of 10,139).

There were no epidemics in 1929. The number of cases of contagious diseases increased without assuming an epidemic character (239 cases of typhus, 29 deaths; 293 cases of scarlet fever, 4 deaths; 231 cases of diphtheria, 24 deaths; 15 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4 deaths; 798 cases of tuberculosis, 509 deaths; 80 cases of puerperal fever, 19 deaths; 5 cases of encephalitis lethargica, 1 death).

2. MANDATES.

(a) *Seventeenth (Extraordinary) Session. The Palestine Incidents.*

The Mandates Commission has published its report to the Council on the work of the extraordinary session held from June 3rd to June 21st, which was devoted to the Palestine incidents of August, 1929. The report is accompanied by the comments of the Mandatory.

The material on which the Commission based its conclusions includes numerous documents, in particular the statement forwarded by the Mandatory and published by the British Government as a White Paper; the statement made before the Commission by the accredited representative; the annual reports on the administration of Palestine; the replies of the representative of the Mandatory to the questions put by the Commission; the report of the Shaw Inquiry Commission; the Memorandum of the Jewish Agency, etc.

The Report deals with (1) the events of August, 1929: their immediate causes, their remote and deeper-lying origins and the action of the Administration in the emergency; (2) the steps taken by the Mandatory Power to prevent the recurrence of such events; and (3) the policy which the Mandatory Power intends to follow to give full effect to the Mandate.

Sources of Information.

1. The Mandates Commission points out that, in forming an opinion on the Palestine events and their immediate and more remote causes, it relied primarily upon information supplied by the Mandatory itself, but considers that, notwithstanding the official character of that document, the facts and findings contained in the Report of the Shaw Commission cannot be considered as pledging the Mandatory Government. The Commission has accordingly taken special cognisance only of facts and findings endorsed by the Mandatory Government. In considering the information furnished from unofficial sources, it felt bound to pay special attention to the memorandum from the Jewish Agency, since the latter is officially

recognised by Article 4 of the Mandate. It gave due consideration to various petitions submitted through regular channels, and could not altogether disregard the body of information reaching it through review or newspaper articles, pamphlets, tracts and open letters contributed by eye-witnesses, etc., and, although accepting such information with all due reserve, occasionally obtained from it material for the questions put to the representatives of the Mandatory. It decided to disregard all communications which, after discussion, appeared to it based on insufficient data. The Commission concluded by noting that it had not proved possible for the Mandatory Power to furnish before the close of its Extraordinary Session a transcript of the evidence taken by the Shaw Commission.

On this point the British Government expresses its surprise at the attitude of the Mandates Commission to the verdicts of the Shaw Commission on questions of fact; coming as they do from an authoritative source, these verdicts are based upon actual evidence, tested by rigorous cross-examination. The findings of the Shaw Commission on questions such as the causes and responsibility for the outbreak have been in some cases ignored and in others called in question. This is the more striking when contrasted with the circumstance that at the same time criticisms taken from a Jewish memorandum which reached the Mandatory Power too late for comment have been adopted, and that the Commission freely admits that account has been taken of criticisms from various sources upon which also no opportunity of comment could be open to the Mandatory.

2. Whereas the Shaw Commission sought to establish the degree of responsibility attaching to Jews and Arabs respectively for the outbreak, the Mandates Commission deemed it its duty solely to consider the attitude of the Mandatory, the latter being alone responsible to the League for the territory administered on the League's behalf, the Commission being called upon to advise the Council on the observance of the Mandate alone.

On this point the British Government remarks that, as a result of the Mandates Commission considering pronouncements on the charges of Arabs against Jews and of Jews against Arabs as generally outside its scope, this aspect of the matter has been omitted from its Report, although it was discussed at length in the proceedings. The Mandatory Power has, in consequence, been made to appear as the only one of the parties concerned which is deserving of criticism.

Premeditation and Feeling against British Authority.

1. The Mandates Commission says that it cannot agree entirely with the majority of the Shaw Commission, which declared that there was no evidence of premeditation by the Arabs. It considers that certain passages of the Shaw Commission's Report are in contradiction with "the kindly judgment passed by the majority . . . upon the attitude of the Arab leaders, both political and religious."

The British Government's comment is that the opinion that there was no premeditation was arrived at by the Shaw Commission after an exhaustive inquiry and rigorous cross-examination, in which all the considerations mentioned in subsequent passages of the Report were taken into account and that the grounds on which the Mandates Commission differs from the conclusion arrived at are scarcely adequate.

2. The Mandates Commission considers that the conclusion that the outbreak was not directed against British authority seems to be expressed too categorically.

"Doubtless the Arab attacks were directed only against the Jews, but the resentment which caused the Arabs to commit these excesses was ultimately due to political disappointments which they attributed to the parties concerned in the mandate, and primarily to the British Government.

All the declarations by persons and organisations representing the Arab section tend to emphasise the fact that the Arab movement was a movement of resistance to the policy of the Mandatory Power solely in its capacity as mandatory. Because in actual fact the Arab attacks were directed against the Jews and it was the Jews who suffered, it would be a mistake to conclude that the movement was entirely devoid of any intention to resist British policy in carrying out the mandate in Palestine."

On this the British Government observes that the significant fact remains that during the disturbances no attack was made or attempted on the local representatives of British authority.

"It may be that the outbreak was ultimately due to political disappointments. The evidence to which the Permanent Mandates Commission refer in support of their view is apparently the protest by various Arab authorities against the fundamental position in Palestine, as fixed by the mandate itself. These protests are not in any sense protests against British authority, but are protests against the mandate and the action of the League of Nations. British authority is only implicated as being the mechanism by which the mandate is worked. On this point the Permanent Mandates Commission has pronounced its opinion in the following words:

'To all sections of the population which are rebelling against the mandate, the Mandatory Power must obviously return a definite and categorical refusal.'

Responsibility of the Mandatory Power.

1. The Mandates Commission remarks that the British Government has not hesitated to admit the fact that its local agents and itself to some extent share the responsibility for the events which led to the outbreak. The Commission considers that the incidents at the Wailing Wall from September, 1928, to August, 1929, contributed largely to the state of mind that led to the outbreak and that the police regulations specifying what might and what might not be done in view of the *status quo* might well have been issued earlier.

The British Government replies that the position was complicated by the non-appointment of the Holy Places Commission, a fact for which the British Government can accept no responsibility, and the delay in issuing the police regulations was due to the attempt to arrive at a settlement by agreement between the parties, which was the obviously correct course in the circumstances.

2. The Mandates Commission observes that the Mandatory Power agrees with the Shaw Commission that the incitements of the local press were partly responsible for the outbreak and states that the Administration did not always use its powers under the Press Law at the right moment to suspend seditious prints. On this the Mandatory Power does not comment.

3. In response to the criticism of the Mandates Commission that the local agents of the Mandate were taken by surprise, the British Government remarks that if, as it contends, on the basis of the findings of the Shaw Commission, the outbreak was unpremeditated, this is not surprising. The Government further admits that its Intelligence Service, as pointed out in the Shaw Report, was inadequate; steps are being taken to remedy this situation.

4. The Mandates Commission expresses the opinion that the local Administration had altogether inadequate armed forces at its disposal to deal with the outbreak, and says that it "has several times, particularly at its Ninth Session, drawn the attention of the Mandatory Power to the danger of excessive reduction of the British forces in Palestine."

The British Government admits the inadequacy, but explains that the forces were reduced on the advice of a High Commissioner to whose knowledge of the country was added experience acquired during a distinguished military career, that the reduction was a step in the direction of establishing civil government on more normal lines than before, and that it had the advantage of making available for the development of the country funds which would otherwise

have been expended on defence. It points out that the Mandates Commission was fully informed of the strength of the forces stationed in Palestine, and gave no indication that it regarded those forces as inadequate when considering the Palestine Report only a month before the outbreak.

5. "As might have been expected," says the Mandates Commission, "in a country where explosions of religious and racial passions have constantly threatened the public peace, there was a defection on the part of the native contingent as soon as the rioting brought the two races into conflict."

The British Government asks on what ground the Mandates Commission regarded such a result as expected, and why, if this was its view, it did not warn the Mandatory of the danger. The British Government does not favour a policy of maintaining order in a territory by a police force from which the inhabitants of that territory are excluded.

6. The Mandates Commission considers that the Mandatory Power has, by its general policy since the Mandate came into force, not always done everything possible to prevent the explosion of the antagonisms known to exist and to lessen their violence. The task is exceedingly delicate and difficult, and consists essentially in, on the one hand, social and economic problems raised by Jewish immigration and settlement in Palestine and, on the other, of the political problems arising out of the obligation to develop self-governing institutions in a country divided against itself. The Commission suggests that the Palestine Government has not been sufficiently active in developing the country economically, and believes that had such a policy been adopted and pressed energetically the result of general economic development would have been to develop a sense of solidarity between Jews and Arabs and to blunt the edge of antagonism by giving all elements of the population the feeling that the new régime was contributing to their welfare. Up to the present, the institutions concerned with economic development have been established entirely on the initiative of the Jewish organisation and naturally in the interests of the Jewish population alone. The Mandatory might be well advised to contribute capital to industrial, agricultural and commercial concerns, and to provide common vocational training for the youth of both communities as far as possible. In general, the Commission believes that a more active policy on the part of the Mandatory, and a firmer and more constant determination on the part of all its representatives in Palestine

to carry out the Mandate in all its provisions would probably have diminished the force of the racial antagonisms from which the country suffers.

On this, the British Government comments that its task is not only to promote conditions securing the establishment of the Jewish National Home and the development of self-governing institutions, but that it is also bound to safeguard "the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine irrespective of race or religion." The last obligation is the core of the problem, and its bearing upon the problem of how to execute the other two is largely ignored by the Mandates Commission. The Commission admits that Arab resentment was ultimately due to their political disappointments, but suggests that this may be met by economic measures. This fails to take account of the paramount importance hitherto attached by the Arab leaders to the political issue, and ignores the fact that the demands of the Arabs have always been for a particular form of representative institutions which would be plainly incompatible with the execution of the Mandate.

As to the charge that the Mandatory Power has neglected agricultural and other development in the interests of the Arabs, and the general thesis that a proper development policy would have so increased the general prosperity and contentment of the population as to reconcile all parts of the community, the British Government observes that such a view assumes the existence of practically unlimited funds at the disposal of the Palestine Government. Its resources are, on the contrary, strictly limited. The view further implies a fundamental misconception of the British Government's general policy with regard to territories for which it is responsible. This policy, which is justified by long experience, is that such territories must be emancipated as soon as possible from dependence upon grants-in-aid from the British Exchequer; if a territory is to be developed on sound economic lines it must be developed on a self-supporting basis. Since 1921, the British Government has contributed more than nine million pounds sterling to Palestine, exclusive of guaranteeing a loan of £4,500,000. The policy of development is made more difficult by having to take account of the interests of both Jews and Arabs. The Commission ignores what has been done by the Mandatory for agriculture, education, communications, health, sanitation, land tenure, etc. In an annex to its reply the British Government gives some details of its activities in these respects.

Conclusion.

The Mandates Commission declares that if those responsible for the agitation—

"hoped by its means to secure the triumph of their opposition to the League of Nations as a party to the Mandate, they will find no encouragement from the Mandates Commission.

"To all the sections of the population which are rebelling against the Mandate, whether they object to it on principle or wish to retain only those of its provisions which favour their particular cause, the Mandatory Power must obviously return a definite and categorical refusal, as long as the leaders of a community persist in repudiating what is at once the fundamental charter of the country and, as far as the Mandatory Power is concerned, an international obligation, which it is not free to set aside, the negotiations would only unduly enhance their prestige and raise dangerous hopes among their partisans and apprehension amongst their opponents."

It considers that the measures taken to restore and maintain order were adequate, and that the explanation given by the accredited representative concerning the suspension of immigration permits should "dispel the fears which have been expressed in Jewish circles as to the Mandatory Power's inclination to discharge in full its obligation to encourage Jewish immigration and to secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home under the conditions stipulated in the Mandate."

"It would be unfair to make a complaint against the Mandatory that, eight years after the entry into force of the Mandate, Palestine has not yet been granted a régime of self-government; and it would be equally unfair to reproach the Mandatory because the Jewish National Home has not yet reached its full development. These are the *objects* of the Mandate, and it is not one of the Mandatory's obligations to bring them to immediate completion. The Mandatory's immediate obligation is solely to create and maintain in Palestine general conditions favourable to the gradual accomplishment of the two objects of the Mandate.

"The policy of the Mandatory would not be fairly open to criticism unless it aimed at crystallising the Jewish National Home at its present stage of development, or rigidly stabilising the public institutions of Palestine in their present form. Judged by the acts in which it daily finds expression and the results already achieved, that policy deserves no such reproach.

"The Mandates Commission's conception of the immediate duty of the Mandatory Power is in accord with that expressed by the accredited representative when he compared the régime instituted in Palestine to an organism that is not static but dynamic, and in constant process of evolution.

"The task of the Power responsible for the execution of the Mandate over Palestine is a particularly difficult one. To this difficulty, which cannot have escaped the British authors of the Balfour Declaration or the framers of the Mandate, the Commission only refers here

in order to record its satisfaction that the Mandatory Power does not consider it insuperable.

"Excessive impatience on the part of the inhabitants of Palestine would only work to their own detriment by interfering with the operation of a system, the international bases of which they are not in a position to challenge.

"The League of Nations is entitled to expect Palestinians, of all races, to recognise in fairness the merits of a régime which, while providing effective safeguards against arbitrary action, is leading the country steadily onwards to a political state which they will better appreciate in process of time, since most of them have never possessed political freedom, or even had any full assurance of individual freedom.

"The special features of the Mandate system are eminently suited to form in Palestine a political unit on the model of many other nations which have found the root of their vitality in their mixed composition, and learnt from the variety of their religions the spirit of tolerance."

The British Government notes with satisfaction that the measures taken by it to restore and maintain order appear to have met with the tacit approval of the Mandates Commission, that the Commission considers the accredited representative's statement should dispel the fears aroused in certain Jewish circles by the suspension of the issue of immigration permits, and that as regards future policy no objection was raised to the views expressed by the accredited representative regarding the obligations laid down by the Mandate in regard to the two sections of the population in Palestine.

"It is also noted that the Commission appear disposed to acquit His Majesty's Government of any charge of failure in its obligations or its immediate duties in regard to the establishment of a régime of self-government in Palestine; that the Commission's conception of the immediate duty of the Mandatory Power is in accord with that expressed by the accredited representative and that, generally speaking, the Mandatory Power's conceptions as regards future policy in Palestine are not called in question by the Commission."

The British Government states that it will further consider the last part of the Mandates Commission's Report, dealing with future policy.

(b) *Eighteenth (Ordinary) Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission.*

The eighteenth ordinary session of the Mandates Commission was held from June 18th to July 1st. The Commission considered the annual reports of the Mandatory Powers for Tanganyika (British Mandate), New Guinea and Nauru (Australian Mandate), Togoland, Syria and Lebanon (French Mandate), and South-West Africa (South African Mandate).

The agenda also included general questions concerning the treatment in countries members

of the League of persons belonging to territories under A and B Mandates, and of products and goods coming from those territories, and the general conditions that must be fulfilled before the mandate régime can be brought to an end in any given country. The latter question will be considered by the Commission at its next session.

I. *Annual Reports.*

Syria and Lebanon.—The Commission noted with satisfaction that circumstances had at length permitted the Mandatory to promulgate the Organic Law for which provision was made in Article 1 of the Syrian Mandate. Although it was unable to make a thorough examination of the law, the Commission felt bound to congratulate the Mandatory on having succeeded, in the face of difficulties, in laying the foundations of a constitution for Syria and the Lebanon. It hoped that the leaders of the population would be able to appreciate the efforts made on their behalf by the Mandatory, and would loyally co-operate in the peaceful organisation of the country. It was only on this condition, the Commission considered, that the Mandatory could bring the country to a stage of political development which would enable it to gain full independence.

The Commission learned that definite steps had been taken to improve the administration of justice in Syria and the Lebanon. It expressed the hope that the Syrian and Lebanese Governments would continue their efforts to ensure that members of the judicial body were only appointed after strict scrutiny. It asked for supplementary information with regard to the organisation of agricultural credits and public finance, and expressed its satisfaction at the measures taken with a view to the systematic destruction of prohibited hemp crops.

Tanganyika.—The examination of the plan for the closer administrative, customs and fiscal union of the mandated territory of Tanganyika with the neighbouring British possessions of Kenya and Uganda was deferred, the Commission having been informed that the British Government proposed to reconsider this question. The Commission will resume its examination as soon as the British Government informs it of its decision.

The Commission was glad to learn that grants of land to European settlers were subject to the safeguarding of the present and future interests of the native population. It asked the Mandatory to give, in its next report, additional information regarding the measures taken by the administration to avoid a recurrence of the food shortage which took place in 1929 in

Bukoba Province, the exports and the chief foreign markets of the territory, and the working of the new native courts. On the last point, the Commission noted information regarding the Ordinance passed in 1929 in virtue of which native courts had been removed from the supervision of the judicial authorities (who were unable to exercise regular and prompt control) and placed under that of the administrative officers.*

Togoland under French Mandate.—The Commission noted the statements of the accredited representative concerning the delimitation of the frontier between the territories under British and French Mandate. It called the attention of the Mandatory to its earlier recommendation that subsidies granted by the mandated territory to institutions in the home country and to certain international organisations should be only commensurate with the economic profit they might bring to the mandated territory. The Commission noted with interest the establishment of a State agricultural credit system to encourage native planters.

Nauru.—The Commission made no observations regarding the mandated territory of Nauru.

New Guinea.—At its fifteenth session, the Commission decided to postpone the drafting of detailed comments on the administration of this territory. At its eighteenth session, it reviewed the situation in the light of fuller and more detailed information. It noted that, notwithstanding the efforts of the Mandatory to carry out its obligations, it would seem that the administration, and particularly the recruiting of officials and their conditions of service, had not yet been organised on a permanent basis. Without losing sight of the geographical and other difficulties with which the Mandatory was faced, the Commission expressed the hope that it would be possible to improve methods of recruiting. It did not doubt that the Mandatory would continue to give this matter its close attention, even if it should involve heavier financial sacrifices.

* The accredited representative of the Mandatory Power pointed out that the Commission appeared to have misunderstood the reasons for which the native courts had been removed from the supervision of the judicial authorities. The reason was not that those authorities were unable to exercise regular and prompt control, but that they were less acquainted with the every-day details of native life and therefore less favourably situated for supervising those courts than the administrative officers to whom these duties had now been transferred.

A further reason for the transfer of the control from the judiciary to the executive was the native inability to understand the separation of judicial from executive functions.

In view of the very considerable proportion of the native population employed under contract, conditions of recruiting and employment assumed a particular importance. The Commission was glad to learn that the Mandatory had taken energetic steps to repress certain abuses.

The Commission asked for additional information regarding the educational system in the territory and the re-organisation of the educational services.

South-West Africa.—The Caprivi-Zipfel, which was formerly attached to the British Bechuanaland Protectorate for administrative purposes, will henceforth be administered by the authorities of South-West Africa. The Commission assumed that future reports would contain information as to the administration of this area, in the same form as that given on other parts of the mandated territory. It noted that, in accordance with an earlier recommendation, the Mandatory had taken energetic measures to improve the health conditions of workers in certain mines and that, if the result should not prove satisfactory, it would be prepared to prohibit the engagement of natives from certain areas for work in the mines.

As regards land tenure, the Commission expressed some surprise at the far-reaching character of the Concessions Modification and Mining Law Amendment Proclamation of November 24th, 1920, still in force, under which certain property titles in the territory had been cancelled without compensation and without the dispossessed owners being authorised to appeal to the courts. Although this Proclamation did not appear to be incompatible with the actual letter of the Mandate, the Commission found it difficult to reconcile such a measure with the dictates of equity.†

† The accredited representative pointed out that the observations on this subject arose from consideration of the *Kaoko-Land-und Minengesellschaft* petition, wherein the merit of a particular act of the Mandatory was raised. In reply, the Union Government, in a communication to the Secretary-General, submitted reasons in support of its contention that the petition fell outside the Commission's jurisdiction.

The Union Government had, accordingly, refrained from any comment on the merit of the petition and rested solely on the exception to jurisdiction.

From the terms of the Commission's observations it was clear that the Commission did not question the view of the Mandatory in regard to jurisdiction and that, in consequence, it had refrained from asking the Mandatory to comment on the merit of the petition.

The Union Government observed, however, that, despite this, the Commission had seen fit, in its reference to the Proclamation of November 24th, 1920, to reflect, in apparently condemnatory terms, upon the policy followed by the Mandatory in 1920, and had thus in effect expressed an opinion on two points—namely, the merits of the Proclamation generally, and those of the petition in particular, neither of which issues, it was submitted, had ever been before the Commission by reason of

II. Petitions.

The Commission examined a certain number of petitions, together with the observations furnished by the Mandatory Powers. Each of the petitions was reported upon by a member of the Commission.

The Commission considered that no action was called for in regard to petitions from M. Ihsan el Djabri concerning Syria, from Emir Chekib Arslan and M. Ihsan el Djabri concerning Syria and Trans-Jordan, and from M. Hussein el Tarawneh concerning Trans-Jordan.

As regards a petition from notables of Agony concerning the sequestration of an estate of 421 hectares, of which the petitioners were alleged to have been dispossessed before the war, the Commission observed that this affair had been examined both in the first instance and on appeal by the competent courts and could not, therefore, be transferred to its jurisdiction. It considered that such a solution, although unimpeachable at law, did not seem altogether fair, as might be inferred from the Mandatory's observations. The action of the legal administration which was endeavouring to give the petitioners the satisfaction which equity seemed to demand was therefore to be welcomed.

As regards the petition from the *Kaoko-Land- und Minengesellschaft*, the Commission considered that the substance of the question could not possibly be regarded as falling within its competence, and noted that according to the Concessions Modification and Mining Law Amendment Proclamation no action in regard to the matter could be entertained by the Courts of the mandated territory or by the higher courts of the Mandatory.

The Commission was unable to find that any of the complaints made in petitions from certain members of the Rehoboth Community were well founded, and could only recommend the Rehoboths to abandon their internal dissensions and, as a united community, to work in harmony with the administration.

As regards a petition from the Anti-Slavery

the Mandatory's exception to the Commission's jurisdiction.

The Union Government assumed that the Commission's observations arose from a difficulty to appreciate a conception of law peculiar to the juridical system not only of the Union but of all British systems.

The accredited representative stated that, if this assumption were not correct, his Government would be constrained to point out that a general expression of opinion of the nature contained in the observations and the implications that might arise therefrom must in the circumstances clearly be unfair to the Mandatory.

In conclusion, he stated that his Government, in making these comments, was actuated by a real desire to reach final agreement on this protracted question.

and Aborigines' Protection Society of London, concerning certain incidents in South-West Africa, the Commission came to the conclusion that there was no occasion for it to submit a recommendation to the Council.

V.—POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

POLAND AND LITHUANIA.*

The question of the infringement of the Provisional Polish-Lithuanian Agreement establishing a *modus vivendi* on the Polish-Lithuanian Administrative Boundary (Koenigsberg, November 8th, 1928) has been placed on the agenda of the September Council session, at the request of the Lithuanian Government.

In its letter to the Secretary-General, the Lithuanian Government suggested that the Council should appoint a commission of nationals of neutral Powers which would be responsible, pending the final settlement of the territorial dispute between Poland and Lithuania, for exercising a sort of general supervision over the administrative boundary, proceed, if necessary, to an inquiry on the spot, and offer its good offices to the Lithuanian and Polish authorities with a view to smoothing over any further incidents that might occur.

The Polish Government, to which this request was communicated for its observations, drew attention to the fact that the complaints referred to by the Lithuanian Government had already been examined by the President of the Council and the Rapporteur, as provided in the Council resolution of December 10th, 1927, and that neither the President nor the Rapporteur had deemed it necessary to take the special steps prescribed by the resolution. To prevent untoward incidents in connection with the timber trade, the Polish Government had proposed the conclusion of a joint agreement regarding floating and navigation on the boundary waterways of Poland and Lithuania, but that the Lithuanian Government had not felt able to accept this proposal.

The Polish Government observed that the incidents referred to concerned very trifling points—as was, moreover, recognised by the Lithuanian Government—and that it would be possible to quote a great number of incidents caused by Lithuanians. The Polish Government preferred to leave the examination of these cases to the local authorities in the frontier districts.

As regards the Lithuanian Government's suggestion that a special commission should be appointed, the Polish Government considered that the procedure established by the Council

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 6, page 121.

resolution of December, 1927, required no modification. The Polish Government could not consent to the creation of a body for which no provision was made in the resolution in question and which was, it considered, unnecessary.

After making reservations with regard to Lithuania's attempts to question its territorial rights, the Polish Government emphasised that its intentions had been invariably conciliatory and that it would be prepared, in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Council resolution of December, 1927, to supplement the Koenigsberg Agreement by an agreement fixing the manner in which frontier incidents might be settled on the spot. The Polish Government was ready to begin direct negotiations with the Lithuanian Government, and also to settle by agreement the question of traffic on boundary waterways.

VI.—SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS.

I. SIXTH SESSION OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD.*

The Permanent Central Opium Board met at Geneva from August 18th to August 30th. Mr. Lyall (British) was in the Chair.

The Board noted the Secretary's report on the progress of the work and on his mission last June in Greece, Yugoslavia, and Hungary. It then dealt with (1) statistics of imports, exports, manufacture, consumption and stocks for 1929, estimates for 1930, and additional tables of the distribution of raw opium and coca leaves; (2) a table of discrepancies; (3) a comparative table for the examination of the statistics for the first quarter of 1930; and (4) seizures made in 1929.

As regards the table of discrepancies, the Board noted that the international traffic, as shown in the quarterly reports on imports and exports, had enabled it to track down any discrepancies likely to conceal a case of leakage from the licit into the illicit traffic. In the great majority of cases, these discrepancies are due to errors, misinterpretations of the Board's system, or, possibly, to inadequate administrative measures to enforce control. In all cases, the actual consignment of drugs has been traced to its ultimate lawful destination. In the very few cases where this has not been possible, and there is occasion to suspect that consignments may have drifted into the clandestine traffic, the Board is relentlessly pursuing its inquiries in all the countries concerned.

With a view to applying, if necessary, Article 24 of the Geneva Convention of 1925, the Board has naturally been concerned with the possibility of establishing a standard to measure when a country shall be considered as having accumulated an excessive quantity of any substance covered by the Convention. Since no practical application was possible until statistics of stocks should be received, and since these figures were but recently due and were to be considered at this session, the Board decided to postpone a final decision until now.

Actual consumption within a country and distance from sources of supply are two obvious factors in the problem, but, in addition, the countries must be classified as the purely consuming ones and those that also produce, manufacture or distribute or perform several or all of these functions, so that in each individual case there may be a number of different factors. For example, a purely consuming country bordering upon a manufacturing country might be allowed as stocks a certain fraction of its annual consumption, a distant country of the same class a somewhat larger fraction; but a country that consumed, distributed and manufactured would have to be allowed a certain fraction of its combined annual consumption, distribution and manufacture.

A consideration of the statistics presented shows the utter impossibility of fixing a uniform standard. In the first place, many of the reports give, not actual consumption, but estimated consumption (as the country has neither the machinery nor the figures necessary to ascertain actual consumption), and in others the consumption figure may possibly be considered high enough to raise a presumption that the figure includes an amount that has found its way into the illicit traffic. Then, again, the purpose of the Convention must be taken into account, and one must differentiate between the case of a very small country having an actual consumption of one kilogram of a substance and a stock of two kilograms (an apparent two years' supply) and the case of a country consuming annually a hundred kilograms and having a two years' supply. Again, a half-year's supply of stock in a country to which some illicit traffic was traceable would be more significant than a year's supply in a country that was not under suspicion.

Such examples could be multiplied; those given should be sufficient to indicate that the case of each country must be considered separately under the semi-judicial function of the Board. This question will be fully treated in the Board's annual report.

As a result of the close scrutiny of the mass of

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 4, page 81.

statistical information at its disposal, the Board has been placed in a position to focus its attention on certain countries which show indications of excessive stocks. While the information available after approximately only a year's working is not of such a nature as to justify as yet the bringing into operation of Article 24, the Board is closely watching conditions in the countries in question. A careful analysis of the annual statistics for 1929 has been made and will appear in the annual report to the Council.

The sixth session was attended by: Mr. Lyall (English), (Chairman); M. Anselmino (German), M. Agel (French), M. Gallavresi (Italian), Mr. May (American), Sir Basanta Mullick (Indian), and M. Miyajima (Japanese). Mr. Ramsay (Finnish) was absent.

2. TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

Traffic in Women and Children in the East.

The Committee of Inquiry into the Traffic in Women and Children in the East, appointed by the Council last May,* held its first session from August 21st to 25th. M. Regnault (France) was in the Chair.

This inquiry is being undertaken with the help of a grant of 125,000 dollars from the Social Hygiene Bureau of the Rockefeller Foundation and will be conducted by three travelling commissioners (M. Bascom Johnson, Mr. Charles Pindor and Madame Alma Sundquist), who will report periodically to the Committee.

The Committee decided to confine its inquiry to the international aspect of the question. Should, however, national conditions in the countries visited appear to encourage the traffic, the investigators may, with the permission of the local authorities, institute inquiries of a national character.

In the course of their mission the investigators will have to take account of certain special considerations such as national traditions, religious observances, etc., and they have been recommended to seek the assistance of the national organisations set up in recent years, especially in China.

As regards the main routes of the traffic in the East, the Committee drew up a list of indications which does not, naturally, exhaust the conditions which the Commissioners may encounter on the spot. It laid down methods of investigation and drew up the itinerary.

The session was attended by M. Regnault (French), Frau Bäumer (German), M. Isidore Maus (Belgian), Mlle. Martha S. Malthe (Denmark), Don Vicente Palmaroli y Reboulet

(Spanish), Miss Grace Abbott (American), M. Bourgois (French), Sir Henry Wheeler (British), Dr. Celestino Frigerio (Italian), M. Ito (Japanese), M. Chodzko (Polish), M. Antoniadu (Roumanian), and M. Diffeminis (Uruguayan).

VII.—PUBLICATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.

I. UNIFICATION OF RIVER LAW.

The League Secretariat has just published the preparatory documents for the Conference on the Unification of River Law which will open at Geneva on November 17th, 1930.

The idea of the international regulation of questions of river law is not new. The Tenth Navigation Congress (Milan, 1905) took up the problem of the unification of private law in river navigation, and the Antwerp Maritime Committee found it necessary to extend its investigations to river mortgages.

After the war the problem acquired fresh urgency. Numerous Acts and Conventions concluded in recent years mark an epoch in the history of river law. They introduce new developments in the international régime of navigable waterways, providing better means of applying the two principles essential to navigation—freedom of navigation and equality of treatment. As regards the technical point of view, canals are being built and are being projected to link up the big river systems of Europe. International river navigation is thus developing extensively, and the problem of unifying river law is of ever-increasing importance.

The Convention establishing the definitive status of the Danube (1921) and the Navigation Act of the Elbe (1922) both emphasise the necessity of the unification of river law. In 1921, the Central Commission for Rhine Navigation also decided to study the problem of the unification of river law between the States interested in the navigation of the Rhine.

These three river commissions recognised the importance, indeed the necessity, of investigations with a view to unifying river law, and it was thus possible to place the problem on a wider basis.

In 1922, the League Transit Committee came to the conclusion that the speedy and complete unification of private law applicable to inland navigation on the navigable waterways of Europe which could be brought into connection with one another was highly desirable. It instructed the Secretariat to proceed to a preliminary study, and sought the co-operation of the various international river commissions, in particular those of the Rhine and the Danube. The Central Commission for Rhine Navigation

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 5, page 106.

appointed a Special Committee to consider the essential aspects of the problem, and the work of this body proved extremely valuable. The League Transit Committee then set up a special committee whose work has enabled the Council to summon a Conference to deal with such aspects of river law as may immediately be unified.

The Conference will consider three draft conventions prepared by the Committee for the Unification of River Law and forming part of the material published by the Secretariat. They concern administrative measures to attest the nationality of vessels employed in inland navigation; certain questions of river law (registration, ownership, mortgages, liens, etc.), and the unification of certain rules relating to collisions in inland navigation. The material also includes the reports attached by the Committee to the draft conventions. The object of these drafts is unification of the law applicable to navigation on the more important systems of navigable waterways in continental Europe, the facilitation of inland inter-State navigation, and the provision, by the introduction of a modified system of river mortgages, of a more solid basis for the credits required by shipping firms.

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VIII.—FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

September 15th.—Supervisory Commission, Geneva.

September 29th.—Health Committee, Geneva.

October 6th.—Conference on Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts, Lisbon.

October 16th.—Permanent Central Opium Board, Geneva.

October 20th.—Sub-Committee on Veterinary Police Measures, Geneva.

October 27th.—Economic Committee, Geneva.

November 3rd.—Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, Geneva.

November 4th.—Permanent Mandates Commission, Geneva.

November 4th.—Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee, Geneva.

November 17th.—Conference on the Unification of River Law, Geneva.

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.*

I. CLOSE OF THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION.

The Eighteenth (Ordinary) Session of the Court, which began on June 16th, was declared closed on August 26th.

It is expected that the next session of the Court will begin in October.

2. THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG AND THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.†

In the course of public sittings held from August 4th to 7th, the Court heard the question argued orally by M. Kaufmann, on behalf of the Danzig Senate, by M. Rundstein, on behalf of the Polish Government, and by M. Albert Thomas and M. Morellet, on behalf of the International Labour Office. It then retired to deliberate upon its opinion, which was delivered at a public sitting on August 26th.

The Court replies in the negative to the question whether the "special legal status of the Free City of Danzig is such as to enable the Free City to become a member of the International Labour Organisation."

The origin of the question, as described in the Court's Opinion and the reasoning on which the answer given by the Court is based, may be summarised as follows:—

As early as the first half of 1929, the Senate of the Free City began to take steps with a view to its admission as a member of the International Labour Organisation. In January, 1930, the Polish Member of the Governing Body of the Office asked that Danzig's application to become a member of the Organisation should be placed on the agenda of the forthcoming session of the Governing Body. This having been done, the Governing Body, after a preliminary discussion in February, decided in April to cause the question to be submitted to the Court for an Advisory Opinion. The Director of the International Labour Office asked the Secretary-General of the League to bring the matter before the Council which, in May, 1930, decided to comply with the request of the Governing Body, so that the case could be placed on the agenda for the eighteenth session of the Court.

The Court first of all draws attention to the fact that the subject of the question is the

effect which the special legal status of the Free City may have upon its admissibility to the Labour Organisation; in the Court's view, the question of admissibility includes the question whether the Free City, if admitted, could participate in the activities of the Organisation.

The Court therefore analyses the relevant texts—Articles 102–104 of the Versailles Treaty and certain provisions of the Danzig–Polish Convention of November 9th, 1920—in order to ascertain what should be understood by the "special legal status" of the Free City; its conclusion is that this notion comprises two elements: the special relation to the League, under whose protection the Free City is placed and which guarantees its constitution; and the special relation to Poland, to whom the conduct of Danzig's foreign relations is entrusted.

As concerns the protection of the Free City and the guarantee of its constitution, the Court holds that they would not prevent it from becoming a member of the Labour Organisation. With regard, on the other hand, to the right of Poland to conduct the foreign relations of Danzig—and this right, in so far as it constitutes a limitation upon the independence of the City, is an essential feature of its political structure—the Court also holds that in certain circumstances it would not constitute an obstacle to the Free City becoming a member of the Labour Organisation. But the Court at the same time points out that, while Danzig is entitled to see that nothing is done in respect of the conduct of her foreign relations which is prejudicial to the interests of the City, Poland is entitled to refuse to take any action on behalf of Danzig which would be prejudicial to her own interests.

The Court then briefly refers to the manner in which the International Labour Organisation carries on its work, and thereupon concludes that the question whether the special legal status of the Free City is compatible with membership of the Organisation must be considered from the standpoint that Danzig is not in a position to oblige Poland to take any action in the conduct of the foreign relations of the City which is contrary to the interests of Poland herself.

The Court holds that a proportion of the activities of the Labour Organisation fall within

* This article has been prepared with the aid of information furnished by the Registry of the Court.

† See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 7, page 140.

the category of foreign relations, *e.g.*, the ratification of draft conventions or the filing of a complaint against a member for failure to comply with the provisions of a convention; in all such cases, therefore, Poland's consent to any action by the Free City would be necessary and could be withheld.

The Court accordingly considers that the Free City of Danzig could not participate in the work of the Labour Organisation until some arrangement had been concluded between it and Poland ensuring that no objection would be made by this State to any action of the Free City as a Member of the Organisation. The Court further holds that if the arrangement involved a modification of the special legal status of the Free City, it might be subject to a veto by the authorities of the League.

The immediate ground for the negative reply given by the Court to the question is the absence of any such agreement.

In the course of its Opinion, the Court refers to the question of the general conditions for admission to membership of the Labour Organisation—and more particularly to the possible connection between such membership and membership of the League—but only in order to point out that this question is not connected with the special legal status of the Free City, and that the Court has considered the case only from the point of view of that status.

The Opinion was adopted by six votes to four. Three of the members of the minority, namely, M. Anzilotti (President), M. Huber (Vice-President), and M. Loder (former President), stated their dissent, M. Anzilotti and M. Huber filing separate opinions, which were attached to the Court's Opinion.

3. THE FREE ZONES OF UPPER SAVOY AND THE DISTRICT OF GEX.*

The first memoranda in the second phase of the case—the first phase having terminated with the Order made by the Court on August 19th, 1929—were filed by the Parties on July 31st, 1930. These memoranda contain, amongst other things, in accordance with the terms of the Special Agreement, proposals for the settlement of "all the questions involved by the execution of Article 435, paragraph 2, of the Treaty of Versailles." Memoranda in reply will be filed by September 30th, and it is expected that the Court will be able to hear the case at the extraordinary session which it is proposed to hold in October.

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 5, page 111.

4. COMPOSITION OF THE COURT.

M. Pessoa was compelled, for reasons of health, to cease to take part in the work of the Court at the beginning of August. He left The Hague on August 8th.

To fill the vacancies in the Special Chambers resulting from the resignation of Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, Sir Cecil Hurst (Great Britain) was elected as substitute member of the Chamber of Summary Procedure and M. Fromageot (France) as member of the Special Chamber for Labour Cases.

The term of office of the judges thus appointed will expire on December 31st, 1930. As the terms of office of the present members of the Court expire at the end of the present year, the judges composing the Special Chambers for the period commencing at the beginning of next year will, in accordance with the Rules of Court, be elected in the month of January, 1931.

5. REPRESENTATION OF THE COURT AT THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Court has appointed its Registrar, M. A. Hammarskjöld, to represent it at the eleventh session of the Assembly.

6. THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE.

Instruments of ratification of the acceptance of the Optional Clause were deposited by Australia and the Irish Free State in August. The number of States bound by the clause is thus brought up to thirty.

7. THE PROTOCOLS OF SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1929. REVISION OF THE COURT'S STATUTE.

By September 5th thirty-two of the forty-five States which have ratified the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, had ratified the revision Protocol, whilst ten others had stated that they had no objection to the entry into force of this Protocol on September 1st, 1930.

On the other hand, the Cuban delegate to the League of Nations addressed to the Secretary-General a letter stating that his Government, "whilst recognising the utility of some of the reforms introduced into the present Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, opposes the entry into force of the Protocol in question." This letter refers to that of the Secretary-General, dated June 4th, 1930.

8. COMMUNICATION OF TREATIES.

The following treaties and agreements were deposited with the Registry during the period April to August, 1930 (inclusive):—

Date of Deposit.	Treaty.	Date of Signature.	Signatories.
April 10th, 1930 ..	Agreement concerning damages ..	27.12.1929	Austria, Greece.
April 28th, 1930 ..	Treaty of Commerce	30.5.1929	The Netherlands, Bolivia.
May 5th, 1930 ..	Treaty of Conciliation and Arbitration	30.11.1928	Hungary, Poland.
June 10th, 1930 ..	Ibid.	22.7.1929	Hungary, Bulgaria.
June 10th, 1930 ..	Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration.	10.6.1929	Hungary, Bulgaria.
June 17th, 1930 ..	Ibid.	20.9.1929	Switzerland, Czechoslovakia.
June 20th, 1930 ..	Treaty of Arbitration and Conciliation	10.3.1928	The Netherlands, France.
June 26th, 1930 ..	Treaty of Judicial Settlement, Arbitration and Conciliation.	22.1.1930	The Netherlands, Roumania.
July 1st, 1930 ..	Arrangement concerning Navigable Waterways.	19.5.1930	Germany, France, and Switzerland.
July 25th, 1930 ..	Treaty of Friendship	12.3.1930	The Netherlands, Persia.
August 2nd, 1930 ..	Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration.	12.4.1930	The Netherlands, Poland.
August 5th, 1930 ..	(1) Decision of the Commission of Three set up under Articles 363 and 364 of the Treaty of Versailles. (2) Lease concluded by Czechoslovakia and the Free City of Hamburg (Articles 363 and 364 of the Treaty of Versailles). (3) Protocol concerning special stipulations made by the Czechoslovak and German Governments on the occasion of the decision mentioned under (1).	2.11.1930	Germany, Czechoslovakia.

9. THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.

The following candidates have been nominated by the national groups in the Hague Court of Arbitration, and those appointed under section 2 of Article 4 of the Court Statute for the purpose of the general election of the Members of the Court for the period of nine years beginning January 1st, 1931 :—

M. MINEITCIRÔ ADATCI (Japan),

Nominated by the national groups of *Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Sweden, United States, Yugoslavia.*

M. RAFAEL ALTAMIRA Y CREVEA (Spain),

Nominated by the national groups of *Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Spain.*

M. DIONISIO ANZILOTTI (Italy),

Nominated by the national groups of *Albania, Italy, Norway, Poland, Switzerland, United States.*

M. ALFONSO AYON (Nicaragua),

Nominated by the national group of *Nicaragua.*

Dr. EUGÈNE DE BALOGH (Hungary),

Nominated by the national group of *Hungary.*

M. F. V. N. BEICHMANN (Norway),

Nominated by the national groups of *Denmark, Finland, Norway.*

- M. AUGUSTE BONAMY (Haiti),
Nominated by the national group of *Haiti*.
- M. EUGÈNE BOREL (Switzerland),
Nominated by the national group of *Switzerland*.
- M. ANTONIO SANCHEZ DE BUSTAMANTE Y SIRVEN (Cuba),
Nominated by the national groups of *Bolivia, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Panama, Roumania, Uruguay*.
- M. DANIEL SÁNCHEZ BUSTAMANTE (Bolivia),
Nominated by the national group of *Bolivia*.
- M. MIGUEL CRUCHAGA-TOCORNAL (Chile),
Nominated by the national groups of *Chile, Nicaragua, Peru*.
- M. PHYA DEVIDUR (Siam),
Nominated by the national group of *Siam*.
- M. RAFAEL WALDEMAR ERICH (Finland),
Nominated by the national groups of *Estonia, Latvia*.
- Jonkheer WILLEM JAN MARI VAN EYSINGA (Netherlands),
Nominated by the national groups of *Australia, Great Britain*.
- M. HENRI FROMAGEOT (France),
Nominated by the national groups of *France, Germany, Luxemburg, Poland*.
- M. ALBERTO GUANI (Uruguay),
Nominated by the national group of *Uruguay*.
- M. J. GUSTAVO GUERRERO (Salvador),
Nominated by the national groups of *Albania, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Guatemala, Haiti, Irish Free State, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Yugoslavia*.
- M. ÅKE HAMMARSKJÖLD (Sweden),
Nominated by the national groups of *Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland*.
- M. MANUEL GONZALEZ HONTORIA (Spain),
Nominated by the national group of *Spain*.
- M. JULIÁN DE LA HOZ (Uruguay),
Nominated by the national group of *Uruguay*.
- M. MAX HUBER (Switzerland),*
Nominated by the national groups of *Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United States*.
- Sir CECIL JAMES BARRINGTON HURST (Great Britain),
Nominated by the national groups of *Australia, Estonia, Great Britain*.
- Mr. F. B. KELLOGG (United States),
Nominated by the national groups of *Denmark, United States*.
- M. HELGE KLAESTAD (Norway),
Nominated by the national groups of *Australia, Great Britain*.
- M. J. KOSTERS (Netherlands),
Nominated by the national groups of *Albania, Netherlands*.
- M. JOHANNES KRIEGE (Germany),
Nominated by the national group of *Germany*.
- Dr. CHINGLUN FRANK WILLIAM LEE (China),
Nominated by the national group of *China*.
- M. EDMOND DE LESPINASSE (Haiti),
Nominated by the national group of *Haiti*.
- M. J. LIMBURG (Netherlands),
Nominated by the national group of *Sweden*.
- M. A. B. MORENO (Ecuador),
Nominated by the national group of *Ecuador*.
- M. JOSÉ CAEIRO DA MATTA (Portugal),
Nominated by the national group of *Portugal*.
- M. DÉMÈTRE NEGULESCO (Roumania),
Nominated by the national groups of *Albania, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Salvador*.
- M. MILÉTA NOVAKOVITCH (Yugoslavia),
Nominated by the national groups of *Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia*.
- M. M. D. NYHOLM (Denmark),
Nominated by the national group of *Denmark*.
- M. EPITACIO DA SILVA PESSOA (Brazil),*
Nominated by the national groups of *Chile, Cuba, Uruguay*.
- Mr. ROSCOE POUND (United States),
Nominated by the national groups of *Australia, Great Britain, Siam*.
- M. JOSEPH REDLICH (Austria),
Nominated by the national group of *Austria*.
- Baron ROLIN JAEQUEMYS (Belgium),
Nominated by the national groups of *Belgium, Greece, Irish Free State, Japan, Luxemburg, Portugal*.
- Mr. ELIHU ROOT (United States),
Nominated by the national group of *Nicaragua*.
- Count MICHEL ROSTWOROWSKI (Poland),
Nominated by the national groups of *China, Finland, France, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Poland*.
- M. CARLOS SALAZAR (Guatemala),
Nominated by the national group of *Guatemala*.
- M. WALTHER SCHÜCKING (Germany),
Nominated by the national groups of *Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Luxemburg*.

* M. Huber and M. Pessoa have informed the Secretary-General that they regret to be unable to accept re-appointment.

- Mr. JAMES BROWN SCOTT (United States),
Nominated by the national group of *Cuba*.
- M. STELIO SÉFÉRIADÉS (Greece),
Nominated by the national group of *Greece*.
- Sir CHIMANLAL HARILAL SETALVAD (India),
Nominated by the national group of *India*.
- M. WALTHER SIMONS (Germany),
Nominated by the national groups of *Denmark, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Siam*.
- General J. C. SMUTS (South Africa),
Nominated by the national group of *Netherlands*.
- M. GEORGES STREIT (Greece),
Nominated by the national group of *Greece*.
- M. KARL STRUPP (Germany),
Nominated by the national group of *Bulgaria*.
- M. ERNEST TCHIMITCH (Yugoslavia),
Nominated by the national group of *Yugoslavia*.
- M. OSTEN UNDÉN (Sweden),
Nominated by the national group of *Siam*.
- M. FRANCISCO JOSÉ URRUTIA (Colombia),
Nominated by the national groups of *Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Japan, Panama, Peru*.
- M. ALFRED VERDROSS (Austria),
Nominated by the national group of *Austria*.
- M. CHARLES DE VISSCHER (Belgium),
Nominated by the national group of *Belgium*.
- Dr. WANG CHUNG HUI (China),
Nominated by the national group of *China*.
- Mr. GEORGE WOODWARD WICKERSHAM (United States),
Nominated by the national group of *France*.
- Mr. JOHN H. WIGMORE (United States),*
Nominated by the national groups of *Dominican Republic, Panama*.

The following candidates have been nominated by the national groups with a view to the eventual election of a successor to Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, late Judge of the Permanent Court, for the period ending December 31st, 1930 :—

* Mr. Wigmore has informed the Secretary-General that he is unable to accept appointment.

- Mr. NEWTON D. BAKER (United States),†
Nominated by the national group of *Siam*.
- Mr. ROLAND WILLIAM BOYDEN (United States),
Nominated by the national group of *Austria*.
- Mr. JOSEPH E. CHAMBERLAIN (United States),
Nominated by the national group of *Panama*.
- M. CHAO PHYA DEBVIDUR (Siam),
Nominated by the national group of *Siam*.
- M. J. GUSTAVO GUERRERO (Salvador),
Nominated by the national groups of *Albania, Dominican Republic, France*.
- M. JULIÁN DE LA HOZ (Uruguay),
Nominated by the national group of *Uruguay*.
- Mr. CHARLES CHENEY HYDE (United States),
Nominated by the national group of the *Netherlands*.
- Mr. PHILIP JESSUP (United States),
Nominated by the national group of *Switzerland*.
- Mr. FRANK B. KELLOGG (United States),
Nominated by the national groups of *Chile, Denmark, Hungary, Japan, Norway, United States, Uruguay*.
- Mr. ROSCOE POUND (United States),
Nominated by the national groups of *Australia, Germany, Great Britain*.
- M. JOSEPH REDLICH (Austria),
Nominated by the national group of *Austria*.
- Mr. JAMES BROWN SCOTT (United States),
Nominated by the national groups of *Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Poland, Yugoslavia*.
- M. WALTHER SIMONS (Germany),
Nominated by the national group of *Denmark*.
- Mr. GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM (United States),
Nominated by the national groups of *France, Sweden, Switzerland*.
- Mr. JOHN H. WIGMORE (United States),
Nominated by the national groups of *Belgium, Bulgaria, Luxemburg, Panama, Portugal*.
- Mr. GEORGE GRAFTON WILSON (United States),
Nominated by the national group of *Norway*.

† Mr. Baker has informed the Secretary-General that he is unable to accept appointment.

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SEPTEMBER, 1930.

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THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vol. X., No. 9.

SEPTEMBER, 1930

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ANNEX I.

Resolutions of the Assembly.

ANNEX II.

Convention on Financial Assistance.

I.—SUMMARY OF THE MONTH. September, 1930.

The principal meetings in September were the eleventh session of the Assembly and the sixtieth and sixty-first sessions of the Council. The Committee for Communications and Transit, the Financial Committee, and the Inter-Governmental Refugee Advisory Commission met a few days before the opening of the Assembly. The Health Committee met on September 29th, and was still in session at the beginning of October.

The Assembly sat from September 10th to October 4th.

Fifty-two of the fifty-four States Members of the League were represented, namely, Abyssinia, Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, British Empire, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Siam, South

Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. The Argentine Republic and Honduras did not send delegations.

The delegations included the Prime Ministers of South Africa, Australia, Austria, Greece, Latvia, Luxemburg, and Norway, and the Foreign Ministers of Belgium, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia.

The session was opened by the Acting President of the Council, M. Zumeta (Venezuela), with a speech in which, after setting forth the main features of the League's work during the past year, he reminded the Assembly that two questions still had a predominant claim on its attention, the organisation of peace and the economic problem. Regarding the first point, he said: "The report concerning the harmonisation of the Briand-Kellogg Pact and the Covenant of the League of Nations constitutes fresh proof that we are gradually nearing unanimity. . . . There has been a great step forward this year in the matter of financial assistance, and the conviction is gaining ground

that our desire for peace and our sense of duty in this matter are tending to procure identity of views as to our joint obligation." In economic matters, he considered the League was perhaps still far from the co-operation that the problem demanded, but the Governments represented at the Conference for Concerted Economic Action had already recognised the interdependence between their own policy and that of other States. He closed his address with a tribute to Dr. Stresemann and Dr. Nansen, deceased since the last Assembly.

Election of the President.—M. Titulesco (Roumania) was elected President of the eleventh Assembly by forty-six votes out of fifty-one cast.

M. Titulesco thanked the Assembly, saying that he regarded his election as a tribute to the unceasing efforts which his country had made to organise peace in accordance with the principles of the League.

The Assembly adopted its agenda, and divided its work among the six following Committees, to which each of the States represented was entitled to send one delegate :

First Committee : Legal and Constitutional Questions.—(The Covenant and the Paris Pact, codification of international law, ratification of conventions concluded under the League's auspices, Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.)—Chairman : M. Scialoja (Italy) ; Vice-Chairman : M. Limburg (Netherlands).

Second Committee : Technical Organisations.—(Work of the Economic and Financial Organisation, the Organisation for Communications and Transit, the Health Organisation, intellectual co-operation.)—Chairman : M. Colijn (Netherlands) ; Vice-Chairman : M. Madgearu (Roumania).

Third Committee : Reduction of Armaments.—(Arbitration and security, communications affecting the League in times of emergency.)—Chairman : M. Politis (Greece) ; Vice-Chairman : M. Piip (Estonia).

Fourth Committee : Budget and Financial Questions.—(Organisation of the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Permanent Court, the League budget for 1931.)—Chairman : Count Carton de Wiart (Belgium) ; Vice-Chairman : M. Moloff (Bulgaria).

Fifth Committee : Social and General Questions.—(The drug traffic, traffic in women and children, child welfare, penal administration.)—Chairman : Countess Apponyi (Hungary) ; Vice-Chairman : M. Dollfuss (Switzerland).

Sixth Committee : Political Questions.—(Man-

dates, minorities, slavery refugees.)—Chairman : Sir Robert Borden (Canada) ; Vice-Chairman : Count Bonin-Longare (Italy).

General Committee.—The Chairman of the six Assembly Committees are *ipso facto* Vice-Presidents of the Assembly. The Assembly elected six other Vice-Presidents who, with the Chairmen of the Committees and the Chairman of the Agenda Committee, constituted its General Committee. The six Vice-Presidents elected by the Assembly were Mr. Henderson (British Empire), M. Matsudaira (Japan), M. Briand (France), M. Costa du Rels (Bolivia), M. Curtius (Germany), M. Quinones de León (Spain).

As usual, the Assembly appointed an Agenda Committee to consider the inclusion of new items ; it was composed of Prince Varnvaidya (Siam), Chairman ; Count Lagarde, Duc d'Entotto (Abyssinia) ; Viscount Cecil (British Empire) ; Sir Thomas Wilford (New Zealand) ; Dr. Ramon de Caballero de Bedoya (Paraguay) ; Count Bonin-Longare (Italy) ; M. Gottfried Keller (Switzerland).

The Assembly had twenty-four plenary meetings ; the general debate on the work of the League during the past year lasted from September 11th to 16th, bringing some forty speakers to the platform.

The statements of the various delegations on the League's past and future work were, to some extent, dominated by the question of the prevailing economic depression, its causes and possible remedies. The organisation of peace, the reduction of armaments, and the protection of minorities were also discussed.

The question of a European Union was raised early in the debate by M. Briand, at the request of twenty-seven European States Members of the League. On September 16th, the Assembly adopted a resolution submitted by forty-five delegations, inviting the Governments of European States Members, acting as a League Committee and with the help of the Secretariat, to pursue the enquiry already initiated on the subject. This Committee was constituted on September 17th under the name of " Committee of Enquiry for European Union."

The principal results of the work of the Assembly and the Council may be summarised as follows :

Legal and Constitutional Questions.—Increase of the number of Court Judges from eleven to fifteen ; formulation of proposals concerning the amendment of the Covenant in order to bring it into harmony with the Paris Pact, which will be communicated to Governments for examination ; arrangements to secure the

greatest possible number and the early deposit of ratifications of League Conventions.

Organisation of Peace and Reduction of Armaments.—Conclusion of a Convention for Financial Assistance, which was signed by twenty-eight States, including twenty-two European States, and two permanent Members of the Council—France and Great Britain; creation of a special Committee for the further study of the draft Convention for Strengthening Means of Preventing War; two resolutions designed to facilitate League communications in times of emergency; a resolution expressing the conviction that the Preparatory Commission will be able to finish its preliminary draft next November, so as to enable the Council to summon the Disarmament Conference as soon as possible.

Economic and Financial Questions.—Enunciation of the necessity of concerted action by Governments with a view to remedying the general economic depression; an appeal to all States to accede to the Commercial Convention of March 1930, and proposals regarding the prompt execution of the programme of future negotiations drawn up by the Conference for Concerted Economic Action; the despatch to Bulgaria of experts to study the question of agricultural co-operatives; the convocation early next year of the first conference of representatives of central police offices in order to promote international co-operation in the prevention and suppression of counterfeiting currency.

Communications and Transit.—Convocation of a European Conference on Road Traffic for March 1931.

Health.—Preparation of a European Conference on Rural Hygiene; creation of an international school for advanced health studies in Paris.

Intellectual Co-operation.—Re-organisation and definition of the work of the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation.

Political Questions.—Invitation to the Polish and Lithuanian Governments to enter into direct negotiations with a view to restoring order and tranquility in the region of the "Administrative Boundary"; arrangements for studying the conclusions of the Transit Committee with regard to the obstacles to freedom of transit caused by the present state of affairs between Poland and Lithuania; agreement between the German and Lithuanian Governments concerning Memel; appointment of an arbitrator to settle a dispute between Greece and Bulgaria.

Social and Humanitarian Questions.—Convocation of a General Conference for the Limitation

of Drug Manufacture for May 1931; establishment of the programme and methods of work of the Committee of Enquiry on Traffic in Women in the East; creation of an international refugee office.

Mandates.—Invitation to the British Government to take such measures as it may consider indicated to give effect to the conclusions of the report of the Mandates Commission on the Palestine incidents.

Minorities.—Unanimous report following a protracted debate in the Sixth Committee and settlement by the Council of specific minority cases in Upper Silesia.

Administrative Questions.—Suppression of the Saar Defence Force and Railway Commission.

Organisation of the Secretariat.—Decisions regarding the obligations of the staff, the duration of contracts, regulations instituting a pensions scheme, and creation of a Committee to study questions concerning the principal officers.

* * *

During the eleventh Assembly, Albania, Luxemburg and Persia accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, no ratification being necessary. More than thirty States, *i.e.* half the Members of the League, including the majority of European States, have now accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.

Eight European States are now parties to the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. Spain and Luxemburg acceded during the eleventh Assembly. France's accession has been voted by Parliament, and is now before the Senate. The accession of the British Empire will be discussed by the Imperial Conference now in session.

* * *

Guatemala, the Irish Free State and Norway succeeded Cuba, Canada, and Finland as non-permanent Members of the Council.

* * *

In his closing speech the President of the Assembly, M. Titulesco, spoke as follows:—

"There are two facts which, I think, are particularly characteristic of the work of the eleventh Assembly; the first is that you now regard it as a mere matter of course to register the accomplishment of things that once seemed so difficult of attainment. The second is the manifest desire to emerge from general and sometimes purely theoretical conceptions, and to move forward into a field, more limited perhaps, but far more practical, which seems hitherto to have been reserved for isolated action on the part of individual States or the suggestions of technical bodies." . . .

"What conclusions must we draw from this attitude of mind? They are very satisfactory. There are only two dangers that threaten the creative impulse—satiety and discouragement;

and you are not wholly satisfied, nor are you in any way discouraged. I therefore consider that the eleventh Assembly has deserved well of the League, since it has maintained the ideal of continuous creation, and the watchword should be: 'Never content; never discouraged'." . . .

"There is no difficulty arising from the mutual relations of mankind that cannot be solved by union, and it is union in every form that the eleventh Assembly has proposed as the solution of the political and economic problems that have been referred to it." . . .

"I have never realised so clearly as from this Presidential chair that the League is based not so much on the Covenant as on the human heart. I have never realised more clearly that it is by purifying the human heart, by ridding it of all that may lead to hatred, by strengthening in it all that can bring the peoples together, by leaving it free to tell us what it really needs, and by making its requirements the commandments of international life—it is in that way that the League's interests are best served." . . .

"In the last resort the League is based not on the community of States but on each of us. If you doubt the League you doubt mankind itself. I should be unworthy of the confidence you repose in me if at this moment of grave difficulty I did not proclaim to the world as our creed: 'Here we feel no doubt'."

II.—SCHEME FOR EUROPEAN UNION.*

As decided on September 9th, 1929, representatives of the European States Members of the League met, exactly a year later, on September 8th, 1930, to consider the results of the enquiry made during the year by the French Government with regard to the organisation of a European Federation.

In a final resolution, the meeting expressed its conviction that "close co-operation between European Governments in every field of international activity was of capital importance to the preservation of peace"; its unanimous opinion that such co-operation should be in complete accord with the League and in the spirit of the Covenant; and its decision to bring the question before the Assembly. The text of this resolution was communicated to the President of the Assembly, and, in the morning of September 11th, M. Briand, at the request of the meeting, explained to the Assembly the main features of the scheme. In the course of the general debate on the work of the League, numerous European and non-European delegates stated their views on this question, and, at the close of the debate, forty-five delegations, including all the European States, deposited a draft resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The Assembly endorsed the view that close co-operation between European Governments in every field of international activity was of capital importance for the preservation of peace.

* See *Resolutions of the Assembly*, page 199.

It shared the opinion of the delegates that co-operation should be within the framework of the League, in complete accord with the League, and in the spirit of the Covenant. Finally, it invited the Governments of European States Members, acting, with the assistance of the Secretariat, as a League Committee, to pursue the enquiry already begun, of which the French memorandum of May 17th, 1930, and the replies constituted the first elements. The resolution further specified that, as far as such co-operation might seem useful for the purpose of the enquiry, it was open to the States concerned to secure the collaboration of non-European and non-Member States. The first results of the enquiry will, as far as possible, be embodied in the form of definite proposals in a report which should be prepared in time for submission to next Assembly.

The first meeting of the Committee of Enquiry for European Union was held on September 17th. On the proposal of the British representative, Mr. Henderson, the meeting unanimously elected M. Briand as Chairman for the first year.

After thanking the Committee for the honour done him, M. Briand expressed his conviction that if the Members "properly appreciated the advantages of the *rapprochement* brought about between them under the League's auspices, they could accomplish useful and important work without having at any moment or in any way to dissociate themselves from the League of which they were a part, which they loved, and in which they had implicit confidence."

On M. Briand's proposal, the Committee appointed Sir Eric Drummond as its Secretary. It decided that each State might send a representative and, if desirable, a deputy; that its initial material should be constituted by the French memorandum and the replies; and that the Secretary-General should collect all further useful information before its next session.

The next session will take place in January 1931, during the sixty-second session of the Council, when the Committee will constitute its bureau, consider, if it deems it advisable, the results of the November Economic Conference, and examine the question of its co-operation with non-European and non-Member States.

III.—ARBITRATION, SECURITY AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.*

I. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

In this field, the most important result was the conclusion of the Convention on Financial Assistance,† which was immediately signed by

* See *Resolutions of the Assembly*, page 199.

† See Annex II.

twenty-eight States (Abyssinia, Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Irish Free State, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia).

The object of this Convention, of which the full text is published in Annex II of this number, is to create a system enabling the Council, in the interest of peace, to authorise the granting of financial assistance to States Members involved in war as victims of aggression or threatened by war.

The assistance will take the form of a loan issued in the money market, contracted by the beneficiary on the security of its revenues and guaranteed by the other signatories under the auspices of the League. The divergences of views which remained after the sessions of the Financial Committee and the Arbitration and Security Committee were finally removed by the Assembly. Thus, the important question whether financial assistance should be granted not only in the case of war, but also in the case of a threat of war, was settled by a compromise formula making the right of granting financial assistance in the case of an international dispute likely to lead to rupture dependent upon two conditions: the failure of one of the parties to the dispute to conform to the measures prescribed by the Council, and the opinion of the Council that peace cannot be safeguarded otherwise. Naturally, even if the financial assistance does not appear likely to prevent war, the other party being determined in any case to resort thereto, the Council will not be prevented from providing it.

Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention lay down that the State receiving assistance must undertake to submit the dispute to judicial or arbitral settlement or to any other pacific procedure the Council may deem suitable. Obviously, if the parties are bound by treaty to submit their dispute to a pacific procedure, the Council would call upon them in the first case to resort to that procedure.

As regards the amount which each State should guarantee in respect of loans issued under the Convention, the Assembly adopted the present scale of allocation of the League's expenses, so that Parliaments, when discussing the ratification of the Convention, would know exactly the maximum financial burden to which they were liable.

The Assembly decided to make the entry into force and the maintenance in force of the Convention conditional upon the entry into

force and the maintenance in force of a plan for the reduction of armaments under Article 8 of the Covenant. This interdependence is secured in such a manner that the Convention on Financial Assistance will not apply in respect of a contracting party unless a plan of reduction is in force for that party.

The Council has given the Financial Committee instructions as far as possible to arrange in advance for the technical application of the Convention.

As Lord Cecil pointed out in the Council, the twenty-eight signatures already received make it possible to hope that the necessary conditions for bringing the Convention into force will be fulfilled. (Under the Convention the sum of at least fifty million gold francs must be guaranteed by Governments for the annual service of possible loans; this sum will be guaranteed if the signatures already given are followed by ratification.)

2. CONVENTION TO STRENGTHEN MEANS OF PREVENTING WAR.

The General Convention to Strengthen Means of Preventing War, the Assembly considered, should be studied anew by a special committee.

It is necessary to endeavour to reconcile the various views in regard to the important question of the more or less compulsory character of the military measures recommended by the Council and that of supervision and sanctions. On these two points the Assembly laid down principles for the guidance of the committee.

The Assembly was unanimous in regard to the conservatory measures of a non-military character which the Council recommended to the Parties. It considered, moreover, that the Convention might contain provisions ensuring integral application of Article 11 of the Covenant, with a view to the prevention of war by binding the contracting parties to carry out the Council's recommendations for the avoidance of direct contact between the opposing forces and of incidents at a time when relations have become so strained that, in the Council's opinion, there is a threat of war.

The Assembly also considered that the Convention should provide for the supervision of the measures recommended by the Council. Lastly, in view of the fact that the scheme was limited to the prevention of war, as mentioned in Article 11 of the Covenant, the Assembly felt that it should be understood that the question of the methods of applying Article 16 would remain intact and that, on the other hand, the Convention would facilitate such application.

3. LEAGUE COMMUNICATIONS IN TIMES OF EMERGENCY.

The Assembly recommended that States Members should grant certain facilities to *aircraft* and *motor vehicles* used by the League for the purposes of its pacific action. One of its resolutions provides that aircraft carrying out transport duties of importance to the working of the League shall enjoy all facilities necessary for the discharge of their mission; States are given full guarantees as regards their national security. A resolution concerning motor transport provides that the Secretary-General shall inform by telegram the Government of the country to be traversed of the place where the frontier is to be crossed and the place of destination.

*Establishment of a Wireless Station.**—On September 18th the Council approved the agreement signed on May 21st by the Secretary-General with the Swiss Federal Council concerning the establishment and operation of a wireless station, in accordance with the instructions of the 1929 Assembly.†

The Swiss representative, M. Motta, said that long and delicate negotiations had been necessary, but thanks to the goodwill of the parties an agreement satisfactory to everyone had been reached.

4. REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

During the general debate on the report of the Council, several delegates expressed the opinion that the Preparatory Commission should finish its work in order that the first General Conference on the Reduction of Armaments might be summoned at the earliest possible moment—an opinion which was generally shared by the Assembly Committee on reduction of armaments. There was, however, some difference of opinion as to the advisability of fixing the date of the Conference, certain delegates pointing out that it would be preferable not to summon it until the preparatory work was so far completed as to ensure its success. Others, including the German delegate, thought that the date of the Conference should in any case be fixed for 1931. The resolution proposed by the German delegation, which was supported by a number of others, stated that disarmament was the principal task of the League, noted that the Preparatory Commission had not so far achieved any positive result, and urged that the Conference should be held some time in 1931. With a view to agreement, the Norwegian delegation proposed that the report should mention the Committee's desire that the Con-

ference should be summoned in 1931. This proposal was unanimously adopted.

The Assembly finally adopted a resolution noting with satisfaction the results of the London Naval Conference as being of a nature to facilitate a general agreement on methods of naval disarmament. It hoped that it would be possible to complete and extend the work of that Conference, and expressed its conviction that the Preparatory Commission would be able in November to terminate its first draft and thus enable the Council to summon a General Conference on the reduction and limitation of armaments as soon as possible. On the occasion of the adoption of the resolution speeches were made by Sir Robert Borden, M. Curtius, M. Briand, Count Apponyi and Lord Cecil. The German, Austrian and Hungarian delegations abstained from voting because the resolution did not fix the date of the Conference.

The Assembly expressed its unanimous desire that the special commission drafting a convention on the supervision of private manufacture and the publicity of manufacture of arms should be summoned as soon as the Preparatory Commission had finished its work.

Constitution of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference.—The newly elected Members of the Council, Guatemala, Norway and the Irish Free State, will henceforth be represented on the Preparatory Commission. Of the retiring Members of the Council, Finland sat on the Preparatory Commission not as a Member of the Council but as a country with a special geographical situation. She will, therefore, continue to sit on the Commission.

The other retiring Members, Canada and Cuba, were invited to continue to take part in the work.

The Preparatory Commission is therefore composed of representatives of the Argentine, Belgium, British Empire, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Peru, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Composition of the Special Commission on the Supervision of the Private Manufacture and Publicity of Manufacture of Arms, Munitions and Implements of War.—The newly-elected Members of the Council, Guatemala, Norway and the Irish Free State, become automatically members of this Commission. The retiring Members, Canada, Cuba and Finland cease

* Rapporteur: the Polish representative.

† See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 5, page 90.

automatica'ly to be members of the Commission. As, however, it appeared desirable that these three States should continue to take part in the work, the Council invited them to continue to sit on the Commission.

The Commission is, therefore, composed of representatives of Belgium, the British Empire, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Peru, Poland, Roumania, Salvador, Spain, the United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

IV.—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

I. THE COVENANT AND THE PARIS PACT.*

The proposals of the Committee which studied the possibility of bringing the Covenant into harmony with the Paris Pact were thoroughly examined by the Assembly Committee on Legal Questions and a special Sub-Committee, which came to the conclusion that certain political aspects of the question required further study. The Assembly, therefore, while expressing its belief that it would be necessary to incorporate in the Covenant the general prohibition of resort to war and the principle that disputes should never be settled otherwise than by pacific means, decided to submit to Governments the report of the Committee of Jurists together with that of its First Committee, inviting them to send in their observations before June 1st, 1931.

The Special Sub-Committee explained as follows the reasons for its decisions. (Under its terms of reference the Sub-Committee had to decide whether this question seemed to it to be ripe for final decision this year.)

"On this point the Sub-Committee obtained, in the first place, the opinion of the representatives of those Members of the League of Nations which have not acceded to the Pact of Paris, and accordingly do not stand in the same relation to the problem as the other Members of the League.

"The task of perfecting the Covenant of the League which has been undertaken receives the full sympathy of those Members of the League as being in harmony with their political traditions, but does not present itself to them as an urgent matter. They feel that its achievement should be conditional upon a very thorough examination of the new methods of pacific settlement which are its corollary. . . .

"Certain of the States which have signed or acceded to the Pact of Paris accompanied their signatures or accessions by interpretations of the terms employed in that instrument.

"The question might, in particular, be asked whether these interpretations would have the same effect if the case ceased to be one of bringing the Covenant into harmony with the Pact of Paris and became merely one of introducing the

principle of prohibition of resort to war into the Covenant of the League of Nations.

"The proposed amendments have given rise to other questions as to the problem of the incompatibility of the amended Covenant of the League of Nations with other Treaties and the situations which were the object of express reservations when the Pact of Paris was concluded. The Sub-Committee felt that it would be impossible to settle these questions unless the Governments concerned were given the opportunity to examine them further.

"This consideration was one of those which played the greatest part in causing a considerable majority of the Sub-Committee to feel that it would be actually in the interests of the success of the proposed amendments that they should be referred to the Governments for further examination. It was, however, not the only consideration. The question of the conditions of the application of the sanctions of Article 16 of the Covenant to the new obligations is a question on which all the Members of the League do not as yet hold the same views. The discussions in the full Committee and in the Sub-Committee show this clearly.

"Moreover, the Sub-Committee had considered substantial changes in the amendments proposed by the Committee of Eleven. In a matter of such importance, it is entirely appropriate that the Governments of the Members of the League should be able to examine the new texts."

The new texts established by the Sub-Committee are given below. They will be communicated to Governments, together with the report of the Committee on the Covenant and the Paris Pact, which was analysed in the February number of the Monthly Summary.

Texts Established by the Sub-Committee.

Preamble.

In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by accepting the obligation not to resort to war.

Article 12, Paragraphs 1 and 2.

1. The Members of the League agree that, if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will in no case have recourse to war for the settlement of the dispute, and will only employ pacific means for this purpose. If the dispute cannot be otherwise settled, it shall be submitted either to arbitration or judicial settlement or to enquiry by the Council.

2. The arbitral or judicial decision must be given, and the report of the Council must be made within a reasonable period.

Article 13, Paragraph 4.

The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith the award or decision rendered in a dispute to which they have been parties. They further undertake in no way to support a State in refusal to carry out an award or decision.

In the event of any failure to carry out such an award or decision the Council shall propose what measures of all kinds should be taken to give effect thereto; the votes of the representatives of the parties shall not be counted.

Article 15, Paragraph 6.

If the report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to

* See *Resolutions of the Assembly*, page 203.

the dispute, the Council shall invite the parties to comply with the recommendations of the report. The Members of the League undertake in no way to support any party in refusal to comply with such recommendations.

Article 15, Paragraph 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, it shall examine the procedure best suited to meet the case and recommend it to the parties.

Article 15 Paragraph 7 bis.
(Suppressed)

Article 16, Paragraph 1, First Sentence.

Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Article 12 it shall, *ipso facto*, be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League.

2. RATIFICATION OF CONVENTIONS.*

The question of the ratification of League Conventions was considered by the Assembly in the light of the report of the Special Committee of Jurists appointed to study this question. The Assembly expressed its approval of the suggestions of the jurists and, after stating its opinion that the solution of the problem depended largely on the thorough preparation of conferences, adopted a series of recommendations with regard to (1) steps to secure the ratification of existing League Conventions, and (2) the procedure to be followed before summoning conferences.

Each year the Secretary-General will request any State that has signed a general convention, but has not ratified it before the expiry of one year from the date on which the Protocol of Signature is closed, to state its intentions as regards ratification. In the light of the replies received, he will draw up a report for the Assembly.

At suitable times and intervals, the Secretary-General will request Governments of States Members that have neither signed nor ratified a convention within a period of five years from the date on which it was opened for signature to state whether they think it possible to communicate their views regarding the convention—*i.e.*, whether they see any possibility of acceding thereto, or the reasons for which they feel unable to accept it. These replies will also be communicated to the Assembly.

As regard conventions adopted by an inadequate number of States, the Council will consult the appropriate League Organ and, in the light of such information as may be available, will consider whether it is desirable to summon a new Conference to amend the convention or take other suitable steps to facilitate the accep-

tion of the convention by a greater number of countries.

The Assembly further recommended the adoption of a Protocol of signature at conferences at which general conventions were signed, together with a study of the possibility of adopting the practice of signing instruments in the form of governmental agreements, which are not subject to ratification, in so far as such procedure is compatible with the organic and constitutional laws of the various countries. It was suggested that conventions should not be left open for signature after the close of the conference for a longer period than six months, unless special reasons rendered a longer period advisable. The period of six months is the minimum compatible with the requirements of distant countries.

The procedure recommended before convening conferences is specially intended to meet the case of general conventions negotiated under the auspices of the League. Exception is made for the cases where previous conventions or arrangements have established a special procedure or where, owing to the nature of the questions to be treated or to special circumstances, the Assembly or the Council consider other methods to be more appropriate.

The procedure proposed is based on the experience gained at recent conferences. If the conclusion of a general convention is recommended by an organ of the League of Nations, that organ must prepare a memorandum explaining the objects and advantages of the conclusion of such a convention. If the Council approves the proposal in principle, a first draft is prepared and communicated with the explanatory memorandum to the various Governments, which are invited to inform the Secretary-General whether they consider that the draft merits consideration. The first draft convention and the observations of the various Governments will be communicated to the Assembly, which will decide whether to propose to the Council to convoke the contemplated conference. When this procedure, which may be called the procedure of consideration, is at an end, then the preparation of the bases of discussion for the Conference begins. In point of fact, the Council will arrange for the preparation of a draft convention on the basis of the replies received from Governments. This draft will be submitted to each Government with a request for its opinion, and any observations on the replies of the other Governments. This system is intended to make the position of the various Governments and the possibilities of success very clear before the convoking of a conference is contemplated. The Council, taking into account the result of the second consultation,

* See *Assembly Resolutions*, page 203.

will have to decide whether and on what date the conference should meet. In so doing, it will endeavour, as far as possible, to avoid simultaneous conferences or the holding of one conference too soon after another.

The Assembly also considered the tables prepared by the Secretariat showing the position as regards signatures, ratifications, and accessions. Expressing its appreciation of this work, it requested that the tables should be published three times a year and that the Secretary-General, after consulting the Governments and international associations concerned, should consider the possibility of preparing similar tables for all general conventions.

3. PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.*

The Assembly once more emphasised the importance which it attached to the development of international law, in particular by codification. It considered that the results of the First Codification Conference which was held at The Hague in March and April, 1930, were not of a nature to discourage the efforts to accomplish the task which had been begun.

But as the minutes of the Conference are not yet printed, and as they must be studied before any idea can be formed of the results obtained and the action to be taken, the Assembly decided to adjourn this question until its next session. It requested the Council meanwhile to invite the Governments to communicate, if they so desire, their observations on the suggestions of the Codification Conference with regard to future work in this connection and, in particular, the procedure to be followed for preparing further conferences.

4. ELECTION OF THE NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

On September 17th the Assembly elected Guatemala (forty-one votes), Norway (thirty-eight votes), and the Irish Free State (thirty-six votes), to succeed Cuba, Finland and Canada as non-permanent Members of the Council. The number of votes cast was fifty-two, the absolute majority twenty-seven.

On the same day the Assembly had to take a decision on a request of China in respect of her re-eligibility as a Member of the Council. The Chinese request was supported by twenty-seven of the fifty-two votes cast (four of which were blank)—less than the majority of two-

thirds necessary for the granting of such requests.*

V.—THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS.

I. THE HEALTH ORGANISATION.†

(a) *Work of the Organisation.*

The work of the Health Organisation during the past year (epidemiological intelligence, educational work, technical work in the various fields of preventive medicine) was approved by the Assembly, which expressed its sense of its importance to the League as a whole.

As stated by Miss Susan Lawrence, Parliamentary Secretary to the British Health Ministry and rapporteur on health questions to the Assembly, the Health Organisation, as one of the technical organs of the League, "has achieved results which show the success which international co-operation through the League may achieve in technical matters. International co-operation in health matters is relatively easy. There are few, if any, vested interests comparable to those which act as a bar to progress in the economic field. In that even more difficult field of international co-operation, the political, success is to be won only by the greater determination and more strenuous efforts needed to overcome more serious obstacles.

"New world conditions, as well as the obligations assumed by Governments which have subscribed to the Covenant, imply the assumption of a new responsibility by health administrations—the responsibility of co-operation, and of placing at the disposal of all the special information and experience which some have gained. And, indeed, these duties are emphasised in the Covenant itself, which recognises the value of a more rapid evolution of health and welfare work in every country through international co-operation."

The Assembly noted with satisfaction that the activities of the Organisation continued to extend to all parts of the world, and that during the past year they had been specially exercised in certain countries (Greece, Bolivia, China) which had invited the technical advice of the League in the development of their public health services; it expressed the hope that the experi-

* Rules of Election, Article II. :—

"A retiring Member may not be re-elected during the period between the expiration of its term of office and the third election in ordinary session held thereafter unless the Assembly, either on the expiration of the Members' term of office or in the course of the said period of three years, shall, by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast, previously have decided that such Member is re-eligible."

† See *Assembly Resolutions*, page 205.

* See *Assembly Resolutions*, page 205.

ence gained by the Organisation might be made increasingly available to Governments.

In the Assembly Committee dealing with technical questions several delegates made valuable suggestions with regard to the future work of the Organisation. The Australian delegate proposed that, in view of the results of the enquiry into the health conditions of certain Pacific Islands, it would be desirable that the Malaria Commission should undertake a mosquito survey of Melanesia.

The Japanese delegate hoped that the leprosy studies undertaken by the Health Organisation would be continued and extended.

The Venezuelan delegate suggested that the question of the systematic utilisation of medicinal plants should be submitted to the Health Committee, which should decide whether the technical study of this problem was opportune and, if so, plan the studies to be undertaken. This suggestion, the rapporteur suggested, might be discussed with the International Institute of Agriculture.

Other important suggestions of the Australian and Japanese delegates concerned the extension of the work of the Far Eastern Bureau at Singapore, so that it might act as a general centre for the League's health work in the East. The delegates of India and Persia expressed the desire that the Singapore Bureau might undertake studies on plague and cholera.

A proposal of the Hungarian Government that the League should study the question of international reciprocity in the care of the sick was, on the recommendation of the Assembly, communicated to the Health Committee for study and report.

(b) *European Conference on Rural Hygiene.*

A Conference on Rural Hygiene will meet on April 23rd, 1931. It will be held under the League's auspices; all European States will be invited to send technical delegates, and non-European States with a special interest in rural hygiene will be asked to send observers.

This Conference was summoned by the Council on the proposal of the Spanish Government. The proposal is for a technical conference of technical delegates from the various European States who will discuss the subject in the light of information prepared by the Health Committee. Each delegate will describe the problem in his own country, the measures adopted to deal with it and the technical difficulties encountered. The conclusions will be forwarded to the technical services of all European countries.

The Conference will be prepared by a special committee co-operating with the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

Before taking these decisions, the Council

consulted the Health Committee, which proposed the following agenda:

- (a) Guiding principles and appropriate methods for ensuring effectual medical care in rural communes;
 - (b) the most effective methods of organising health services in rural districts;
 - (c) the "bonification" of rural districts—most effective and most economical methods.
- (c) *International School for Advanced Health Studies.*

An offer of the French Government to found in Paris an international school for advanced health studies was accepted by the Council, which expressed its appreciation of this proposal.

During the last eight years, under the Health Committee's system of interchanges, nearly six hundred hygienists belonging to more than seventy sanitary administrations, have benefited by general or specialised collective or individual tours and missions in countries of all continents and with the co-operation of practically every public health service in the world.

The International Health Courses held two or three years ago in Paris and London are one of the developments of this system, and, in view of their success, the French Government wishes to place this development on a permanent basis.

The teaching would be given in the French language, but would be entrusted to a group of leaders in public health work from countries possessing special experience in this field. The administration of the school, including the selection of teachers, would be in the hands of a Governing Body composed of members of the Health Committee. The curriculum would extend over six months—a three months' course in Paris, including field work in selected French districts, and three months' work in other countries.

If the scheme materialises, the Health Organisation will dispose of a permanent centre of systematic training, which it will be able to utilise within the framework of its present liaison system, with the approval and under the control of the Council and the Assembly. This will not in any way restrict its existing activity, but will, on the contrary, give it an opportunity of extending the work in the practical field.

The scheme was referred to the Health Committee, which met on September 29th. The Council was able, on October 3rd, to approve a report in which the Committee emphasised the importance of this initiative and set forth its conclusions with regard to the working and programme of the new school the number and length of the courses, etc.

2. THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION.

*Work of the Economic Organisation.**

The results of the League's work on economic problems during the past year were discussed by the Assembly with special reference to the present economic depression and possible remedies. In the words of the rapporteur, M. de Michelis (Italy) the discussions in the Second Committee (Technical Organisations) showed "unhesitating and clear determination to find a remedy for the confusion at present existing in world economy by strengthening, rationalising and systematising what is actually called concerted action between States."

Impressed by the gravity of the situation and the necessity of an effort towards international co-operation the Assembly voiced its conviction that the concerted action contemplated last year was more than ever urgent and should be immediately undertaken and vigorously pursued.

The Assembly accordingly made an earnest appeal to all States concerned to see that the Commercial Convention framed by the Conference for Concerted Economic Action was brought into force between the signatories and obtained further accessions. The Economic Committee was requested to draw up at its October session concrete proposals for the progressive execution of the programme of future negotiations, which will include a study of the proposals of States taking part in the Warsaw Agricultural Conference, the most-favoured-nation clause, concerted action with regard to every aspect of dumping, the creation of a permanent organ on conciliation and arbitration to settle disputes concerning the interpretation and application of commercial conventions, etc. Noting that the problems set forth in the programme of future negotiations were, to some extent, the same as those which the Committee of Enquiry for European Union would have to study, the Assembly recommended that a close connection should be maintained between the work of that Committee and that involved in the execution of the programme. Considering, further, that the actual participation of Government representatives in the work of the League constituted an essential guarantee for the entry into force of League Conventions, the Assembly recommended that the Economic Organisation should study the possibility of summoning an annual conference of Government delegates.

The discussions in the Second Committee, which were dominated throughout by the worldwide economic depression, either dealt in general

terms with the causes and aspects of the depression in certain countries, or were directed to the elucidation of problems of commercial policy which the development of the depression rendered more and more urgent.

One special aspect of the question—the recurrence of periods of economic depression—the Committee felt imperatively demanded co-ordinated and concerted study, and it therefore recommended: (1) that the effects and special characteristics of the depression should be ascertained and carefully sifted with the aid of the work done by national research institutions; and (2) that an endeavour should also be made to study the causes of the recurrence of periods of prosperity and depression.

In regard to one of the symptoms, and at the same time one of the most painful consequences of the depression, *viz.* unemployment, the Committee understood that the International Labour Office was already enquiring into this question, and into the movements of wages. It hoped that close and continuous contact would be established between the League and the International Labour Office with a view to utilising the specialised experience of that organisation in connection with any other economic question affecting the interests of labour.

The agricultural depression—one of the primary causes, if not the sole primary cause of the general depression—was also exhaustively dealt with by the Assembly Committee. It noted the work of the International Institute of Agriculture, recorded the stimulus given by the co-operation of that body and the League in the studies on wages, and recommended that all the countries concerned should do all in their power to further the work of the forthcoming meeting on European wheat problems.

The question of the most-favoured-nation clause was discussed by the Second Committee in close connection with that of the bases and limits of regional agreements. The uneasiness caused by the present depression is responsible for certain difficulties which have arisen in connection with the application of the clause, as well as for the movement in the agricultural countries of eastern Europe, which has led to certain proposals being submitted by those countries to the Assembly. The proposals called for closer co-operation between agricultural countries with a view to discharging more profitably their function of grain suppliers to other European countries. One of the most important of the demands formulated by the Warsaw Conference concerned the preferential treatment by European States of the agricultural exports of the countries concerned. This

* See *Assembly Resolutions*, page 205.

request was strongly opposed by the delegates of certain overseas countries, in particular those of Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand and the South African Union, who were of the opinion that the matter did not come within the jurisdiction of the Assembly. The Second Committee, nevertheless, held that the proposals might be included in the programme of future negotiations adopted by the Conference on Concerted Economic Action, provided that non-signatory States might participate in the negotiations.

Concerted Economic Action.

The Council appointed M. Colijn (Netherlands) President of the Second Conference for Concerted Economic Action.

Membership of the Economic Consultative Committee.

In December 1927, when determining the conditions under which the Consultative Committee should work, the Council provided that changes might be made at any time in its composition which would, in any case, be entirely revised every three years. This interval has now expired, but, since it has not been possible to summon the Consultative Committee this year, the Council decided to postpone until next September the revision of its composition so as to enable the Consultative Committee, as now constituted, to hold a session in 1931, the exact date of which will be fixed later.

* * *

On the report of the German representative, the Council invited the International Commission of Agriculture to send a representative to the Consultative Committee with the same status as the other Members. This procedure has already been followed in regard to the International Chamber of Commerce.

The Council, moreover, decided to invite M. Barboza-Carneiro, who has been Brazilian Member of the Economic Committee for ten years, and who this year will become a corresponding Member of the Committee, to sit also on the Consultative Economic Committee. In this two-fold capacity he will be able to continue to co-operate in the economic work of the League, in particular for all questions interesting Brazil.

Appointment of Members of the Economic Committee.

On the report of the German representative, the Council appointed for the period September, 1930, to September, 1933, the following ordinary and corresponding members of the Economic Committee :—

Ordinary Members :

Sir Sydney Chapman (Great Britain), Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government.

M. F. Dolezal (Poland), Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

Mr. Lucius R. Eastman (United States), ex-President of the Merchants' Association of New York.

M. P. Elbel (France), Director of Commercial Agreements at the Ministry of Commerce.

M. N. Ito (Japan), Counsellor of Embassy, Deputy-Director of the Imperial Japanese Bureau for the League of Nations.

M. F. van Langenhove (Belgium), Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. A. F. Lindsay (India), Indian Trade Commissioner in London.

M. V. Lundvik (Sweden), Director of the Federation of Swedish Industries.

M. A. di Nola (Italy), Director-General of the *Instituto Italiano di Credito Fondiario*, Hon. Director-General at the Ministry of National Economy.

M. F. Peroutka (Czechoslovakia), Head of Section at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Dr. Richard Schuller (Austria), Director of the Economic Section of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

M. W. Stucki (Switzerland), Director of the Commercial Division at the Federal Department of Public Economy.

M. N. Todorovitch (Yugoslavia), Professor of Political Economy at the University of Belgrade, Technical Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Economic Questions.

Dr. E. Trendelenburg (Germany), Secretary of State at the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

An Argentine Member to be appointed later.

Corresponding Members :

M. J. A. Barboza Carneiro (Brazil), Commercial Attaché at the Brazilian Embassy in London.

Professor A. Flores de Lemus (Spain), Professor of Political Economy at the Central University of Madrid.

M. G. Jahn (Norway), Director-in-Chief of the Norwegian Statistical Bureau.

M. A. Jensen (Denmark), Head of the Statistical Department, Ministry of Finance.

M. W. A. Lavonius (Finland), Director of the *Suomi* Life Insurance Company.

M. Rafael Martinez Mendoza (Venezuela), Member of the Venezuelan Academy of Political and Social Science.

M. W. Munter (Latvia), Counsellor of Legation, Head of Section at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Professor E. Negulcea (Roumania), Minister Plenipotentiary.

M. Alfred de Nickl (Hungary), Minister Plenipotentiary, Director-General of Commercial Agreements at the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Dr. J. A. Nederbragt (Netherlands), Head of the Division of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

M. Raúl Simon (Chile), Head of the Budget Office in the Chilean Ministry of Finance.

M. S. U. Zau (China), Director of the Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information, Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour.

At the request of the British representative, the Council decided to add to the list a corresponding member in South Africa. The appointment will be made by the rapporteur and the President of the Council, after consulting the South African authorities.

* * *

Under the regulations drawn up in 1927, the Council appoints the Members of the Economic Committee once every three years in September.

These appointments are made on grounds of personal competence in economic matters, in particular inter-State economic relations. Members may be re-appointed, but the Council's decision of September, 1927, clearly indicates that without increasing the total number of members, which has been fixed at fifteen, it is necessary at the beginning of each new term to appoint some nationals of countries which have not so far had an opportunity of co-operating in the work of the Committee.

Unification of Bills of Exchange.

The results of the Conference for the Unification of Laws on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes were considered by the Council on September 8th, on the basis of a report from the President of the Conference, Dr. Limburg (Netherlands).

The three Acts of the Conference—Conventions establishing a Uniform Law for bills of exchange, uniform rules for the settlement of certain conflicts of laws, and rules to prevent the validity of the bill of exchange being subordinated to the observance of the provisions concerning the stamp—have now been signed by twenty-five States, namely Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

Great Britain has signed the Convention on the stamp, and Greece has signed the Conven-

tions providing a Uniform Law and rules for the settlement of conflicts of laws.

On the proposal of the rapporteur, the German representative, the Council congratulated the President of the Conference on these satisfactory results, and approved arrangements for a second session of the Conference, to deal with cheques.

*Work of the Financial Committee.**

The work of the Financial Committee during the past year was considered by the Council and the Assembly, particular attention being devoted to the report issued by the Committee after its September session.

Both the Council and the Assembly drew the special attention of all States to the interim report† on the purchasing power of gold issued by the Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee. The Secretary-General was authorised to undertake an enquiry, in consultation with the Committee, concerning the manner in which statistics of the industrial use of gold might be improved.

The general report records the successful termination or proximate termination of four of the major pieces of work which have occupied so much of the Committee's time in recent years—the Greek refugee settlement scheme, measures in connection with the financial reconstruction of Greece, the Bulgarian refugee settlement scheme, and the monetary and banking re-organisation of Estonia. The position as regards the settlement of Greek and Bulgarian refugees is dealt with in special chapters. With reference to the financial reconstruction of Greece, the Assembly expressed the opinion that the work had been remarkably successful. The Greek budget had been balanced during the last three years and a number of financial and administrative reforms had been adopted. The problem of financial reform in Estonia arose rather from currency and banking than from budgetary difficulties. The period of three years during which an adviser appointed by the Council was attached to the Central Bank has now come to an end and the reform has been successfully completed.

Other questions on which the Committee has been engaged during the year include the Convention on Financial Assistance,‡ the falsification of documents of value, Greco-Bulgarian emigration, the proposed Saar Loan, the Hungarian Committee of Control and the Agrarian Fund, the Danzig loans, etc.

The successful conclusion of the work of financial restoration led the Financial Committee to explain its views regarding its future work

* See *Assembly Resolutions*, page 207.

† See *Publications and Library Questions*.

‡ See special chapter.

and the principles by which it would be guided, in a statement which was approved by the Council and the Assembly and distributed to all States Members of the League.

The work of financial reconstruction, which began in 1922 and continued during the following years, is now so nearly completed that the kind of service which the League may render its Members in the financial field is changing its scope and character.

The Financial Committee intends, as in the past, to watch general financial developments and, from time to time, to take the initiative of making proposals to the Council for the study of any general question that seems at the time to be of special importance. It has already studied general questions such as the suppression of counterfeiting currency, double taxation and tax evasion, and the fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold; other studies which may be initiated are those of the conditions determining the flow of capital from one country to another, the recurrence of periods of prosperity and depression, agricultural credit, etc.

Similarly, the Financial Committee will continue to advise Governments on problems whose solution will not demand the flotation of special loans, such as treasury, budget or taxation systems, currency and central bank systems; the organisation of agricultural credit, general financial conditions, etc.

There remain the exceptional cases in which the Committee may be called upon to deal with questions of financial reconstruction combined with the issue of a loan under the League's auspices, and even to consider loans for the economic development of a country, when they present special international interest or advantages. Finally, the Financial Committee suggests that its assistance may take the form of conciliation and arbitration for disputes of a financial character, in particular those concerning loan contracts.

As in the past, the Financial Committee will continue to advise the Council on all financial questions arising in the course of the Council's current political and administrative work.

Enquiry regarding the Co-operative System in Bulgaria.—A new piece of work, undertaken by the Financial Committee at the request of the Bulgarian Government, is a study of the organisation of the co-operative system in Bulgaria. It has now been definitely arranged that two experts of recognised authority on co-operative questions shall be sent to study the situation on the spot. The Council appointed M. B. Treybal (Czechoslovak), Director of the Co-operative Union in Uzhorod,

and M. Gebhard (Finnish), President of the Central Bank of Co-operative Credit Societies.

The Assembly rapporteur on financial questions expressed the opinion that the enquiry was likely to prove of value not only to the country directly concerned, but also to the Financial Committee itself in connection with another question of general importance that had recently come before it, namely that of agricultural credits referred to it by the Conference on Concerted Economic Action. This recent development, he considered, would no doubt be watched by all agricultural States that were interested either in the assistance that might be afforded by special enquiries and advice or in the wider problem of the organisation of agricultural credit.

Greek Refugees.

With the liquidation of the Greek Refugee Settlement Commission, another of the reconstruction tasks which have engaged the League's attention during the past ten years comes to an end.

The twenty-seventh Quarterly Report of the Commission, which was considered by the Financial Committee and the Council, is neither a recapitulation nor a summary. On many special subjects it has the character of a conclusion, and provides supplementary elements of appreciation for those who have followed the Commission during the seven years of its existence and wish to form an opinion as to how far it has been able to fulfil the purpose set before it.

The essential feature of the colonisation of Greece by the refugees has been the substitution of intensive cultivation for extensive cultivation. Two essential facts, the small size of the holdings and the poverty of the colonists, made labour the principal element of production. It was necessary to re-educate the refugees, who were ill-prepared for this system of exploitation. The cultivator had to be converted into a specialist by adapting the faculties he possessed to his surroundings. The generalisation of intensive cultivation has resulted in the abolition of fallow land and the introduction of the cultivation of leguminous and forage plants and of early cereal crops giving large returns. An impulsion has been given to arboriculture, vine cultivation, tobacco and olive growing. The breaking up of uncultivated land and the agricultural development of all the available areas have reduced nomad stock-breeding by one half. This reduction is made up by the progress of domestic stock-breeding. From 1923 to 1928 the cultivated area of the whole territory increased by 25 per cent.

During the first two years which followed the immigration the death-rate caused by privations and sickness was very high. Three deaths were reckoned for every birth and some colonies lost one-fifth of their inhabitants. In June, 1925, fifty rural dispensaries of the Refugee Settlement Commission, situated in the most unhealthy districts of Macedonia and Thrace, began to operate and remained under the Refugee Settlement Commission from 1925 to 1929. From that year they passed under the Ministry of Public Health. Their chief service was the organisation of the anti-malaria campaign. More than half the cases (about 500,000) which they had to treat were due to malaria; this figure represents one-third of the population of the districts dependent upon the dispensaries.

The work is not yet finished. The colonies have not yet reached a degree of consolidation allowing them to be finally emancipated from the guardianship which the Commission has exercised over them. This guardianship passes to the State which, for some time past, has begun to apply a comprehensive agricultural programme.

Events have obliged Greece to place agriculture in the front rank of her cares, and henceforth to see in it the chief source of the wealth of the country and the essential element of its future economic development. In the words of Sir John Hope Simpson, the Acting President of the Commission :

"The work of the Commission will be made lasting and fruitful by care for its preservation. The final solution of the question created for the country by the arrival of the refugees depends on the preservation of what has been done; it is the preservation which will make a permanency of their establishment in the richest districts of the country. If, within some decades, in the course of which progress and fresh needs will bring about many changes in the agricultural conditions of Thrace and Macedonia, a sturdy race of peasants resulting from a blend of all the elements of Hellenism ensures an ample revenue from those two provinces and prosperity for Greece, this result will be due to the initial impulse given by the Refugee Settlement Commission."

In its report to the Council the Financial Committee drew attention to the fact that most of the important measures necessary under the Convention between the Greek Government and the Settlement Commission had now been taken or would be taken by the end of the year. The Council accordingly decided that the Commission should be dissolved on December 31st, 1930. Should unforeseen circumstances make it necessary to maintain the Commission, the Greek Committee of the Council is empowered to postpone the date of dissolution until the Council can examine the situation at its January meeting.

The Council congratulated the Greek Government on the successful accomplishment of this work of reconstruction, and expressed its thanks to the Financial Committee, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and other Members of the Refugee Settlement Commission. The Greek representative expressed his Government's gratitude to the League for the help it had given in assuring a home and a normal existence to more than a million refugees.

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The Council renewed the appointment of Mr. C. B. Eddy as Chairman of the Greek Refugee Settlement Commission until December 31st, 1930, or to January 31st, 1931, should such extension of the existence of the Commission prove necessary.

Bulgarian Refugees.

The settlement of Bulgarian Refugees, which was considered by the Council and the Assembly in the course of their examination of the work of the Financial Committee, is also about to enter upon its final stage.

As stated by the Financial Committee in its report to the Council, the work is progressing satisfactorily and it is expected that it will be completed by the middle of 1931.

The report of the League Commissioner for the second quarter of 1930 describes the position as regards the execution of the settlement plan (distribution of seed, live-stock and implements; housing, land survey, means of communication, drainage, etc.) and devotes some space to the organisation of the anti-malaria services. These services which, up to now, have been financed from the Refugee Loan, will next year be taken over by the Bulgarian administration. The prosperity of the colonies of refugees who are settled in the Department of Burgas is dependent on their efficient protection against malaria.

At the request of the League Commissioner, Professor Swellengrebel, who was responsible for suggestions in regard to the original organisation, recently visited Bulgaria and made a report on the situation, which is being studied by the Health Committee.

*Counterfeiting Currency.**

The first conference of representatives of the central police offices set up under the Convention for the Supervision of Counterfeiting Currency will be summoned at Geneva as soon as possible after the New Year. All the Governments represented at the Conference for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency and the International Criminal Police Commission will be

* Rapporteur: the Canadian representative.

invited to participate, the latter in an advisory capacity.*

Twenty-one signatories of the Convention, as well as certain non-signatories, have now created the central offices provided for in the Convention. The Conference for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency recommended that, as soon as fifteen central offices had been constituted, a first conference of representatives of these offices should be summoned by the Council. This conference, it is suggested, should take place regularly, its general purpose being to ensure, develop and improve direct international co-operation in the prevention and punishment of counterfeiting currency.

The Council decided to include in the agenda of the first conference the question of the extent to which international police co-operation for the suppression of the falsification of documents of value (other than currency) was hindered by obstacles caused by the present state of legislation. As president of the conference, it appointed Professor E. Delaquis, of Hamburg University, formerly Chief of the Police Division in the Swiss Department of Justice and Police, and principal Swiss delegate at the Conference for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency.

The Fiscal Committee.

The work of the Fiscal Committee was examined by the Financial Committee, the Council and the Assembly.

This youngest standing committee of the League is preparing at the moment a multi-lateral convention for the avoidance of double taxation. With the help of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation it is enquiring into the manner in which branches of foreign companies are taxed in different countries. It has drafted rules for distinguishing an autonomous agent from a permanent establishment. It has adopted in first reading rules for taxing patent and copyright royalties and has prepared a statement on the bearing of the most-favoured-nation clause upon taxation questions. With the Transit Organisation it has prepared a draft convention on the taxation of foreign cars.

The Assembly expressed the view that the work which the League had conducted in the field of double taxation in earlier years had, no doubt, contributed to the more equitable conditions resulting to-day from bi-lateral agreements concerning double taxation signed between various States.

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Appointment of Corresponding Members.—

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. IX., No. 4, page 154.

The Council appointed the following corresponding members of the Fiscal Committee :

Salvador.—Dr. Don Cecilio Bustamante, Director-General of Direct Taxation in Salvador.

Panama.—M. Juan J. Mendez, Assistant Director of the National Bank.

Persia.—M. Homayoum Khan Sayah, Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Finance.

These appointments will have effect until June, 1932.

3. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.*

(a) *Fifteenth Session of the Committee.*

The Committee on Communications and Transit met at Geneva from September 4th to 6th.

In addition to the work in connection with League communications in time of emergency,† preparation of a European Conference on Road Traffic and the study of obstacles to freedom of communications resulting from the situation between Poland and Lithuania,‡ which are dealt with in special chapters, the agenda included the preparation of the Fourth General Transit Conference; questions referred to the Committee by the International Labour Office, the International Transport Workers' Federation, and the Conference for Concerted Economic Action; and the findings of the Air Transport Co-operation Committee.

The Fourth General Transit Conference, which will probably meet in October 1931, will consider *inter alia* the results of the enquiry on calendar reform. The examination will be based on a summary of the reports of the national committees on calendar reform, and will bear upon the expediency from an economic and social standpoint (a) of fixing movable feasts; (b) of simplifying the Gregorian calendar. Questions of an essentially religious character will be left entirely to the subsequent decision of the religious authorities concerned, who will be invited to send observers. The Conference will merely co-ordinate and sanction the views of lay circles by placing on record the opinion of Governments from an economic standpoint.

The questions referred to the Committee by the International Labour Organisation concerned passport and visa formalities for migrants and the abolition of passport obligations for officers and seamen. On both questions, as well as on certain demands transmitted by the International Transport Workers' Federation, the Committee called for reports at future sessions.

* See *Assembly Resolutions*, page 207.

† See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 1, page 10. See also Chapter III of this number.

‡ See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 3, page 61.

Three questions were referred to the Committee by the Conference for Concerted Economic Action, namely, (1) a study, in co-operation with the Economic Organisation, of the transport of agricultural products and the tariffs applied thereto, with a view to the early conclusion of practical agreements ensuring effective freedom of transit and transport facilities for agricultural products; (2) the possibility of rationalisation questions arising in connection with transport; (3) the extension of international agreements relating to transport; and (4) an adjustment of railway tariffs. To deal with the first of these questions the Committee made arrangements for the submission of a preliminary report by three experts, and for the collection from Governments of information as to the disadvantages imposed on the transport of agricultural products by the present situation, as well as possible remedies. The question of the extension of international transport agreements was referred to the Committee on Inland Navigation and the Committee for Transport by Rail. On the questions of rationalisation and the adjustment of railway tariffs, the Committee asked the Secretariat to submit reports at future sessions.

The recommendations of the Air Transport Co-operation Committee were endorsed by the Committee, which took the necessary steps for future action.

A resolution of the Permanent Road Traffic Committee regarding the expediency of the gradual abolition of level crossings was noted by the Committee and referred to the Committee for Transport by Rail for its opinion.

(b) *The Transit Organisation before the Assembly.*

The work of the Organisation for Communications and Transit was considered by the Assembly with special reference to the results obtained in the following fields: transport facilities for newspapers, unification of transport statistics, air transport co-operation, unification of river law, unification of buoyage and lighting of coasts, the efforts made to bring commercial motor transport within the scope of international regulations for freedom of communications and transit, and the reform of the calendar.

(c) *Road Traffic.**

The European Conference on Road Traffic has been summoned by the Council for March 1931.†

On the agenda figure the following questions:

1. The conclusion of a convention on the international regulation of commercial motor transport;

2. The conclusion of an agreement on the unification of road signalling;

3. An agreement between customs authorities to facilitate the cancellation of undischarged or lost triptychs;

4. The conclusion of a convention on the taxation of foreign motor vehicles.

The Rapporteur, M. Zaleski (Poland), emphasised the importance which the Council attached to the question of the international regulation of commercial motor transport, recalling that the League had already furthered the adoption by the States concerned of international regulations for the development of other means of transport by means of conventions on the régime of navigable waterways of international concern, the régime of maritime ports, etc.

No general international agreement had, however, yet been concluded applying the principles of freedom of communications and transit embodied in the Covenant to commercial motor transport, the economic importance of which was continually growing. He expressed the hope that the forthcoming Conference would enable rapid progress to be made in this field.

(d) *Applications from Local Railway Companies.**

The Council's agenda included several applications from local railway companies situated in former Austro-Hungarian territory for the arbitration of disputes which had arisen between them and the Governments in whose territories their lines were now situated.

These applications, which are based on Article 304 of the Treaty of Trianon, are from the Nagyikinda-Arad Local Railway Company, the South East Hungary Local Railway Company, the Halas-Bacsalmas-Rygyicza Local Railway Company, the Gyula District Local Railway Company, the Dravavölgy Railway Company and the Zsebely-Csákovar-Boka Local Railway Company.

The Council decided to appoint arbitrators at its January session, should the parties not have come to a friendly agreement in the interval.

VI.—INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION AND INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX.

(a) *Work of the Organisation.†*

The conclusions reached by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation with regard to the re-organisation of its work were considered by the Assembly and the Council.

The Council approved the appointment of an

* Rapporteur: The Polish representative.

† See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 5, page 100.

* Rapporteur: the Polish representative.

† See *Assembly Resolutions*, page 207.

Executive Committee to meet four times a year to take the necessary initiative and to be responsible for following the work as a whole ; it approved the creation of a Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters ; it decided to renew in January one-third of the Members of the International Committee. The report of the Governing Body of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was forwarded to the Members of the League.

Reviewing the proposals for the re-organisation of the work of intellectual co-operation, the Assembly Rapporteur, M. Fierlinger (Czechoslovakia), expressed the view that the field of intellectual co-operation was an immense one, and that the work devolving upon the League and its competent organs called for sustained effort.

" We shall have to pursue it for many years, and, even if we do not immediately achieve the tangible results we all desire, that will be no cause for discouragement. In so great a task, success can only be gradually attained ; if the intellectual co-operation merely contributes towards developing the international spirit, it will have deserved well of the League. . . .

" From the proposals now before the Assembly, it will be seen that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation wishes the same methods to be adopted for this undertaking of intellectual co-operation as those which have succeeded in other spheres of the League's work. Not only does it desire the utilisation of the existing national organisations and institutions, but it asks that, in order to elucidate the problem submitted to it, contact should be established between highly-qualified personalities in the respective countries, thus ensuring the effective co-operation of the existing associations. It considers that it is through these personal relations between authorised and competent experts that progress can be achieved in intellectual matters. This is no new method in the sphere of intellectual co-operation, but its use should, in future, be generalised. The Committee thought that, in these circumstances, its sub-committees, to whose work it wishes to pay a tribute, might be abolished and replaced by Committees of Experts.

" The Committee's principal organ, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris, will be asked to organise the work of these Committees of Experts which the International Committee recommends. This will be a task of the greatest importance, whose extent will still further enhance the significant part played by the Institute. For this work the Paris Institute, whose part it is desired to strengthen, must obviously have a sufficient measure of freedom and independence to enable it, within the limits defined by the Committee, to discharge this complex task with success, employing the most effectual and the most appropriate methods in each individual case."

The Assembly expressed the hope that, after the contemplated re-organisation had taken place, the interest and sympathy already displayed in the work would be extended, and that, in consequence, there would be increased

contact and closer relations between qualified organisations and individuals as regards scientific studies and research work.

(b) *Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League.*

The Council appointed M. Ivan Jaya, Professor at Belgrade University, to succeed M. Bogdan Gavrilovitch, who had resigned from the Sub-Committee for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League.

It expressed its regret at the death of M. Pardo Correa, Professor at the University of Santiago de Chile and Member of the Sub-Committee, and decided to reserve until its next session its proposals in regard to this vacancy, as well as that due to Dr. Nitobe's resignation from the Sub-Committee.

(c) *Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the International Institute of Agriculture.*

The Council authorised its President to represent it at the ceremony of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome.

VII.—ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS.

I. THE SAAR.*

The question of freedom of transport and transit in the Saar territory was settled by a unanimous resolution of the Council, which, on September 12th, decided to suppress both the Saar Railway Committee and the Defence Force within a maximum period of three months. The Governing Commission had recently reduced the Force, while leaving further decisions to the Council, as responsible for the institution of these bodies.

The Saar Railway Committee and the Defence Force were constituted by the Council three years ago for the purpose of guaranteeing freedom of transport and transit in the territory. At the September session of this year, the German representative pointed out that since the evacuation of the occupied territory there no longer existed any reason for maintaining a defence force in the Saar, and suggested that the Council should immediately suppress it. At M. Briand's request, the Rapporteur, the French and German representatives, and the Saar Governing Commission proceeded to a thorough examination of the question as a whole, and, a few days later, the Council decided to abolish both the Railway Committee and the Defence Force. It had previously noted the arrangements contemplated by the Governing Commission for guaranteeing continued security of

* Rapporteur : the Italian representative.

transit (organisation of the gendamerie ; establishment of a special technical organ ; possibility of calling for the necessary technical or military units in the event of disturbances).

The French and German representatives both expressed their conviction that the Governing Commission would never be obliged to exercise the right reserved to it under the third of its arrangements.

2. DANZIG.*

Amendment of the Constitution.—The amendment of the Constitution of the Free City of Danzig was considered by the Council on September 9th. Amendments to the Constitution of Danzig passed by the Popular Assembly can only come into force after they have been communicated to the League, and the League has stated that it has no objection to them.

By the proposed amendment the number of deputies to the Volkstag, at present one hundred and twenty, is reduced to seventy-two. The Volkstag, which is elected for four years and cannot be dissolved during this period, may, in future, be dissolved before the end of this period by its own decision or by a referendum. As regards the Senate, which at present consists of a President, a Vice-President, and two categories of Senators (one category being elected for four years, the other for an indefinite period), the amendment provides that all Senators shall in future be elected by the Volkstag for an indefinite period and be responsible to it. The number of Senators will be reduced from twenty-two to twelve (a President, Vice-President, and ten Senators).

The law further contains provisions for the election of a new Volkstag and a new Senate, the appointment of former Members of the Senate to the State or Communal Departments, etc.

The Council authorised the League High Commissioner, Count Gravina, to inform the Senate that the League had no objection to the proposed amendments.

Danzig and the International Labour Organisation.—The opinion of the Permanent Court of International Justice with regard to the admission of Danzig to the International Labour Organisation was noted by the Council on September 9th.† The Secretary-General was instructed to communicate this opinion to the Director of the International Labour Office for transmission to the Governing Body.

3. MANDATES.

The work of the Mandates Commission was

considered in September by the Assembly and the Council.

I. THE COUNCIL DEBATE.

(a) *The Palestine Incidents* (Seventeenth Session of the Commission).

The report of the Mandates Commission on the Palestine incidents of August, 1929, was examined by the Council on September 8th.

The Rapporteur, M. Procopé (Finland), recalled that the Commission had considered that, to comply with the instructions of the Council, it should express its views primarily on the events of August 1929, and their immediate and more remote causes, on the measures taken by the Mandatory to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents, and on the policy to be adopted by the Palestine administration to safeguard and execute the provisions of the Mandate. Emphasising the difficulty of the Mandatory's task, the Rapporteur endeavoured to clear up certain points in regard to which misunderstandings appeared to have arisen between the Mandatory and the Mandates Commission. The opinion of the Mandates Commission coincided in substance with that expressed by the Shaw Commission, namely, that the outbreak of August 1929, was not directed against the British authorities in Palestine, but against the mandatory administration, as responsible for the execution of the Mandate.

As regards the obligations of the Mandatory, the Rapporteur observed that the interpretation given by the Mandates Commission was based upon the actual statements of the British Government. This interpretation may be summed up as follows: care must be taken not to confuse the objects of the Mandate and the immediate obligations of the Mandatory. The objects of the Mandate are the establishment of the Jewish National Home and of self-governing institutions. The immediate obligation of the Mandatory is to place the country under such conditions as will promote the gradual accomplishment of these two objects.

The Rapporteur considered that the carrying out of such a policy entailed not merely a sustained effort on the part of the Mandatory, but also, on the part of both the elements of the population, an effort towards mutual understanding and co-operation, the success of which would furnish the best proof of the country's political maturity.

He pointed out that, according to a statement made by the accredited representative of the Mandatory, the recent suspension of Jewish immigration was a strictly temporary measure. He proposed a resolution inviting the British

* Rapporteur: the British representative.

† See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 6, page 126, and No. 7, page 140.

Government to adopt such measures as it thought fit to give effect to the recommendations and conclusions of the Mandates Commission.

The British representative, Mr. Henderson, noted with satisfaction the parts of M. Procopé's report concerning the difficulties of the Mandatory and his opinion that the statement issued by the British Government in explanation of the suspension of immigration certificates should allay any anxiety that the Jewish communities might have felt regarding the intention of the Mandatory to carry out in full the obligation to facilitate Jewish immigration. There had been no suspension of Jewish immigration as a whole, but only a temporary suspension of the issue of certificates under the labour schedule.

Mr. Henderson recognised that it was the duty of the Mandates Commission to criticise and fully appreciated the Commission's attitude in this respect. The British Government was in complete accord with the declaration of the Commission that the obligations laid down by the Mandate in regard to the two sections of the population were of equal weight and in no sense irreconcilable.

The British representative informed the Council that Sir John Hope Simpson, who had been sent to Palestine to report on the present situation, with special reference to questions of immigration and development, had now addressed his conclusions to the British Government. His report was under consideration, and the British Government hoped to communicate at no distant date a full statement of its intentions with regard to future policy.

In conclusion, he stated that the Mandatory would endeavour to adopt measures which would serve to promote goodwill between the two sections of the population.

The Persian representative, Hussein Khan Ala, regretted that, in enumerating the present obligations of the Mandatory, the Commission had not sufficiently emphasised the duty of that Power to safeguard the civil and religious rights of the non-Jewish communities. The Council, he considered, must, in practice, be careful to see that the development of the institutions of self-government were not relegated to a position of secondary importance. His country had confidence in the Mandatory and hoped that, in the exercise of the Mandate, the legitimate interests of its co-religionists would not be injured.

M. Marinkovitch (Yugoslavia) said that, as representative of a country the tenth part of whose population was Moslem, he considered that the Council should feel complete confidence in the Mandatory and that none of the legiti-

mate rights of the Moslem population would be infringed.

The Vice-Chairman of the Mandates Commission, M. Van Rees, observed that it was for the Mandates Commission to examine the statements of the British Government concerning the Commission's report on the Palestine incidents and to make any reservations that might be useful and opportune.

The Commission had been instructed by the Council to consider the Palestine incidents, and it fulfilled this task conscientiously and impartially. It would note with satisfaction M. Procopé's report and Mr. Henderson's statement.

The Rapporteur, recalling the statements made during the meeting, paid a tribute to the Mandates Commission for the spirit of absolute impartiality it had displayed.

(b) *Eighteenth Ordinary Session of the Mandates Commission.*

The report of the Mandates Commission on its eighteenth ordinary session was considered by the Council on September 9th.

This session was devoted to the examination of annual reports on six mandated territories—Syria and the Lebanon, Tanganyika, Togoland under French Mandate, Nauru, New Guinea, and South-West Africa. The Council decided to forward the Commission's observations to the Mandatory Powers concerned, asking them to take the necessary action.

The Rapporteur drew the Council's attention to the Organic Law promulgated by the French Government for Syria and the Lebanon, recalling that the Commission had congratulated the Mandatory on succeeding, despite the difficulties with which it had to contend, in establishing the basis of a constitutional régime in Syria, by endeavouring to reconcile the requirements of the Mandate with Syrian aspirations.

The French representative, M. Briand, stated that the promulgation of the Organic Law showed the desire of the Mandatory to pursue in Syria a policy of liberal co-operation with the population in order to promote the political and social development of the country. It would depend upon the population and on the spirit in which it interpreted this co-operation whether an experiment thus begun could be developed in the future.

The Rapporteur also recalled that the Commission had evinced great interest in the scheme for closer administrative, customs and fiscal union between Tanganyika and the neighbouring British possessions of Kenya and Uganda. The British Government had, since then,

published a White Paper which contained the proposals it intended to submit to a joint committee of the two Houses of Parliament. It had promised to communicate its final decision to the Mandates Commission, so that the latter should be in a position to submit its observations to the Council before the decision was actually enforced.

The German representative, M. Curtius, said that he would have an opportunity of returning later to this question which was of the very greatest importance to the German Government.

The Mandates Commission had also studied the question of the treatment extended in countries Members of the League to nationals of A and B mandated territories and the products and goods from those territories.

The Commission had first considered the possibility of solving the question by means of an international convention to secure for territories under A and B mandates the benefit of reciprocity in respect of economic equality which those territories were obliged to grant States Members of the League, at least with regard to business transactions. The Belgian and French Governments were in favour of a convention, while the British Government did not consider it indispensable. In these circumstances, the Commission wondered whether the advantages of such a convention were really sufficient to justify it in proposing a laborious measure, the success of which was not sufficiently certain to warrant the undertaking. It accordingly confined itself for the time being to suggesting that the Council should ask all States Members to give favourable consideration to any requests on the subject made by the Mandatory Powers concerned.

The Council endorsed this suggestion.

(c) *Draft Judicial Agreement between Great Britain and Iraq.*

The draft of a judicial agreement between Great Britain and Iraq, initialled at Bagdad on June 30th, 1930, and designed to replace that of March 25th, 1924, was submitted to the Council by a communication from the British Government dated September 1st, 1930.

On March 9th, 1929, the Council approved in principle the abolition of the Anglo-Iraqi Agreement of March 25th, 1924, and the substitution of a uniform judicial system. On that occasion, the Council requested that the new Agreement should be submitted for its approval, which should be preceded by a thorough study of the question.

At its September session of this year, the Council invited the Mandates Commission to examine at its next session the draft of the new

agreement and to submit its opinion in sufficient time for consideration at the Council's January session.

The French representative, M. Briand, stated that his Government would not raise any objection to this procedure, but would reserve its right to submit observations at a suitable moment.

The Persian representative, Hussein Khan Ala, expressed his satisfaction that the new agreement confirmed the principle of the equality of all nations. The Persian Government would be glad if it could enter into force as soon as possible in order to put an end to the discrimination from which Persian nationals were suffering.

II. *The Assembly Debate.**

The work of the Mandates Commission was also considered by the Assembly, which noted that the Mandatory Powers had recognised that the success of their work had been materially facilitated by the Organs of the League.

The Assembly expressed its gratification at the improvement of the situation in Palestine, at the efforts made by the Mandatory to restore an atmosphere of tranquillity and the steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such tragic incidents as the Assembly had had to deplore last year. It noted the renewed undertaking given by the British Government to give the Mandates Commission an opportunity of making observations on whatever might be decided in regard to the scheme for closer co-operation between Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda before such decision became operative.

VIII.—PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

I. THE ASSEMBLY DEBATE.

The chapter of the report of the Council on the protection of minorities was referred to the Sixth Assembly Committee at the request of the German delegation, and was exhaustively discussed by that body. The discussion brought to light very marked differences of opinion both on questions of principle and on questions of procedure. One of the differences concerned the general question whether the Assembly was competent to discuss the League guarantee in the minority treaties. Some delegates maintained that the Assembly was competent because it was the supreme organ of the League, while others observed that the minority treaties had entrusted the question exclusively to the Council. All were agreed, however, that the question could be discussed by the Assembly under Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Covenant.

* See *Assembly Resolutions*, page 208.

In his report to the Assembly, the Rapporteur on minority questions, M. Motta, endeavoured to formulate the few general ideas in regard to which he had gained the impression that all were agreed.

"All the delegates," he said, "laid stress upon the capital importance of the minority problem. All agreed that it is one of the problems which may affect the peace of the world. All emphasised the fact that the problem is world-wide and concerns the whole of mankind. All the delegations look upon respect for religion, language and culture as sacred. Unanimity on this point is a fact of fundamental importance."

The principal subject of discussion was the procedure unanimously approved by the Council on June 13th, 1929. M. Motta noted that opinions differed as to whether the Council had authority to alter the procedure without the consent of the States bound by the minority treaties. "It was observed," he said, "that this question is perhaps more theoretical than really practical. Despite certain criticisms, nobody maintained that the Madrid procedure, which was an improvement on the former procedure, should be altered at the present juncture. It was generally recognised that the time that had elapsed since its adoption was not long enough to allow of final judgment based on experience. Nobody disputed that the Council should continue to take all the action that was possible under the procedure in force."

After recalling the service rendered to the League and to the cause of good understanding by the Council rapporteurs on minority questions—invariably representatives of non-European countries—M. Motta observed that, in the Sixth Committee, opinions had differed as to the desirability of generalising the system of the protection of minorities. There did, however, appear to be unanimity on one point—"that the existence of the minority treaties and the fact that the League has to ensure and does ensure their application are contributing to the development of a new spirit. This spirit, despite the absence of any legal engagement, has permeated in a moral sense both States which have undertaken treaty obligations and those which have not."

All were agreed, M. Motta noted, that the solution of the problem was to be found in constant co-operation and mutual confidence between majorities and minorities in the various States. "It is most satisfactory to note the statements made on this subject by several distinguished speakers of eminent authority. The discussion in the Sixth Committee would have been of real value even if this had been its only result. The main idea brought out

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by the debates was co-operation between majorities and minorities. Majorities must be just and generous and minorities must be loyal. Governments must constantly endeavour to smooth the way for mutual understanding and confidence and for co-operation between the majority and the minority."

M. Motta thought that it would be unwise to dwell too much upon the objects for which the treaties were intended. "These objects," he said, "are many, but it will suffice to observe—and this is a point on which there can be no serious divergence of opinion—that one of the chief aims was undoubtedly to remove obstacles raised during the course of history and as a result of the world war, which prevent majorities and minorities from working together. Such co-operation is one of the conditions of prosperity for individual countries and of lasting peace for the world as a whole." . . .

2. SPECIFIC CASES DEALT WITH BY THE COUNCIL.

Petition from the Deutscher Volksbund concerning M. Otto Ochmann's personal situation.—The subject of this petition was the withdrawal from M. Ochmann of permission to plead before the Lubliniec District Court. This case, which first came before the Council in May, was postponed at that moment in view of an enquiry ordered by the Polish Government.*

The result of this investigation was that M. Ochmann was authorised by a decision of the President of the Katowice District Court to perform the functions of legal representative. On the proposal of the Rapporteur, the Council noted that the question had been satisfactorily settled, and declared its investigation closed.

The German representative having expressed the wish that M. Ochmann should receive compensation for the losses he had suffered, the Polish representative replied that since the question had so far never been raised in this particular case he would have first to examine this aspect of the matter.

Admission to Minority Schools in the Voivodie of Upper Silesia.†—This matter concerned two questions which the Council had referred to a Committee of Jurists early in 1929, and then postponed in view of the opening of direct negotiations between the German and Polish Governments. In September 1930, the points at issue not having been settled by the negotiations, the Rapporteur submitted his conclusions, which were adopted by the Council.

The first point—the obligation imposed on

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 5, page 103.

† See Monthly Summary, Vol. VIII., No. 12, page 413, and Vol. IX., No. 3, page 94.

those responsible for the education of children belonging to the minority to appear in person when entering them for the minority schools—the Council considered had been satisfactorily settled by a recent decision of the Polish Government, according to which the provisions making it compulsory for those responsible for the children's education to appear in person before enrolment committees would not in future be applied.

As regards the second question—the constitution of special enrolment committees for minority schools—the Council noted the opinion of the jurists that the existence and present composition of the committees were not contrary to the Convention on Upper Silesia, but that the Committee should abstain from exercising pressure on persons making the language declaration, and from taking any measure of verification in regard to such declarations. Subject to this reservation, the Polish Government may instruct the enrolment committees to ascertain that the declaration came from the persons legally responsible for the children's education.

*Renewal of the Contracts of Doctors Engaged by the Spolka Bracka.**—On the proposal of the Rapporteur, the Council decided to close its investigation of this question in view of a communication from the Polish Government that, while entirely maintaining its previous view, it had decided, for conciliatory reasons, to accept the opinion given on June 13th, 1929, by the President of the Upper Silesian Mixed Commission. The Spolka Bracka has accordingly been requested to conform to this opinion.

The German representative, accepting the report, expressed the hope that the opinion of the President of the Mixed Commission would be acted upon as soon as possible. The Polish representative explained that, since the legal proceedings were not yet terminated, his Government had very limited possibilities of accelerating matters, but would do its utmost.

Appeal of the Deutscher Volksbund Concerning non-Admission to Minority Schools.—The important legal difficulties raised by this question, which had already formed the object of an opinion of the President of the Upper Silesian Mixed Commission led the Rapporteur to the conclusion that it could only be satisfactorily settled on the basis of an advisory opinion of the Permanent Court covering not only the concrete question dealt with in the appeal, but also certain aspects of the question of principle concerning the right of entry to the

minority schools of Upper Silesia which had not yet been settled.

The Council accordingly noted this conclusion and postponed the question until its next session. It was understood that the Rapporteur would endeavour, in agreement with the German and Polish Governments, to draft the question or questions which would be referred to the Permanent Court.

3. PRESIDENCY OF THE UPPER SILESIAN MIXED COMMISSION.

The question of the presidency of the Upper Silesian Mixed Commission figured on the Council agenda in view of the fact that M. F. Calonder had resigned this office as from July 1931.

At the request of the German and Polish representatives, the Council unanimously appealed to M. Calonder to reconsider his decision, and was able at a subsequent meeting to record with satisfaction that M. Calonder had withdrawn his resignation.

M. Calonder has been President of the Mixed Commission since May 16th, 1922, prior to which date he presided over the negotiations which led to the conclusion of the German-Polish Convention on Upper Silesia. His appointment to the presidency was made at the express wish of the German and Polish Governments.

4. GRECO-BULGARIAN EMIGRATION.

The opinion of the Permanent Court of International Justice on the interpretation of certain clauses of the Greco-Bulgarian Emigration Convention (question of "Communities") was noted by the Council on September 8th.* The Secretary-General was instructed to communicate the opinion to the President of the Greco-Bulgarian Emigration Commission.

The Bulgarian and Greek representatives thanked the Council for its good offices. The Greek representative emphasised that the Court's opinion had been unanimous, a circumstance which would tend to facilitate the work of the Greco-Bulgarian Emigration Commission.

IX.—POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

Three political questions were considered in September, the Polish-Lithuanian relations, a request of the German Government regarding Memel, and an application from the Greek Government based on Article 181 of the Treaty of Neuilly.

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 5, page 103.

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 6, page 125.

1. POLISH-LITHUANIAN RELATIONS.*

Some time before the September session, the Lithuanian Government drew the Council's attention to incidents which had occurred on the administrative boundary between Poland and Lithuania and which it regarded as infractions of the Koenigsberg Provisional Agreement, and asked that a special commission should be entrusted with the supervision of the boundary and the settlement of frontier incidents.

This request was transmitted to the Polish Government, which observed that the President of the Council and the Rapporteur—after considering the Lithuanian claims—had not deemed it advisable to take special measures, and that, in its opinion, there was no need to alter the procedure in respect of frontier incidents instituted by the Council in December 1927. The Polish Government declared that it could not consent to the constitution of the commission proposed by the Lithuanian Government, but expressed its readiness to negotiate with the latter with a view to supplementing the Koenigsberg Agreement by agreements fixing the manner in which frontier incidents might be settled on the spot and settling the question of traffic on adjacent waterways.

On September 18th, the Council, on the proposal of its Rapporteur, invited the Lithuanian and Polish Governments to enter into direct negotiations with the object of restoring order and tranquillity in the districts concerned and asked to be kept informed of the course of the negotiations.

The Polish Government subsequently invited the Lithuanian Government to enter into the proposed negotiations; the Lithuanian Government replied by a note defining the points in regard to which agreement was necessary and expressing its willingness to negotiate.

The Council also received in September the conclusions of the Transit Committee with regard to obstacles to freedom of communications caused by the present state of affairs between Poland and Lithuania and the measures that might be taken to remove them. Considering that these conclusions raised questions of particular importance, the Council decided to examine them thoroughly at its next session and invited the Lithuanian and Polish Governments to communicate to the Rapporteur any observations they might desire to make on the report of the Transit Committee.

The Rapporteur, M. Quinones de Leon, was asked to submit his report in sufficient time for a decision to be taken in January.

2. REQUEST OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT CONCERNING MEMEL.

The object of this request, submitted on September 20th and based on Article 17 of the Memel Convention, was the immediate inclusion in the Council agenda of a series of infractions of the Memel Convention alleged to have been committed by the Lithuanian Government. The Lithuanian Government having objected to the inclusion in the agenda of the request, as formulated, the Council consulted a Committee of Jurists, which arrived at the conclusion that the Council could discuss the request.

The Lithuanian Government stated, however, that, while contesting the legitimacy of the procedure, it would not refuse to discuss the substance of the question, and was ready to seek a conciliatory solution.

The German and Lithuanian representatives then had conversations, which led to an exchange of statements regarding the execution of certain measures in the Memel territory concerning the composition of the Directorate, the elections of October 10th, the electorate, the liberty of the press, freedom of speech and freedom to hold meetings. At the Council meeting of September 30th, the German representative said that, in these circumstances, he would regard as settled the points raised in the request and would for the moment renounce further discussion in the Council. The Rapporteur, M. Hambro (Norway) expressed his satisfaction at the result of the negotiations. The problem submitted was an extremely delicate one, but there was reason to hope that an equitable solution might be found for all difficulties if they were discussed in a spirit of loyalty and conciliation. He hoped that the questions mentioned by the German representative would be definitely settled. Other questions, however, deserved a closer examination, which he was prepared to undertake, if necessary, with the assistance of legal and financial experts, and in consultation with the Lithuanian and German delegates. He hoped to be able to submit a report at the next Council session.

The British representative having expressed the personal view that it might be well to seek the opinion of the Permanent Court with regard to the procedure for drawing the Council's attention to infractions of the Memel Convention, as proposed by the Lithuanian representative, the latter pointed out that his opinion was that the Court should be consulted in each specific case. In this particular case, his Government had agreed that the matter should be discussed by the Council. M. Hambro observed that the Council might give its Rapporteur an

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 8, page 152.

opportunity of reverting to this question when the whole case was brought up at a future session.

3. APPOINTMENT OF AN ARBITRATOR ON A QUESTION BETWEEN BULGARIA AND GREECE.

A dispute between Bulgaria and Greece relating to measures taken by the former in regard to forests situated in Bulgaria—the property of Turkish nationals who became Greek nationals as a result of the Treaties which ended the Balkan Wars—led the Greek Government to apply to the Council for the appointment of an arbitrator under Article 181 of the Treaty of Neuilly.*

After hearing the parties and consulting a committee of jurists, the Council appointed M. Unden (Sweden) to arbitrate the dispute. It was understood that Bulgaria should have the right to contest the Greek Government's claim before the arbitrator, either in respect of receivability or of the substance of the question.

X.—SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS.

I. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM.†

The illicit traffic in narcotics was the subject of protracted discussions in the Council and in the Assembly Committee on Social Questions, the principal points dealt with being the Conference on the Limitation of Drug Manufacture, the position in various countries as regards the ratification of conventions and anti-drug legislation, and the possibility of strengthening supervisory measures of all kinds to put an end to the traffic.

The Conference on the Limitation of Drug Manufacture was definitely summoned by the Council for May 27th, 1931. The postponement of this Conference, which it was hoped would be able to meet before the end of 1930, is due to the fact that it was impossible for the preliminary meeting of manufacturing countries, which the British Government undertook to summon, to take place at the end of July as contemplated. The invitations for the preliminary meeting, which will be attended

* Article 181 reads:

"Transfers of territory under the present Treaty shall not prejudice the private rights referred to in the Treaties of Constantinople, 1913, of Athens, 1913, and of Stamboul, 1914.

"Transfers of territory by or to Bulgaria under the present Treaty shall similarly and to the same extent ensure the protection of these private rights.

"In the case of disagreement as to the application of this article, the difference shall be submitted to an arbitrator appointed by the Council of the League of Nations."

† See *Assembly Resolutions*, page 208.

by France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and the United States, have now been issued for October 27th, 1930. The Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium will meet early in January to discuss the preparatory material and report to the Council.

As regards the composition of the May Conference, the Council, in view of important semi-official data regarding the manufacture of narcotics in Russia, decided to invite the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to send a representative; the Assembly later decided to convert the Conference into a general Conference of all States.

The position as regards the ratification of the Geneva Convention was, the Assembly considered, not unsatisfactory. The number of ratifications, which was twenty-seven at the 1929 session of the Advisory Committee, has risen in a year and a half to thirty-eight. The Opium Convention heads the list of the League Conventions which have obtained the largest number of ratifications (except the Statute of the Permanent Court); moreover, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Haiti, the Irish Free State, Lithuania, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, and Sweden have intimated their intention to ratify the Convention or to submit it to their Parliaments for ratification.

The Assembly expressed its regret that the majority of the Latin-American countries had not ratified the Geneva Convention and suggested that an urgent appeal should be made to those countries to consider the possibility of doing so and to adopt the model code of administrative regulations.

New legislative and administrative measures for the suppression of the drug traffic had, the Assembly noted, been adopted in Germany, France, and Greece.

The past year was marked by important results as regards the supervision of the illicit traffic. A great number of cases were reported and the authorities frequently succeeded in discovering the channels through which the drugs passed into the traffic, as well as the persons organising the traffic and supplying the drugs. The extent of the traffic is, nevertheless, still enormous, and the Assembly Committee was particularly impressed by the magnitude of seizures like those recently made at Marseilles, Rotterdam and Hamburg; the revelations in the report of the Egyptian Narcotics Bureau on the five hundred thousand drug addicts in Egypt; the enormous quantities of drugs found in the illicit traffic in the Far East, and the data on traffickers' organisations in all parts of the

world. Attention was also drawn to the extent of the Persian exports and the position in China.

The unanimous opinion was expressed that the penalties laid down in many countries for offences against the drug laws were too lenient, and the Assembly recalled its recommendations of last year regarding the provision of more suitable penalties, and also the fact that the Advisory Committee had made arrangements for an investigation into the penalty provisions in criminal legislation with a view to putting down the illicit traffic. The hope was expressed that this work might prepare the way for an international agreement on legal penalties.

On the proposal of the Chinese delegate, the Assembly invited Governments to take steps to ensure the full application of the measures recommended by the League for the investigation of cases of illicit traffic, for communication of information, and the rendering of mutual assistance between investigating authorities in the various countries, and for reporting full particulars to the League.

As regards the enquiry into opium smoking in the Far East,* the Assembly was informed that the Commission of Enquiry, which returned to Geneva in May, is now drawing up its report, which will be considered by the Council in January. The Council will then summon a Conference of Contracting Parties in accordance with Article 12 of the Geneva Agreement of February 11th, 1925.

Drug Traffic and Telegraphic Secrecy.—The possibility of the telegraphic secrecy guaranteed by the International Telegraphic Convention proving an obstacle to the effective suppression of the illicit traffic was discussed by the Council on the basis of a report from the Legal Committee of the Transit Organisation.†

The Legal Committee expressed the view that neither the Telegraphic Convention nor the Radio-Telegraphic Convention admitted of interpretations which would enable Governments parties to these Conventions to comply with the suggestion of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium regarding an exchange of facsimiles of telegrams sent in connection with smuggling operations.

On the other hand, the Committee considered that the present state of international co-operation was in such cases no longer compatible with entire secrecy of international telegraphic correspondence. The judicial authorities should, in certain circumstances, be able to obtain the desired facilities. As the Opium Conventions

were not the only ones containing penal regulations (there was, for instance, the Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency), such communications should not be restricted to cases of criminal proceedings for traffic in narcotics.

The Committee having suggested that the question might be raised at the Conferences of the Telegraphic Union and of the Wireless Union, which would meet at Madrid in 1932, the Council decided to communicate the report to Members of the League for the necessary action.

2. TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.*

The work of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee (elimination of the age-limit from the 1910 Convention, laws and regulations for the punishment of *souteneurs*, enquiry on the employment of women police, protection of women artistes abroad, obscene publications, repatriation of foreign prostitutes, etc.), was considered by the Assembly, which expressed the opinion that the League had, during the past ten years, achieved very marked progress in this field.

The question of the abolition of the licensed house system gave rise to an interesting exchange of views in the Assembly Committee on Social Questions. In several countries—Chile, Roumania, China, and France—the system has been partly or entirely abolished. The Council has decided to forward to all States the Secretariat survey of laws and regulations for the protection of public order and health in countries where the system has been abolished, and several members of the Assembly Committee expressed the opinion that this survey clearly proved that the fear that abolition would result in an increase in venereal disease was unfounded, and that the danger of the traffic had been diminished by the closing of the houses.

The view was expressed that the Secretariat should investigate more particularly the comparative results of the two abolitionist systems—namely, the difference between the system of free treatment and the system of compulsion in dealing with venereal disease.

The Assembly invited the Traffic in Women and Children Committee to continue all its enquiries, in particular those relating to the organisation of the Central Authorities, the elimination of the age-limit from the 1910 Convention, laws and regulations for the punishment of *souteneurs*, the protection of women artistes and obscene publications. It welcomed the enquiry in the East, and thanked the

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. IX., No. 9, page 297.

† See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 1, page 20.

* See *Assembly Resolutions*, page 209.

American Bureau of Social Hygiene for its gift of \$125,000.

Traffic in Women and Children in the East.—

The conclusions of the Committee of Enquiry on Traffic in Women and Children were adopted by the Council on September 8th, on the report of the Persian representative, Hussein Khan Ala.

The Persian and Japanese representatives informed the Council that their Governments would grant the travelling commission every facility for accomplishing its mission in their countries.

When this question was discussed by the Assembly the representatives of the countries to be visited—namely the delegates of China, Japan, India, Persia, and Siam—expressed their satisfaction that the enquiry was to be extended to their territories and stated their willingness to give all possible help and facilities to the investigators. The Siamese delegate particularly welcomed the enquiry at this moment, which was marked by a growth of the means of communication with neighbouring countries, and, consequently, by the danger of an increase in the traffic.

3. CHILD WELFARE.*

The work of the Child Welfare Committee during the past year included the completion of two preliminary draft conventions (the return of children and young people to their homes, assistance to foreign minors), the question of the recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance orders, enquiries concerning the protection of the illegitimate child, the auxiliary services of juvenile courts, children in moral danger and blind children.

The draft convention on the return of young people to their homes is still on the agenda, owing to the fact that all Governments have not so far communicated their observations. As regards the question of assistance to foreign minors, the British delegate to the Council had expressed some doubt whether the Committee would be well advised to devote its time to this subject as it would seem that the question of assistance to foreigners must be considered as a whole. But the Assembly considered that, regarded from the standpoint of minors, this problem had a special aspect which the Child Welfare Committee seemed well qualified to examine. The Child Welfare Committee was accordingly requested to complete its work on this subject and to inform the Council of the difficulties encountered, so that they might be considered, if at any time the whole question should be dealt with by an international conference.

* See *Assembly Resolutions*, page 209.

As regards the question of maintenance orders, the Assembly endorsed the view of the Child Welfare Committee that every effort should be made to frame international agreements, either generally or among groups of countries, so as to ensure the mutual recognition and enforcement of these orders. The Assembly Rapporteur emphasised that the Child Welfare Committee had been at pains to observe the Council's recommendations and to keep within its proper sphere, while not neglecting any of the problems raised by such a vast subject.* Its efforts were mainly concentrated on preparing preliminary drafts that could be used by Governments for the conclusion among themselves of agreements which, by promoting child welfare, also promoted social progress under the aegis of the League.

The Assembly noted the Child Welfare Committee's report and expressed the hope that it would continue its work on the lines therein prescribed.

4. SLAVERY.†

On the question of slavery two separate reports were submitted to the eleventh Assembly—the regular report of the Council on the progressive abolition of slavery and similar conditions, which contained information this year from Abyssinia, Persia, Portugal, and the Soudan, and a report prepared by the Secretary-General on the basis of communications from forty-eight Governments.

The number of ratifications or definite accessions to the Slavery Convention of 1926 has increased since last Assembly from twenty-nine to thirty-four. Moreover, several Governments which have not so far ratified or acceded are taking the necessary steps to do so shortly.

With a view to reducing the difficulties still in the way of the abolition of slavery and the slave trade, the British delegation proposed the establishment of a permanent slavery commission to consider the information furnished by the signatories of the Convention and, if necessary, to conduct local enquiries with the consent of the Governments concerned. The British delegation justified its proposal on the ground that the methods hitherto followed had neither yielded adequate information regarding slavery nor enabled any judgment to be formed of the value of the information collected.

This proposal encountered objections from several delegations. Some advanced reasons of principle based on the idea of the sovereignty of States, which, in their view, precluded the establishment of any supervisory body. Other

* See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. X., No. 5, page 106.
† See *Assembly Resolutions*, page 209.

delegations preferred not to express any definite opinion, but thought it premature to condemn the procedure introduced by the Assembly resolution of September 21st, 1929.

The Assembly finally decided to postpone consideration of any changes in the procedure, but it invited States to supplement their information by particulars that might assist it to form an idea not only of conditions prevailing in their own territories, but of the present general position in regard to slavery.

5. PENAL ADMINISTRATION.*

The question of penal reform was discussed both by the Assembly, on the basis of an interim report by the Secretary-General on improvements in penal administration and of the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners prepared by the International Prison Commission.

This question came before the League in May 1929, when the Howard League for Penal Reform, supported by a large number of other organisations, addressed a petition to the Council, requesting the League to take action for the improvement of penal administration and to frame an international convention on the treatment of persons in captivity.

Considering that there were certain international aspects of the question, the Council in 1930 requested the Assembly to include the subject in its agenda with the object of deciding how the League could best co-operate with the International Prison Commission and other interested organisations.

The Secretary-General was instructed to consult the International Prison Commission and the Howard League for Penal Reform as to the aspects of the question which could advantageously be dealt with internationally under the League's auspices. Up to the present only the observations of the Howard League for Penal Reform have been received. The International Prison Commission has informed the Secretary-General that it will communicate its views this autumn. At the meeting of the latter body held in Prague last August it once again expressed its willingness to co-operate with the League in this field, and decided to appoint a special sub-committee with a view to facilitating such co-operation.

The Assembly requested the Council to communicate the standard rules prepared by the International Prison Commission to all States, inviting them to furnish a report on the rules with reference to prison administration in their countries. The Secretary-General was instructed to refer these rules to the International

Labour Office, the Health Committee, the Economic Committee, the Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People, the *Association internationale de Droit pénal* and the *Union internationale de droit pénal* and to confer with the International Prison Commission as to the best way in which the League could co-operate.

A further report will be submitted to the next Assembly.

6. REFUGEES.*

The question of the future organisation of the refugee work on which the Assembly had to give a decision, was defined in two documents, namely, a report prepared by the Secretary-General on the instructions of the tenth Assembly, and the report of the Inter-Governmental Refugee Advisory Commission, which met at Geneva at the beginning of September.

The conclusion reached in the first of these reports was that there were two separate aspects of the work, in the first place the juridical aspect, relating to the protection of civil rights and the status of refugees; in the second place a humanitarian aspect, relating to the maintenance of refugees, relief, employment, and the finding of work.

In the Inter-Governmental Commission, several Government and refugee representatives strongly urged that the Secretariat should continue to supervise the legal protection of refugees. The Commission gave a definite decision in favour of a division of duties, proposing that the humanitarian side of the work should be entrusted to an international office with headquarters at Geneva, placed under the direction of the League in accordance with Article 24 of the Covenant.

The Assembly Committee dealing with refugee questions endorsed the principle of the division of duties and appointed a Sub-Committee to investigate more closely the conditions under which the refugee office would be constituted and would work. After considering the findings of the Sub-Committee, the Assembly decided that the political and legal protection of refugees should be ensured by the regular League organs, and that, during the period in which the refugee organisation was being wound up, the humanitarian duties hitherto performed by the High Commissioner should be entrusted to an international office under the direction of the League. It requested M. Max Huber, former President of the Permanent Court of International Justice, to act as Chairman of the Governing Body of the Office and to prepare a draft statute for that body.

* See *Assembly Resolutions*, page 209.

* See *Assembly Resolutions*, page 210.

The Assembly drew the attention of Governments to the importance of a general extension of the Nansen stamp system, since this measure would increase the funds at the disposal of the refugee office, and expressed the desire that one of the first tasks of this new department should be to examine the situation of Armenian refugees in Greece.

The Council was requested to communicate to Governments certain recommendations of the Inter-Governmental Refugee Advisory Commission which relate to the application of the Inter-Governmental Arrangements of 1922, 1924, 1926, and 1928, and the situation of disabled ex-service men.

On the occasion of the re-organisation of the refugee work the Assembly paid a tribute to the memory of the creator and inspirer of this undertaking, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, "one of the best servants of the League."

XI.—OTHER QUESTIONS.

I. ORGANISATION OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, AND THE REGISTRY OF THE PERMANENT COURT.*

The Assembly discussed at length the report of the Committee of Thirteen on the Organisation of the Secretariat, the International Labour Office, and the Registry of the Permanent Court.

The Committee of Thirteen was not unanimous in its conclusions. On two of the most important questions—permanency and the principal officers of the Secretariat—the Assembly had before it two reports, one from the majority, the other from the minority of the Committee.

The report finally submitted by the Fourth Committee (Administrative and Financial Questions) showed that all Members were agreed as to the necessity of ensuring that the Geneva Organisation should retain its strictly international character and be provided with a staff capable of doing its work with proper efficiency. The differences of opinion concerned the best methods of ensuring that these principles were carried fully into effect. The Rapporteur stated :—

"The Members of the Committee of Thirteen were unanimous not only on the principles, but also on the circumstances which led certain Governments, the principal officials of the Secretariat, and the Assemblies of 1928 and 1929, to realise that a re-organisation of the administrative bodies at Geneva was urgently necessary—namely, international dissatisfaction and administrative dissatisfaction, both apparent almost from the earliest days of those institutions.

"The international dissatisfaction is chiefly due to the organisation of the higher staff of the

Secretariat, in which several States Members assert that the nationals of the States permanently represented on the Council are too numerous. The administrative dissatisfaction is due to a feeling of insecurity and instability among the officials, who feel that there is no certainty either in their careers or in their future. For these two recognised causes of unrest, the majority and the minority put forward different solutions, which the Committee has discussed in detail."

The Assembly approved the conclusions of the Fourth Committee on the following points :—

General Obligations of the Staff.—It decided to insert in the new Staff Regulations the following paragraph :

"The officials of the Secretariat of the League of Nations are exclusively international officials, and their duties are not national, but international. By accepting appointment, they pledge themselves to discharge their functions and to regulate their conduct with the interests of the League alone in view. They are subject to the authority of the Secretary-General, and are responsible to him in the exercise of their functions as provided in these regulations. They may not seek or receive instructions from any Government or other authority external to the Secretariat of the League of Nations."

The following declaration will be signed by officials :

"I solemnly undertake to exercise, in conformity with Article 1 of the Regulations, in all loyalty, discretion and conscience, the functions which have been entrusted to me as an official of the Secretariat of the League of Nations."

Duration of Appointments.—The Committee of Thirteen was unanimous in excepting the Principal Officers of the Secretariat from the system of permanency. There was unanimity in favour of permanency for the members of the Second and Third Divisions and for interpreters, translators, and précis-writers. As regards officials of the First Division, other than the Principal Officers, the majority of the Committee of Thirteen recommended permanency combined with temporary appointments, while the minority only admitted of appointments of limited duration, with the possibility of renewal.

The Assembly, after a long debate, decided to place these officials on the same footing as the two other Divisions, and to authorise the Secretary-General to engage temporary officials when necessary.

Regulations Establishing a Pensions Scheme for the Staff to come into Force as from January 1st, 1931.—The Committee of Thirteen had unanimously considered that the establishment of an adequate system of retiring pensions was one of the most important features in the new organisation of the League institutions. It felt that this reform, which was based on repeated recommendations of the Assembly, was in justice

* See *Assembly Resolutions*, page 210.

due to a staff with which the League had always had cause to be satisfied. Bearing this in mind, the Fourth Committee strove, in spite of the difficulties of the task, to lay the foundations of a pensions system affording the staff of the three international organisations protection against risks affecting their careers or their lives. The plan presented by the Fourth Committee was approved by the Assembly and will take effect as from January 1st, 1931.

Other questions, including that of the Principal Officers, were postponed till next year. In this connection two views were put forward: the majority solution which proposed the creation of five new posts of Under-Secretaries-General, appointed like the other officials of the Secretariat, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, and the minority solution, which advocated the creation of only one new post of Under-Secretary-General, and proposed that the Secretary-General, while being solely responsible, should be assisted in the exercise of his duties by a Committee of Under-Secretaries-General. This Committee "would be required to keep itself informed of all political questions, and of questions involving a principle, and to give the Secretary-General an opinion on all such matters."

The Assembly appointed a Committee to study the maintenance or the suppression, the increase or the decrease in the number of Under-Secretaries-General, as well as the consequences entailed. This Committee will also deal with all other similar questions postponed by the Fourth Committee (Chiefs of Section, Counselors, sabbatical leave, etc.). It has been instructed to report by May 1st, 1931, at the latest, in order that its conclusions may be considered in due time by States Members and submitted to the next Assembly.

The Committee is composed of Count Carton de Wiart (Chairman), Count Bernstorff, M. Botella, M. Cahen-Salvador, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Sir Atul Chatterjee, M. Costa du Rels, M. Gallavresi, M. Hambro, Mme. Kluyver, M. Mushakoji, M. Osusky, and M. Sokal.

2. ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL.

The Council renewed for three years as from 1931, the terms of office of M. Froelich and M. Eide, respectively Judge and Deputy Judge of the League Administrative Tribunal.

3. THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION.*

In accordance with the decision of the Assembly, the Fourth Committee, after holding a secret ballot, proposed that the Assembly

should elect the following persons to the Supervisory Commission:—

Members for the Period ending December 31st, 1933.—M. Stefan Osusky and M. Jean Réveillaud
Substitute Members for the Period ending December 31st, 1933.—M. Jean de Modzelewski and M. Georges de Ottlik.

The Assembly endorsed this proposal.

The Supervisory Commission will, therefore, be composed as follows: Lord Meston of Agra (India), M. de Moltke (Danish), M. Osusky (Czechoslovakia), M. Parra-Perez (Venezuela), M. Réveillaud (French); substitutes: M. de Modzelewski (Polish), and M. Georges de Ottlik (Hungarian).

4. THE LEAGUE BUDGET.

The Assembly approved the audited accounts of the Secretariat and autonomous Organisations for 1929. It passed the budget for 1931, which amounts to a total of 31,637,501 gold francs, compared with 28,210,248 gold francs in 1930.

The expenditure is as follows:—

Secretariat and Special Organisations of the League	17,091,586
International Labour Organisation	8,661,652
Permanent Court of International Justice	2,712,668
Buildings at Geneva	2,170,822
Pensions	1,000,773
Total	31,637,501

During the examination of the budget, various delegations explained their views. They noted that the 1931 budget showed an increase of 6 per cent. on the budget of 1930. They pointed out that, if all the proposals of the Committee of Thirteen had been adopted, the increase would have amounted to more than 13 per cent. They expressed the opinion that, in view of the general crisis and the disappointments experienced last Assembly, they could only vote for increased credits for really indispensable objects.

5. COMMITTEE ON THE ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES.

The Council appointed Dr. Fritz Berger to succeed on the Committee on the Allocation of Expenses Dr. Kurt Wachsmann, who has resigned.

It appointed Dr. Alfonso Lopez to succeed Dr. Antonio de Narvaez, deceased.

6. THE NEW LEAGUE BUILDINGS.

The Assembly voted a credit of 23,633,150 gold francs for the Assembly Hall and the

* See *Assembly Resolutions*, page 211.

Secretariat buildings, and 4,250,000 for the Library. This estimate corresponds to that envisaged by the Library Committee and will be charged to the special fund provided by the Rockefeller Foundation.

* * *

The Bolivian, Colombian, Panama, Peruvian, and Venezuelan delegations have offered, on behalf of their Governments, a bronze plaque for the new League buildings, inscribed with two quotations from Simon Bolivar, the originator of the Panama Congress.

The Council instructed the Secretary-General to convey its thanks to the five donors.

7. ASSEMBLY ARRANGEMENTS.*

The Assembly decided to meet each year on the second Monday in September. If the second Monday falls later than September 10th, the session will open on the first Monday.

8. VISIT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO LATIN AMERICA.

The Uruguayan Government has invited the Secretary-General to represent the League at the ceremony of the first centenary of Uruguayan independence, which will be held at Montevideo in December. The Uruguayan representative explained to the Council that, at a time when his Government was preparing to welcome the Ambassadors of a great number of friendly countries, it had desired also to welcome an ambassador from the Geneva Institution to which it had from the beginning given its enthusiastic adhesion and support. Uruguay, he said, had always co-operated, and would always co-operate, with the League, for it saw in it the strongest and surest guarantee for international co-operation and world peace.

The Council thanked the Uruguayan Government for its invitation, which it authorised the Secretary-General to accept. It expressed the desire that the Secretary-General might, if invited to do so, extend his visit to other Latin-American capitals. But, in order to avoid the undue prolongation of his journey, the Secretary-General was recommended to visit only those countries whose capitals were on or near the coast.

The Guatemalan, Peruvian, and Venezuelan representatives emphasised the importance of this voyage, which, they declared, would certainly promote the effective and constructive co-operation between all the Latin-American countries and the League of Nations.

* See *Assembly Resolutions*, page 211.

XII.—PUBLICATIONS AND LIBRARY QUESTIONS.

I. SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.*

June 15th, 1929—June 15th, 1930.

The Sixth Annual Report of the Permanent Court of International Justice is of special interest in view of the election of Judges, the enquiry undertaken by the League with regard to the amendment of the Court Statute, and the agreement for enabling the United States of America to join the Court. In the first three chapters of the Report will be found a full statement, together with the principal documents, concerning all that has taken place in this connection between June 15th, 1929, and June 15th, 1930.

Chapter IV gives a summary of the decisions taken in August and September, 1929, concerning the important case—still pending—of the free zones of Upper Savoy and the District of Gex, and the territorial jurisdiction of the International Oder Commission. The essential points of four orders made during the above period are also reproduced.

The "Digest," which forms Chapter VI, including the administrative decisions taken during 1929–1930, brings up to date that published in previous Annual Reports. The index is of importance, as it relates to the whole series of decisions from 1922 to 1930.

As usual, Chapter IX gives, with bibliographical references, a complete list of official or private publications, review and newspaper articles, etc., concerning the Permanent Court of International Justice and its different activities. It contains more than five hundred new volumes; consultation is rendered easy by two systematic indices, of authors and subjects.

The last chapter, No. X, reproduces the various clauses of recently concluded international engagements which give jurisdiction to the Court for the settlement of disputes arising between the contracting States. For the period 1929 to 1930 these agreements are thirty-seven in number. The total is now 322; this figure indicates the growing importance of the idea of the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

2. INTERIM REPORT OF THE GOLD DELEGATION OF THE FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

A report of exceptional interest has just been issued by the League of Nations on the adequacy

* (Publications of the Court, Series E., No. 6); 580 pages 8°. A. W. Sijthoff's Publishing Co., Leyden (Netherlands). Price: Dutch Fl. 8.50.

of the world's supplies of monetary gold. A special delegation of the Financial Committee was set up over a year ago to examine fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold and their effect on economic life. The present report summarises the conclusions reached on the particular problem which the Delegation has selected for treatment first, namely, whether the available and prospective supplies of gold are likely to prove adequate to maintain prices. It is clear from the annexes to the Report that a very extensive survey of all the existing sources of information has been made.

For the purpose of estimating the monetary demand, it has been assumed that the demand for currency is dependent upon the volume of production and trade and on the monetary transactions to which such trade gives rise, and that, in the absence of any important changes in currency systems and practice, the demand for gold will be determined by the same factors. The future demand is then estimated on the hypothesis that the volume of production and of trade, and the volume of notes and sight liabilities of central banks, will both tend to expand at an average rate of some 2 to 3 per cent. per annum.

The general conclusion reached is that, at no very distant date, lack of adequate supplies of new gold for monetary purposes is likely to exercise its influence in depressing prices. The Delegation adds, however, that, if the need is recognised, remedial measures can be found which should correct the consequences feared, at any rate for some time to come. A number of remedial measures that might be adopted are mentioned in the last part of the Report by way of indication. Special emphasis is laid in this connection on the danger of aggravating the situation which may be caused by countries putting gold once more into circulation.

To the report are added a number of annexes containing official and semi-official estimates furnished to the Delegation on the probable future production of gold in the more important gold-producing countries and a number of memoranda and statements by Professor Cassel, Sir Reginald Mant, Mr. Joseph Kitchin, and others, on gold production and the present supply and demand for gold.

It is understood that this volume will be followed by two others containing further documentation submitted to the Delegation.

3. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKS ON THE LEAGUE CATALOGUED IN THE LIBRARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN AUGUST, 1930.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL WORKS (including Disarmament and Minorities).

ARMSTRONG, W. E.

Canada and the League of Nations. The problem of peace. Geneva: Jent. 1930. 222 pp.

Canada's status in international law. The part taken by Canada in the work of the League, and Canada's attitude to the framing of the Locarno Agreements and the Kellogg Pact.

CARMAN, H. J.

The United States and the League. The co-operation of the United States with the League of Nations. New York: The League of Nations Association. 1930. 25 pp.

The part taken by the United States in the work of the League of Nations. List of instances of official and private co-operation.

GUIRAL MORENO, E.

La Liga de las naciones. Habana: Rambla, Bouza y Ca. 1930. 239 pp.

Historical account of the League of Nations. Organisation, working and results. Co-operation of Cuba in various spheres.

MOHARRAM, A.

Des avantages de l'accession à la Société des nations. Dijon: Bernigaud et Privat. 1929. 187 pp.

Deals with States in course of emancipation, particularly Egypt. Application by a new Member for admission to the League. Equality, independence, and security of States Members of the League.

RODDER, J.

La minorité allemande en Haute-Silésie polonaise. Paris: Les Presses modernes. 1929. 210 pp.

Laws governing the present regime in Upper Silesia. Legal analysis of the system applicable to the German minority. Application of the German-Polish Convention of 1922.

ISTITUTO ITALIANO DI DIRITTO INTERNAZIONALE,
ROMA.

L'Italia nell'organizzazione internazionale del lavoro della Società delle nazioni. Roma: Edizioni "Sapientia." 1930. 674 pp.

Brief historical account of the International Labour Organisation. Detailed enquiry into Italy's co-operation with the twelve Labour Conferences and in various technical questions. Italian text of the Conventions adopted.

SCHMIDT, F.

Die völkerrechtliche Stellung der Mitglieder des Ständigen Sekretariats des Völkerbundes, des Internationalen Arbeitsamtes und des

Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofes im Vergleich zu einander. Quakenbrück: C. Trute. 1930. 60 pp.

The international status of the officials of the League Secretariat, the International Labour Office, the Registry of the Permanent Court, and also of the judges of the Permanent Court. Statement of different views regarding the diplomatic privileges and immunities of these officials.

LEGAL WORKS.

POSEGA, K.

Die Vorrechte und Befreiungen der internationalen Funktionäre. Göttingen. 1929. 70 pp.

Diplomatic privileges and immunities of international officials. Sources of the law relating to such privileges. Examination of the various classes of international officials (League of Nations, International Labour Office, Permanent Court, Reparation Commission, Danube Commission, Straits Commission, Mixed Arbitral Tribunals, etc.).

LINGG, E.

Das Rechtsproblem des Völkerbundes. Wien: Universitäts Buchhandlung. 1930. 31 pp.

Theory of the law of the League of Nations. League of Nations and sovereignty of States.

WORKS ON MANDATES.

WRIGHT, Q.

Mandates under the League of Nations. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 1930. 726 pp.

Origin and development of the mandates system and organisation of the system. The mandates institution in international law.

XIII.—FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

November 4th.—Permanent Mandates Commission, Geneva.

November 4th.—Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee, Geneva.

November 6th.—Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, Geneva.

November 12th.—Sub-Committee on Customs Nomenclature, Geneva.

November 17th.—Conference on the Commercial Convention of March 1930, Geneva.

November 17th.—Conference on the Unification of River Law, Geneva.

December 8th.—Committee of Experts on Specific Tariffs, Geneva.

December 10th.—Committee on Allocation of Expenses, Geneva.

1931.

January 5th.—Meeting of Agricultural Experts, Geneva.

January 14th.—Financial Committee, Geneva.

January 19th.—Sixty-second Session of the Council, Geneva.

January 19th.—Committee on Enquiry on European Union, Geneva.

January 26th.—Special Commission on the Private Manufacture of Arms, Geneva.

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.*

I. AMENDMENT OF THE COURT STATUTE.†

In view of the fact that the conditions necessary for bringing into force the Protocol of September 14th, 1929, on the amendment of the Statute had not yet been fulfilled, the Council, at its meeting of September 12th, requested a Committee of Jurists to propose steps for the elimination of a certain measure of instability in the Court's composition, as envisaged by the new Statute.‡

The Council and the Assembly having endorsed these proposals, the number of judges was increased from eleven to fifteen, in application of Article 3 of the original Statute. A pensions scheme was adopted for the judges and the Registrar.

The Assembly expressed the hope that, pending the coming into force of the Protocol, the Court would consider the possibility of settling the question of its sessions and of the presence of judges, in accordance with Article 30 of the Statute attached to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920.

It recommended that States which had not yet ratified the Protocol of September 14th, 1929, should do so as soon as possible.

2 ELECTIONS.

(a) *General Elections.*—On September 25th the Assembly and the Council, voting concurrently, elected as Members of the Permanent Court of International Justice, for the period from January 1st, 1931, to December 31st, 1929, the fifteen following candidates:—

M. Adatci.
 M. Anzilotti.
 M. Fromageot.
 Sir Cecil Hurst.
 M. Altamira y Crevea.
 M. Van Eysinga.
 M. Guerrero.
 Baron Rolin-Jaequemyns.
 Mr. Kellogg.
 Count Rostworowski.
 M. Schucking.
 M. Wang Chung-Hui.
 M. de Bustamente y Sirven.
 M. Negulesco.
 M. Urrutia.

The Assembly and the Council also elected four deputy judges, namely, M. Erich, M. Da Matta, M. Novakovitch, and M. Redlich.

* With the exception of Parts 2 and 3, this article has been prepared with the aid of information furnished by the Registry of the Court.

† See *Assembly Resolutions*, page 201.

‡ See *Monthly Summary*, Vol. IX., No. 9, page 321.

(b) *Election of Mr. Kellogg.*—On September 17th the Assembly elected Mr. Frank B. Kellogg to succeed Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, who had resigned.

The President of the Assembly warmly congratulated Mr. Kellogg, whose name is inseparably linked up with the work of peace.

In reply to a request of the President of the Court, Mr. Kellogg has announced his readiness to attend the next session.

3. JURISDICTION OF THE COURT.

The Assembly postponed till next year its examination of the report of the Committee studying the proposal of the Finnish Government to confer upon the Permanent Court jurisdiction as a Court of Appeal from mixed arbitral tribunals.

4. THE FREE ZONES OF UPPER SAVOY AND THE DISTRICT OF GEX.—SESSION OF THE COURT.

On September 20th, 1930, an extraordinary session of the Court was convoked by the President for the purpose of dealing with the case of the Free Zones of Upper Savoy and the District of Gex (second stage, provided for by the Special Agreement of October 30th, 1924).

This extraordinary session will open on October 22nd, 1930.

The time allowed to the French and Swiss Governments for the filing of their replies in this case expired on September 30th, 1930. On that date the replies were duly handed into the Registry, which thereupon effected the exchange of documents between the Parties to the case.

5. THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE.

On September 15th, 1930, the President of the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg signed a declaration on behalf of the Grand Duchy accepting the Court's compulsory jurisdiction. This declaration, which is not subject to ratification, became effective as from the date of signature. It replaces that made in 1920 on behalf of the same State.

The Albanian Government, on September 17th, 1930, signed at Geneva a declaration of acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction. On the same day it deposited the instrument of ratification in respect of this declaration.

Lastly, the Salvador Government which in 1920 signed the Optional Clause, but whose signature, failing subsequent ratification, never became effective, deposited, on August 29th, 1930, the instrument of ratification in respect

of the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, relating to the Court's Statute, and announced in its Official Gazette the reservations placed by it upon its ratification of the Optional Clause.

6. ACCESSION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE COURT'S STATUTE.

On September 30th, 1930, thirty of the fifty-

one Members of the League of Nations or States which had signed the Protocol of September 14th, 1929, had deposited their ratifications.

7. COMMUNICATION OF TREATIES.

The following treaties and agreements have been filed with the Registry during the month of September 1930 :—

Date of Filing.	Treaty.	Date of Signature.	Signatories.
September 4th, 1930 ..	Treaty of Friendship	27.5.1929	Persia and Sweden.
September 8th, 1930 ..	<p>(1) Decision of the Commission composed of three members, in accordance with the terms of Articles 363 and 364 of the Treaty of Versailles.</p> <p>(2) Contract of hire concluded between Czechoslovakia and the Free City of Hamburg (in accordance with the terms of Articles 363 and 364 of the Treaty of Versailles).</p> <p>(3) Protocol relating to the special stipulations agreed upon between the German and Czechoslovak Governments in connection with the decision referred to under (1).</p>	2.11.1929	Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Annex I

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

I. Plan for European Union.

The Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments.

I. REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

The Assembly has noted with satisfaction the results obtained at the London Conference and communicated to it by a letter from the President of that Conference dated April 21st, 1930.

It considers that these results are of a nature to facilitate a general agreement on the occasion of the next meeting of the Preparatory Commission regarding the methods to be applied in the matter of the reduction and limitation of naval armaments.

It trusts that negotiations, pursued in a spirit of conciliation and mutual confidence and with the determination to arrive at practical solutions, will make it possible to complete and extend the work of the Naval Conference.

The Assembly accordingly expresses the conviction that, during its session next November, the Preparatory Commission will be able to finish the drawing up of a preliminary draft Convention and will thus enable the Council to convene, as soon as possible, a Conference on the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments.

The Assembly decides that the proceedings and the report of the Assembly regarding disarmament shall be forwarded to the Preparatory Commission.

2. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.*

The Assembly,

Taking note of the report submitted to it on behalf of the Third Committee ;

Thanking the Financial Committee and the Committee on Arbitration and Security for the admirable work they have done to frame the Convention on Financial Assistance :

1. Approves the text of the said Convention which has been drawn up by the Third Committee ;

Decides to open the Convention immediately for signature by the Members of the League ;

Expresses the earnest hope that the Convention will be signed and ratified by all the Members of the League of Nations ;

Instructs the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to bring the Convention officially to the notice of all States Members of the League that have not signed it before the end of the present session of the Assembly, in order that they may be able to do so on or before December 31st, 1931, or to accede thereto after that date ;

2. Considers it desirable that the scheme for Financial Assistance might be applied, when the case arises, without any delay ;

Therefore asks the Council to instruct the Financial Committee to prepare drafts for the various documents referred to in the Convention that may be necessary for its entry into force, such as protocols, loan contracts, etc.

3. CONVENTION TO STRENGTHEN MEANS OF PREVENTING WAR.

The Assembly,

Having considered the preliminary draft General Convention to Strengthen the Means of Preventing War, drawn up by the Committee on Arbitration and Security during its fourth session, held at Geneva in April and May 1930 ;

* See Annex II, page 212.

Being aware that the study of the question so far has shown that the transformation of the 'model treaty' into a General Convention raises numerous and delicate problems ;

Recognising, however, the degree of progress already made in reconciling the different points of view in regard to the preparation of the text of a 'General Convention' :

Decides that the study of this question should be continued, and consequently requests the Council to appoint a special Committee to draw up a report in sufficient time for submission to the twelfth ordinary session of the Assembly.

4. LEAGUE COMMUNICATIONS IN TIMES OF EMERGENCY.

(a) *Regime applicable to Aircraft.*

The Assembly,

Recalling that the Members of the League of Nations are under the obligation to facilitate by all means in their power the working of the League ;

Considering that the use of air transport may be necessary in times of emergency to enable the League to take rapid action to safeguard the peace ;

Adopts the following resolution :

1. It is necessary that the Members of the League, in order to discharge this obligation, should grant to aircraft used for air communications of importance for the working of the League all facilities for navigation and passage involved in the discharge of their missions. Such aircraft should enjoy all the rights granted by the most favourable conventional regime to Government aircraft other than military, Customs or police aircraft, and should at no time be subject to any exceptional and temporary restrictions that might be imposed on air navigation.

2. The conditions on which the various Governments will grant the facilities mentioned in the previous paragraph shall be laid down in advance by each of the Governments concerned after consulting the Secretary-General of the League. In particular, the rules and routes to be normally followed by aircraft and the procedure contemplated for notifying the Secretary-General without delay of any changes in such rules and routes should be fixed in advance.

3. Aircraft used for communications of importance to the working of the League shall enjoy all facilities in regard both to supervision and to the routes to be followed.

4. Aircraft used for communication of importance to the working of the League within the meaning of the present resolution are aircraft permanently or temporarily engaged in conveying agents of the League or persons entrusted by the League with a special mission, or League correspondence, or official representatives of States Members of the League, or delegations to the Council, to the Assemblies and Conferences of the League, and the correspondence of such representatives or delegations.

5. The Secretary-General shall keep a list of the aircraft referred to in the foregoing article ; he shall communicate this list to all the States Members of the League of Nations, with any modifications which may occur in this list.

In urgent cases, these communications would be telegraphed to the States concerned.

6. All detailed regulations regarding conditions of registration, communication of entries and cancellation of entries, identification marks on aircraft showing that they are on the service of the League, certificates and licences for the crew and other documents generally laid down by international Conventions shall be laid down by the Council of the League of Nations after consulting the competent bodies, it being understood that the certificates of airworthiness and of competency and licences for the personnel on board and other documents generally prescribed shall be issued or rendered valid by a State in accordance with its law. The same shall apply, in cases in which the Council recognises this to be necessary, in regard to all provisions relating to aircraft assigned to the exclusive service of the League and not registered in any State.

7. Should aircraft used for communications of importance to the working of the League be required to fly over a State, the Secretary-General of the League will give that State due notice by suitable means of the identification marks of the aircraft, of the route to be taken and of the composition of the crew, and, whenever possible, will communicate in advance the names of the persons on board—the crew and the passengers to be provided with documents certifying their status and mission.

8. In the event of the aircraft mentioned above being in difficulties, the States whose territory is crossed will assist the crew and persons on board, if possible, to complete the journey by air, and, in any case, to carry out their mission as quickly as possible.

9. Each State shall retain the right to prohibit the whole or part of its territory being crossed by aircraft registered in another State or manned by a crew of foreign nationality, when such prohibition appears necessary for reasons of national safety. In such case, the State in question should do everything to ensure the transfer of the passengers as quickly as possible to an aerodrome or frontier point and the continuation of air transport under conditions to be determined by the negotiations referred to below.

10. With a view to the application of the foregoing provisions, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations will immediately undertake the negotiations which may be necessary with the Governments of the States Members of the League, and will report to the next Assembly on the steps taken to ensure the execution of this resolution.

11. The present resolution should not be regarded as in any way prejudging the question of the advisability of the League of Nations having aircraft of its own at its disposal.

(b) *Regime of Motor Transport.*

The Assembly,

Recalling that the Members of the League of Nations are under an obligation to facilitate by all the means in their power the working of the League ;

Adopts the following resolution :

1. It is necessary that Members of the League, in order to discharge the above-mentioned obligation, should afford all facilities for the circulation of motor vehicles effecting transport of importance to the working of the League of Nations in times of emergency by placing at their disposal, as far as possible, an official representative of the country, with powers to facilitate the journey, the final choice of the route to lie with authorities of the country traversed.

2. Motor vehicles effecting transport of importance to the working of the League of Nations are motor vehicles used to convey agents of the League or persons entrusted by the League with a special mission, or League correspondence, or official representatives of States Members of the League, or delegations to the Council, Assemblies and Conferences of the League, and the correspondence of such representatives or delegations.

3. The motor vehicles defined above shall bear a distinctive identification mark, either a plate marked "S.D.N." or a flag. The driver and the persons conveyed must be in possession of official documents indicating their status and mission and signed by or on behalf of the Secretary-General of the League, or by or on behalf of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the country sending the mission. The driver shall also be provided with a document furnished by the authorities of the country from which the vehicle starts, indicating the destination of the vehicle and the proposed route.

4. The Secretary-General of the League shall inform by telegram the Government of the country to be traversed of the place where the frontier is to be crossed and the place of destination, and will endeavour to indicate the time when the frontier will be crossed and the names of the driver and persons conveyed.

5. Should the motor vehicle find difficulty in continuing its journey as the result of an accident or an incident on the road, or should the journey by car be begun after the persons concerned have entered the country by some other means of transport, the Governments must endeavour to place at the disposal of the missions a suitable vehicle and the necessary drivers, this vehicle to be regarded, from the time it is placed at the disposal of such a mission, as effecting transport of importance to the League of Nations.

6. The above-mentioned vehicles must be provided with the regular road-traffic documents. Governments shall, nevertheless, be requested to allow them free passage even in the absence of Customs documents.

7. With a view to the application of the foregoing provisions, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall immediately undertake the negotiations which may be necessary with the Governments of the States Members of the League, and shall report to the next Assembly on the steps taken to ensure the execution of the present resolution.

III. Legal and Constitutional Questions.

I. ORGANISATION OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

1. The Assembly expresses the hope that the States which have not so far ratified the Protocol of September 14th, 1929, concerning the revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, will proceed, as soon as possible, to ratify that Protocol.

2. The Assembly,

Having regard to the proposal formulated by the Council on September 12th, 1930, in conformity with Article 3 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice,

Decided as follows :

The number of Judges for which provision is made in Article 3 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice is increased from eleven to fifteen.

3. The Assembly requests the Permanent Court of International Justice to examine the suggestions contained in Part II, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the report of the Committee of Jurists which was submitted to and approved by the Council of the League of Nations on September 12th, 1930, and expresses the hope that the Court will give consideration to the possibility of regulating, pending the coming into force of the Protocol of September 14th, 1929, concerning the revision of the Statute of the Court, the questions of the sessions of the Court and the attendance of the Judges on the basis of Article 30 of the Statute as annexed to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920.

4. The Assembly,

Having regard to the proposal formulated by the Council on September 12th, 1930, in conformity with Article 32 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice,

Decides as follows :

The salaries and allowances of the members of the Court are fixed as follows as from January 1st, 1931, until the Assembly's resolution of September 14th, 1929, concerning the salaries and allowances of the members of the Court becomes applicable :

	<i>Dutch florins.</i>
<i>President :</i>	
Annual salary	35,000
Special allowance	25,000
<i>Vice-President :</i>	
Annual salary	35,000
Allowance of 50 florins for each day of duty as Judge up to a maximum of	10,000
Allowance of 50 florins for each day on which he acts as President up to a maximum of	10,000
<i>Judges :</i>	
Annual salary	35,000
Allowance of 50 florins for each day of duty up to a maximum of ..	10,000
<i>Deputy and National Judges :</i>	
Allowance of 150 florins for each day of duty up to a maximum of ..	30,000

The allowances for each day of duty run from the day of the recipient's departure to the day of his return.

Allowances and salaries shall be free of all taxes.

5. The Assembly,

Having regard to the proposal formulated by the Council on September 12th, 1930, in accordance with Article 32 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice,

Decides as follows :

Pensions will be allowed subject to the conditions hereinafter stated to the personnel of the Court holding office on January 1st, 1931, or subsequently entering on office :

Article 1.

The Judges and the Registrar of the Court who have, for any reason whatever, ceased to hold office shall be entitled to retiring pensions.

This right, however, shall not be recognised if the persons concerned have been dismissed for reasons other than the state of their health.

In the case of resignation, Judges of the Court will not be entitled to pensions unless they have completed a period of five years' service, and the Registrar shall not be entitled to a pension unless he has completed a period of seven years' service, but the Court shall have power, by a special decision, based on the fact that the person concerned is in a precarious state of health and has insufficient means, to grant him a pension equivalent to that to which he would have been entitled had he completed the minimum period of service laid down above.

The payment of a pension shall not begin until the person entitled to such pension has reached the age of 65. In certain exceptional cases, however, the pension may, by a decision of the Court, be made payable, in whole or part, to persons entitled thereto before they reach that age.

Article 2.

No retiring pension payable under the present Regulations shall exceed 15,000 Dutch florins per annum in the case of Judges of the Court and 10,000 Dutch florins per annum in the case of the Registrar.

Article 3.

Subject to the provisions of Article 2, Judges shall be entitled to the payment of a pension equivalent to one-thirtieth of their salary in respect of each period of twelve months passed in the service of the Court, the amount being calculated :

For the President, on his annual salary and special allowance ;

For the Vice-President and the other Judges, on their annual salary and duty allowance.

The Registrar shall be entitled to the payment of a pension equivalent to one-fortieth of his salary in respect of each period of twelve months passed in the service of the Court.

If a person entitled to a pension is re-elected to office, the pension shall cease to be payable during his new term of office ; at the end of this period, however, the amount of this pension shall be determined as provided for above, on the basis of the total period during which he discharged his duties.

Article 4.

Subject to the provisions of Article 3, retiring pensions shall be payable monthly in arrears during the lifetime of the beneficiary.

Article 5.

Retiring pensions shall be regarded as coming under the " expenses of the Court " within the meaning of Article 33 of the Statute of the Court.

Article 6.

The Assembly of the League of Nations may, on the proposal of the Council, amend the present Regulations.

Nevertheless, any amendment so made shall not apply to persons elected before the amendment in question was adopted unless they give their consent thereto.

2. JURISDICTION OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

The Assembly decides to refer to its ordinary session of 1931 the examination of the report of the Committee set up by the Council to study the Finnish proposal to confer on the Permanent Court of International Justice jurisdiction as a tribunal of appeal in respect of arbitral tribunals established by States.

3. AMENDMENT OF THE COVENANT WITH A VIEW TO BRINGING IT INTO HARMONY WITH THE PACT OF PARIS.

The Assembly,

Believing it to be necessary to incorporate in the Covenant of the League of Nations the general prohibition of resort to war and the principle that the settlement of international disputes should never be sought except by pacific means ;

Appreciating the great value of the report made by the Committee of Eleven ;

Taking account of the facts that, on some points, the First Committee has been led to consider changes in the proposed texts and that in the course of the discussion certain political aspects of the question have come into view which render it desirable for it to be further studied :

Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Governments of the Members of the League the report of the Committee of Eleven and that of the First Committee, asking them to formulate their observations before June 1st, 1931, and to state, if they so desire, what amendments to the Covenant would, in their opinion, be best suited to attain the object in view.

4. RATIFICATION OF CONVENTIONS.

The Assembly,

Having examined with the greatest interest the report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the ratification and signature of conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations in accordance with an Assembly resolution of September 24th, 1929 ;

Being convinced that the solution of the problem of ratification depends to a great extent upon satisfactory preparation for the conferences which are convened to draw up conventions ;

Considering it to be of the greatest importance that all steps should be taken to assure that conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations should be accepted by the largest possible number of countries and that ratifications of such conventions should be deposited with the least possible delay :

Expresses its appreciation of the work of the Committee and its approval of their report ; and

Recommends that effect should be given to the proposals contained in the report of the Committee in the manner set out in the immediately following resolutions.

1. That each year the Secretary-General should request any Member of the League or non-Member State which has signed any general convention concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations but has not ratified it before the expiry of one year from the date at which the protocol of signature is closed, to inform him what are its intentions with regard to the ratification of the convention. Such requests of the Secretary-General to Governments should be sent at such a date in each year as to allow time for the replies of Governments to be received before the date of the Assembly, and information as to the requests so made and replies received should be communicated to the Assembly for its consideration.

2. That, at such times and at such intervals as seem suitable in the circumstances, the Secretary General should, in the case of each general convention concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, request the Government of any Member of the League of Nations which has neither signed nor acceded to a convention within a period of five years from the date on which the convention became open for signature, to state its views with regard to the convention—in particular, whether such Government considers there is any possibility of its accession to the convention or whether it has objections to the substance of the convention which prevent it from accepting the convention. Information of all such requests made by the Secretary-General and of all replies received should be communicated to the Assembly.

3. That the Council of the League should, with regard to each existing general convention negotiated under the auspices of the League of Nations, consider, after consultation with any appropriate organ or committee of the League, and in the light of such information as may be available as to the result of the enquiries recommended in resolutions Nos. I and II, and any other enquiries that the Council may think fit, whether it would be desirable and expedient that a second conference should be summoned for the purpose of determining whether amendments should be introduced into the convention or other means adopted, to facilitate the acceptance of the convention by a greater number of countries.

4. That, in the case of all general conventions to be negotiated under the auspices of the League of Nations, the following preparatory procedure should, in principle, be followed, exception made of the cases where previous conventions or arrangements have established a special procedure or where, owing to the nature of the questions to be treated or to special circumstances, the Assembly or the Council consider other methods to be more appropriate :

(1) Where an organ of the League of Nations recommends the conclusion of a general convention on any matter it shall prepare a memorandum explaining the objects which it is desired to achieve by the conclusion of the convention and the benefits which result therefrom. Such memorandum shall be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations.

(2) If the Council approves the proposal in principle, a first draft convention shall be prepared and communicated, together with the explanatory memorandum, to Governments, with the request that, if they feel that the draft should be taken into consideration, they shall inform the Secretary-General of their views, both with regard to the main objects or the suggested means of attaining them, and also with regard to the draft convention. In some cases, it may be desirable to annex a specific questionnaire.

(3) The draft convention and the observations of Governments (together with the answers to the questionnaire, if any) shall be communicated to the Assembly, and the Assembly shall then decide whether to propose to the Council to convoke the contemplated conference.

(4) If the Assembly recommends that a conference should be convoked, the Council shall arrange for the preparation of a draft convention, in the light of the replies received from Governments and the new draft convention (together with the replies of other Governments) shall be transmitted to each Government, with a request for their opinion on the provisions of the draft and any observations on the above-mentioned replies of the other Governments.

(5) In the light of the results of this second consultation of the Governments the Council shall decide whether the conference should be convoked and fix the date.

(6) The Council, in fixing the date for the convocation of a conference, shall endeavour, as far as possible, to avoid two League of Nations conferences being held simultaneously, and to ensure the lapse of a reasonable interval between two conferences.

(7) The procedure set out in the preceding paragraphs will be followed as far as possible in the case of draft conventions, the desirability of which is recognised by a decision of the Assembly or as the result of a proposal by a Government.

The above rules shall be communicated to the technical organisations of the League of Nations, and to the Governments, for the purpose of enabling the Assembly at its next session to consider whether changes should be made therein as a result of any suggestions which may be made.

5. That, in conformity with the recommendations contained in Part III, paragraphs 2 (d), (e) and (f) of the report of the Committee appointed in accordance with the resolution of the Assembly of September 24th, 1929, at future conferences held under the auspices of the League of Nations at which general conventions are signed, protocols of signature shall, as far as possible, be drawn up on the general lines of the alternative drafts set out in Annexes I and II of the present resolution.

6. That the Council will investigate to what extent, in the case of general conventions dealing with particular matters, it is possible—in view of the constitutional law and practices of different States—to adopt the procedure of signing instruments in the form of governmental agreements which are not subject to ratification, and that, to the extent that it is possible to do so, this procedure should be followed in regard to minor and technical matters.

7. That, in future, general conventions negotiated under the auspices of the League of Nations and made subject to ratification shall not be left open for signature after the close of the conference for a longer period than six months, unless special reasons render a longer period advisable.

The Assembly, appreciating the utility of the tables, diagrams and graphs prepared by the Secretariat of the League of Nations in accordance with the Assembly's resolution of September 24th, 1929, expresses the wish :

(1) That the said tables be published three times a year at the same time as the lists drawn up at the request of the Council ;

(2) That the Secretary-General, after consulting the Governments and the central offices of international Unions and Commissions, should consider the possibility of drawing up similar tables for all general conventions which are in force.

5. CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The Assembly has taken note of the work of the Conference which was held at The Hague in March and April 1930, as a result of the initiative taken by the Assembly by its resolution of September 22nd, 1924, regarding the progressive codification of international law.

It reaffirms the great interest taken by the League of Nations in the development of international law, *inter alia*, by codification, and considers it to be one of the most important tasks of the League to further such development by all the means in its power.

The recommendations made by the Conference contain suggestions of the highest value, and must be taken into account in examining what would be the best methods for continuing the work which has been begun.

The Assembly accordingly decides to adjourn the question to its next session, and requests the Council, in the meanwhile, to invite the Members of the League of Nations and the non-Member States to communicate to it, if they so desire, their observations on these suggestions, in order that these observations may be taken into consideration by the Assembly.

IV. Technical Questions.

I. HEALTH.

The Assembly,

Recognising the importance of the work of the Health Organisation to the League as a whole, and the value of that work in connection with problems of development in all countries :

Expresses the hope that the experience gained by this Organisation may be made available in increasing measure to Member States of the League ;

Notes with satisfaction that the activities of the Health Organisation continue to extend to countries in all parts of the world, and that during the past year they have been specially exercised in certain countries which have invited the technical advice of the League in the development of their public health services ;

Approves the work carried on by the Organisation since the last session of the Assembly ; and

Expresses its appreciation to the members of the Health Committee, as well as to the different health administrations and individual experts who have contributed in so large a measure to the success of their activities.

2. ECONOMIC WORK.

With reference to its resolution of September 1929, the Assembly is deeply impressed by the gravity of the economic depression at present prevailing throughout the world.

It believes that the concerted action contemplated a year ago is more than ever essential and urgent and should accordingly be immediately undertaken and vigorously pursued.

It stresses the special importance of the following points :

1. It notes that the first stage referred to in the above resolution was completed at the Preliminary Conference with a View to Concerted Economic Action held at Geneva from February 17th to March 24th, 1930.

It accordingly makes an earnest appeal to all the States concerned to see that the Commercial Convention framed at that Conference is put into force as between the States signatories and obtains the accessions of the greatest possible number of other States.

2. The Assembly has had under consideration the Protocol regarding the Programme of Future Negotiations and the report submitted to the Council by the Economic Committee on the work of its thirty-second session.

It expresses the hope that the Economic Committee may be able, at its next session, on the basis of the replies received from States represented at the Conference, to draw up concrete proposals so that the Council can, without delay, take steps to have the programme of future negotiations progressively carried into effect.

3. The Assembly notes the proposals of the States which took part in the Warsaw Agricultural Conference, and, without desiring to pronounce on the controversial question of preferential treatment, it finds that these proposals are all part of the general programme for the organisation of the economic life of Europe and come within the scope of the meetings and negotiations provided for in the scheme of the Protocol of Future Negotiations.

4. The Assembly observes that the question of the most-favoured-nation clause, which is included in the programme of future negotiations, has already been the subject of an exhaustive examination by the Economic Committee, the results of which were communicated to Governments. It requests the Council to instruct the Economic Committee to carry on, with the assistance of experts from the countries specially concerned, its investigations on this subject, bearing in mind the views expressed during the debates of the Second Committee.

The Assembly further requests the Council to put the question on the agenda of a Government Economic Conference as soon as the Economic Committee's investigations have made sufficient progress.

5. The Assembly has taken particular note of the serious economic consequences of the various forms of dumping when they are encouraged by a policy of State intervention.

It expresses the desire that the subject of concerted action, not only in regard to the various forms of indirect protectionism, but also in regard to every aspect of dumping, should be studied with the least possible delay and within the framework of the future negotiations provided for in the Protocol of March 24th, 1930.

6. The Assembly congratulates the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Unification of Customs Nomenclature on the work already accomplished, and recommends that the Economic Committee should supply the Council with information enabling it, at an early date, to apply the procedure proposed for facilitating the adoption by the various States of the unified nomenclature and for preserving the unity of the nomenclature after its adoption.

7. Considering that disputes arising from conflicting interpretations of commercial Conventions or in connection with legislative or administrative enactments affecting international trade constitute

an obstacle to economic co-operation, the Assembly endorses the recommendation already contained in the programme of future negotiations that the Economic Committee, on the basis of a careful survey of the existing juridical situations as regards treaties, should study the creation of a permanent organ of conciliation and arbitration to which all disputes among States arising from the interpretation and application of commercial conventions, whether bilateral or multilateral, might be referred without prejudice to the functions and jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

8. Real progress in the direction of economic union cannot be restricted to the movement of commodities and capital, but must necessarily extend, under as liberal a system as possible, to the economic activities of companies and individuals.

The Assembly therefore deeply regrets that the complexity of the question prevented the Paris Conference of November 1929 from concluding a Convention on the Treatment of Foreigners which would have marked an improvement on the existing situation, and expresses the hope that no steps may be neglected which might contribute to the success of the second session of the Conference referred to in the Paris Protocol of December 1929 and the conclusion of a Convention on the most liberal bases possible.

9. Noting that the Convention for the Abolition of Export and Import Prohibitions had, on July 1st, 1930, obtained a large number of ratifications, the Assembly regrets that certain special obstacles should have prevented this Convention from coming into force between all the countries signatory thereto, and earnestly hopes that the States concerned will not abandon their decision to remove, by the abolition of prohibitions, one of the chief obstacles to the free movement of goods.

10. The actual participation of Government representatives in the economic work of the League of Nations constitutes the essential guarantee for the conclusion and the entry into force of the international Conventions in conformity with the recommendations of the League of Nations:

The Assembly accordingly recommends that the Economic and Financial Organisation should secure the effective participation of Government representatives in the economic work of the League of Nations, and that, with that end in view, the possibility of convening a Conference of Government delegates at the most suitable moment and under the most appropriate circumstances, if possible annually, should be considered.

11. The Commission set up by the Assembly resolution of September 17th, 1930, was instructed to consider the possibilities of close co-operation between European Governments in every field of international activity, including the economic field, and consequently the problems which this Commission will have to study are, to some extent, the same as the problems set forth in the Protocol regarding the Programme of Future Negotiations of March 24th, 1930, more especially as regards the most-favoured-nation clause and commercial policy.

The Assembly therefore recommends that a close connection should be maintained between the work of this Commission and that involved in the execution of the above-mentioned Protocol, as both are of primary interest to the same States.

12. The work of the Committee of Veterinary Experts, acting under the instructions of the Economic Committee, has already led to the framing of certain important principles for the international organisation of the campaign against animal diseases, the internal organisation of veterinary services and technical co-operation on the international plane.

The application of these principles would help to create an atmosphere of confidence between importing and exporting States, which would encourage the granting of wider facilities to international trade in animals and animal products.

The Assembly therefore recommends that the Economic Committee should expedite this work in order, after the meeting of experts provided for October 1930, to trace the main outline of one or several international agreements on the question.

13. The Assembly is gratified to note the results of the Conference for the Unification of Laws in regard to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and trusts that these results will be successfully supplemented at the second session of the Conference by similar agreements regarding cheques.

14. Notified of the progress achieved by the Economic Committee in its investigations into international industrial agreements, the Assembly recommends that these investigations should be energetically pursued with a view to the drawing up of a general report on all the aspects of the question.

15. The Assembly, being informed of the results obtained by the meeting of agricultural experts summoned by the Economic Committee, expresses the hope that this essential co-operation in the consideration of all economic questions relating to agriculture will be continued.

16. The Assembly, impressed by the seriousness of the present situation, by the general recession of employment and trade, by the constant recurrence of such periods of economic depression and the failure up to the present to discover any concerted means for averting the losses incurred, resolves that the Economic and Financial Organisation of the League, which has already been studying the causes of fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold and their effect upon the economic life of the nations, should undertake the study of the course and phases of the present depression and the circumstances which led up to it and, for this purpose, it should collect the information compiled by institutions already in existence in different countries, centralise such information and, where necessary, fill up any gaps that exist.

For this purpose the Economic Organisation, taking into account in particular the advice of the Economic Consultative Committee, should put itself in touch with national organisations, whether consultative or planning councils or research institutions concerned with this matter, and should further, with their aid, consider by what means the work now being conducted on the problem of the recurrence of periods of economic depression may be co-ordinated.

Believing that the restoration of prosperity in the countries which are mainly concerned with agriculture and the production of raw materials is not only a worthy object in itself, but that it will also contribute to the restoration of prosperity in other countries, the Assembly desires that, in the course of the comprehensive inquiry into world economic depression referred to in the present recommendation, special attention should be devoted to the programme and investigations recommended by the agricultural experts who met at Geneva in January 1930, and to the result of the work carried out by international organisations specially qualified in such matters.

It also recommends that, in connection with these investigations, account should be taken of the results of the enquiry conducted by the International Labour Office into unemployment and the work of other competent international bodies on this subject, in order that the Economic and Financial Organisation, having collected all the available information, may examine at the right moment the advisability of international action, due regard being had to the economic, financial and demographic aspects of the labour problem, including the question of raw materials.

17. In general, the Assembly recommends that, in the case of questions within the competence of other public bodies, the Economic Organisation should take advantage of the work and secure the assistance of the latter, particularly in regard to labour (International Labour Office) and agriculture (International Institute of Agriculture). The Assembly regards such continuous co-operation as an essential factor in the rationalisation of international activities.

18. The Assembly notes with satisfaction that the International Convention relating to Economic Statistics has now been ratified by ten States, and will therefore come into force before the end of the current year. It further notes that certain countries have already put into operation some of the provisions of the Convention.

19. The Assembly notes the recommendations of the Council that the work in connection with the *Annual Survey of Economic Developments*, the preparation of which was suggested at the last session of the Assembly, should not be undertaken until the Statistical Convention has come into force;

It decides that, in order to fulfil this necessary condition:

- (a) The *Annual Survey* referred to above should be published as a League document;
- (b) The preparatory work for this enquiry should be begun during 1931.

3. FINANCIAL WORK.

The Assembly,

1. Expresses its appreciation of the valuable work of the Financial Committee;
2. Draws the attention of all Governments to the interim report on the question of the purchasing power of gold submitted by the Financial Committee to the Council;
3. Approves the principles set out in the statement of the Financial Committee on its work and functions which is contained in the report on its thirty-ninth session, transmitted by the Council to the Assembly for its consideration; and
4. Expresses its appreciation of the work being undertaken by the Fiscal Committee.

4. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

The Assembly,

Takes notes of the work undertaken by the Organisation for Communications and Transit between the tenth and eleventh sessions of the Assembly, and of the programme of work adopted by the Transit Organisation for the year following the eleventh session of the Assembly; and

Expresses its confidence that the Members of the League will do their utmost to assist in the development of this work and will, in particular, do everything in their power to ensure complete success for the international conferences which will be held under the auspices of the Transit Organisation between the present and the next session of the Assembly.

V. Intellectual Co-operation.

The Assembly,

Notes with satisfaction the reports of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation;

Expresses its gratification at the proposals made by the International Committee, in accordance with the suggestions of the Committee of Enquiry, to define its programme and to improve the work undertaken and the operation of the bodies responsible therefor.

It trusts that, after the contemplated reorganisation has been effected, the interest and the sympathy already displayed in the work of intellectual co-operation undertaken by the League of Nations will be extended, and that, in consequence, there will be increased contact and closer relations between qualified organisations and individuals as regards scientific studies and research

work. It trusts that the Governments will give their help and support to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

It notes the progress made in the instruction of youth in the aims of the League of Nations, and requests Governments to keep the Secretariat and its Educational Information Centre informed of the steps taken in the various countries to give effect to the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of Experts.

It notes with satisfaction that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation desires that there should also be an increase in the work of its Educational Information Centre in liaison with the associations dealing with instruction in the League of Nations, a task which it has entrusted to the International Institute at Paris.

It requests the Governments which have acceded to the Conventions concerning the international exchange of publications to furnish the material resources necessary for their national liaison bureau to enable them to carry out the stipulations of these Conventions.

* * *

Having noted the report of the Governing Body of the International Institute of Educational Cinematography, the Assembly records its appreciation of the progress made and the manner in which the decisions of the Governing Body have been carried out by the Institute; it expresses its satisfaction with the development of the *International Review of Educational Cinematography* and requests Governments to give their sympathetic consideration to the draft Convention framed by this Institute for the abolition of Customs barriers which interfere with the distribution of educational films. It likewise requests them to lend their aid and support to this Institute.

VI. Mandates.

The Assembly, having taken note of the work accomplished by the mandatory Powers, the Permanent Mandates Commission and the Council in regard to the execution of Article 22 of the Covenant:

1. Renews the expression of confidence in them voted by the past sessions of the Assembly and congratulates them on what has been achieved through co-operation between them;
2. Expresses its gratification at the restoration of order and peace in Palestine, and trusts that the measures taken by the mandatory Power will prevent the recurrence of such events as occurred in 1929;
3. Again expresses the hope that, through the prosecution of the joint efforts of the mandatory Powers, the Council and the Permanent Mandates Commission, the mandate system may continue to ensure the achievement of the ideal of civilisation proclaimed in Article 22 of the Covenant.

VII. Social and Humanitarian Questions.

I. THE DRUG TRAFFIC.

I.

The Assembly views with grave concern the enormous illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in various parts of the world.

It recalls the measures which have been repeatedly advocated by the Advisory Committee for the investigation of cases of illicit traffic, for communication of information, and the rendering of mutual assistance between the investigating authorities in the different countries, and for the reporting of full particulars to the League.

It also recalls that these measures have been unanimously approved by the Council and the Assembly.

It is impressed by the fact that these measures are not in all cases fully applied by Governments.

Accordingly, in order that the League of Nations and the interested Governments may, in co-operation with each other, devise effective measures for the suppression of illicit traffic, the Assembly instructs the Secretary-General to invite the Governments of States Members and non-Members of the League of Nations, to take the following measures:

(a) The Governments of countries where the measures recommended by the League are not as yet being fully applied should review the arrangements in force in their countries and take whatever action is necessary to ensure the full application of the measures referred to.

(b) If such action has not already been taken, thorough investigation covering the last three years should be made and full information communicated to the Secretary-General, if possible within the next three months, with regard to the following questions.

- (1) Kind and quantity of drugs involved in illicit transactions;
- (2) Origin of the drugs, marks, labels, etc.;
- (3) Moments and places at which the drugs entered the illicit traffic;
- (4) Where drugs were shipped or forwarded and names of shipping or forwarding agents or consignors;

- (5) Destination, or address of consignees ;
- (6) Methods used and routes followed by smugglers, and names of ships, if any ;
- (7) Seizures made on the territory of the respective Governments which are important either because of the quantities involved or because of the light thrown by them on the working of the administrative system of control ;
- (8) Action taken by the Government in each case of seizure in regard to persons involved, particularly those possessing authorisations or licences, penalties imposed, and method of disposal of seized drugs ;
- (9) Any other matter which would assist in the suppression of illicit traffic.

Further, the Assembly requests the Advisory Committee to study and report to the Council upon the question as to whether Governments should be asked to indicate, as far as it is possible for them to do so, either in their annual reports or by means of an answer to a special questionnaire, the approximate number of persons in their country addicted to each type of drug, the approximate amounts of such drugs consumed, and the methods of treatment employed.

II.

The Assembly decides that all States Members or non-Members of the League of Nations be invited to be represented at the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Dangerous Drugs, which is to be held at Geneva in May 1931.

2. TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The Assembly notes that, during the last years, several countries have, in accordance with the recommendations of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee, entirely abolished or taken new steps towards the abolition of the system of licensed houses.

The Assembly trusts that the study on laws and regulations with a view to protecting public order and health in countries where the system of licensed houses has been abolished prepared by the Secretariat, which has been forwarded to the Governments of States Members and non-Members of the League, will be of great value for the competent authorities in these countries.

It welcomes the inquiry which is to take place in the East on the traffic in women and children, and thanks the American Bureau of Social Hygiene for the generous gift of \$125,000 towards this end.

It takes note of the report of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee and expresses its great satisfaction with the work carried out during the last year, and hopes that it will be continued on the same lines.

3. CHILD WELFARE.

The Assembly takes note of the Child Welfare Committee's report on the work of its sixth session, and trusts that the Committee will continue its work on the lines therein prescribed.

4. PENAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Assembly,

In view of the Secretary-General's report on improvements in penal administration and of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, drafted by the International Prison Commission :

Requests the Council to communicate the above Rules to the Governments of States Members and non-Members of the League of Nations for their consideration and to invite those Governments to furnish, in due course, a report on the said Rules with reference to prison administration in their own countries ;

Requests the Secretary-General to submit the said Rules of the International Prison Commission to the International Labour Office, the Health Committee, the Economic Committee, the Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People, the *Association internationale de droit pénal* and the *Union internationale de droit pénal* and to confer with representatives of the International Prison Commission for the purpose of considering the best way in which the League of Nations can co-operate with that Commission for the improvement of prison administration.

The Secretary-General is requested to submit a further report on the question to the next Assembly.

5. SLAVERY.

The Assembly,

Having taken note of the communications received from a large number of Governments in pursuance of the resolution of the Tenth Assembly ;

Observing that the number of ratifications of the Convention of September 25th, 1926, has risen in one year from twenty-nine to thirty-four, but that the information furnished by the States Members of the League has not so far been such as to give an accurate idea of the present general situation in regard to slavery ;

Desiring, however, to wait until next year for the results of the procedure now in force :
Postpones, provisionally, consideration of any possible changes in this procedure ; and

Invites the States Members of the League and States non-Members to amplify the information they have already given by furnishing all such particulars as may assist the Assembly to form an idea,

not only of the conditions that prevail in their own territories, but of the present general position in regard to slavery.

6. REFUGEES.

The Assembly,

1. Recalling the work accomplished by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen on behalf of the refugees and mindful of his efforts to unite the nations in the cause of peace, pays a solemn tribute of gratitude to the memory of one of the best servants of the League ;

2. Notes the report of the Secretary-General and the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees ;

3. Decides to entrust to the regular organs of the League of Nations the political and legal protection of the refugees under the conditions indicated by the Inter-Governmental Commission ;

4. Decides to entrust, during the period in which the Refugee Organisation is being wound up, the humanitarian duties hitherto undertaken by the High Commissioner to an International Refugees Office placed under the direction of the League of Nations, in accordance with the principles of Article 24 of the Covenant ;

5. Entrusts to M. Max Huber, whom it thanks for his willingness to undertake the duty, the work of preparing, in accordance with the guiding principles laid down in the report of the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission, a draft statute for the International Office, which will be submitted for approval to the Council of the League of Nations, and requests him to take over the duties of Chairman of the Governing Body of the Office ;

6. Grants the International Office for 1931 a subsidy of 333,800 gold francs ;

7. Draws the attention of Governments to the importance of a general extension of the system of Nansen stamps ;

8. Leaves the office full freedom to take all decisions in regard to appeals for funds made to private charity, particularly on behalf of refugee children ;

9. Expresses the desire that one of the first tasks of the office should be to examine the situation of Armenian refugees in Greece ;

10. Requests the Council to communicate to Governments the recommendations adopted by the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission in regard to the application of the Inter-Governmental Arrangements and the situation of Russian refugees who are disabled ex-service men ; and

11. Recommends that the International Office should, as far as possible, make use of the experience of the present staff of the Refugee Service.

VIII. Administrative and Financial Questions.

I. ORGANISATION OF THE SECRETARIAT, THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, AND THE REGISTRY OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

The Assembly,

Having had before it the report submitted by the Committee of Enquiry appointed by the last Assembly to consider what steps could be taken to ensure, in the future as in the past, the best possible results in the administration of the Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Permanent Court of International Justice ;

Having examined the separate reports submitted by some members of that Committee and attached to the Committee's report ;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Committee of Thirteen, together with notes from the Secretary-General, the Director of the International Labour Office and the Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice on the financial consequences of the proposals contained in the Committee's report :

1. Approves the general obligations of the staff as defined in Chapter 1 of Part II of the Report of the Committee of Thirteen with the amendments proposed by the Fourth Committee ;

2. Approves the rules upon the duration of engagements of the staff contained in Chapter 2 of Part II of the report of the Committee of Thirteen with the amendments proposed by the Fourth Committee ;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to incorporate in the Staff Regulations the amendments proposed in the present report and approved by the Fourth Committee ;

4. Instructs the Secretary-General to amend the Staff Regulations in accordance with the proposals of the Fourth Committee and requests him to submit the new Regulations to the next Assembly ;

5. Notes the statements made by the Director of the International Labour Office and the Registrar of the Permanent Court to the effect that they will, within the same period, adapt to their respective organisations the principles laid down by the Fourth Committee ;

6. Approves the Staff Pensions Regulations and instructs the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure their application as from January 1st, 1931 ;

7.. Requests the General Committee of the Assembly to appoint a Committee of members to consider the retention or elimination, the increase or reduction of the posts of Under-Secretary-General, as well as the consequences resulting therefrom. All cognate questions which the Committee thought it necessary to adjourn in the course of its work shall be referred to that Committee. The latter will be requested to submit a report not later than May 1st, 1931, so as to make it possible for its conclusions to be examined in due time by the States Members of the League of Nations and submitted to the next Assembly; and

8. Approves this report and adopts its conclusions.

2. ROTATION IN MEMBERSHIP OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION.

The Assembly,

1. Adopts the report of the Fourth Committee on the amendment to paragraph 3 of Article 1 of the Financial Regulations.

2. The Assembly, adopting the report of the Supervisory Commission on the rotation in membership of the Commission, requests the Fourth Committee, voting by secret ballot, to submit to the Assembly two names of persons to serve as regular members of the Commission until December 31st, 1933, and two names of persons to serve as substitute members of the Commission until December 31st, 1932.

3. FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

1. The Assembly, in virtue of Article 38 of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations, finally passes the audited accounts of the League of Nations for the eleventh financial period ending on December 31st, 1929.

2. The Assembly,

In virtue of Article 17 of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations :

Passes, for the financial period 1931, the general budget of the League of Nations—of the Secretariat and Special Organisations of the League, of the International Labour Organisation and of the Permanent Court of International Justice—amounting, including supplementary credits, to the total sum of 31,637,501 gold francs ;

And decides that the aforesaid budgets shall be published in the *Official Journal*.

3. The Assembly adopts the conclusions of the various reports of the Supervisory Commission submitted for its consideration, except in regard to the proposed credits submitted by the Second Committee for the inquiry into the causes of the present economic depression.

4. The Assembly,

Approving the report of the special Committee of five members on the construction of the new buildings, fixes at 23,633,150 francs the credit for the construction of the Assembly hall and building of the Secretariat,

Requests the Supervisory Commission to deal with all future financial questions which may arise in connection with the new buildings.

5. The Assembly appoints as members of the Supervisory Commission for the period ending on December 31st, 1933, M. Stefan Osusky and M. Jean Réveillaud ; and as substitute members for the period ending on December 31st, 1932, M. Jean de Modzelewski and M. Georges de Ottlik.

6. The Assembly adopts the conclusions of the report of the Fourth Committee.

4. CONTRIBUTIONS IN ARREARS.

The Assembly,

Notes the steps taken by the Secretary-General with a view to the recovery of arrears ;

Authorises the Secretary-General to accept the payment of the arrears of China by equal instalments over a period of twenty years ;

Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council before the next Assembly a detailed report on the position with regard to contributions in arrears.

5. ASSEMBLY ARRANGEMENTS.

1. The Assembly adopts the present report by the General Committee, and, subject to the observations made therein, approves the reports of the special Committee of Five.

2. The Assembly decides that Rule 1, paragraph 1, of its Rules of Procedure shall be amended to read as follows :

“ The Assembly shall meet in general session every year at the seat of the League of Nations, commencing on the second Monday in September, provided that the second Monday does not fall later than the 10th. If the second Monday falls later than the 10th, the session will begin on the first Monday.”

IX. Other Questions.

1. DISASTER IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The Assembly of the League of Nations, deeply touched by the misfortune which has recently befallen the Dominican Republic, involving the loss of so many lives and the destruction of so much

wealth, requests the President of the Assembly to be good enough to convey to the Government of the Dominican Republic the sympathy of the nations now meeting at Geneva for the eleventh session of the Assembly.

2. CENTENARY OF BOLIVAR.

The Assembly,

Recalling that on December 17th next will take place the centenary of Simon Bolivar, who by his initiative and his efforts to ensure the reign of justice and peace between peoples was a precursor of the League of Nations :

Expresses its gratitude and admiration for the memory of Bolivar and associates itself with the tribute which the American Republics will be paying him.

Annex II

CONVENTION ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

PREAMBLE.

[Heads of States.]

Recognising the importance, as a means of safeguarding or, if necessary, restoring peace between nations, of creating a system of financial assistance in the form of guarantees for loans to be given in the event of international disputes likely to lead to a rupture or in case of war ;

Considering that such a system of assistance can best be organised by the conclusion of an international convention ;

Have appointed as their plenipotentiaries for this purpose :

Who, having communicated their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :

CASES IN WHICH FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IS GRANTED.

Article 1.

1. If, despite the efforts which the Council of the League of Nations has found it possible to make for the maintenance or the re-establishment of peaceful relations, a State, in violation of its international obligations, resorts to war against a High Contracting Party, the latter shall at his request receive the financial assistance provided for in the present Convention, unless the Council decides otherwise.

2. The High Contracting Party to whom financial assistance is granted undertakes, for his part, to submit the dispute to judicial or arbitral settlement, or to any other pacific procedure which the Council may deem suitable.

Article 2.

1. If the Council, in the performance of its duties under the Covenant, and acting within the limit of its rights under the Covenant or under general or special conventions applicable in the circumstances shall, in any international dispute likely to lead to a rupture, have taken steps to safeguard peace, including resort to mediation or any other means of peaceful settlement, and if one of the parties shall refuse or neglect to conform to such steps, the Council may, at the request of the other party, if the latter is a party to the present Convention, grant financial assistance to the last-named party, provided it considers that peace cannot be safeguarded otherwise.

2. The High Contracting Party to whom financial assistance is granted undertakes, for his part, to submit the dispute to judicial or arbitral settlement or to any other pacific procedure which the Council may deem suitable and to conform to any provisional measures that may be recommended by the Council with a view to safeguarding peace.

Article 3.

The financial assistance of the High Contracting Parties shall take the form of ordinary guarantees and special guarantees covering, as hereafter provided, the service of loans (which term shall include short-term credits) contracted in accordance with the present Convention.

Article 4.

For the purpose of the present Convention, the service of a loan comprises the sums payable in each year for interest and amortisation, under the terms of the loan contracts.

Article 5.

No loan contracted under the present Convention shall be for a period exceeding thirty years. In order to facilitate, as soon as circumstances permit, the discharge of the ordinary guarantor and

special guarantor Governments from their obligations in regard to the loan, a Government contracting a loan under this Convention shall, if possible, reserve the right to repay it before the end of its full period of maturity.

ORDINARY GUARANTEES.

Article 6.

Each High Contracting Party undertakes and recognises that the Governments for which he becomes a party to the present Convention severally guarantee as ordinary guarantors, to the extent and in the manner set out in the following articles, the due payment of the annual service of the loans which are contracted. The said ordinary guarantees attach to each loan in virtue of the present Convention from the moment at which the loan is authorised, without any further action or consent on the part of the guarantor Government.

Article 7.

1. (a) Subject to the provisions of Article 19 regarding payment of interest in the event of default, the annual liability which can fall to the charge of any Government in the capacity of an ordinary guarantor, in respect of all the loans contracted in accordance with the present Convention, is limited to a maximum. This maximum shall be a sum bearing the same proportion to 100 million gold francs as the contribution to the League's expenses payable by the Government, under the scale of allocation applicable on January 1st, 1930, bears to the total contributions due from all the Members of the League.

(b) In the case of a Government which was not liable to contribute to the League's expenses under the scale mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the scale of allocation in force on the date on which it became bound by the obligations of the present Convention shall be applied to it.

2. The Council shall, as soon as possible, notify to the various Governments the maximum annual liabilities which result for them from the provisions of paragraph 1.

SPECIAL GUARANTEES.

Article 8.

Subject to the provisions of Article 11, a High Contracting Party may accept the obligations of a special guarantor in respect of the Government of any of his territories. Such Government is thereby constituted a special guarantor, and the guarantee which it accords to loans to be contracted in accordance with the present Convention shall be a special guarantee within the meaning of the present Convention, without any further action or consent on the part of the Government.

Article 9.

The special guarantees are created for the purpose of strengthening the security on which a loan contracted in accordance with the present Convention is issued, by ensuring that the service of such loan shall be guaranteed for its full amount, not merely by all the guaranteeing Governments as ordinary guarantors, but also by a small number of Governments which, as special guarantors, will bear, within the limits of their special guarantees, the risk of any delay in the payment of the amounts due from any of the other Governments as ordinary guarantors. The amount covered by each special guarantee accordingly includes the amount of the Government's liability as an ordinary guarantor together with an additional amount, and it is determined, as provided below, in such manner that the total of the additional amounts thus guaranteed by the special guarantor Governments will equal the total amount guaranteed by the Governments which are ordinary guarantors only. In the event of a default by the borrowing Government on the service of the loan, the total amount covered by a special guarantee is payable in full; but the sum paid by a special guarantor Government in excess of its liability as an ordinary guarantor is reimbursable, after the service has been met, out of the balance of the amounts collected from the guaranteeing Governments.

Article 10.

1. Subject to the provisions of Article 19 regarding the payment of interest in the event of default, the annual liability which may fall to the charge of any special guarantor Government in respect of all the loans contracted in accordance with the present Convention is limited to a maximum which includes the Government's obligation as an ordinary guarantor and the additional amount covered by its special guarantee. This maximum shall be determined by dividing the sum total of the maximum obligations of all the Governments, as ordinary guarantors, among the special guarantor Governments in proportion to their respective maximum obligations as ordinary guarantors.

2. The said maximum liabilities of the special guarantor Governments shall be notified to them by the Council of the League of Nations as soon as possible. They shall be revised by the Council, in the event of any change in the number of Governments which are ordinary guarantors or of those which are special guarantors, as soon as possible after such change has occurred.

Article 11.

1. The following Governments may be special guarantors under the present Convention :

(a) The Governments of permanent Members of the Council of the League of Nations ;

(b) The Governments of other Members of the League which are unanimously invited to become special guarantors by those Governments which themselves are special guarantors.

Such invitation may be given either before or after the entry into force of the Convention.

2. Acceptance of the obligations of a special guarantor may be intimated at the moment of signature or at that of ratification or at the moment of accession to the Convention, or subsequently by a declaration in writing deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify such acceptance to all the other Members of the League.

Article 12.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall send to the Trustees provided for in Article 13 a certified true copy of each notification of its maximum liability made to a Government in execution of Article 7 or Article 10.

TRUSTEES.

Article 13.

1. Upon the entry into force of the present Convention, the Council of the League of Nations shall appoint five persons to act as Trustees of loans contracted in accordance with the present Convention. The Trustees shall be nationals of the Swiss Confederation and habitually resident in Switzerland.

2. (a) The Trustees shall be appointed for periods of five years. At the end of their term of office, they may be re-appointed for the like or any less period. A Trustee may at any time resign on giving three months' previous notice in writing to the Council of the League of Nations.

(b) The Council of the League of Nations may at any time remove a Trustee.

(c) In the event of a vacancy occurring for any reason in the office of Trustee, the Council of the League of Nations shall without delay appoint another Trustee. If, in his opinion, it is necessary to do so, the Acting President of the Council may appoint a person to act until the vacancy is filled by the Council.

3. (a) The Trustees shall appoint from their number a Chairman and Deputy-Chairman and draw up their rules of procedure subject to the provisions of the present Convention. Except in the case mentioned in Article 16, paragraph 1, meetings shall be convened by the Chairman or, if he is unable to act, by the Deputy-Chairman.

(b) Three Trustees shall constitute a quorum. All decisions may be taken by a majority; in case of equality of votes, the presiding Trustee shall have a casting vote.

(c) The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall be entitled to be present or be represented at all meetings of the Trustees.

(d) The expenses incurred by the Trustees in executing their functions in connection with any loan and such honoraria for the performance of those functions as may be fixed by the Council of the League of Nations shall be paid by the borrowing Government.

(e) The Council of the League of Nations may advance to the Trustees the amounts referred to in paragraph (d); any sum so advanced shall be repaid to the League by the borrowing Government.

(f) No Trustee shall incur any personal liability in the execution of his functions as Trustee, except for a breach of his duties knowingly and intentionally committed by him.

(g) The Trustees shall report annually to the Council of the League of Nations upon the execution of their functions as Trustees of each loan contracted in accordance with the present Convention; they shall be entitled at any time to bring to the attention of the Council any difficulties experienced by them in performing such functions.

AUTHORISATION OF LOANS.

Article 14.

1. Where the Council of the League of Nations recognises that, in virtue of Articles 1 or 2, a High Contracting Party should receive financial assistance under the present Convention, it shall authorise the Government of such High Contracting Party to issue a loan enjoying the ordinary guarantees and the special guarantees resulting from the present Convention. The Council may exclude the ordinary guarantee or special guarantee of any Government if, in its opinion, it would not be desirable in the interest of the success of the loan that such ordinary guarantee or special guarantee should attach to the loan.

2. (a) The maximum sum to which the service of the loan may amount in each year shall be fixed by the Council. The sum fixed by the Council shall be expressed in gold francs as defined in Article 26, and, for the purpose of determining the sum to which the service may amount in the currencies in which the loan is actually contracted, the value of those currencies shall in all cases be assumed to be, at the moment of signature of the loan contracts, that of their legal weight in pure gold.

(b) The annual sum fixed for the service of the loan in any year shall not exceed the amount which can be covered by special as well as by ordinary guarantees without imposing on any Government a liability in excess of the maximum fixed by the present Convention.

(c) The amount for each year of each Government's liability as an ordinary guarantor shall be determined by dividing the service of the loan among all the guaranteeing Governments in the proportion of their maximum possible annual liabilities as ordinary guarantors under this Convention, as fixed by Article 7. The total amount covered by each special guarantee shall be determined by dividing the said service among the special guarantor Governments in the proportion of their maximum possible annual liabilities as special guarantors as fixed by Article 10. For the

purpose, however, of simplifying the application of the special guarantees, the Council, with the consent of the special guarantor Governments whose liabilities are affected, may make minor fractional adjustments of the percentages attributable to the special guarantor Governments to the extent necessary to convert such percentages into convenient whole numbers.

3. For the purpose of the preceding provisions, no account shall be taken of the liability for interest which may result under the provisions of Article 19 from a default by a Government in meeting its obligations as an ordinary or as a special guarantor.

ISSUE OF AUTHORISED LOANS.

Article 15.

1. The Council shall require that the conditions and terms of issue of a loan contracted in accordance with the present Convention, that is to say, *inter alia*, the method of issue, the securities (if any) on which the loan is raised, the issue price, the rate of interest, the amortisation (including any stipulations as to repayment before maturity), the expenses of issue, negotiation and delivery, and the currency or currencies in which the loan is issued, shall be submitted for approval to it or to a person or persons appointed by it for the purpose. As provided in Article 14, paragraph 2 (a), the value of the currencies in which the loan is issued and in which its service is payable shall in every case, for the purpose of determining the maximum to which the service may amount, be assumed to be, at the moment of signature of the loan contracts, that of their legal weight in pure gold. The arrangement made by the Council with the borrowing Government in question shall be embodied in a Protocol duly accepted by the latter.

2. The Council may make conditions as to the employment of the proceeds of the loan and the supervision of such employment. These conditions shall be embodied in the Protocol mentioned in paragraph 1.

3. In the case of a loan issued in execution of Article 2 of the present Convention, the Protocol provided for in paragraph 1 above shall contain provisions enabling the Council to suspend at any moment the payment to the Government receiving the loan of such part of the proceeds of the loan as is not yet paid if the Council considers that such a measure is rendered necessary by the attitude of that Government after financial assistance has been granted to it.

4. The loan shall not possess the ordinary guarantees and special guarantees resulting from the Convention, unless the contracts relating to it shall have been certified in writing by a person or persons appointed by the Council—and acting in the second case by majority—to be in conformity with the decisions of the Council and the Protocol provided for by paragraph 1 above, and the provisions of the present Convention. A signed duplicate of the certificate shall be delivered to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for communication to the Trustees, together with copies of each contract authenticated by the borrowing Government in sufficient number to enable him to send one to each Trustee.

5. The following provisions shall be obligatory in all cases :

(a) The Trustees appointed under the present Convention, acting as provided therein, shall be Trustees of the loan for all purposes for which Trustees are appointed, and in particular shall make all payments for interest or amortisation due on the loan out of the funds supplied by the borrowing Government or, in the event of its default, by the Governments guaranteeing the loan as special or ordinary guarantors.

(b) Except in the case of short-term credits of a currency not exceeding two years, a reserve shall be constituted in the hands of the Trustees by the direct transfer to them by the issuing houses out of the yield of the loan of an amount sufficient to pay one-half of the annual service of the loan as issued. Any sums drawn from this reserve by the Trustees shall immediately be refunded to them by the borrowing Government.

(c) The borrowing Government shall provide the Trustees with the funds necessary to meet the service of the loan in time of war as well as in time of peace. Such remittances shall be in the hands of the Trustees not later than thirty days before each payment falls due.

DEPOSIT OF BONDS IN RESPECT OF PARTICULAR LOANS.

Article 16.

1. As soon as possible after a contract for the issue of all or part of an authorised loan has been certified in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 4, the Trustees, convened by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, shall examine the contract and the relevant decisions of the Council and ascertain and notify to the Governments whose guarantees attached to the loan :

(a) What is the total amount of each payment due in respect of that issue in each year ;

(b) What is the maximum sum for which each Government, whether it be an ordinary or a special guarantor, may be liable as an ordinary guarantor in respect of each such payment ;

(c) What is the maximum sum for which each special guarantor Government may be liable as a special guarantor in respect of each such payment.

The sums mentioned in (b) and (c) shall be determined in the manner provided in Article 14, paragraph 2 (c).

2. Within four months of the receipt of the above notification, each Government, according as it is solely an ordinary guarantor or a special guarantor, shall deposit to the order of the Trustees

with such bank or other body as the Council, as soon as the Convention comes into force, or subsequently, may choose, either an "Ordinary Guarantee Bond" in the form given in Annex I or a "Special Guarantee Bond" in the form given in Annex II, bearing a separate coupon for each payment for which the Government may be liable in each year. The coupons shall be expressed and be payable in the currency in which payment is due to the bondholders. If the issue is made in more than one currency, separate bonds shall be deposited in respect of the service due in each currency.

3. The coupons of the said bonds shall be payable at an address satisfactory to the Trustees fixed by the Government.

4. The omission to deposit bonds, as provided above, shall in no way affect the obligations of the Governments, whether as ordinary or as special guarantors, or prevent the issue of the loan on the security of the ordinary guarantees and special guarantees which attach to it in virtue of the present Convention.

OPERATION OF THE ORDINARY GUARANTEES AND SPECIAL GUARANTEES IN THE EVENT OF DEFAULT BY THE BORROWING GOVERNMENT.

Article 17.

1. (a) The service of loans contracted in accordance with the present Convention shall always continue to be primarily a charge upon the borrowing Government. The guarantees provided under the Convention shall enter into operation only if, and to the extent to which, the Trustees are neither provided with the necessary funds by the borrowing Government nor able to meet the service out of the reserve constituted in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 5 (b).

(b) In such a case, the Trustees shall call simultaneously on all the guaranteeing Governments, whether they be ordinary or special guarantors. They shall apply the yield of the calls to meet the service of the loan and shall then reimburse to the special guarantor Governments *pro rata* out of the balance of such yield the amounts paid by them in excess of their liabilities as ordinary guarantors. Delay by a guarantor Government in meeting a call is recognised as creating a duty to compensate special guarantor Governments as provided in Articles 19 and 21 for the prejudice caused to them by the resulting delay in the reimbursement of the amounts paid by them in excess of their liability as ordinary guarantors.

(c) All amounts obtained by the Trustees from the guaranteeing Governments, with the exception of the amounts reimbursed as contemplated in paragraph (b) and of amounts paid to them by way of interest under Article 19, shall constitute a debt due, with interest, from the borrowing Government.

(d) The liabilities between Governments which result from the present Convention shall be settled through the intermediary of the Trustees.

2. The principles set out in paragraph 1 shall be applied in accordance with the provisions of Articles 18 to 22 below.

Article 18.

1. In the event of a default by the borrowing Government in providing funds to pay the annual service of an authorised loan, the Trustees shall draw on the reserve constituted by application of Article 15, paragraph 5 (b), until that reserve is exhausted. They shall at once notify the default to the Governments whose ordinary guarantees or special guarantees attach to the loan. They shall likewise notify any payments into the reserve.

2. If, thirty days before the date at which a payment for interest or amortisation falls due, the Trustees have neither received from the borrowing Government nor possess in the reserve sufficient funds to make the payment, they shall inform each guarantor Government of the amount of the deficiency and the amount for which it will be liable if the deficiency is not made good. If, twenty days before the due date of the payment, the Trustees still are unable to make it in full, they shall present for payment those coupons of the ordinary guarantee and special guarantee bonds which cover the service payment in question. If the deficiency is not total, the Trustees shall reduce *pro rata* the amounts which they call upon the guarantor Governments to pay on the said coupons, and the coupons shall be endorsed accordingly. If a guarantor Government has not yet deposited its bond as required by Article 16, the Trustees shall nevertheless call upon it and it shall be liable to make the payment due from it.

3. The calls which are made by the Trustees upon the ordinary guarantor and special guarantor Governments shall be paid immediately by the said Governments to the Trustees notwithstanding that they may be at war with the borrowing Government or with any country or countries in which a part of the loan has been issued, and notwithstanding that the holders of any or all of the bonds of the series of the loan in the service of which the default has occurred may be subjects of, or resident in, a country or countries with which they are at war.

4. The Trustees shall meet the service of the loan out of the yield of the calls made upon the Governments and shall apply the balance, and their receipts from any calls which are paid at a later date, to reimbursing *pro rata* to the special guarantor Governments the amounts paid by them in excess of their liabilities as ordinary guarantors.

Article 19.

If an ordinary guarantor or special guarantor Government fails to meet in full a call by the Trustees by a date not later than ten days before the interest or amortisation payment in question falls due, the Trustees shall charge the said Government, and the Government shall pay to them,

compound interest on the amount in arrears at the rate fixed by Article 21. This charge shall be considered as interest due to those special guarantor Governments which met their obligations by the said date, in consideration of the fact that the delay was calculated to retard payment of the sums reimbursable to them, and the sums received shall be paid over to the said special guarantor Governments in proportion to the amount paid by them in excess of their liabilities as ordinary guarantors.

Article 20.

1. The amount of each default by the borrowing Government in meeting a guaranteed payment due on a loan shall constitute a debt of that Government to the Trustees, bearing compound interest, at the rate mentioned in Article 21, as from the date at which the Government was due to provide the Trustees with the funds necessary for the service of the loan.

2. The payments received by the Trustees from the borrowing Government after it has defaulted in meeting the guaranteed service of its loan shall, if necessary, be applied in the first instance to making good any arrears in the guaranteed service of the loan which have occurred, notwithstanding the ordinary guarantees and special guarantees provided by the present Convention, and, secondly, to reconstituting the reserve provided for by Article 15, paragraph 5 (b). Subject to this provision, any amounts not required for meeting the current service of the loan shall be used to reimburse to the special guarantor and ordinary guarantor Governments, with the appropriate interest, the amounts which they have furnished to meet defaults in the service of the loan and which have not been reimbursed to them. Each Government shall be entitled to be reimbursed the sum paid by it in the capacity of an ordinary guarantor with compound interest at the rate mentioned in Article 21, as from the date of its payment to the Trustees. Each special guarantor Government shall, in addition, be entitled to receive the amount paid in excess of its liability as an ordinary guarantor, together with its share of any interest chargeable to other Governments under Article 19. Priority shall be given to reimbursement to the special guarantor Governments of the amounts paid by them in excess of their liabilities as ordinary guarantors, and the sums due in respect of earlier defaults shall be met in full before any payment is made in respect of later defaults. Subject to the above provisions, the reimbursement shall be effected *pro rata* to the sums due to the various Governments.

3. A reimbursement to the special guarantor Governments effected under paragraph 2 shall cancel *pro rata* the claims of these Governments against other ordinary or special guarantor Governments. The Trustees shall determine what liabilities are extinguished or reduced and notify the Governments concerned.

Article 21.

The compound interest provided for in Articles 19 and 20 shall be calculated half-yearly and shall be at a rate one per cent. higher than the rate of interest payable on the guaranteed loan, or, if the loan was issued in several series, on the particular series in the service of which the default occurs.

Article 22.

All questions arising in the execution of Articles 16 to 21 inclusive shall be settled by the Trustees, subject to appeal by any Government concerned to the Council of the League of Nations, whose decision shall be final. The appeal to the Council shall not suspend the execution of the Trustee's decision.

GUARANTEE OF STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Article 23.

The Council of the League of Nations, with the consent of those Governments which are interested in the particular loan as special guarantors, may accept an offer by a State which is not a Member of the League to participate in guaranteeing the annual service of a particular loan which the Council decides to authorise in application of the present Convention. The acceptance of the offer shall not entail the assumption by any Government, whether as an ordinary or as a special guarantor, of liability to make payments greater than it would have been liable to make if the non-Member State had not agree to participate.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 24.

The Trustees shall, if so directed by the Council of the League of Nations, suspend all payments to, or for the benefit of, the Government or inhabitants of a territory to which the financial sanctions provided for in Article 16 of the Covenant have become applicable; the sums retained by the Trustees shall become payable, together with any interest which they may have earned, so soon as the Council shall be of opinion that the maintenance of the said sanctions is no longer justified.

Article 25.

The ordinary or special guarantor Governments undertake to facilitate to the fullest possible extent the issue of loans authorised under the present Convention, both by opening their financial markets to such loans and by abstaining from any measure capable of compromising the efficacy of the financial assistance provided for by the present Convention.

Article 26.

For the purposes of the present Convention, the gold franc shall mean a monetary value equivalent to 0.322581 gramme or 4.97818 grains of gold nine-tenths fine.

Article 27

Any dispute as to the interpretation or as to the method of application of the present Convention shall be settled by a decision of the Council of the League of Nations.

Article 28.

1. Decisions of the Council under Articles 1 or 2 or those suspending the loan in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 3 shall be taken by the unanimous vote of the Members represented at the meeting, the votes of representatives of the parties to the dispute not being counted in determining such unanimity.

2. All other decisions taken by the Council in virtue of the present Convention shall be taken by a simple majority vote of the Members represented at the meeting, the votes of the representatives of the parties to the dispute not being counted.

3. A Member of the League which is not a Member of the Council cannot claim to sit on the Council, when the latter discusses questions arising under the present Convention, in virtue solely of the fact that it is an ordinary guarantor or special guarantor under the present Convention.

Article 29.

The provisions of the present Convention may not be interpreted as affecting the rights and obligations of the High Contracting Parties under the provisions of Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

FINAL PROVISIONS.

Article 30.

1. The present Convention, of which the French and English texts shall both be authentic, shall bear to-day's date; it may, until December 31st, 1931, be signed on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations.

2. The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all the Members of the League.

Article 31.

As from January 1st, 1932, the present Convention may be acceded to on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations. The instruments of accession shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all the Members of the League.

Article 32.

It shall be a condition of the entry into force of the present Convention that the ratifications or accessions which it has received shall have resulted in causing a sum of not less than 50 million gold francs, for the annual service of loans, to be covered by ordinary guarantees and also by the special guarantees of not less than three Governments.

Article 33.

1. The present Convention shall enter into force ninety days after the date on which the conditions provided for in Article 32 are satisfied and subject to the provisions of Article 35.

2. The Secretary-General shall make the calculations necessary for the purpose of Article 32. He shall notify the entry into force of the Convention to all the Members of the League.

3. In the case of a Member of the League of Nations on whose behalf a ratification or accession is subsequently deposited, the Convention shall take effect on the day on which the instrument or ratification or accession is deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

4. The total maximum amount covered by ordinary guarantees in accordance with Article 7 on the date of entry into force of the Convention, and any subsequent increase in that amount resulting from a new ratification or accession, shall be notified to all the Members of the League by the Secretary-General.

Article 34.

Subject to the conditions laid down in Article 35, the following provisions shall apply:

1. The present Convention shall be concluded for a period continuing until the end of the year 1945.

2. It shall continue in force for further successive periods of five years as between such High Contracting Parties as do not denounce it at least two years before the expiration of the current period.

3. Denunciation shall be effected by a written notification deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify its receipt to all the Members of the League. A denunciation may relate merely to the guarantee of the Government of a particular territory of the High Contracting Party.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2, the Convention shall cease to be in force, so far as it relates to the authorisation of new loans, at the end of the original period for which it is concluded, or of any successive period for which it continues in force, if at that date, as a result

of denunciations, or of the operation of paragraph 7 below, the annual sum to which the ordinary guarantees amount is less than 50 million gold francs or the number of special guarantor Governments has fallen below three.

5. (a) The obligations of any Government in respect of loans already authorised in virtue of the present Convention shall not be affected by denunciation of the Convention, or by its ceasing to be in force, under the provisions of paragraph 4 above or of Article 35.

(b) The Council of the League of Nations and the Trustees shall continue to exercise in respect of loans already authorised all the functions attributed to them by the present Convention until such loans have been repaid in full.

6. If the ratifications or accessions necessary to bring the present Convention into force have not been received before the end of the year 1935, the Council of the League of Nations shall convene a conference to examine the situation.

7. Withdrawal or exclusion from the League of Nations shall, on the date on which it becomes effective, terminate all the rights and obligations of the Government concerned under the present Convention, except such obligations as already rest upon it in consequence of the previous authorisation of a loan in application of the Convention.

Article 35.

1. The entry into force of the present Convention, and its maintenance in force as regards the authorisation of new loans, shall be conditional, in respect of each of the High Contracting Parties, upon the entry into force and maintenance in force, in respect of that Party, of a plan for the reduction of armaments adopted in execution of Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 1, 2 and 14, if, after the expiration of one year from the entry into force of the plan referred to above, a High Contracting Party is not acting in conformity with his obligations under such plan, he shall not benefit by the financial assistance provided for by the present Convention.

Article 36.

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on the date of its entry into force.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, the above-mentioned plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva on the Second day of October, One thousand nine hundred and thirty, in a single copy, which shall be kept in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and of which certified true copies shall be delivered to all the Members of the League.

Annex I.

Form of Ordinary Guarantee Bond.

LOAN OF THE GOVERNMENT OF _____
 guaranteed in virtue of the Convention for Financial Assistance made at _____
 on _____
 Issue of _____ (state particulars of issue)

 ORDINARY GUARANTEE BOND OF THE GOVERNMENT OF _____

WHEREAS, subject to the provisions of the above-named Convention for Financial Assistance, the Government of _____ (name of guarantor Government) _____ is an ordinary guarantor of loans authorised and contracted in accordance therewith;

AND WHEREAS the Trustees provided for in the said Convention have certified to the said Government that the Government of _____ (name of borrowing Government) _____ has concluded a contract, which has been duly approved and certified as required by the said Convention, for the issue of _____ (state particulars of issue) _____ being part (the whole) of a loan authorised by the Council of the League of Nations in virtue of the said Convention and enjoying the ordinary guarantee of the Government of _____ (name of guarantor Government) _____

AND WHEREAS the aforementioned Trustees have certified to the Government of _____ (name of guarantor Government) _____ that (a) the total amount of each (payment due in respect of the issue provided for by the aforementioned contract, and (b) the maximum sum for which the Government of _____ (name of guarantor Government) _____ may be liable as an ordinary guarantor in respect of each such payment are respectively the sums set out in columns A and B of Parts I and II of the Schedule reproduced below :

Now THEREFORE the Government of.....(name of guarantor Government).....hereby acknowledges that it has guaranteed each of the said payments to the extent of its liability as an ordinary guarantor as stated in the said Schedule ; and on presentation by or on behalf of the aforementioned Trustees of any of the coupons attached to the present Bond at.....(state place for presentation).....in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, it will forthwith pay to the bearer or as the Trustees may direct, in.....(insert currency in which the issue is made)....., the sum, not exceeding the maximum payable thereon, which is certified by the Trustees to be due on the coupon to make good a deficit in the funds provided for making the payment to which the coupon relates.

Schedule of Interest and Amortisation Payments and of the corresponding maximum liabilities resulting from the ordinary guarantee of the Government of.....

Part I.—Interest Payments.

	A	B
Date at which interest payment is due.	Total amount of payment.	Maximum liability of the Government of.....as an ordinary guarantor.
.....

Part II.—Amortisation Payments.

	A	B
Date at which amortisation payment is due.	Total amount of payment	Maximum liability of the Government of.....as an ordinary guarantor.
.....

Date.....(Signed).....

Form of Interest Coupon attached to Ordinary Guarantee Bond.

LOAN OF THE GOVERNMENT OF.....guaranteed in virtue of the Convention for Financial Assistance made at.....on.....Issue of.....(state particulars of issue).....

COUPON for the sum payable by the Government of.....as an ordinary guarantor in respect of the instalment of interest due on the.....(date of interest payment).....

On presentation of this coupon on or after the twentieth day preceding the.....(date when interest instalment is due).....at.....(place for presentation).....by or on behalf of the Trustees provided for in the above-named Convention, the Government of.....(name of guarantor Government).....will pay to the bearer, or as otherwise directed by the Trustees, in.....(insert currency of loan issue).....the sum, not exceeding.....(amount of the Government's maximum liability as an ordinary guarantor).....which is certified below to have become payable on this coupon.

(Signed).....

Certificate of Trustees.

We certify that the sum of.....has become payable on this coupon to make good a deficit of....., in the funds provided for making the interest payment to which this coupon relates.

Date.....(Signed).....

Form of Amortisation Coupon attached to Ordinary Guarantee Bond.

LOAN OF THE GOVERNMENT OF.....guaranteed in virtue of the Convention for Financial Assistance made at.....on.....Issue of.....(state particulars of issue).....

COUPON for the sum payable by the Government of.....as an ordinary guarantor in respect of the amortisation payment due on the.....(date of amortisation payment).....

On presentation of this coupon on or after the twentieth day preceding the _____
 (date of amortisation payment) _____ at _____ (place
 for presentation) _____ by or on behalf of the Trustees provided for in the
 above-named Convention, the Government of _____ (name of guarantor
 Government) _____ will pay to the bearer, or as otherwise directed
 by the Trustees, in _____ (insert currency of loan issue) _____
 the sum, not exceeding _____ (amount of the Government's maximum
 liability as an ordinary guarantor) _____, which is certified below to have
 become payable on this coupon.

(Signed) _____

Certificate of Trustees.

We certify that the sum of _____ has become payable on this coupon
 to make good a deficit of _____ in the funds provided for making the
 amortisation payment to which this coupon relates.

Date _____ (Signed) _____

Annex II.

Form of Special Guarantee Bond.

LOAN OF THE GOVERNMENT OF _____
 guaranteed in virtue of the Convention for Financial Assistance made at _____
 on _____

Issue of _____ (state particulars of issue)

SPECIAL GUARANTEE BOND OF THE GOVERNMENT OF _____

WHEREAS, subject to the provisions of the above-named Convention for Financial Assistance,
 the Government of _____ (name of guarantor Government) _____
 is a special guarantor of loans authorised and contracted in accordance therewith :

AND WHEREAS the Trustees provided for in the said Convention have certified to the said
 Government that the Government of _____ (name of borrowing Government)
 _____ has concluded a contract, which has been duly approved and certified
 as required by the said Convention, for the issue of _____ (state particulars
 of issue) _____
 being part (the whole) of a loan authorised by the Council of the League of Nations in virtue of
 the said Convention and enjoying the special guarantee of the Government of _____
 _____ (name of guarantor Government) _____

AND WHEREAS the aforementioned Trustees have certified to the Government of _____
 (name of guarantor Government) _____ that (a) the total amount of each
 payment due in respect of the issue provided for by the aforementioned contract, and (b) the
 maximum sum for which the Government of _____ (name of guarantor
 Government) _____ may be liable as an ordinary guarantor in respect
 of each such payment, and (c) the maximum sum for which the said Government may be liable
 as a special guarantor in respect of each such payment, are respectively the sums set out in columns
 A, B, and C of Parts I and II of the Schedule reproduced below :

NOW THEREFORE the Government of _____ (name of guarantor
 Government) _____ hereby acknowledges that it has guaranteed each of the
 said payments to the extent of its liability as a special guarantor as stated in the said Schedule ;
 and on presentation, by or on behalf of the aforementioned Trustees, of any of the coupons attached
 to the present Bond at _____ (state place for presentation) _____
 in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, it will forthwith pay to the bearer or as the
 Trustees may direct, in _____ (insert currency in which the issue is made)
 _____, the sum, not exceeding the maximum payable thereon, which is
 certified by the Trustees to be due on the coupon to make good a deficit in the funds provided for
 making the payment to which the coupon relates.

Schedule of Interest and Amortisation Payments and of the corresponding maximum liabilities
 resulting from the special guarantee of the Government of _____

Part I.—Interest Payments.

	A	B	C
Date at which interest payment is due.	Total amount of payment.	Maximum liability of the Government of _____ as an ordinary guarantor.	Maximum liability of the Government of _____ as a special guarantor (<i>i.e.</i> , liability as an ordinary guarantor, plus additional sum simultaneously guaranteed.)

Part II.—Amortisation Payments.

	A	B	C
Date at which amortisation payment is due.	Total amount of payment.	Maximum liability of the Government of _____ as an ordinary guarantor.	Maximum liability of the Government of _____ as a special guarantor (<i>i.e.</i> , liability as an ordinary guarantor, plus additional sum simultaneously guaranteed).
Date.....		(Signed).....	

Form of Interest Coupon attached to Special Guarantee Bond.

LOAN OF THE GOVERNMENT OF.....
 guaranteed in virtue of the Convention for Financial Assistance made at.....
 on.....
 Issue of.....(state particulars of issue).....

 COUPON for the sum payable by the Government of.....
 as a special guarantor in respect of the instalment of interest due on the.....
 (date of interest payment).....

On presentation of this coupon on or after the twentieth day preceding the.....
 (date when interest instalment is due).....at.....
 (place for presentation).....by or on behalf of the Trustees provided for
 in the above-named Convention, the Government of.....(name of
 guarantor Government).....will pay to the bearer, or as otherwise directed
 by the Trustees, in.....(insert currency of loan issue).....
 the sum, not exceeding.....(amount of the Government's maximum
 liability as a special guarantor)....., which is certified below to have
 become payable on this coupon.

(Signed).....

Certificate of Trustees.

We certify that the sum of.....of which.....
 is due from the Government of.....(name of guarantor Government)
as an ordinary guarantor, and the balance, *i.e.*,.....
 constitutes the additional sum simultaneously guaranteed, has become payable on this coupon to
 make good a deficit of.....in the funds provided for making the interest
 payment to which this coupon relates.
 Date.....(Signed).....

Form of Amortisation Coupon attached to Special Guarantee Bond.

LOAN OF THE GOVERNMENT OF.....
 guaranteed in virtue of the Convention for Financial Assistance made at.....
 on.....
 Issue of.....(state particulars of issue).....

 COUPON for the sum payable by the Government of.....as a special
 guarantor in respect of the amortisation payment due on the.....(date of
 amortisation payment).....

On presentation of this coupon on or after the twentieth day preceding the.....
 (date of amortisation payment).....at.....(place
 of presentation).....by or on behalf of the Trustees provided for in the
 above-named Convention, the Government of.....(name of guarantor
 Government).....will pay to the bearer, or as otherwise directed
 by the Trustees, in.....(insert currency of loan issue).....
 the sum, not exceeding.....(amount of the Government's maximum
 liability as a special guarantor)....., which is certified below to have
 become payable on this coupon.

(Signed).....

Certificate of Trustees.

We certify that the sum of.....of which.....
 is due from the Government of.....(name of guarantor Government)
as an ordinary guarantor, and the balance, *i.e.*,.....
 constitutes the additional sum simultaneously guaranteed, has become payable on this coupon
 to make good a deficit of.....in the funds provided for making the amorti-
 sation payment to which this coupon relates.
 Date.....(Signed).....

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THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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All communications relating to the Monthly Summary should be addressed to the Information Section, League of Nations, Geneva.

I.—SUMMARY OF THE MONTH.

October, 1930.

An international Conference on Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts and plenary sessions of the Economic and Health Committees were the principal League meetings in October. The Permanent Central Opium Board, a Committee on Rail Transport Documents, and a Sub-Committee of Veterinary Experts also held short meetings.

The Conference on Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts, which sat at Lisbon from October 6th to October 23rd, and was attended by thirty-two States, drew up recommendations concerning

lighthouses and agreements on maritime signals and attended lightships.

The sixteenth session of the Health Committee, which was held at Geneva at the beginning of the month, was the first meeting of that body as reconstituted last spring. This Committee noted reports on its various inquiries, traced a programme of future work, and reported to the Council on the creation of an International Health School in Paris and the convocation of a European Conference on rural hygiene.

The Economic Committee met towards the end of the month and drew up a series of pro-

posals for the agenda of the Second Conference for Concerted Economic Action, which will open on November 17th.

The communications received in the League Secretariat included a statement of British policy in Palestine, Sir John Hope Simpson's report on land settlement, development, and immigration in Palestine, and the forty-third report of the Saar Governing Commission.

* * *

The Permanent Court of International Justice went into session on October 22nd to deal with the second phase of the case of the Franco-Swiss Free Zones.

II.—SCHEME FOR EUROPEAN UNION.*

By a Circular dated October 30th, 1930, the Secretary-General of the League, who is also the Secretary of the Commission of Inquiry for European Union, reminded all European Governments that, in accordance with the decision of September 23rd, the next meeting of the Commission will be held at the League Secretariat at Geneva during the Council session opening on Monday, January 19th, 1931.

With a view to preparing the agenda, the Secretary-General has invited each Government to forward any communications or suggestions it may desire to make in such time as will allow him to inform the other Members before the Commission meets.

The Commission has decided that its meetings shall be open to all the Members of the League, and the Secretary-General has accordingly sent all Members of the League copies of his Circular, as well as the accompanying documents (Memorandum of the French Government, replies of Governments, minutes of the first meeting of the Commission).

III.—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Registration of Treaties.

The engagements registered in September and October included a considerable number of agreements for the pacific settlement of disputes, namely, treaties and conventions of judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation between the Netherlands and Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Yugoslavia, Luxemburg and Switzerland, Luxemburg and the Netherlands, Luxemburg and Czechoslovakia; treaties of arbitration and conciliation between Estonia and Hungary, France, and Luxemburg; treaties of arbitration between Luxemburg and the

United States, the Netherlands, and the United States, Iceland and the United States, Salvador and Uruguay; a treaty of conciliation between Luxemburg and the United States.

The International Motor Traffic Convention (Paris, October 24th, 1930) was deposited on October 24th by the French, Finnish, Netherlands, and Danish Governments. This Convention has been ratified by Belgium, Bulgaria, Cuba, Egypt, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, the Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Morocco, Monaco, the Netherlands (including the Dutch East Indies), Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, the Saar, Siam, Spain, Tunis, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia; and acceded to by Chile, Sweden, British India (not including the territories of potentates placed under the suzerainty of the Crown), Palestine, Malta, Gibraltar, Iraq, and the following French colonies and mandated territories: French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, the Cameroons, French Somaliland, French establishments in Oceania, Guadeloupe, French Guiana, French settlements in India, Indo-China, Madagascar, Martinique, New Caledonia, Réunion and Togoland.

The other engagements registered included:—

Treaties of friendship and security between Persia and Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan;

A Treaty of friendship between Persia and the Hedjaz, Nejd and Dependencies;

A series of Exchanges of Notes provisionally regulating the relations between Persia and the United States, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, and Japan;

An Agreement (Strbske Pleso, June 27th, 1930) supplementary to the treaties of friendship and alliance between the States of the Little Entente;

An Agreement (The Hague, January 17th, 1930) between Germany and Australia concerning the release of property, rights, and interests of German nationals subject to the privilege established by the Treaty of Versailles;

A treaty (Prague, December 12th, 1928) between Austria and Czechoslovakia concerning the settlement of legal questions relating to the frontier described in Article 27, paragraph 6, of the Treaty of St. Germain;

Commercial agreements and *modi vivendi* between Roumania and the Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg, Roumania and Yugoslavia, Roumania and Sweden, Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Egypt, Persia and Egypt, Hungary and Egypt, Persia and Hungary;

Customs Conventions between Persia and

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 9, page 167.

the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, China and Japan ;

A Consular Convention between Albania and France ;

An Agreement for the abolition of passport visas between Germany and Denmark ;

Conventions for the prevention of double taxation of shipping profits between Belgium and Denmark, Belgium and Iceland ;

A Veterinary Convention between Italy and Roumania (Rome, February 25th, 1930) ;

An Agreement (Vienna, March 2nd and September 12th, 1930) between Austria and Czechoslovakia concerning direct relations between the police authorities and officials in those countries ;

Extradition Conventions between Bulgaria and Greece, the United States and Austria, Estonia and Sweden ;

Agreements on postal questions between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Japan, Portugal and Siam ; an Agreement concerning carrier pigeons between Denmark and France.

IV.—THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS.

I. THE HEALTH ORGANISATION.

Sixteenth Session of the Health Committee.

The sixteenth session of the Health Committee, which was held from September 29th to October 7th, was the first session of that body as reconstituted this spring. The Committee comprises twenty-seven members, eight of whom are new.

Membership and Bureau.—Dr. Madsen, Director of the Danish State Serum Institute, was elected chairman for the fourth time. Dr. Madsen has been chairman of the Health Committee since its foundation in 1923, and was before that chairman of the provisional Health Committee.

It was decided that there should henceforth be no difference between the powers and status of experts co-opted by the Committee and other categories of members. The Bureau was enlarged by increasing to four the number of vice-chairmen, of whom one, M. Velghe, former Secretary-General of the Belgian Ministry of Interior and Health, is, *ex officio*, vice-chairman of the International Public Health Office in Paris ; the other three are elected by the Committee.

The Committee elected as vice-chairmen Dame Janet Campbell (new member), Senior Medical Officer at the British Ministry of Health ; Dr. Heng Liu (new member), Chinese Health Minister ; Dr. Cantacuzène, Professor of

Bacteriology and Director of the Bucarest Institute of Experimental Medicine.

The members are :—

Professor Ascoli, Professor of the Medical Clinic of Rome University, Member of the Academy, Director of the High School of Malariology at Rome.

Professor L. Bernard, Professor of Tuberculosis, Faculty of Medicine, Paris, President of the *Conseil Supérieur d'Hygiène de France*.

Professor Bordet (new member), Director of the Pasteur Institute for Brabant, Brussels, Holder of the Nobel Prize.

Sir George Buchanan, Senior Medical Officer of the British Health Ministry.

Dr. H. Carrière, Director of the Swiss Public Health Service.

Professor C. Chagas, Director of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute at Rio de Janeiro.

Dr. W. Chodzko, former Polish Health Minister, Director of the State School of Health, Warsaw.

Surgeon-General H. S. Cumming, Director-General of the United States Public Health Service.

Professor J. D. Fitzgerald (new member), Professor of Preventive Medicine and Director of the School of Public Health of the University of Toronto, Director of the Connaught Laboratories, Toronto.

General J. D. Graham, Indian Medical Service, Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

Professor C. Hamel, President of the *Reichsgesundheitsamt*, Berlin.

Professor J. Jadassohn (new member), Director of the Dermatological Clinic of Breslau University.

Dr. J. N. Jitta, former Chairman of the Public Health Council of the Netherlands.

Professor R. Jorge, technical chairman of the *Conseil Supérieur d'Hygiène*, Lisbon.

Dr. A. Lutrario, former Director-General of Public Health, Ministry of the Interior, Rome.

Professor G. Pittaluga, Professor of Parasitology at Madrid University and Director of the School of Hygiene.

Dr. L. Raynaud, Inspector-General of the Health Service of Algeria.

Professor J. Scoseria, Chairman of the Uruguayan Health Council.

Dr. A. Stampar (new member), Inspector-General of Public Health at the Ministry of Social Welfare and Public Health, Belgrade ; Professor of Social Medicine at the University of Zagreb.

Dr. M. Tsurumi, Representative of the Central Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of the Interior, Tokyo.

In view of the difficulty experienced by Japanese experts in coming frequently to Geneva, one of the three following experts will be invited to attend each session of the Committee :—

Professor Nagayo, Director of the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases at the Imperial University, Tokyo.

Professor Miyajima, Professor at the Kitasato Institute, Tokyo.

Dr. Hata, Professor at the Kitasato Institute, Tokyo.

Present Status and Prospects of the Health Organisation.—At the beginning of the session, the Chairman submitted a memorandum reviewing the present position of the Organisation in the light of its ten years' work, and suggesting the lines along which it should develop in the future. After a short general debate, this memorandum was approved by the Committee as a guide for its future development.

In his memorandum, Dr. Madsen referred to the report adopted by the Assembly on the ten years' work of the Organisation. This report emphasises the importance of this work for the League and international co-operation as a whole, and the essential similarity, despite wide local differences, of health problems in the different countries and different areas, whether rural or industrial. The same difficulties are encountered everywhere, and the experience of each is infinitely valuable to all. The experience of the Organisation has shown that public health is only one factor in social conditions, which are intimately affected by economic and financial questions and problems of communications and transit. The League, Dr. Madsen considered, should be in a position to place the experience gained by its Technical Organisations at the disposal of Governments seeking assistance of any kind, with the object of raising the standard of life and reconstituting certain of their territories on a new and higher plane. The success of international as well as national health work is so linked up with economic financial and social conditions that to select only one of these factors for study and action is to court failure.

The work of the Organisation falls into three stages: the study and collection of information, the formation of general opinions based on the data collected, and, finally, action. Every branch of the League's health activities has to pass through the first stage, and the world-wide service of epidemiological intelligence and public health statistics is a striking instance of this type of activity.

Inquiries and investigations lead in due course to the formation of general judgments

and the laying down of certain principles and recommendations for action, as in the case of the Malaria Commission and the inquiry into infant mortality. Work of this kind makes the Organisation familiar with the needs of national health administrations and accustoms the latter to solving their problems by common action through the League. The most important and recent cases of government action with the technical advice and assistance of the League Health Organisation are afforded by the health reconstruction work in China, Greece, and Bolivia.

Certain branches of the Organisation's work, Dr. Madsen pointed out, were now regarded as practically permanent by governments, sanitary inspectors, and scientific institutes. The work of the Permanent Standardisation Commission in devising and maintaining uniform international standards for the preparation and measurement of serological and biological products is a case in point—such work must be continuous in order to keep up with the evolution of scientific thought and method. The Opium Commission of the Health Committee is necessary to enable the latter to discharge the duties imposed upon it by the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925, namely, to advise what products should be included within the scope of the Convention or may be declared harmless and so not requiring control. The Malaria Commission, after lengthy regional studies, has agreed upon a general programme of anti-malaria measures, and is now discussing plans for epidemiological study and practical action requiring at least three years to complete. The Leprosy Commission has only just started working in earnest after a preliminary world survey of leprosy conditions. Certain partial studies, such as those on scarlet fever and diphtheria, must be continued. The departmental activities of the Health Section of the Secretariat, concerning epidemiological intelligence, continuous liaison work with health administrations (particularly the system of interchanges or study tours for public health officers), the numerous investigations and inquiries with which it is entrusted, and its executive work in ensuring the continued and systematic application of the Health Committee's decisions, are the backbone of the work of the Organisation.

Other studies, such as that of the fumigation of ships, are necessarily of a temporary character. The main subject of the infant mortality inquiry has now been dealt with, but a few special problems concerning countries in different continents still remain. The work of the Commission on Education in Hygiene and Preventive

Medicine and the studies with regard to small-pox and cancer are further instances of the type of work which must be continued, although perhaps in a modified form.

The Health Committee must develop its collaboration with governments which ask it for advisory opinions not only on the organisation of public health services, but also on the methods to be employed and the technical schemes to be adopted in dealing with the manifold administrative and medical problems of public health.

Such opinions represent a technical doctrine based on analytical comparison of the pooled knowledge and experience of leaders in public health and medical research, so that the advice tendered by the Committee may constitute a declaration of the present state of practice and of knowledge in the various fields of public health. Dr. Madsen continued :—

“ Such a declaration is needed, notably, in regard to Maternal and Infant Welfare. A large amount of information has already been collected, either by our group of experts on infant mortality, or by our other commissions, as well as by the Health Section. But a general report on the whole subject is now required which would be of material assistance, not only to health administrations which have asked for our collaboration in this field, but also to others which desire to organise a campaign against infant and maternal mortality in their own countries. The hygiene of the child of school age and of the adolescent is another problem which needs similar study. The measures to be taken against tuberculosis in the various countries must be studied—perhaps even more urgently than others, in view of the demands being made upon our advisory faculties in this direction. A comprehensive documentation has already been collected during the past years and will form a useful nucleus for a general report.

The work of the Commission on Treatment of Syphilis and Cognate Subjects, as well as the numerous studies in regard to the serological diagnosis of syphilis, will likewise form an indispensable basis for a report on the measures to be taken against venereal diseases, including that of congenital syphilis.

During the last ten or fifteen years, sanitary administrations have had to take measures against other social diseases. Cancer, rheumatic fever, heart diseases, may be mentioned in this connection. This group certainly merits serious study and an attempt to present a series of reports on these subjects.

Among the methods in the practice of public health, particularly in rural areas, there is one which calls for a specific study on our part—namely, Health Centres. The study of this problem was started a year or two ago and needs to be brought to a termination.

Finally, the whole question of the rôle of local authorities in the administration of medical assistance will undoubtedly force itself on the Committee's attention.”

What is required in all these fields of investigation is an analysis of the reasons that have led

different countries to adopt specific measures, the determination of the extent to which agreement exists on these measures, and of the points where the diversity of practice requires further investigation. Reports on these subjects might be presented within six months, or a year, if they were prepared by small “rapporteur groups,” which would consult the best-qualified experts in their respective subjects and would submit their reports for thorough discussion by the Health Committee, which alone could adopt a declaration engaging its technical authority. The type of problem to be dealt with by these groups must be defined and decided by the Committee itself.

Between them these reports would set out in detail the modern practice of preventive medicine, and so furnish a basis for the study of the relations between public health services and health insurance societies on which a Joint Commission set up by the Health Committee and the International Labour Office is now engaged. A group of the directors of Schools of Hygiene in Europe and America convened by the Health Organisation has submitted to this session of the Committee a programme for the work of a modern school of hygiene. Conferences of these directors should meet periodically, in order to allow of a continuous interchange of ideas and experiences between such schools, which will play an increasingly important part in the development of public health activities in the different countries.

The Organisation is at present assisting in a survey of medical schools and in the work of the National Commission on Medical Education in China, at the request of the Chinese Government. Clearly no study of public health conditions in a given country can be complete without surveying the way in which the medical profession is prepared for its task. This very question is becoming important even in countries with old-established experience of medical science and medical education, and cannot be omitted from the programme of the Committee.

Colonial administrations should continue to be able to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the Organisation in regard to their medical and sanitary problems. A Commission, composed of the medical directors of the various colonial ministries, might well constitute the best instrument for continuous collaboration in these matters.

The highly important problem of nutrition is already on the programme of the Organisation, and the time has come to consider what practical steps should be taken. This problem is of fundamental importance in the Far East, more

than anywhere else in the world. An investigation regarding one of the staple foods of the teeming population of those regions—namely, rice—appears to claim early attention.

The question of physical education is another matter on the programme of the Organisation.

The Committee appointed a number of drafting committees and groups of experts to study the various problems in accordance with the suggestions made by the Chairman. The action taken on the main subjects is briefly described below.

*Establishment of an International School of Advanced Health Studies in Paris.**—On the proposal of the French Government the Health Committee, with the approval of the Council, drew up plans for the establishment in Paris of an International School of Advanced Health Studies under the League's auspices.

The plan makes a feature of the international character of the school as well as of its advanced nature. For this purpose both the teaching staff and the students will be picked men and women drawn from many countries, and the course will lay emphasis upon the comparison of the practice of different countries and will include field work and discussion groups as well as lectures.

The theoretical programme will be divided into three principal branches—namely, comparative general hygiene, an outline of the fresh knowledge acquired in the sphere of health, and of the sciences relating to health, and the organs and method of international health co-operation.

*European Conference on Rural Hygiene.**—To prepare the European Conference on Rural Hygiene summoned by the Council for April 23rd, 1931, the Committee appointed a Commission composed of Professor Pittaluga (Chairman) (Spanish), Dr. Carrière (Swiss), Dr. Chodzko (Polish), Dr. Hamel (German), Dr. Lutrario (Italian), Dr. Madsen (Dane), and Dr. Stampar (Yugoslav), and expressed the hope that the International Institute of Agriculture would co-operate with it.

Malaria.—The Committee received an account of the studies of the Malaria Commission in India from Dr. Scuffner, chairman of the delegation that visited India last year at the invitation of the Government. The delegation was accompanied by the Director of the Malarial Survey of India, and was brought into touch with every phase of the problem of combating malaria in India where, as the delegation observes, this disease probably kills more people

than all other epidemic diseases put together. Ninety per cent. of the population is rural, and the crux of the problem therefore lies in the 700,000 villages of India. The delegation describes the immensity and variety of the problems with which the Indian Medical Service is grappling and, in its report, which was adopted by the Malaria Commission, suggests the advantages of a general plan based on the results of the anti-malaria campaign in certain settlements; this would, however, it points out, require bigger grants than are at present given by the local district authorities or the municipal authorities; the government has entrusted the local authorities with very heavy responsibilities in leaving them to find the money for anti-malaria measures. The Malaria Commission also recommended that the rural Public Health Service should be at the same time a medical service since, in its view, rural medical care and persistent propaganda demonstrating the efficacy of quinine would be useful to supplement anti-malaria work. The report, which paid a warm tribute to the splendid work of the Indian Health Service, and expressed its appreciation of the assistance afforded the delegation, was adopted by the Committee.

Leprosy.—The Committee adopted the report of Dr. Burnet, Secretary of its Leprosy Commission, on his survey of leprosy in Europe, America, and the Far East. The report points to the great gaps in knowledge of this disease, its epidemiology and treatment, and possibilities of prophylaxis, and comments on the great variety of ways in which the problem is approached in different countries. "Every shade of opinion is found in Governments and the public alike as regards the actual disease, from the brutal mediæval policy of banishing a social menace to modern ideals of social hygiene." The report emphasises the necessity for promoting contacts between institutes and research workers studying or combating leprosy in different countries, so as to pool existing information, generalise the best existing practice, and discover lines along which further study may improve practice.

The need for contact and agreement was felt everywhere, says the report, and the action taken by the Committee was universally welcomed. Leprologists in every country hoped that the present inquiry would be the beginning of international co-operation on the lines of the League's work with regard to malaria and syphilis.

Public Health in China.—Dr. P. Z. King, representing the Chinese Health Minister, described the work done by his Government to

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 9, page 173.

put in hand the plans agreed upon with the Committee for health reconstruction with the technical advice and assistance of the League. In Shanghai, a campaign of mass vaccination against small-pox and of inoculation against cholera has been started, and some hundreds of thousands of persons have already been treated. This is one of the far-reaching measures, carried out jointly by the Chinese and foreign Municipal Authorities in Shanghai, to rid that city of small-pox and cholera (which are endemic) as part of the plans framed by the Ministry of Health and approved by the Committee. The Chinese health authorities have inoculated 300,000 persons, the Foreign Settlement 100,000. Dr. King has himself been appointed Director of the Central Field Station for health work at Nanking, set up as a further development of this plan. A memorandum indicating the duties of this centre as the technical organ of the Health Ministry has been drawn up by an international committee of directors of the principal schools of hygiene, which was requested by the committee to advise on the organisation of the centre. Dr. Borcic, Director of the Institute of Hygiene at Zagreb, left Europe for China at the end of June to assist the Health Minister for two years in establishing and developing the new station. Several Chinese health officials nominated by the Health Ministry have been sent to Europe and America to study certain problems of particular interest to the nascent Chinese Public Health Service. The sum of 200,000 Mexican dollars has been set aside in the budget of Chekiang province for the national hospital to be founded in that province, and Dr. Oong-Tse-Lung, the future superintendent of the new hospital, is, by arrangement with the Austrian authorities, to spend some time studying the methods of one of the largest hospitals in Vienna. Dr. K. Faber, Professor of Internal Medicine at Copenhagen University, was sent to China in September, at the request of the Government, to consult with the Chinese National Commission on Medical Education and to make a two months' survey, preparatory to framing a report which will form the basis for the recommendations of the Committee to the Chinese Government on medical education. Dr. F. C. Yen, Dean of the Central University Medical College at Woosung, Shanghai, has been a member of the Health Organisation's Committee on Education in Hygiene and Preventive Medicine.

The Committee heard a report by Dr. Park, of the Health Section of the Secretariat, who has returned from China, on the reorganisation of the quarantine service under the Ministry of Health. The new system, which is in con-

formity with the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention of 1926, is already being put into force by the Chinese Government.

Health Work in Latin America.—The Committee heard a report from Dr. Mackenzie, of the Health Section of the Secretariat, on his health survey in Bolivia, undertaken as the first instalment of the technical advice and assistance in the reorganisation of the Bolivian Health Service requested by the Bolivian Government. In the course of the survey, Dr. Mackenzie and his assistant, Dr. Pascua, travelled over an area three times the size of France by aeroplane, motor-car (up dry river beds), mule, train, and on foot.

The Committee expressed its satisfaction at hearing that the Bolivian Government had appointed as Director-General of the reorganised Health Service a Bolivian doctor who was coming to Europe to discuss with its Bureau the programme of collaboration with the Health Organisation.

Professor R. Debré submitted a report to the Committee on his inquiry into the extent and causes of infantile mortality in Latin America. He visited the Argentine, Bolivia, Chile, and Uruguay, and attended the Lima Conference, which comprised representatives of Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Paraguay, and Venezuela, and based its discussions on the reports of the European investigators, as well as on reports from the Argentine, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay. The proceedings of this Conference and the comparison of the Latin-American reports with the results of League investigation in Europe showed the great importance of the subject and the need for further inquiry.

Another branch of the Organisation's work in Latin America is its co-operation with the South American Serological Conference, organised by the Montevideo Institute for the prevention of syphilis in order to compare by means of technical experiments, carried out simultaneously by the participants, the value of the various methods employed in the sero-diagnosis of syphilis. The Health Section is to assist in the technical preparation of this Conference, which is to be conducted on the same lines as the Serological Conferences held at the State Serum Institute at Copenhagen in 1923 and 1928. The Committee has asked one of its members, Professor J. Jadassohn, chairman of its Commission on syphilis, to act as President of the Montevideo Conference.

Other Questions.—The Committee heard reports on the anti-malaria and anti-syphilis work in Bulgaria carried on under its auspices, the results of the inquiry into health conditions

in the Pacific Islands, the work on standardisation of sera, serological tests and blood groups, the report of its Opium Commission recommending that certain further products should come under the 1925 Opium Convention, and the progress made in the reorganisation of the Public Health Service in Greece. The Greek Under-Secretary of State for Health, M. Pappas, expressed his appreciation of the assistance given by the Organisation to his country, from the emergency work in the refugee camps in 1924, the survey and advice on combating malaria, the inquiry into the epidemic of dengue (breakbone fever), to the present scheme.

2. THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION.

(a) *Work of the Economic Committee.*

The Economic Committee met at Geneva from October 27th to November 1st. Its discussions were mainly devoted to the preparation of the second Conference for Concerted Economic Action, which will open on November 17th.

Under this heading, its agenda included the three following items: the replies of Governments to a questionnaire, the most-favoured-nation clause, and veterinary police measures.

The Committee noted the progress of the work on customs nomenclature, the nationality of goods, the stamping of samples of precious metals imported temporarily, procedure for appeal in customs matters, and marks of origin. It decided to summon the second meeting of agricultural experts for the beginning of January.

Proposals for the Conference of November 17th.— In a special Protocol, the Conference of March 1930 expressed the opinion that the negotiations to be pursued with a view to concerted economic action should relate to customs measures likely to lead to a reduction of tariffs, as well as to all other practical measures aiming at a better organisation of production and a more rational distribution of products. Countries desirous of taking part in the negotiations were asked to communicate their views, and the Economic Committee was instructed to collate such proposals as might serve as a basis for the projected negotiations.

At this session, the Committee proceeded to a careful analysis of the replies, and finally formulated proposals with a view to ensuring positive results. The analysis showed that there were three main desiderata. The first related to problems which the Economic Organisation had already considered, and for which it had prepared a solution; there was a desire to see the contemplated action pursued

to its final and successful conclusion, and framed or completed agreements fully carried out. The second desideratum was a general improvement in customs matters by the reduction or consolidation of duties. The third concerned the problem of the agricultural countries of Eastern Europe.

The proposed concerted action, the Committee considered, could not be dissociated from the economic work already accomplished by the League. That work was at its starting-point. Any new measures must be based thereon. The Committee accordingly expressed the view that it was of importance in the first place to strengthen this foundation for future work. To this end, it proposed that the Conference agenda should include the following points:—

(a) Re-examination of the Convention on Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions with the object of securing the accession of all signatory States and doing away with temporary exceptions as far as possible.

(b) The conditions necessary for bringing the Commercial Convention of March 24th, 1930, into force between the largest possible number of States.

(c) An endeavour to secure a preliminary understanding among European countries in order to ensure a satisfactory issue for the second session of the Conference on treatment of foreigners.

“Like the Convention for the Abolition of Prohibitions, the Commercial Convention,” the Committee considered, “constitutes a necessary safeguard under present circumstances. Without it there is a danger that States will yield to the difficulties of the hour and denounce some of their commercial agreements so as to free themselves from irksome tariff obligations, and that there will thus be a new and disastrous increase in customs barriers. Finally, apart from its immediate importance, the Commercial Convention forms a useful basis for future tariff negotiations; it may be added to and developed and thus facilitate a further step forward in the international settlement of customs questions.”

As regards proposals for the general improvement of trade, two suggestions contained in the replies of Governments merit special attention. One of these, which appeared in several replies and was formulated with special precision by the British Government, aimed at reducing customs duties by taking groups of commodities and proceeding by stages. In the first place, some such groups as textile fabrics and machinery might be selected as a subject for negotiation. The negotiations might

then be extended to other products of industry, agriculture, stock-raising and fisheries.

In the other proposal, States were divided into two groups: those which, while hitherto retaining tariff autonomy, pursued a liberal commercial policy, and those which, while pursuing a policy of conventional tariffs, possessed a more or less protectionist customs régime. This distinction corresponds, moreover, to that drawn in the Commercial Convention of March 24th, 1930. The first States would undertake to maintain their liberal system in return for tariff benefits which would be granted by the second group and which would remain subject to the most-favoured-nation clause. This proposal, also put forward in several replies, was most clearly formulated by the Netherlands Government.

The report adopted by the Committee noted that both proposals were evidence of the same spirit and had the same end in view, but that differences of opinion might exist as to methods. The view was accordingly expressed that both methods should be retained and submitted to the forthcoming Conference under the heading "Tariff negotiations for the general improvement of trade," in the hope that that body might be able usefully to co-ordinate them.

In formulating this conclusion, the Committee kept in mind the provision of the Final Act of the March Conference whereby inquiries into certain non-tariff questions and the proposed negotiations should proceed *pari passu*.

A third important consideration was raised in identical replies from Hungary, Roumania, and Yugoslavia, with whom Poland associated herself in the resolutions of the Warsaw Conference. The Governments of these countries regard an increase in the purchasing power of their populations as the most effective means of extending markets and improving international trade. With this object, their chief endeavour is to take effective steps to ensure the disposal of their surplus agricultural products at prices which will secure the farmer a reasonable return.

The first means proposed is preferential customs treatment in European importing countries for the produce in question; it is pointed out that this treatment should not lead to an increased production of cereals in the countries benefited thereby.

The three countries observe that, while such preferential treatment would, of course, constitute an exception to the general most-favoured-nation clause, it could not prejudice the interests of oversea countries, as the latter must still remain the principal source of supply

for Europe, whose production falls far short of its needs.

It is further pointed out that the customs duties of the general tariff would remain applicable to exports from non-European countries, and that, as prices would be fixed on the basis of those duties, the proposed system would in no way reduce the protection afforded to agricultural interests in the importing countries; the only sacrifice the latter are asked to make is a certain reduction in customs duties.

The Committee decided to retain the proposal concerning preferential treatment. The reasons for this decision and the conditions for the acceptance of this proposal are explained as follows in the report prepared by M. Van Langenhove on the Programme of Future Negotiations.

"To form a just idea of the extent of the demand for preferential treatment put forward by the three Danubian States, it is necessary to state accurately the volume of the trade to which it applies.

Theoretically, as we have seen, it questions the important principle of most-favoured-nation treatment. The preferential treatment requested would obviously constitute an exception to the most-favoured-nation clause; it could, therefore, only be applied with the assent of the States receiving this treatment under the treaties in force.

In actual fact, however, the cereal exports of the three countries concerned are negligible in comparison with the aggregate imports of the other European countries. Seen in its true proportions, therefore, the problem is not attended by such difficulties as appearances would suggest.

Nor must it be forgotten that the range of distribution of surplus cereals is limited by transport costs. The normal markets for these surpluses of the Danubian States are restricted to a few contiguous or neighbouring countries—chiefly Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. The most important of these consuming markets have to import considerable quantities of cereals, and these are obtained almost entirely from overseas, the share of the Danubian States being relatively negligible.

It remains to consider the position of those European countries in which, owing to the distance, cereals from the Danubian countries cannot normally find a market. Whether they would consent to preferential treatment accorded the importing countries is not an immediate practical difficulty, but merely a question of principle.

The European countries which are asked to give preferential treatment to cereals from Eastern Europe would, of course, be justified in asking for a consideration in return. This consideration would naturally take the form of Customs facilities for their imports into the Eastern countries. It does not, of course, imply the granting of preferential treatment because that would lead to new discriminations which would inevitably raise great difficulties."

Having regard to the various factors in the question, the Committee considered that the

proposal for the grant of preferential treatment to cereals from Eastern Europe should be included in the programme of future negotiations. It was understood that any agreement reached on such a basis could not come into force until it had been endorsed by States, whether signatories of the Protocol or not, which were guaranteed most-favoured-nation treatment by treaty.

The Committee added that the granting of preferential treatment should be regarded as an exceptional measure to meet abnormal circumstances.

While the agricultural countries of Eastern Europe attach special importance to their demand for preferential treatment, they do not refuse to consider any other measure that might directly or indirectly help to ensure the disposal of their surplus produce on satisfactory terms. Such measures might, it is suggested, relate to the organisation of trade and the establishment of selling organisations in exporting countries and purchasing organisations in importing countries.

Accordingly the Committee considered that it might be possible to set up a Commission to continue investigations in connection with the improvement of the European trade in cereals, both from the point of view of markets and from those of internal organisation, the standardisation of products, storage, transport, and the development of credit.

The Most-Favoured-Nation Clause and Dumping.—On the urgent recommendation of the eleventh Assembly, the Committee proceeded to a preliminary examination of certain divergences of view in regard to the application of the most-favoured-nation clause. The questions which had arisen were whether the allocation of quotas and anti-dumping and countervailing duties were compatible with the spirit of the clause, and how the expression "similar products" should be interpreted.

The countries which raised this question at the Assembly and which were not represented on the Economic Committee were invited to send experts to take part in the discussion. Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway sent experts, Latvia and Finland observers.

The greater part of the discussion was devoted to the question of quotas. As this is a question which it is hardly possible to examine solely from the point of view of doctrine, the Committee decided to institute an inquiry into the nature and causes of certain important specific cases brought forward in the discussion. This inquiry was referred to a sub-committee of members of the Economic Committee and the

Dutch and Danish experts, with instructions to submit a complete report at the next session.

The Committee also held a preliminary exchange of views on the question of dumping, in regard to which a resolution was passed by the Assembly. It decided to study all aspects of the question, in particular, means resorted to by States—such as export bounties and subsidies—which tended to hamper the free play of economic laws. It hopes that, by its February session, this work will be so far advanced as to enable it to present a provisional report.

Veterinary Questions.—The Economic Committee decided to submit to the Conference of November 17th the results of the work of the Sub-Committee of veterinary experts appointed on the recommendation of the Economic Conference of 1927.

The experts held their fourth session* at Geneva from October 20th to 26th, and drew up a general report. They defined the object of their task as (1) a continuous campaign against animal diseases, (2) the improvement of sanitary conditions in the international trade in livestock and animal products.

As regards the first point, the experts considered that mutual confidence in the veterinary police of the different countries, and especially of those wishing to import livestock and animal products, was fundamental to all its work. This confidence, they felt, must be based upon the absolute conviction that well-organised veterinary services existed in the different States, especially in exporting countries, and that measures for veterinary sanitation were conscientiously carried out.

Further, the experts laid down the principles which they considered should guide the organisation of veterinary sanitary services, and the publication of sanitary bulletins in the various countries.

In this connection, an inquiry was made into the possibility of international collaboration among veterinary services, and the setting up of an information service recommended, which would include the publication of urgent news and telegraphic communications. The technical aspects of this service would be examined by the International Office for Animal Diseases in Paris. In order to render this collaboration more effective, the experts recommended certain measures designed to improve veterinary rela-

* The fourth session was attended by M. Burgi, Chairman (Swiss); Professor Vallée, Vice-Chairman (France); M. C. Bisanti (Italy); M. J. R. Jackson (Great Britain); M. C. J. Petrovitch (Yugoslavia); Dr. Dvoracek (Czechoslovakia); Dr. Wehrle (Germany); Professor Leclainche, representative of the International Office for Animal Diseases.

tions among countries concerned ; the admission of students and professors from one country into the institutions and laboratories of another ; commissions of inquiry ; individual inquiries, exchanges of sanitary officers ; the permanent establishment of officials of one country in the territory of another, etc.

Having thus set forth the essential elements of a basis of mutual confidence between countries bound by commercial interests, the experts proceeded to study in what measure and by what methods countries might come to an agreement for the removal of hindrances to trade which, from the point of view of the legal protection of animals and of public health, were neither justified nor necessary.

To this end, they drew up recommendations concerning the issue of import certificates, the conclusion of bi-lateral veterinary conventions, the method of preparation and delivery of certificates of origin and health certificates, the establishment of sanitary control at the time of exportation, the institution of a common veterinary visit, the sea transport of livestock.

They also drew up a list of contagious diseases affecting animals, classified according to their gravity, described the measures they thought necessary and appropriate for each of the groups classified, and studied sanitary measures in regard to other animal products such as hides, pelts, horns, hoofs, wool, hair, silk, etc. These questions ought, they felt, to be studied in detail by the International Office for Animal Diseases in Paris, in so far as they affect problems of methods of disinfection and the strength of the virus capable of spreading animal diseases. It was in this study especially that the experts felt that some measure of international co-operation could substantially facilitate the international trade in animal products.

The last section of the report deals with the importation, exportation and transit of meat and meat products, and includes recommendations with a view to decreasing risks of infection.

After hearing the conclusions submitted by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Subcommittee, Professor Burgi and M. Vallée, the Economic Committee decided that, pending the carrying out of these recommendations, it would be preferable to leave it to the States concerned to regulate to the best of their interests a very important part of the international trade in animal products—the cattle and meat trade. At the present moment it would seem that the relaxation of veterinary police measures in respect of the importation and exportation of animal products might best be achieved by means of bilateral agreements.

On the other hand, the experts were unani-

mous in stating that an international convention regulating the trade in cattle and animal products, as well as an international multilateral agreement regulating the importation and exportation of animal products other than meat would most probably meet with the approval of the interested countries. It was further suggested that the proposals concerning the issue of veterinary bulletins and those advocating closer co-operation between national veterinary services might be embodied in a convention which countries desirous of promoting the international trade in animal products might be disposed to conclude.

The Economic Committee asked some of its members to follow this work, and, if necessary, to seek expert assistance in preparing draft conventions on the organisation of veterinary services and methods for the exchange of information, as well as closer international co-operation between veterinary services, the transit of cattle and animal products (including meat) and the exportation and importation of animal products other than meat.

Agricultural Questions.—In co-operation with a delegation from the International Institute of Agriculture (M. Van Rijn, Member of the Agricultural Economic Committee attached to the Institute, and M. Brizi, Secretary-General of the Institute), the Agricultural Delegation of the Economic Committee decided to summon early in January the agricultural experts whose first meeting was held in January, 1930. This time Irish, Latvian and Swedish experts will also be invited. The International Labour Office was invited to appoint a person with special experience of labour problems to advise the experts, if necessary, on the relations between labour problems and the general problems under consideration. The experts will examine a series of reports which they have themselves addressed to the Secretariat on the agricultural depression, as well as the question of the difference between the price paid to the producer and that paid by the consumer.

(b) *Suppression of the Falsification of Documents of Value.*

The first Conference of representatives of Central Police Offices,* envisaged by the Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency, has been summoned to meet at Geneva on March 4th, 1931. As decided by the Council and the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Conference for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency, its agenda will include the question of the extent

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 9, page 178.

to which international police co-operation for the suppression of the falsification of documents of value (other than currency) is hindered by obstacles caused by the present state of national legislation.

Regarding the desirability of a convention for the suppression of the falsification of documents of value (share and debenture certificates, cheques, bills of exchange, etc.), and stamps used as instruments of payment, the Financial Committee has received memoranda from the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Criminal Police Commission, the Association and the Union of Penal Law and from a number of central banks. It has come to the conclusion that, before submitting a definite report, it should make further investigations and has, therefore, requested Governments for information as to the manner in which the falsification of documents is treated in their respective legislations, and also of the number of cases which have occurred in recent years.

The questionnaire sent out has been made broad enough to cover all possible offences in the matter, except the falsification of stamped paper or postage stamps, for the memoranda unanimously stated that such offences were not of sufficient importance to be dealt with in an international convention. It nevertheless covers the question of penal protection for all kinds of documents of value. Which classes of securities should be covered by a convention will only be ascertainable from the replies received.

No definition is given of the term "documents of value," nor are examples ("bonds, share and debenture certificates, cheques, bills of exchange, etc.") furnished. Covering, as it does, all kinds of documents of value, the questionnaire leaves Governments free to define the different types according to their domestic law.

Since the provisions of the proposed convention will more or less follow those of that for the suppression of counterfeiting currency, the questionnaire deals first with documents of value which are already, from the penal standpoint, assimilated to currency, so that the falsification of such paper would be punishable as counterfeiting. It is evident that a mere extension of the Convention against counterfeiting currency will not be so difficult in the case of such paper. Then, the questionnaire deals with documents of value other than those already mentioned, which enjoy special protection, so that their falsification, although not construed as counterfeiting, is yet distinguished, by the provision of special penalties, from that of other documents of value. The international penal protection of such paper, although more

difficult than that of paper assimilated to currency, might, perhaps, be contemplated.

In drawing up the questionnaire, due consideration has been given to the fact that several States may use, in their respective laws, identical expressions with different meanings. Moreover, terms are sometimes used in the laws of one State which are unknown to the laws of another. The following, for instance, are terms which occur in the laws of all countries, but whose definition varies to some extent with the different systems of law: "bill of exchange," "cheque," "letter of credit." The following terms are more or less peculiar to the domestic law of certain countries: "bearer debentures" (*obligations au porteur*) (Germany); "instruments of issue" (*papiers d'émission*) (Switzerland); "public credit instruments" (*papiers de crédit public*) (Italy); "negotiable securities" (*titres négociables*) (England); "commercial or banking paper" (*écritures de commerce ou de banque*) (France). In order to prevent any misunderstanding, the questionnaire asks not only for a list of the securities coming within the different categories, but also for an exact definition, according to the law of the country, of each group in the list.

So far as the number of recent cases of falsification is concerned, it was realised that many criminal statistics would probably not give particulars referring specifically to the different kinds of securities concerned. Nevertheless, the Financial Committee considered that it would be advisable to collect as much information as possible concerning the number of falsifications brought to the attention of the authorities, as well as the sums involved, in order to determine how far criminal legislation against falsification would be required in connection with the various kinds of securities.

III.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

(a) *Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts.*

The first maritime Conference summoned by the League met from October 6th to 23rd at Lisbon, at the invitation of the Portuguese Government. The opening ceremony took place under the patronage and in the presence of the President of the Portuguese Republic, and the Conference was inaugurated by the Portuguese Minister of the Marine and the Foreign Minister. The work of the Conference concerned light-houses and wireless lighthouses, certain categories of maritime signals and the unification of buoyage.

Most of the important maritime countries were represented. Delegations were sent by

thirty-two States: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, China, Cuba, Denmark, the Free City of Danzig, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, the United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. The International Association of Officers of the Merchant Marine, the Hydrographic Bureau, the Lighthouse Administration of the former Ottoman Empire, the *Compagnie universelle du Canal maritime de Suez*, the International Shipping Conference, and the Officers' League of the Portuguese Merchant Marine also took part in the work. Most of the States were represented by the heads or senior officials of their lighthouse and buoy departments.

This Conference had been prepared by a technical committee whose work took several years. This Committee was composed at the outset of experts from the principal States concerned in Continental Europe, Japan and Chile. At a later stage, it sought the co-operation of an American expert and, in the course of a mission to the United States and Canada, kept in touch with the competent departments of those countries. Great Britain did not participate in the preliminary work, but sent an extremely important delegation to the Conference.

With regard to lighthouses and wireless lighthouses, the Conference adopted a series of recommendations calculated, in the opinion of the delegations concerned, to produce satisfactory results.

On maritime signals an agreement was drawn up which was signed by Belgium, Cuba, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Tunis.

Another agreement, on attended light-ships away from their normal station, was signed by Belgium, Cuba, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, and Northern Ireland, Greece, India, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Tunis. The work on the unification of buoyage presented great difficulties. A first draft, based on the St. Petersburg Rule, submitted by the experts before co-operating with the United States, subsequently underwent a considerable modification tending to base the proposed unification on the system applied in the United States and in most of the other countries of the American Continent [Washington Rule]. The British Government, which had not participated in the preparatory work, informed the Conference through its delegation that it accepted the

principle of unification, provided it were based on the best possible system from the point of view of navigators. With this object, it submitted fresh proposals which, taken as a whole, resembled more closely the first system proposed by the Committee than that finally adopted in co-operation with the American expert.

Since it proved impossible for the American and British delegations to agree on certain of the principal questions (in particular that of the arrangement of the colours of starboard and port lights in channels), the Conference was obliged to concentrate on the elucidation and regulation of numerous questions in regard to which general agreement seemed possible. Certain difficulties peculiar to the coastal States of the Baltic Sea were definitely settled. On the basis of the work of commissions, the Drafting Committee of the Conference succeeded in preparing technical regulations suitable for incorporation in a general convention. This plan was subsequently abandoned, the application of certain rules which had been unanimously adopted and incorporated in the regulations depending logically upon a preliminary decision as to the application of the St. Petersburg or the Washington Rule to the whole world, or of one or the other of these systems to two separate regions. The Conference was, therefore, obliged to adjourn, while expressing the hope that these studies might be resumed next year.

(b) *Negotiability of Rail Transport Documents.*

A special Committee of Inquiry on the Negotiability of Rail Transport Documents met at Geneva from October 27th to October 29th.

There were present M. G. Ripert (French) (Chairman); M. R. de Candolle (British); Dr. H. Grünebaum (Austrian); M. G. E. Leguizamón (Argentine); and M. J. Sinigaglia (Italian).

The International Chamber of Commerce was represented in an advisory capacity by M. B. Dolcetta, Dr. Ch. de Kresz, and M. Norberg; the International Railway Union by M. G. Leverage and Dr. W. Spiess.

This special Committee is studying the possibility of introducing negotiable documents into international traffic by rail.

V.—INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM OFFICE.

A Conference of the International Museum Office was held in Rome from October 13th to 17th to study scientific methods for the examination and preservation of works of art. It was

attended by some two hundred persons—museum directors, art historians, experts, chemists and physicists—and the discussion led to the unanimous recognition of the value of laboratory methods as supplementary to studies of history of art and museography.

The experts reached agreement on numerous points concerning problems of preservation, general museography and critical analysis. The investigation regarding paintings bore upon constitutive elements such as bases, mediums, colours and varnishes, and measures against destructive agents. The experts gathered interesting information on the application of laboratory methods such as X-rays, ultra-violet rays, chemical analysis, etc., to the critical analysis of works of art and the value of such methods in historical and stylistic interpretation. Problems of the restoration of paintings, and, in particular, the application of varnishes, were studied by a special committee, which made certain recommendations. As regards the preservation of sculpture, the Conference studied the best methods of counteracting the action of worms in wood, as well as the harmful effects of atmospheric influences on certain substances.

Special attention was devoted to general museography: material conditions of installation, museum architecture, heating, ventilation, lighting, and the maintenance in the air of a certain percentage of moisture. The Conference expressed itself in favour of studying arrangements of bays and glazed windows designed to counteract the destructive effects of light. Attention was also drawn to the disadvantages of the frequent transport of works of art to exhibitions without a definite scientific object.

The proceedings of the Conference will be published shortly in the revue "Museum," the organ of the International Museum Office.

VI.—ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS.

I. THE SAAR.

The forty-third Report of the Saar Governing Commission, which covers the third quarter of 1930, has been received by the Secretary-General.

It describes the economic and social situation in the Saar Territory, and, in this connection, gives statistics of production, cost-of-living and unemployment (7,185 unemployed on September 10th). It also contains details concerning the administrative work of the Commission, in particular the supervision of the mines, public works, education, public assistance and health.

2. MANDATES.

British Policy in Palestine.

In accordance with the promise made by

the British representative, Mr. Henderson, at the September session of the Council, the British Foreign Office has officially communicated to the Secretary-General a statement of His Majesty's Government's policy in Palestine, together with Sir John Hope Simpson's report on land settlement, development and immigration in Palestine.

At the request of the British Government, these documents have been circulated to the members of the Council and to the members of the Mandates Commission.

VII.—SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM.

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL BOARD.

The seventh session of the Permanent Central Opium Board was held at Geneva from October 16th to 22nd, with Mr. Lyall (British) in the chair.

In the course of this session, the Board considered at a public meeting the progress report of its Secretary, which deals with the present situation as regards the ratification of the Hague 1912 Convention and the Geneva 1925 Convention; quarterly and annual statistics; the publication by the Secretariat of a pamphlet entitled "The A.B.C. of Drugs"; the visit of the Secretary to the port of Marseilles; the situation in Turkey, Lithuania, and Memel as regards measures to combat the drug traffic, etc.

As a result of this discussion, the Board decided to publish as an annex to its report to the Council, and in accordance with the Geneva Convention, all figures concerning drugs, even if the quantities were extremely small. In connection with a recent seizure of drugs at Hong-Kong, the Board decided, again in accordance with the Geneva Convention, to invite the State concerned—in this case Turkey—from whose territory several recently seized consignments had been exported, to send a representative to its next session in order to give additional information.

The Board also discussed in public its report to the Council on its work in 1930.

The report summarises statistical information received from various Governments, and draws attention to the almost complete lack of information concerning South and Central American States. From the statistics of 1929 the Board draws its conclusions, and on them it bases concrete proposals. It recalls that during the first year of its existence it preferred to confine itself to semi-official measures in the case of countries where an accumulation of drugs gave rise to

some anxiety, rather than to exercise its powers under the Geneva Convention.

The Board decided to study two questions: (1) the legal position of certain countries as regards the Hague and Geneva Conventions, and (2) the replacement of habit-forming drugs by other drugs. It examined several tables, in particular a comparative table for the examination of statistics for the second quarter of 1930; a table of discrepancies; statistical tables designed to be annexed to its report to the Council and graphs of drug consumption, imports, and exports.

It considered certain questions concerning the import trade through Antwerp, in particular for the Netherlands, figures concerning consumption, and the first effects on the figures submitted of the inclusion of morphine esters in the drugs controlled by the Geneva Convention. The last question was postponed to the next session of the Board, which will take place in January, 1931.

This session was attended by Mr. Lyall (British) (Chairman); M. Agel (French); Dr. Anselmino (German); M. Gallavresi (Italian); and Mr. May (American).

VIII.—OTHER QUESTIONS.

VISIT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO LATIN AMERICA.

The Bolivian, Colombian, Cuban, Panama, Peruvian, and Paraguayan Governments have invited the Secretary-General to visit their

countries on the occasion of his journey to Montevideo to attend the ceremony of the Uruguayan independence centenary. The Secretary-General has informed the Governments concerned that he will gladly accept their courteous invitations, provided the time at his disposal is sufficient.

IX.—FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

November 17th.—Commercial Convention Conference, Geneva.

November 17th.—Conference on the Unification of River Law, Geneva.

December 7th.—Leprosy Commission, Bangkok.

December 8th.—Committee of Experts on Specific Tariffs, Geneva.

December 10th.—Committee on Allocation of Expenses, Geneva.

December 15th.—Preparatory Commission for the Conference on Rural Hygiene, Paris.

1931.

January 3rd.—Permanent Central Opium Board, Geneva.

January 5th.—Meeting of Agricultural Experts, Geneva.

January 14th.—Financial Committee, Geneva.

January 19th.—Sixty-second Session of the Council, Geneva.

January 19th.—Committee of Inquiry for European Union, Geneva.

January 26th.—Special Committee on the Private Manufacture of Arms, Geneva.

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.*

I. NINETEENTH (EXTRAORDINARY) SESSION.

The nineteenth (extraordinary) session of the Court opened on October 22nd, 1930, with a private meeting.

For this session the Court is composed as follows :—

M. Anzilotti, President.	}	Judges.
M. Loder.		
M. Nyholm.		
M. Altamira.		
M. Oda.		
M. Huber.		
Sir Cecil Hurst.		
Mr. Kellogg.	}	Deputy Judges.
M. Yovanovitch.		
M. Beichmann.		
M. Negulesco.		
M. Dreyfus, Judge <i>ad hoc</i> .		

The Court is not composed as in 1909 when it dealt with the first phase of the case of the Free Zones, three of the judges who sat in 1929 having been unable to attend the present session, thus reducing the Court below the quorum required to render its proceedings valid. Accordingly, the President, for the purposes of this case, reconstituted the Court in accordance with the principles of Article 25 of the Statute, *i.e.* he convoked all the ordinary judges available and the deputy-judges required to make up the number of eleven laid down by the Statute.

Between the first phase of the case—in which a French judge *ad hoc*, M. Eugène Dreyfus, sat, in the absence of a French ordinary judge, and the present phase, the Assembly elected a new French ordinary judge, M. Henri Fromageot. M. Fromageot, however, recognised that, under Article 24 of the Statute, his participation in the preliminary stages of the case as French plenipotentiary did not permit him to take part in the deliberations and, accordingly, M. Dreyfus continues to sit.

The first public sitting was held on October 23rd. At this sitting Mr. F. B. Kellogg† made the solemn declaration laid down by the Statute.

2. THE FREE ZONES.

The hearings in this case began on October 23rd. France was represented by M. Basdevant, Agent; M. Paul-Boncour, Counsel; and Messrs. Labouret, Outry and Noel-Henry. Switzerland was represented by M. de Pury and M. Logoz, Agents; Messrs. Burckhardt, Edmond-Martin, Peguinot, Counsel; and Messrs. Bonna and Jouvét.

* This chapter has been written with the aid of information furnished by the Registry of the Court.

† See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 9, page 197.

3. OPTIONAL CLAUSE.

On October 2nd, 1930, Hussein Khan Alà, Persian delegate to the League, signed the Optional Clause with the following declaration :—

"The Imperial Government of Persia recognises as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is to say, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the Court, in any disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts relating directly or indirectly to the application of treaties or conventions accepted by Persia and subsequent to the ratification of this declaration, with the exception of—

(a) disputes relating to the territorial status of Persia, including those concerning the rights of sovereignty of Persia over its Islands and Ports;

(b) disputes in regard to which the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

(c) disputes with regard to questions which, by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Persia.

However, the Imperial Government of Persia reserves the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to the Council of the League of Nations.

The present declaration is made for a period of six years. At the expiration of that period, it shall continue to bear its full effects until notification is given of its abrogation."

On October 8th, 1930, M. Constantin Antoniadé, Roumanian Minister to the League, signed the Clause, with the following declaration :—

"The Roumanian Government declares that it accedes to the Optional Clause of Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice for a period of five years in respect of the Governments recognised by Roumania and on condition of reciprocity in regard to legal disputes arising out of situations or facts subsequent to the ratification by the Roumanian Parliament of this accession and with the exception of matters for which a special procedure has been or may be established and subject to the right of Roumania to submit the dispute to the Council of the League of Nations before having recourse to the Court.

The following are, however, excepted :—

(a) Any question of substance or of procedure which might directly or indirectly cause the existing territorial integrity of Roumania and her sovereign rights, including her rights over her ports and communications, to be brought into question.

(b) Disputes relating to questions which, according to international law, fall under the domestic jurisdiction of Roumania."

4. THE PROTOCOLS OF SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1929.

The Protocol relating to the amendment of the Court Statute was ratified in October by China and Czechoslovakia; that relating to the accession of the United States was ratified by the same States.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

1. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW (Monthly) :

Contains articles on problems of industry and employment, based on special knowledge and research. In some cases, these articles are contributed by leading economists or other persons of authority on industrial and labour affairs. In other cases, they are the outcome of the scientific study by the International Labour Office of questions coming directly under its examination.

Price : per number, 2s. 6d., 60 cents ; per year, 24s., \$6.00

2. INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR INFORMATION (Weekly) :

Contains, in addition to extracts from official and unofficial publications all over the world relating to current events affecting industry and labour, original information derived from the correspondence of the International Labour Office itself, and communications received directly from outside collaborators and from Governments.

Price : per number, 8d., 15 cents ; per year, 30s., \$7.50

3. OFFICIAL BULLETIN (At irregular intervals) :

The channel through which the International Labour Office supplies official information on matters connected with the life and work of the International Labour Organisation.

Annual Subscription : 5s. \$1.25

4. LEGISLATIVE SERIES (Annual) :

Consists of reprints and translations of the texts of the most important laws and regulations affecting labour adopted in the different countries.

Annual subscription (either bound volume or advance prints) : 35s. \$8.75
Annual subscription (both bound volume and advance prints) : 60s. \$15.00

5. *INTERNATIONAL SURVEY OF LEGAL DECISIONS ON LABOUR LAW (Annual) :

Price : 8s. \$2.00

6. *INDUSTRIAL SAFETY SURVEY (Two-monthly) :

Published every two months ; intended to act as a link between those in all countries who are interested in problems of accident prevention.

Price : per number, 1s. 3d., 30 cents ; per year, 6s., \$1.50

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THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

VOL. X., No. II.

NOVEMBER, 1930

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All communications relating to the Monthly Summary should be addressed to the Information Section, League of Nations, Geneva.

I.—SUMMARY OF THE MONTH.

November, 1930.

The month of November was marked by a number of important meetings, the principal subjects dealt with being the reduction of armaments, the improvement of international trade and the Unification of River Law.

The Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference met on November 7th and was still in session at the beginning of December. It terminated in November its second reading of the draft Convention for the Reduction of Armaments.

With the Economic Conference of November 17th-28th began the second stage of the League's concerted action for the improvement of trade. This important meeting was attended by representatives of twenty-six European

States and observers from six non-European States and Turkey.

The European Conference on River Law met on November 17th and was still in session at the end of the month. It is dealing with draft conventions on nationality of vessels in inland navigation, certain questions of river law (registration, etc.) and collisions.

Other meetings were those of the Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee and the Permanent Mandates Commission. The latter examined various annual reports on mandated territories, general questions and petitions.

* * * *

The Permanent Court of International Justice continued its hearings in the second phase of the case of the Franco-Swiss Free Zones.

II.—REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

SIXTH SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE. (Second Part.)

The second reading of the draft Convention for the limitation and reduction of armaments began on November 6th, when the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference met at Geneva under the presidency of M. Loudon (Netherlands). It was still in session at the beginning of December.

The meeting was attended by the twenty-seven following States: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, British Empire, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, the Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Persia, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

In his opening speech, the Chairman expressed his satisfaction at the results of the London Conference and emphasised the importance of the work of the Arbitration and Security Committee during the year. He then recalled that the eleventh Assembly had urged that the Commission should finish its work at this session.

"I trust that public opinion will not foster any delusions as to what the Preparatory Commission for Disarmament is in a position to accomplish . . .

Our Committee has the single task of formulating the principles to be applied and the methods to be followed by the General Conference which it is preparing in order to put an end to the armaments race and gradually to reduce these armaments to the minimum consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations—as laid down by Article 8 of the Covenant. It is the Conference itself which will lay down plans and fix figures after examination by the Governments, duly supported, I trust, by public opinion, whose well-founded impatience is already manifest to such a very great extent, as indeed has been recently proved by various letters which have been sent to us from private organisations. The draft Convention which we shall establish as a basis for the work of the Conference will be the first step—a well-matured and decisive step—on the long road to be travelled by the Governments who have decided to combine to prevent armed conflicts between civilised nations, and to combat the mutual distrust which too often begets such conflicts. You will remember the impressive speeches delivered at the last Assembly by prominent delegates, affirming the imperative necessity of limiting and reducing armaments. We must at all costs reach a positive solution, and with the very fewest possible reservations, and I wish to address an earnest appeal to all delegates present, that even if their respective ideals are not attained in each case, and even if the methods which they individually recommend are not adopted, they should resign themselves for the time being and assist us in the conclusion

of our work and in acknowledging that this is only the first stage which will lead us to others which, step by step, will bring us to the realisation of our design. We must all realise that failure would shake the confidence of the peoples in the will for peace which is professed by their leaders, and would consequently be in the highest degree prejudicial to the cause of Peace which more than ever in the present disturbed state of affairs requires to be strengthened and reinforced."

The Commission's discussions mainly bore upon the limitation of effectives (naval forces) and the period of service in conscription armies; the limitation of land material (direct limitation by specific enumeration, indirect limitation by budgetary methods, a combination of both methods, alternative system); the limitation of naval armaments (based on a Memorandum submitted by the Powers which had taken part in the London Naval Conference); the organisation of the Convention (publicity or exchange of information, creation of a permanent disarmament commission, complaints, derogations, revision, etc.); the relations between the future convention and prior treaty obligations.

An analysis of the final report will be published in the next number.

III.—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Registration of Treaties.

The international engagements registered in November included the following Treaties and Agreements:

A Pact of non-aggression and arbitration (Geneva, March 21st, 1928) between Greece and Roumania, presented by Greece; Treaties of friendship, conciliation and judicial settlement between Greece and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom (Belgrade, March 27th, 1928) and Greece and Italy (Rome, September 23rd, 1928) presented by Greece; a Treaty of friendship, conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement between Greece and Czechoslovakia (Prague, June 8th, 1929, presented by Czechoslovakia); a Treaty of conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration between Spain and Luxemburg (Luxemburg, June 21st, 1928) presented by Luxemburg; a Treaty of friendship between Persia and Poland (Teheran, March 19th, 1927) presented by Poland.

Treaties of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Turkey (Angora, March 1st, 1930) and Austria and the Netherlands (The Hague, March 28th, 1929); Commercial Conventions and Agreements between Persia and Poland (Teheran, March 19th, 1927), Hungary and Turkey (Angora, May 21st, 1930), India and Turkey (Angora, September 3rd, 1930), Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Portugal (for certain British Dependencies in South Africa and Mozambique); Conventions concerning commercial travellers between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Paraguay, Costa Rica and Turkey.

A Convention between Greece and Turkey (Angora, June 10th, 1930) for the final liquidation of questions resulting from the application of the Treaty of Lausanne and the Athens Agreement on the Exchange of Populations, presented by Greece.

A Convention between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Netherlands (The Hague, March 26th, 1928) on the delimitation of the frontier between the British Protectorates in Borneo and the Netherlands territory in that island, presented by both parties.

An Exchange of Notes between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France (Paris, September 4th, 1930) modifying the Protocol relating to the New Hebrides presented by Great Britain.

An Agreement between Iraq, Palestine, Syria, Trans-Jordan and Turkey (Damascus, May 20th, 1926) for the establishment of an international intelligence office on locusts, presented by France.

An air navigation Treaty (Vienna, April 10th, 1930) between Austria and Poland, presented by both parties.

A Convention on the transport of alcoholic beverages (Washington, June 19th, 1930) between the United States and Poland, presented by Poland.

Agreements concerning reciprocity in labour insurance matters between Iceland and Norway and Iceland and Sweden.

Agreements on postal questions between the United States and Great Britain and Northern Ireland (for Sierra Leone), Persia and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

An Agreement between Denmark and the Netherlands (The Hague, November 8th, 1930), for the reciprocal exemption from taxation of certain shipping profits, presented by Denmark.

IV.—TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS.

I. THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION.

(a) *Second Conference for Concerted Economic Action.*

The Second Conference for Concerted Economic Action* met at Geneva from November 17th to November 28th under the presidency of M. Colijn (Netherlands).

The results obtained, embodied in a Final Act signed on November 28th, may be summed up as follows: The concerted economic action initiated by the League will be continued; the Commercial Convention of March 24th, 1930, whose influence is already making itself felt, will remain open for accession; negotiations are contemplated between certain countries with a view to the general improvement of trade and the more suitable organisation of the trade system of the agricultural countries of Eastern Europe.

Twenty-six States took part in the Conference (Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland,

France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia). China, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Japan, Mexico, Turkey and the United States were represented by observers.

The agenda, established by the Economic Committee, included the following items:

1. The bringing into force of the Commercial Convention of March 24th, 1930.

2. Proposals, from Great Britain and the Netherlands, respectively, for negotiations on tariff reduction, different methods being suggested.

3. Bulgarian, Hungarian, Polish, Roumanian and Yugoslav proposals concerning the trade system of the agricultural countries of Eastern Europe.

4. Examination of the position with regard to the Convention on Export and Import Prohibitions and Restrictions.

5. Examination of the situation with regard to the Conference on Treatment of Foreigners.

This agenda was based on replies to a questionnaire addressed to States which had taken part in the first Conference. To take account of certain replies which had arrived after the establishment of the agenda, the Conference included in the agenda an examination of the progress of the work on non-tariff questions figuring in the programme of future negotiations established by the first Conference.

The second Conference worked in plenary session and in two committees. One of the latter studied the British and Dutch proposals, with due regard to certain cognate non-tariff questions; the other considered the proposals from the agricultural countries of Eastern Europe.

The Commercial Convention.—The Commercial Convention, signed by eighteen countries, was ratified only by eight (Belgium, Great Britain, Denmark, Finland, Latvia, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland) before the expiry of the time-limit—November 1st. Since then, two further ratifications have been received from Luxemburg and Italy. It was decided to refer to a future conference the question of bringing the Convention into force, the time-limit for the deposit of ratifications being extended to January 25th. In the course of the debate, several delegates pointed out that, although the Convention was not yet in force, it had nevertheless had the effect of preventing the denunciation of commercial treaties and thus fulfilled its purpose—the creation of a certain measure of tariff stability and therewith a

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. X. No. 3, page 58.

favourable atmosphere for economic negotiations.

Negotiations for Improvement of Trade.—The Conference considered two proposals for tariff reduction. One of these, from the British Government, aimed at tariff reduction by collective negotiations, taking groups of commodities and proceeding by stages. It was suggested that the negotiations might begin on textile fabrics and machinery, and later be extended to other products of industry, agriculture, stock-raising and fisheries. The second proposal, from the Netherlands Government, contemplated bilateral negotiations between States which had hitherto retained tariff autonomy and pursued a liberal commercial policy and those which, while pursuing a policy of conventional tariffs, possessed a more or less protectionist régime. The first would undertake to maintain their liberal system in return for tariff benefits granted by the second group, which would remain subject to the most-favoured-nation clause.

The Conference reached the conclusion that it would be difficult for all States to negotiate simultaneously. It expressed its satisfaction that several States had stated their willingness to negotiate under certain conditions in order to assure an improvement in their commercial relations, from which third States would benefit in virtue of the most-favoured-nation clause, and hoped that it would be possible in this way to arrive at a general *détente* in the field of international trade.

Trade System of Agricultural Countries of Eastern Europe.—The Bulgarian, Hungarian, Polish, Roumanian and Yugoslav proposals were carefully examined by a Sub-Committee formed of the authors of the proposals and representatives of cereal importing States (Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland).

As regards the request of the agricultural countries of Eastern Europe for a preferential régime, it was decided that :

(a) This régime would have to be regarded as a conditional, exceptional, and limited derogation to the most-favoured-nation clause ;

(b) It would be granted only for cereals and their derivatives ;

(c) It should be established only with the consent of countries enjoying most-favoured-nation treatment ;

(d) It should not endanger the protection of the agricultural interests of the importing countries ;

(e) It should be accorded only for quantities limited by quotas or other methods ;

(f) It should be addressed only to countries which imported cereals and imposed protective duties on the same ;

(g) If, as counterpart preferential treatment were requested for other products, this would also be subject to the consent of countries enjoying most-favoured-nation treatment.

The Italian delegation stated that, so far as it was concerned, it was opposed to the introduction of a preferential system.

The Sub-Committee was informed of the efforts made by countries of Eastern Europe with a view to overcoming the agricultural depression and to adapting the export price level of agricultural products to the cost of production. It noted the importance of these efforts and expressed the opinion that a future conference might deal with the question. It also emphasised the importance of the problem of agricultural credits, noting with satisfaction that the Financial Committee, with the approval of the Council, had decided to discuss this question in January.

The Conference, after examining the report and deciding to annex it to its Final Act, confined itself to adopting a resolution stating that it had had the proposals of the agricultural States studied by a Committee ; that it had been informed of the efforts of those States to adapt the export price level of the principal agricultural countries to the cost of production ; that it noted the proposal for a preferential system. It emphasised the importance of the questions of the organisation of the trade in cereals and the establishment of exporting and importing organisations, and noted with satisfaction that the Financial Committee was studying the question of credits.

Abolition of Export and Import Prohibitions and Restrictions.—At the request of the eleventh Assembly, the Conference considered the position as regards the Convention on Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions. It endorsed the view of the Economic Committee that a further effort of European States to secure the accession of all signatories appeared indicated. It noted the statements by certain delegations, special interest attaching to that of the British delegation, that the British Government intended to repeal the Dyestuffs Import Regulations Act. It was recalled that the maintenance of this prohibition had been invoked by other States to justify requests for other derogations, and the opinion was expressed (although no formal assurances were given by the States concerned) that this decision might make it possible to do away with other derogations.

The Conference asked delegates to recommend their Governments to examine the situation with regard to the Convention on Prohibitions in order that they might be in a position to communicate their observations in time for them to be examined at its next session.

Treatment of Foreigners.—The Conference was informed that conversations were proceeding between certain Governments with a view to establishing a basis for a Convention on treatment of foreigners which would represent an improvement on the present situation. It expressed the hope that these conversations might lead to results that would enable the Conference on Treatment of Foreigners to resume its work under favourable conditions.

Other Questions.—At the request of the French delegation, the Secretariat prepared a Memorandum, which was noted by the Conference, describing the progress made in non-tariff questions which had figured in the programme of future negotiations adopted by the first Conference, but had not originally figured on the agenda of the second Conference. It appeared that on certain points the inquiry was fairly advanced, and the Conference expressed the hope that the studies might be actively pursued, in particular on questions in regard to which early and satisfactory solutions seemed possible.

The memorandum deals with a proposal for the creation of a permanent conciliation and arbitration organ for commercial questions; the most-favoured-nation clause; customs regulations; marks and appellations of origin; dumping and export bounties; questions concerning animal and plant diseases; and other cases of indirect protection. It shows that the Economic Committee is pursuing regularly and simultaneously studies covering practically all non-tariff questions occurring in international economic relations.

In the course of the discussion, the French delegation emphasised the importance which it attached to the speedy termination of the enquiries on a conciliation and arbitration organ, veterinary questions and appellations of origin. The Polish delegation, on behalf of the group of agricultural countries, emphasised the importance of bilateral veterinary conventions, and of the conclusion of a general veterinary convention, which would introduce a kind of international statute for the trade in animals, animal products and by-products.

* * * * *

The President described the results of the Conference as important, although not entirely fulfilling the more optimistic expectations.

He strongly emphasised the importance of successful negotiations and the serious consequences of a failure. He expressed the opinion that the final success of the League's economic work would be secured, if certain indispensable conditions were realised (ratification of the Commercial Convention before January 25th by all signatories, success of bilateral negotiations, efforts to assist agricultural countries, enforcement of the Convention on Prohibitions, continuation of the work indicated in the Programme of Future Negotiations).

(b) *Purchasing Power of Gold.*

The third session of the Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee was held at Geneva, under the presidency of M. Albert Janassen, from November 4th to November 10th.

The first item on the agenda was a resolution of the eleventh Assembly inviting the Economic and Financial Organisation to consider by what means the work on the problem of the recurrence of periods of economic depression might be co-ordinated. The study of this resolution gave rise to an exchange of opinions amongst the members of the Delegation, which is particularly interested in the causes of fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold and their effect upon the economic life of the nations. In connection with the latter problem, the Delegation had also before it a statement on the relationship between fluctuations of the price-level and unemployment.

The Delegation received four reports, from its American member, M. George Roberts; Professor Albert Aftalion, of the Law Faculty of Paris University; Professor G. W. J. Bruins, former Commissioner of the Reichsbank and Professor Gregory of the London School of Economics.

An exchange of views took place with Professor Aftalion, Professor Bruins and Professor Gregory, who had been invited to come to Geneva in order that they might develop their opinions more fully and discuss the various questions at issue.

The Delegation did not present a report on the work accomplished at this session, desiring to collect more information and to give more study to the various subjects which were under discussion before issuing any statement. The next meeting has been fixed for January 12th, 1931.

(c) *Unification of Laws on Cheques.*

The second session of the International Conference for the Unification of Laws on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes and Cheques* has been fixed for February 23rd, 1931.

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 9, page 176.

The second session of the Conference will be held, like the first, at Geneva, and will be presided over by Dr. Limburg (Netherlands). It will deal with the Unification of Laws on Cheques.

2. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

(a) *Unification of River Law.*

The first Conference for the Unification of River Law opened at Geneva on November 17th and was still in session at the end of the month.

The idea of the international regulation of river law dates from 1905, in which year the Navigation Congress at Milan took up the problem of the unification of private law in river navigation.

After the war the problem acquired fresh urgency. Numerous Acts and Conventions concluded in recent years mark an epoch in the history of river law and provide better means of applying the two principles essential to navigation—freedom of navigation and equality of treatment.

As regards the technical point of view, canals are under construction or are projected to link up the big river systems of Europe; international river navigation is developing very extensively, and the problem of unifying river law is thus of ever-growing importance.

The question was taken up by the League Committee for Communications and Transit in 1922. In view of the inquiries which had been conducted by the River Commissions of the Danube, the Elbe and the Rhine, the Committee sought the co-operation of those bodies. It appointed a Committee of Jurists which, after seven years' work, in which the Central Commission for Rhine Navigation took a prominent part, drew up three draft Conventions for the settlement of certain important questions of river law.

The first convention concerns administrative measures to attest the nationality of vessels employed in inland navigation; the second, certain questions of river law (registration, ownership, mortgages, liens, enforcement); the third, the unification of rules concerning collisions in inland navigation.

The Conference included representatives of the following countries: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Danzig, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Saar Territory, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia. The Central Commission on Rhine Navigation, the International Commission of the Danube, the International Commission of the Elbe, the International Commission of the Oder, the International Maritime

Committee (Antwerp), the Institute of Private Law (Rome), and the International Chamber of Commerce were invited to send representatives in an advisory capacity.

The Conference appointed as President M. de Ruelle (Belgium). It set up three Committees to study the three draft conventions, with M. Rossetti (Italy), M. Haab (Switzerland) and M. Contzesco (Roumania) as Chairmen.

(b) *Road Traffic.*

The European Conference on Road Traffic* has been summoned to meet at Geneva on March 16th, 1931.

V.—INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

The Governing Body of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute held its annual session in Rome from October 8th to 12th.† After hearing Dr. Krüss, on behalf of the Permanent Executive Committee, and the Director of the Institute, on the work of that Organisation in 1930, the Governing Body drew up its programme for next year. It provided for the adaptation of its Statute to the changes in the composition of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and formulated proposals which will be submitted to the Council. It revised the general and administrative regulations of the Institute, as well as the staff regulations.

VI.—ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS.

NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION.

The Mandates Commission met at Geneva from November 4th to November 19th, with Marquis Theodoli in the Chair.

The Commission considered reports on the administration of seven mandated territories in 1929: Iraq (British Mandate; accredited representatives: Major H. W. Young and Mr. Clauson); Cameroons under French Mandate (representative: M. Franceschi); Cameroons under British Mandate (representatives: Mr. E. J. Arnett and Mr. Clauson); Togoland under British Mandate (representatives: Mr. W. J. A. Jones and Mr. Clauson); Ruanda Urundi (Belgian Mandate; representative: M. Halewyck de Heusch); Western Samoa (New Zealand Mandate; representatives: Sir Thomas Mason Wilford and Mr. C. A. Berendsen); and

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 9, page 180.

† The report on this Meeting was not received in time for inclusion in the October number.

the Pacific Islands under Japanese Mandate (representative: M. Ito).

Following this examination, which took place, as usual, in the presence of the representatives of the Mandatories, the Commission drew up its observations for the Council.

The Commission also considered several petitions; one of these, from the League of Nations Union in London, suggested measures to be taken in the event of serious disturbances in mandated territories; another, from the British Oil Development Company, London, raised questions relating to oil development concessions in Iraq.

Two special questions figured on the agenda. As regards the *scheme for a closer administrative union between Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya*, the Commission considered whether it should immediately give its opinion on the proposal contained in the White Paper published by the British Government, finally deciding to postpone its discussion until the Mandatory should have communicated its decision, as promised to the Council on September 6th, 1929.

The Commission drew up the terms of its opinion on the new *Anglo-Iraq Draft Judicial Agreement*, which the Council had referred to it last September.

Other questions on the agenda included the problem of the general conditions that must be fulfilled before the Mandate régime can be brought to an end in respect of a country placed under that régime, referred to the Commission by a Council resolution of January 13th, 1930.

The session was attended by Marquis Theodoli (Italian), Chairman; M. Van Rees (Dutch), Vice-Chairman; Mlle. Dannevig (Norwegian); M. Merlin (French); M. Orts (Belgian); M. Palacios (Spanish); Count Penha Garcia (Portuguese); M. Rappard (Swiss); Dr. Ruppel (German); M. Sakenobe (Japanese); The International Labour Organisation was represented by Mr. Weaver.

A full account of the proceedings will be published later.

VII.—PUBLICATIONS AND LIBRARY QUESTIONS.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKS ON THE LEAGUE, CATALOGUED IN THE LEAGUE LIBRARY—SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1930.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL WORKS.

(including Disarmament and Minorities)

DOMBROWSKI-RAMSAY, N.

La morale humaine et la Société des Nations. Paris, F. Alcan, 1930. 122pp.
International ethica. Sovereignty and the

League. International solidarity and proposals for reorganising the League. Possibility of universal peace.

MAURY, P.

La question des Iles d'Åland. Paris, Presses universitaires de France, 1930. 209 pp.

Historical description of the Åland Islands and causes of the Åland separatist movement. The Swedish-Finnish dispute before the appeal to the Council of the League. Analysis of reports by the Committee of Jurists and the Committee of Rapporteurs. The Council's decision. Demilitarisation and neutralisation of the Åland Islands.

MEITANI, R.

.... *La protection des minorités, état actuel et vues d'avenir* Paris, Presses modernes, 1930. 160 pp.

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Summary of the Permanent Court's work from 1922 to 1928. Protection of Minorities, Free City of Danzig, International Labour Organisation, autonomy, ex-territoriality, international rivers, frontier disputes, international mandates, protection of minorities and exchange of populations, neutrality, international penal law.

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MAESTRACCI, N.

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Geography and political situation. Historical review. Economic position. Natural resources. Syria under the Mandate. The mandatory administration from the general, legal, and military points of view.

VIII.—FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

January 3rd.—Permanent Central Opium Board, Geneva.

January 9th.—Fourteenth session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium, Geneva.

January 12th.—Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee, Geneva.

January 12th.—Meeting of Agricultural Experts, Geneva.

January 15th.—Financial Committee, Geneva.

January 16th.—Committee of Enquiry on European Union, Geneva.

January 19th.—Sixty-Second Session of the Council, Geneva.

January 27th.—Special Committee on the Private Manufacture of Arms, Geneva.

January 27th.—Executive Committee of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, Paris.

February 2nd.—Committee of Thirteen, Geneva.

February 12th.—Economic Committee, Geneva.

February 23rd.—Conference on Cheques, Geneva.

February 26th.—Sub-Committee of the Fiscal Committee, Geneva.

March 4th.—Conference of Representatives of Central Police Offices, Geneva.

March 16th.—European Road Traffic Conference, Geneva.

April 29th.—Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee, Geneva.

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.*

I. THE FREE ZONES.

The Permanent Court of International Justice held a series of public sittings from October 23rd to November 4th, for the purpose of hearing the oral arguments in the second phase of the proceedings relating to the Free Zones of Upper Savoy and the District of Gex. Another sitting was held on November 24th, to ascertain the views of the Parties upon a point in regard to which the Court had asked for explanations.

(a) *The Previous Phase.*—This case came before the Court in 1929; the hearings took place from July 9th to 23rd. It was brought before the Court under a Special Agreement requesting it to say whether "as between France and Switzerland, Article 435, para. 2, of the Treaty of Versailles, with its annexes, has abrogated or has for its object the abrogation of the provisions of the Protocol of the Conference of Paris of November 3rd, 1815, of the Treaty of Paris of November 20th, 1815, of the Treaty of Turin of March 16th, 1816, and of the Manifesto of the Sardinian Court of Accounts of September 9th, 1829, regarding the customs and economic régime of the Free Zones of Upper Savoy and the District of Gex, having regard to all facts anterior to the Treaty of Versailles, such as the establishment of the Federal Customs of 1849, which are considered relevant by the Court."

The Special Agreement provided that in the first phase of the proceedings the Parties were to state their respective cases in regard to this question of the interpretation of Article 435, sect. 2 of the Treaty of Versailles, and that the Court, after deliberating on this question and before delivering judgment, should grant the Parties a reasonable period to settle between themselves the new régime to be applied in these districts, under such conditions as they might consider expedient. It was also agreed between the two Parties that no objection should be raised to the unofficial communication by the Court to the Parties, during this period, of any indications that might appear desirable as to the result of the deliberation upon the interpretation of the disputed clause.

The hearings in this first phase afforded the Parties an opportunity of stating their cases on the question of interpretation. On August 19th, 1929, the Court, by means of an Order read out at a public sitting, fixed May 1st, 1930,

as the date of expiration of the period allowed to the Parties for the conclusion of an agreement, whilst in the grounds of this Order was indicated the result of the Court's deliberation upon the points relating to the question of the abrogation of the provisions of 1815 and 1816. The Court therefore did not avail itself of the agreement between the Parties to the effect that they would make no objection to the unofficial communication of this result, because, as it stated in the Order, the terms and the spirit of the Statute did not allow it to make a communication of this kind. It held however that it would be useless to grant a time for the purpose in question without at the same time indicating the solution of the question of interpretation which had hitherto prevented direct agreement between the Parties.

As to the actual question of interpretation, the Court expressed the opinion that the relevant clause did not necessarily involve the abrogation of the provisions of the Treaties of 1815 and 1816 concerning the Free Zones, and that this clause was only binding upon Switzerland—who had not signed the Treaty of Versailles—in so far as that country had itself accepted it. But Switzerland's acquiescence had only been given subject to a reservation in respect of the abolition of the régime of the Free Zones. In the Court's opinion, that clause—assuming that it were possible to construe it as involving the abolition of the said régime—could only be operative as between France and Switzerland if the latter's consent were unnecessary for such abolition, and this was not the case. Finally, the Court held that the relevant clause was also not intended necessarily to lead to the abrogation of the Free Zones régime, its only object being to leave France and Switzerland to settle the régime of these territories between themselves by means of an agreement the contents of which were in no way prejudged by the Treaty of Versailles and which, accordingly, might or might not involve the abrogation of the régime of the Free Zones established in 1815 and 1816.

The Court's Order, which was the result of the deliberation in which twelve judges took part, was followed by three dissenting opinions (M. Nyholm (Denmark), M. Negulesco (Roumania), and M. Dreyfus (France)) relating to the interpretation of the relevant clause of the Treaty of Versailles and by observations by M. Pessoa (Brazil) on a point of procedure.

The Swiss and French Governments informed the Court on March 28th and April 29th, respec-

* This Chapter has been written with the aid of information furnished by the Registry of the Court.

tively, that it had proved impossible to reach agreement within the prescribed period.

(b) *The Second Phase.*—Under the Special Agreement submitting the case to the Court, failing the conclusion of an agreement within the time fixed, the case was to come once more before the Court which was then, "by reason of a single judgment," to pronounce its decision on the interpretation of sect. 2 of Article 435 of the Treaty of Versailles and to settle all the questions involved by the execution of that paragraph. On receiving notice of the failure of direct negotiations, the President of the Court, after affording the Agents of the Parties an opportunity of indicating their wishes as to the length of the time-limits in the second phase of the proceedings, made an Order on May 3rd, 1930, fixing the times for the filing of the documents of the written proceedings, which were to include plans for the new régime, submitted by each Party. The written proceedings were completed within the times laid down and the oral proceedings began on October 23rd.

As the composition of the Court for the second phase was different from that for the first,* the President began by asking the Parties whether they had any objections to submit in this connection. The Agents of both Parties stated that they agreed to the continuation of the proceedings, but the French Agent added that, in his Government's view, the solution of the question now under discussion was not dependent on the solution given in regard to the question argued in the first phase, whilst the Swiss Agent said that his Government considered that the first and second phases were interdependent, and that the question argued in the first phase was, in its opinion, decided.

The case was then argued orally by M. Basdevant, Agent, and M. Paul-Boncour, on

* See Monthly Summary, Vol. X., No. 10, page 238.

behalf of France, and by M. Paul Logoz, Agent, on behalf of Switzerland.

The points to which the parties seemed to attach special importance included the nature of the Court's mission in the second phase of the case; the legal effects of the provisions of the Treaties of 1815 and 1816 regarding the Free Zones; the importance of the changes in conditions; the period to be taken for the purpose of estimating these changes; the question whether reciprocity is obligatory; the most practical means of facilitating traffic; the respective merits of the plans for a settlement put forward by the two parties and the arrangements to be made with regard to the further proceedings.

On November 4th, the President declared the hearings at an end, reserving the Court's right to ask the Agents for any further information it might find necessary.

On November 20th, the Court announced that it wished to know the views of the Parties regarding the interpretation to be placed on one of the clauses (sect. 2 of Article 2) of the Special Agreement under which the case had been referred to it.

The explanations of the parties' representatives in regard to this point were given at a further hearing held on November 24th; M. Basdevant spoke on behalf of France and M. Logoz on behalf of Switzerland.

After the hearing, the Court resumed its deliberations.

2. THE PROTOCOLS OF SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1929.

The Protocol relating to the amendment of the Court Statute was ratified during the month by Japan. That relating to the accession of the United States to the Court Statute was ratified by Japan and Cuba.

3. THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE.

The Yugoslav Government has deposited with the League Secretariat the instrument of its ratification of the Optional Clause of the Court Statute.

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THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

VOL. X., No. 12.

DECEMBER, 1930.

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All communications relating to the Monthly Summary should be addressed to the Information Section, League of Nations, Geneva.

I.—THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN 1930.

(October 1st, 1929, to September 30th, 1930.)*

In 1930, as in preceding years, the activities of the League of Nations were numerous and varied. Circumstances were particularly difficult owing to the general economic depression. The nature of this depression, its causes and possible remedies, occupied a prominent place in the League's inquiries, and the Eleventh Assembly (which met in September, and was attended by representatives of fifty-two States) devoted close attention to them. Among the other subjects discussed by the Assembly were the general political situation, the problem of the organisation of peace and the reduction of armaments, the protection of minorities and the question of a European union.

The following pages give a brief survey of the work undertaken and the results obtained in various fields.

I. MAINTENANCE AND ORGANISATION OF PEACE.

On several occasions the Council was called upon to act as mediator, more particularly in connection with Polish-Lithuanian relations and with conditions in the Memel Territory.

Political Questions: Poland and Lithuania.—Shortly before the September session, the Lithuanian Government drew the Council's attention to incidents which had occurred on the administrative boundary between Poland and Lithuania. After examining the question, the Council invited the two Governments to enter into direct negotiations with the object of restoring order and tranquility.

At this same session, the Council noted the conclusions reached by the Committee for Communications and Transit in regard to obstacles to freedom of communications caused by the state of affairs between Poland and Lithuania, and measures that might be taken to remove them. Considering that these conclusions raised questions of particular importance, the Council invited the Lithuanian and Polish Governments to forward to the Rapporteur any observations they might desire to make with a view to future discussion.

Memel.—During the same month (September, 1930) the German Government submitted a request, based on Article 17 of the Memel Convention, for the immediate inclusion in the agenda of a series of infractions of the Memel Convention alleged to have been committed by the Lithuanian Government. The latter having

objected to the inclusion of the request as formulated, the Council consulted a Committee of Jurists which arrived at the conclusion that the Council could discuss it.

The Lithuanian Government stated that, while contesting the legitimacy of the procedure adopted by the German Government, it would not refuse to discuss the substance of the question, and was ready to seek a conciliatory solution.

The German and Lithuanian representatives then had conversations which led to an exchange of statements regarding the execution of certain measures in the Memel Territory concerning the composition of the directorate, the elections, the electorate, the liberty of the press, freedom of speech and freedom to hold meetings.

The Rapporteur expressed the hope that these questions would be definitely settled, but pointed out that other matters, of a legal and financial character, deserved a closer examination, which he was prepared to undertake, and on which he would report to the Council in January, 1931.

Bolivia and Paraguay.—The dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay, in regard to which the Council had made suggestions in December, 1928, was referred to in May, 1930, in communications from the Bolivian and Paraguayan Governments, announcing a final settlement, under the auspices of the Uruguayan Government.

The Hungarian Optants.—The affair of the Hungarian Optants, which had figured on the Council agenda for several years, was settled in 1930, by the Reparations Agreements between the Eastern European States.

The League also pursued its endeavours to improve methods for the preservation of peace.

Arbitration.—A striking feature in this respect is the increase in the number of ratifications of the Optional Clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which provides for the Court's compulsory jurisdiction over justiciable questions. Eight of the fourteen States that signed the clause during the Tenth Assembly deposited their ratification during the year. The ratification of another of these States, France, has been passed by the French Parliament, and is now being discussed by the Senate. Yugoslavia acceded to the Clause during the year, and Albania, Luxemburg and Persia acceded during the Eleventh Assembly, no ratification being necessary. Shortly after, Roumania acceded, subject to ratification. Thirty-four of the fifty-four Members of the League, including most European States, are now bound by the Clause.

* This summary is the introduction to the annual pamphlet, *The League of Nations from Year to Year*. The next edition will be issued early in 1931.

Eight European States have acceded to the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of Disputes adopted in 1928. Spain and Luxemburg acceded during the Eleventh Assembly. The accession of France was voted by the Chamber of Deputies and is now before the Senate.

Financial Assistance.—In the sphere of security, the most important result was the conclusion of the Convention for Financial Assistance, which was signed at the Assembly by twenty-eight States. The general structure of this Convention has already been described. It should merely be recalled that its object is to create a system enabling the Council, in the interest of peace, to authorise the financial assistance of States Members involved in war as victims of aggression or threatened by war. States receiving assistance undertake to submit the dispute to judicial or arbitral settlement or to any other pacific procedure recommended by the Council. The entry into force and the maintenance in force of the Convention are conditional upon the entry into force and the maintenance in force of a plan for the reduction of armaments under Article 8 of the Covenant.

Communications in Times of Emergency.—Two Assembly resolutions define a régime which States Members of the League undertake to apply to aircraft and motor vehicles used by the League in times of emergency. The adoption of these resolutions was the outcome of the work of the Committee for Communications and Transit and the Arbitration and Security Committee.

The League has not yet been able to complete the draft general Convention for strengthening means of preventing war. It is still necessary to reconcile different views on the important question of the more or less compulsory character of military measures recommended by the Council and that of supervision and sanctions. On these two points the Assembly laid down principles for the guidance of the Arbitration and Security Committee, which has been instructed to continue this inquiry.

Disarmament.—From the League's point of view, one of the most important international events was the *London Naval Conference*, whose results were considered by the Assembly as being of a nature to facilitate a general agreement on methods of naval disarmament. The Assembly expressed the desire that the negotiations in progress might make it possible to complete and extend the work of the Naval Conference. It further expressed its conviction that the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference would be able, in November, to finish the preliminary draft Convention

and thus make it possible for the Council to summon a General Conference as soon as possible. The German, Austrian and Hungarian delegations abstained from voting, on the grounds that the Assembly resolution did not fix the date of the Conference.

Minorities.—At each of its sessions the Council had to deal with a certain number of minority cases, most of them relating to Upper Silesia. It was able to settle several questions pending since 1928, which concerned the entering of children for the primary German minority schools. The question of the non-admission of sixty children to minority schools in 1929-1930 was referred to the Permanent Court for an opinion.

At the request of the German delegation, the general question of minorities was also discussed by the Assembly. Although the discussion revealed marked differences of opinion, both on questions of principle and on questions of procedure, the Rapporteur, M. Motta, was able to note that a general agreement appeared to have been reached on certain points.

"All the delegates," he said, "laid stress upon the capital importance of the minority problem. All agreed that it is one of the problems which may affect the peace of the world. All emphasised the fact that the problem is world-wide and concerns the whole of mankind. All the delegations look upon respect for religion, language and culture as sacred. Unanimity on this point is a fact of fundamental importance. . . ."

"Despite certain criticisms, nobody maintained that the Madrid procedure, which was an improvement on the former procedure, should be altered at the present juncture. It was generally recognised that the time that had elapsed since its adoption was not long enough to allow of final judgment based on experience. Nobody disputed that the Council should continue to take all the action that was possible under the procedure in force."

M. Motta noted that all were agreed that the solution of the problem was to be found in constant co-operation and mutual confidence between majorities and minorities in the various States.

The Saar.—The Saar Railway Defence Force and the Railway Commission, created in 1927, were suppressed in September by a unanimous decision of the Council. The Governing Commission was allowed a certain time for the execution of such measures as it deemed necessary to guarantee security of transport and transit in the Saar.

Mandates.—The Palestine incidents of August, 1929, were discussed at length by the Council and the Mandates Commission. At the request of the British Government, the Council appointed a commission to study, define and settle the question of the rights and claims of Jews

and Moslems with regard to the Wailing Wall. The Mandates Commission made a thorough examination of the causes, origin and development of the incidents. Following this examination, the Council adopted a resolution inviting the British Government to take in Palestine such measures as it saw fit to give effect to the considerations and conclusions of the Mandates Commission. It should be noted that the interpretation of the Palestine Mandate by the Mandates Commission, which is based on the statements of the mandatory Power, entails not merely a sustained effort on the part of the mandatory Power, but also an effort towards mutual understanding and co-operation on the part of both the elements of the population.

New and important features in the application and development of the mandates system were the promulgation by the French Government of an organic law for Syria and Lebanon; the notification by the British Government of its intention of requesting Iraq's admission to the League in 1932; the scheme for closer union between Tanganyika and the neighbouring British possessions; the improvement of the procedure for petitions relating to mandated territories.

2. LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITY.

Three legal and constitutional questions of special importance figured on the programme of the past year: the general election of judges to the Permanent Court of International Justice; the discussion of proposals for the amendment of the Covenant; and measures to accelerate the ratification and bringing into force of League conventions.

The Court.—As the amendments to the Court Statute adopted last year had not come into force, the Council and the Assembly passed a unanimous resolution in September approving a series of measures for the elimination of a certain degree of instability in the Court's composition, as envisaged by the revised Statute. One of the results of this resolution is the increase of the number of regular judges from eleven to fifteen. For the second time since the creation of the Court, the Assembly and the Council proceeded to a general election of the judges, whose nine years' mandate expired on December 31st, 1930.

The Court held a session to examine two questions—it was asked to give an interpretation of the Greco-Turkish Convention on the Exchange of Populations, and to say whether the special legal status of the Free City of

Danzig allowed it to become a member of the International Labour Organisation.*

Codification.—The first Conference for the Codification of International Law summoned by the League was attended by forty-seven States Members and Non-Members of the League. The results obtained were as follows:

1. *Responsibility of States.*—The Committee of the Conference dealing with this problem was unable to complete its study and consequently did not submit any conclusions.

2. *The Territorial Sea* (term preferred to "territorial waters").—The Conference drew up and provisionally approved thirteen articles on the legal status of the Territorial Sea, and adopted recommendations on the legal status of foreign vessels in inland waters and the protection of fisheries. It was unable to reach agreement on the breadth of the Territorial Sea.

3. *Nationality.*—The Conference adopted a convention for the elimination of some of the consequences of statelessness and double nationality. It adopted three protocols and recommendations for the settlement of other problems of double nationality and statelessness.

Before dispersing, the Conference recommended that States should as far as possible be guided by these provisions in any special conventions they might conclude among themselves.

Covenant and Paris Pact.—The possibility of bringing the Covenant into harmony with the Paris Pact was studied by a special Committee of Jurists and by the Assembly.

The Committee of Jurists proposed certain amendments which the Assembly thought it necessary to modify. For this and other reasons, the Assembly, while expressing its belief that it would be necessary to incorporate in the Covenant the general prohibition of resort to war and the inviolability of the principle of the pacific settlement of disputes, decided to proceed to a second consultation of Governments before taking a final decision. There are certain States, including those which have not acceded to the Paris Pact, for which the perfecting of the Covenant does not present itself as an urgent matter. There are others for which the proposed amendments give rise to the problem of the incompatibility of the amended Covenant with other treaties and with situations which were the object of express reservations when the Paris Pact was concluded. The question of

* The Court dealt with the case of the Franco-Swiss Zones in November.

the conditions of the application of the sanctions of Article 16 of the Covenant to the new obligations is a question on which all Members of the League do not, as yet, hold the same views. In these circumstances it seemed desirable that Governments should again have an opportunity of presenting their observations.

Ratification.—Measures were taken to ensure the widest possible adoption of League Conventions and the early deposit of ratifications. As the ratification of conventions is almost entirely dependent upon the careful execution of the preliminary work, the Assembly revised the rules for the convocation of conferences. The procedure adopted aims at establishing the position of Governments and at examining possibilities of success before summoning conferences to conclude conventions.

3. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

Economic Questions.—Economic questions figured prominently in the work of the League Technical Organisations during the past year. In accordance with the decisions of the 1929 Assembly, the League concentrated its main efforts on the organisation of a concerted economic action of Governments. A first Diplomatic Conference was summoned in February, 1930, to discuss the clauses of the "Customs Truce" contemplated by the Tenth Assembly, and to determine the main lines of future negotiations with a view to concerted economic action. The idea of a customs truce in the form first contemplated had to be given up at the beginning of the meeting, and the Conference sought other international guarantees calculated to produce the necessary atmosphere of security. It finally adopted a commercial convention by which the parties undertook to maintain some measure of tariff stability over a period during which negotiations might take place for the conclusion of collective agreements. The programme of negotiations was embodied in a protocol by which the signatories recognised the necessity of concerted action with a view to the general improvement of inter-European and overseas economic relations.

About the same time, the first meeting of agricultural experts summoned by the League in collaboration with the International Institute in Rome drew up a comprehensive programme of study concerning the organisation of agricultural markets in the various countries, agricultural co-operative societies, the development of the trade in agricultural products, agricultural credit, etc.

The various Conferences for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restriction-

tions were unable, owing to various circumstances, to bring the 1927 convention into force. The first Conference for the Treatment of Foreigners had to postpone the conclusion of a convention to a later session. The Conference for the Unification of Bills of Exchange was more successful, concluding as it did three conventions which were immediately signed by twenty-five Governments.

In September, 1930, the Assembly decided to make an urgent appeal to all the States concerned to accede to the commercial convention of March, 1930. It expressed the hope that the Council would execute, without delay, the programme of future negotiations established by the February conference. Finally, it drew up a programme of work, including the examination of the proposals of the Warsaw Agricultural Conference, a study of the most-favoured-nation clause, dumping, the creation of a permanent conciliation and arbitration organ for all disputes between States as to the interpretation and application of commercial conventions. It asked that the Economic and Financial Organisation should secure the effective participation of Government representatives and, with that end in view, should study the possibility of convening an annual conference of Government delegates. It decided upon a study of the question of the recurrence of economic crises and recommended that close connection should be established between the work of the Commission for European Union and the work on the programme of future negotiations.

Financial Questions.—The year 1929–1930 saw the satisfactory development and in some cases the successful conclusion of four of the major tasks entrusted to the Financial Committee during the past few years: the scheme for the settlement of Greek refugees, measures for the financial reconstruction of Greece, the settlement of Bulgarian refugees and the currency and banking reform in Estonia. The successful conclusion of its work of financial restoration led the Financial Committee to explain its views regarding its future work and the principles by which it would be guided. In a statement which was approved by the Council and communicated to all States Members of the League, the Financial Committee expressed its intention of continuing to watch general financial developments and, if necessary, to take the initiative of making proposals to the Council for the study of any question that seemed to be of special importance. It has already studied general questions of this kind, such as the suppression of counterfeiting currency, double taxation and tax evasion and

the fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold; other studies which may be initiated are those of the conditions determining the flow of capital from one country to another, agricultural credit, etc. The Financial Committee will also continue to advise Governments, whether its opinion is sought on problems of financial reconstruction and loans with a view to the economic development of a country, or whether it is required on other questions.

Public Health.—As regards the League's public health work, one of the principal features was the execution of a programme established by the Chinese Government for co-operation between the League and China; other aspects of the work were the technical assistance given to the Bulgarian Government in training staff and in applying preventive measures against syphilis; Bolivian and Greek assistance in reorganising the health services; assistance in preparing the South American Serological Conference which met at Montevideo in September, 1930; the creation in Paris of an International School for Advanced Health Studies, which will be subsidised by the French Government; the preparation, at the request of the Spanish Government, of a European Conference on Rural Hygiene, one of the most important public health problems in Europe.

Transit.—The principal events in this field were a European Conference for the transport of newspapers and periodicals and the preparation of three other conferences—on buoyage and lighting of coasts, on the unification of river law on the important waterway systems of Continental Europe, and on Road Traffic in Europe.

Intellectual Co-operation.—The chief point to be noted in this connection is the reorganisation of the programme and working of the organs studying international intellectual questions.

In the *social and humanitarian domain*, a series of important decisions must be noted. They concern the clandestine drug traffic, the suppression of traffic in women and children and the protection of refugees.

Drug Traffic.—The Council decided to increase the membership of the Opium Advisory Committee to ensure the more effective representation of non-manufacturing countries. On May 27th, 1931, a General Conference will study the question of the limitation of drug manufacture. The Council made the necessary arrangements for the preparation of this meeting. The scheme established by the Opium Advisory Committee has been communicated to Governments, and manufacturing countries have been invited to proceed to discussions and

consultations with special reference to the distribution of quotas. The Opium Advisory Committee has been instructed to prepare a preliminary draft convention. Some progress has been made during the year in the ratification of the 1925 Opium Convention, and in the application of legislative and administrative methods for the control of the traffic. The extent of the illicit traffic is nevertheless very great, and the urgent and serious character of the drug problem caused considerable concern to the Eleventh Assembly.

Inquiry into the Traffic in the Far East.—The Council established the basis of an inquiry in eastern and far-eastern countries regarding the traffic in women and children. The travelling commission left Geneva early in October. The expenses are being met by a gift of \$125,000 from the Social Hygiene Bureau of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The survey of laws and regulations for the protection of order and public health against dangers resulting from prostitution in countries where the system of licensed houses has been abolished was communicated to Governments.

The Child Welfare Committee pursued its study of draft conventions designed to promote child welfare.

Refugees.—The principal new decisions taken during the year concerned the establishment of an International Office to carry out the humanitarian duties hitherto performed by the High Commissioner (maintenance of refugees, assistance, employment, labour, etc.). The League will continue to ensure their political and legal protection.

Slavery.—As regards slavery, it has been decided to proceed to a fresh inquiry. The Inquiry Commission in Liberia has finished its work.

Penal Administration.—A further inquiry initiated by the League concerns the possibility of co-operating with the International Prison Commission with a view to the improvement of penal administration in the various countries.

4. SCHEME FOR EUROPEAN UNION.

As decided on September 9th, 1929, representatives of the European States Members of the League met, a year later, on September 8th, 1930, to consider the results of the inquiry made during the year by the French Government with regard to the organisation of a European Federation.

In a final resolution, the meeting expressed its conviction that "close co-operation between European Governments in every field of international activity was of capital importance to the preservation of peace"; and its unanimous

opinion that such co-operation should be in complete accord with the League and in the spirit of the Covenant. It decided to bring the question before the Assembly. The text of this resolution was communicated to the President of the Assembly, and, in the morning of September 11th, M. Briand, at the request of the meeting, explained the position to the Assembly. In the course of the general debate on the work of the League, numerous European and non-European delegates stated their views on this subject, and, at the close of the debate, forty-five delegations, including all the European States, deposited a draft resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

In this, the Assembly endorsed the view that close co-operation between European Governments in every field of international activity was of capital importance for the preservation of peace. It shared the opinion of the delegates that co-operation should be within the framework of the League, in complete accord with the League, and in the spirit of the Covenant. Finally, it invited the Governments of European States Members, acting, with the assistance of the Secretariat, as a League Committee, to pursue the inquiry already begun, of which the French memorandum of May 17th, 1930, and the replies constituted the first elements. The resolution further specified that, as far as such co-operation might seem useful for the purpose of the inquiry, it was open to the States concerned to secure the collaboration of non-European and non-Member States. The first results of the inquiry will, as far as possible, be embodied in the form of definite proposals in a report which should be prepared in time for submission to next Assembly.

The first meeting of the *Committee of Inquiry for European Union* was held on September 17th. On the proposal of the British representative, Mr. Henderson, the meeting unanimously elected M. Briand as Chairman for the first year.

On M. Briand's proposal, the Committee appointed Sir Eric Drummond as its Secretary. It decided that each State might send a representative, and, if desirable, a deputy; that its initial material should be constituted by the French memorandum and the replies; and that the Secretary-General should collect all further useful information before its next session.

Death of Dr. Nansen.—In 1930, the League had to deplore the death of Dr. Nansen. The Council was in session at that time and on May 13th the President paid a public tribute to Dr. Nansen, one of the greatest figures in the ten years' history of the League of Nations, and recalled his great work in the humanitarian field. The Council instructed its President to

convey its deep sympathy to the Norwegian Government and to Dr. Nansen's family.

The Secretary-General, having been informed of Dr. Nansen's death, sent the Norwegian Government a telegram stating that if it could be said that the League had its heroes, Dr. Nansen was one of them. The Secretary-General was represented at the funeral.

* * *

Elections to the Council.—On September 17th the Assembly elected Guatemala, the Irish Free State and Norway to succeed Canada, Cuba and Finland as non-permanent members of the Council.

China, whose mandate expired two years before, had presented a request for re-eligibility. She obtained 27 votes out of 52 cast (4 abstentions), *i.e.*, less than the two-thirds majority necessary.

According to the rules for Council elections adopted in 1926, a retiring member cannot be re-elected during the three years following the expiry of its mandate, unless at the moment of the expiry of its mandate or during the three years the Assembly declares it re-eligible by a two-thirds majority.

For 1930–1931, the Council is therefore composed of Germany, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, permanent members, and Spain, Guatemala, the Irish Free State, Norway, Peru, Persia, Poland, Yugoslavia and Venezuela, non-permanent members.

The members whose mandate will expire next year are Spain, Persia and Peru. In this connection, it may be recalled that when she was elected to the Council in 1928, Spain obtained from the Assembly the exceptional permission to stand for re-election immediately after the expiry of her three years' mandate, that is to say, in 1931.

II.—SUMMARY OF THE MONTH.

December, 1930.

December saw the completion of the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, *i.e.*, the production of the text of a Convention for the limitation and reduction of armaments. Certain questions relating to methods of limitation were referred to a Committee of Budget Experts which met towards the middle of the month. The date of the general Disarmament Conference will be fixed by the January Council.

The European Conference on River Law, which closed on December 9th, concluded three Conventions—on the right of inland navigation vessels to a flag, on the registration of vessels and on rules concerning collisions—which were immediately signed by several States.

Other December meetings were those of the Leprosy Commission at Bangkok and of the Committee of Customs Experts at Geneva.

The communications received in the Secretariat included a report from the British Government on the Preliminary Conference of Drug Manufacturing States, held in London in October and November, and notes from the German Government on the situation of the German minority in Poland.

* * *

The Permanent Court of International Justice made an order terminating the second phase of the Franco-Swiss Zones case.

III.—REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

I. FINAL SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

The Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, in session since November 6th, finished its work on December 9th with the drafting of a Convention.*

Analysis of the Convention.—The Convention comprises sixty articles. The first, of a general character, governs the whole Convention and defines its scope. It reads: "The High Contracting Parties undertake to limit and, so far as possible, to reduce their respective armaments as provided in the present Convention."

The rest of the Convention is divided into six parts, some of which are sub-divided into Chapters and include Annexes.

Part I. (two Chapters with tables) deals with personnel—Chapter A.: effectives; Chapter B.: period of service.

Part II. deals with material for the various categories of armaments (Chapter A.: land armaments; Chapter B.: naval armaments, tables, annexes; Chapter C.: air armaments, tables).

Part III. concerns budgetary expenditure, *Part IV.* (tables) exchange of information, *Part V.* chemical warfare.

Part VI. contains general provisions, which are grouped under four heads: Chapter A.: Permanent Disarmament Commission; Chapter B.: Derogations; Chapter C.: Procedure for complaints; and Chapter D.: Final Provisions.

Summing up, it may be said that the draft Convention provides for:

1. The limitation of peace-time effectives—namely, the average total effectives of land, sea and air armed forces and formations organised on a military basis, whether composed of men

on active service or reserves passing through a period of training;

2. The limitation of the period of service in armies recruited by conscription;

3. The indirect or budgetary limitation of land material: "The annual expenditure of each Contracting Party on the upkeep, purchase and manufacture of war material for land armaments shall be limited to the figures laid down for such period and in accordance with the conditions prescribed in the annex to this article." Before taking a decision on this article, Governments will be able to consider the report of the Committee of Budget Experts.*

The principle of budgetary limitation was adopted by sixteen votes to three, with six abstentions. The result of the vote on the application to land material of the principle of direct limitation was nine votes for, nine against, and seven abstentions. The possibility of combining the two methods was approved by nine members and rejected by eleven, five abstaining;

4. The direct limitation of naval material. The global tonnage of each fleet is limited. The Convention records the distribution of the global tonnage of each party among the various categories of war vessels. Such distribution may be modified during the term of the Convention subject to transfer regulations to be established by the Conference for each signatory. The regulations will be less strict for small navies than for large fleets;

5. The limitation of the number and total horse-power of aircraft in commission and in immediate reserve;

6. The limitation of the total annual expenditure on armed forces and land, sea and air formations organised on a military basis;

7. Suitable measures of publicity which are not confined to categories for which limitation has been accepted;

8. The prohibition of chemical and bacteriological methods of warfare;

9. The creation of a Permanent Disarmament Commission;

10. Subject to certain conditions, the right of each party to derogations from the Convention, should a change of circumstances constitute a menace to its national security. A system of precautions is directed against any abuse in the exercise of this right;

11. Procedure for complaints in the event of the violation or attempted violation of the Convention.

* See Annex and Final Report.

* See p. 262.

12. Final provisions, which include :

(a) An article embodying the principle that the Convention does not affect the provisions of previous treaties under which certain of the Contracting Parties have agreed to limit their land, sea or air armaments. This article also contains a provision enabling the parties to declare, when signing the Convention, that the limits fixed for their armaments are accepted by them in relation to the provisions referred to in the preceding paragraph and that the maintenance of such provisions constitutes for them an essential condition for the observance of the Convention.

The German delegation stated that, in so far as this article referred to the Washington and London Treaties, it would vote against the Convention as a whole. It considered that the draft drawn up by the majority of the Commission excluded essential elements from the limitation and reduction of land armaments. Instead of leading to real disarmament, it would serve only to conceal the real state of world armaments or would even allow armaments to be increased. To accept it would at the same time be tantamount to a renewal of the German signature of the disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles ;

(b) A provision for reference to the Permanent Court or to an arbitral tribunal of all disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention ;

(c) Articles concerning the term of the Convention, its modification and denunciation. One of them contemplates the possibility of changes in the conditions under which the Convention would be signed, as a result of technical transformations or special circumstances—which might justify a fresh examination and the revision of the engagements—for example, an unforeseen development of civil aviation. The British, French, Japanese and Polish delegations definitely stated that they had this particular case in mind.

On the other hand, the German delegation submitted the following reservation: "The German delegation is of opinion that the development of a peaceful means of communication must in no case be made a basis for armaments, especially as no account has been taken of the essential and purely military factors of material in reserve or in stock, trained reserves, etc., and other important means of communication, such as the mercantile marine, on which indeed preliminary warlike fittings have been authorised."

Analysis of the Report.—The Final Report of the Commission is a commentary on the draft

Convention, which also sets forth all the general or special reservations submitted in the course of the proceedings. The general reservations are summarised as follows :

"The representatives of a number of Governments, while accepting the principle of limitation and reduction in the spirit of this article of the Covenant, desired to state that the reduction of all or some of the categories of armaments was not possible for them, their present armaments being far from sufficient to guarantee national safety. This reservation was made in precise form, particularly in relation to naval and air armaments, the latter being scarcely developed in the majority of States.

The Turkish delegation reserves its Government's right to submit to the future Disarmament Conference the proposal it made with regard to standards for the reduction and limitation of armaments, and to require any modification of the text which might be rendered necessary in the event of the adoption of this proposal.

The German delegation reserved its Government's right to submit to the future Disarmament Conference any proposals regarding the standards of reduction and limitation of armaments which it might consider likely to promote these aims.

Norway not having taken part in the earlier work of the Commission, in particular the first part of the second reading of the draft Convention, the Norwegian delegate made a general reservation concerning the attitude his Government might adopt at the Conference.

The delegate of the Irish Free State made a similar statement."

The more important of the special reservations, in particular those of the German delegation, concern the method and degree of the limitation of land effectives and material. The American delegation made reservations on the budgetary limitation of land material and the limitation of budget expenditure. The reservations of the Soviet delegation are indicated further on.

The report concludes in the following terms :

"The Preparatory Commission could only establish a draft Convention, or, it would perhaps be more accurate to say, the framework of the future Convention.

In the reservations which have been reproduced in this report, certain delegates expressed the view that, even within those limits, the results were disappointing. The great majority of the Commission, however, so far from sharing this attitude, regards what has been done as marking an important advance on the path of disarmament.

Be that as it may, it will be for the Conference not only to decide as to the final adoption of the draft that will be laid before it, but also to define its practical scope by fixing in figures the extent of the undertakings it involves.

This delicate and complicated task can only be successfully discharged on certain conditions, first and foremost among which we place the thorough and systematic preparation of the Conference itself. The German delegation proposed—and this proposal was seconded by the Italian delegation—that the Preparatory

Commission should ask the various Governments, with this object in view, to furnish detailed particulars of the present position of their armaments. The Commission welcomed the spirit in which this suggestion was made, but felt that certain correctives must be supplied. In the first place, it held that, as the preparation of the Conference was a matter for the Council of the League, it was for the Council to take the necessary steps to that end. It also regarded the German proposal as too restricted. Indeed, the preliminary work of study and investigation which will have to be done cannot be limited to scheduling existing armaments. It will have to cover every factor, technical or otherwise, which may help to inform the Conference, and to justify such concrete proposals as the Governments may lay before it.

The Commission further decided to ask the Council of the League to fix the date of the Conference at its next session. The German delegation, with reference to the resolution adopted by the Council on December 8th, 1926, had proposed that a definite date (Thursday, November 5th, 1931) should be recommended. The Commission felt that it would be exceeding its sphere by doing this. It is, of course, anxious that the utmost dispatch compatible with practical necessities should be employed, but it took the view that the Council, with which it rests to fix the date, was the only authority qualified to weigh the various factors that must be taken into consideration.

While the final result depends in part on the preparatory work that has still to be done, it also depends in large measure on the atmosphere that will prevail during the subsequent proceedings. In such a matter, mutual confidence among peoples is an essential condition of progress. It is our hope that that mutual confidence will be strengthened, and will enable the aim to which our efforts have been directed to be completely attained."

Statements.—At the final meeting of the Commission, which was held on December 9th, fifteen delegates made statements. In accordance with a decision taken by the Commission after an exchange of views between the Chairman, M. Loudon, Count Bernstorff, M. Massigli, M. Sato and the Rapporteur, M. Cobian, the minutes of this meeting have been communicated to all Governments for information.

In the following pages a summary is given of each of these statements, which reflect the opinion of the delegations on the task of the Disarmament Conference and on the future of disarmament.

M. Lounatcharsky drew attention to the fact that the attitude of his delegation was definitely negative as regards the draft Convention. In the course of the work it had consistently endeavoured to "achieve really effective measures in the matter of the reduction of all kinds of armaments" while opposing "any attempts to make disarmament contingent upon security." The Soviet delegation was prepared to agree to the abolition of armaments or to their reduction to the absolute minimum.

M. Lounatcharsky then observed that, in rejecting the successive drafts presented by the Soviet delegation, the Commission had rejected the only effective guarantee of peace. "The successive rejection," he added :

"of the Soviet proposals would have given the Soviet delegation sufficient grounds for deciding to withdraw from participation in the work of the Commission. Desirous, however, of persevering to the last in its attempt to obtain from the Preparatory Commission some sort of tangible result, and unwilling as it was to afford anyone a pretext for attributing the manifest lack of success of the Commission's work to the non-participation of the representatives of the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the Soviet delegation continued its collaboration.

"In taking part in the discussion on the draft framed by the Commission itself, the Soviet delegation endeavoured, by means of amendments and concrete additions, to do something towards bringing this draft nearer to the conception which must underlie any draft Convention for the reduction of armaments.

"During the discussions, the Soviet delegation not only declared itself in favour of this or that principle, but itself submitted proposals and did its best to win acceptance for them, voting for them and against proposals which were equivalent to a refusal to disarm, and declaring itself adverse to any system which might tend to justify or pass over such a refusal.

"Unhappily, the overwhelming majority of the Preparatory Commission, by systematically rejecting the Soviet motions and following the line of least resistance, deprived the Commission's draft, from which all figures had already been omitted, of all real meaning, using the draft to mask and justify the maintenance and increase of existing armaments."

M. Lounatcharsky then set forth in detail the more general and more important objections of his delegation to the draft Convention. They concern the absence of "a clear and definite statement that existing armaments must be appreciably reduced"; methods for the limitation of effectives and of land and air material; certain aspects of the limitation of naval material, the choice of the League as the organ for the execution of the Convention; the reference to the Disarmament Conference of the article of the draft Convention specifying the conditions subject to which Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Poland and Roumania would accede to the Convention.

M. Politis endeavoured to show that the work of disarmament was at once "bold in the extreme" and an urgent necessity :

"It is bold because what we are asking is that States should by contract renounce part of their own guarantees of security, although the international community has not yet given them the fullest measure of collective guarantees. . . .

"On the other hand, the condition of the world is such that caution must not be carried so far as to prevent our attempting the experiment.

It seems to me that in view of the present state of the world this experiment is an imperative necessity. It is essential both for reasons of morality and law, because a solemn promise was made to the peoples immediately after the war, and also for practical reasons. If nothing is attempted in this direction and no effort is made to check the natural tendency of States to seek to supplement by their own means the inadequate guarantees furnished by international organisation, there is bound to be a return of the competition in armaments which took place at the beginning of this century. This would inevitably lead to another war, which this time would destroy our civilisation for ever."

After recalling the considerable part played in the work of the Commission by M. de Brouckère and M. Paul-Boncour, M. Politis emphasised that during the last ten years no one had done more than Lord Cecil to spread the doctrine that disarmament must begin without delay.

Lord Cecil began by observing that most of the criticisms of the draft Convention were based upon a different conception of the work from that of the majority. The Commission had not been called upon to draft a disarmament convention, but merely to draw up a framework. He considered that it was possible to fit into the framework established a really effective step towards the great ideal of the complete disarmament of nations.

To support these arguments he analysed the principal points of the Convention :

"One of the most valuable features in our scheme is that it expressly contemplates that there is to be no finality; that the first Conference and the first advance is only to be the prelude to greater advances later on; that we are to have a revision every five or ten years of everything that we do, so that even if our first advance should be disappointing—and I have not given up hope that it will be the very reverse—then five or ten years afterwards we can advance still further.

We have created, or proposed to create, in the Permanent Disarmament Commission a piece of machinery which I believe to be of the most enormous value to the cause of disarmament. For the first time we are going to bring into existence, if our proposals are adopted, an international organ of disarmament whose duty it will be to watch over the gradual, or let us hope the rapid, progress of disarmament, because I believe once we have started on this line the pressure to go on and to proceed with vigour will become enormous."

Mr. Gibson said that the draft Convention fell short of the hopes and expectations of the American delegation :

"It fails to contain many factors in which we have always believed, and which, in our opinion, would lead to a real reduction of armaments. What we have achieved does not hold out the promise of bringing about that immediate reduction of armaments we would like to see. . . . It is not my purpose to belittle what we have

done. Although our hopes may thus be disappointed, we can find comfort in the measure of agreement which has been reached in this Commission. We can at least foresee a stabilisation of armaments, the setting up of machinery to receive and disseminate information on armaments, to educate public opinion and to prepare systematically for the work of future conferences, as successive milestones in the continuing process of disarmament. If these things can be achieved by the coming Conference, and from present indications I think we are justified in assuming that they can be achieved, we shall have a situation obviously better than we have at present."

" . . . We are all in agreement that an immense amount of preparatory work remains to be done before the meeting of the General Conference. The technical preparation for that Conference is in all conscience great enough, but a more difficult and more responsible task lies ahead of all our Governments in informing public opinion as to the facts, as to the difficulties, and as to the possible measures which may, with mutual concession, help us toward the goal we all desire to reach. This end can be served only by stating our achievements and our difficulties with moderation."

Count Bernstorff recalled that the German delegation was obliged to reject the draft Convention, which seemed to him "full of the most serious and fundamental defects and omissions." He laid particular stress upon the importance of the work of the Conference.

"The Conference will afford the very last opportunity of achieving the final goal of disarmament, for which the German Government will work ceaselessly and with all its strength, as it has done hitherto. . . . The Conference will be faced with a historic task; it will have to approach the problem in an entirely different way from that chosen hitherto, and so achieve the ideal—the true security of peace. It cannot succeed, however, unless it feels itself supported and urged on by public opinion throughout the world."

" . . . It is, therefore, to the peoples that I now address a last and most urgent appeal; I ask them to do their utmost to get their Governments to realise the magnitude of their task and to see that they do not shrink from it. The peoples must not for a moment lose sight of the grave dangers which might arise if, in the end, the work of disarmament failed."

M. Sato emphasised the importance of the American co-operation in the Commission's work, noting that the first stage of disarmament would be a modest one.

"No great work can be carried out at one step. If we tried to do so, we should encounter immense difficulties, and might even risk causing the failure of the Conference. My Government, therefore, has always favoured moderate courses and steady but gradual progress.

" . . . I earnestly hope that the representatives whom the Government send to the Conference will be armed with full powers to sign the future Convention; otherwise public opinion would be deeply disappointed, and that would be most regrettable. We must therefore do our utmost to bring about this result."

M. Massigli defined the duties which the Commission had been called upon to perform :

" We were faced with a grave problem which had been probed for many years and yet in some respects was new ; at every step unexpected difficulties arose ; and our duty, therefore, was not to recommend to the Governments one of those futile manifestations which leave behind them nothing but a memory of disappointment in the minds of the peoples ; our duty—and we have fulfilled it—was to state the bases on which, after conscientious and laborious enquiry, we consider it possible at the present time to establish a general treaty for the limitation of armaments."

He recalled that the unanimous votes of successive Assemblies had defined the League's doctrine as regards disarmament and that the first Disarmament Conference would be only the first stage in the work.

" It is this first step that the Governments are now asked to take. When they come to the Conference they will bring with them facts, proposals, justifications.

" . . . On this point the Governments must ask themselves—and if they were likely to forget, public opinion in the different countries would remind them—what progress has been made in the organisation of security since the work of our Commission was started, or, if you prefer the phrase used by our Rapporteurs, who regard things from the psychological point of view, let us say the progress made in the growth of confidence since our Commission started its work.

" What has been done with the drafts prepared by the Arbitration and Security Committee ? What has been done to promote the conclusion of regional agreements, whether for the purpose of preventing or penalising war ? What has been done in the field of arbitration ? What is the position as regards accessions to the General Act ?

" All these questions which the Governments will have to consider before the conference is held, and the solutions which have been found for them or which will be found for them in the coming months, will determine how great the first step to be taken will be."

Referring to a speech made on an earlier occasion by M. Politis, on the important advance which would be made by including the armaments problem in the sphere of international law, he said :

" That is the essential truth which Governments imbued with the will to peace, or, to speak more simply, Governments animated by goodwill—it amounts to the same thing—must have the courage to proclaim, even though to do so they have to withstand the pressure of public opinion ; and assuredly it may prove far from easy to bring public opinion back to the right path when once it has been allowed to stray from it. Yet, if there is a firm resolve, public opinion can easily be enlightened while there is still time."

M. Morfoff recognised that very useful work had been done. He drew attention to the fact

that it left his country in " a state of flagrant insecurity " :

" Bulgaria remains open to all comers by land, by sea, and by air, for her reduced army, although it is very expensive and is a heavy charge upon her financial situation, is hardly sufficient for local duties. We hope that the experts and the future Permanent Disarmament Commission will be given a chance of finding a practical solution which, while creating no dangers for any party concerned, will put an end to our state of insecurity."

M. Antoniadé did not share the pessimism of certain members. In his opinion an important advance had been made. He recalled that the League's doctrine in matters of disarmament established " an indissoluble connection and interdependence between disarmament and security."

" When the time comes to fill up the framework we have prepared, the state of general and regional security will determine the limitations which can be agreed to."

" . . . The Roumanian delegation hopes that between now and the meeting of the forthcoming Conference, certain facts, tendencies and manifestations liable to diminish security will have disappeared, and that general and regional security will have made sufficient progress to permit of an important first step being taken."

M. Westman defined his Government's position as regards the Convention and the future work of disarmament :

" The Swedish delegation is among those which have made no express reservations to the provisions voted by the majority. It did not feel called upon to make reservations, although the proposals which it put forward or which it supported with regard to certain vital points in the Convention did not meet with the approval of the majority. . . . It refrained from making reservations in order that the differences of opinion which have been manifested in our Commission should not be still further accentuated ; and it made a point of refraining from any action that might exercise an unfavourable influence on the work of disarmament undertaken by the League of Nations.

" . . . This attitude has not involved and cannot involve any renunciation on the part of the Swedish Government of the opinions which it has stated since the outset of our work, through the members of its delegation and in the best interests of disarmament. My Government therefore emphasises its right in the course of the subsequent proceedings to take any action and to support any proposal likely to make the international disarmament convention as effective and as just as possible."

M. Markovitch expressed the opinion that, from the technical point of view, the draft Convention constituted a well-defined and well-considered framework. Politically, he recalled that the work of disarmament must be carried out within the framework of the international organisation accredited by the Covenant. In this connection he emphasised the interdepen-

dence of all the articles of the Covenant, which formed an indivisible whole.

"This correlation between the methods for reduction and limitation of armaments and the political factors of the problem, the absolute observance of the Covenant and the faithful execution of all the obligations contained therein, in short the degree of national and international security, should have found a place in the draft Convention.

"... The omission from the Convention itself of any special rule regarding the interdependence between disarmament and security in no way modifies the actual problem, and does not imply any weakening of the value of the Assembly's formal resolutions or any relinquishment on our part of the principles on which disarmament must be based."

General Kasprzycki emphasised the necessity of proceeding by stages and of taking position against a form of propaganda which sought to detract from the value of the work accomplished. In his opinion, the draft Convention provided a sound basis and framework. Associating himself with the ideas expressed by several delegations with regard to the relation between security and disarmament, and the interdependence of the articles of the Covenant, the speaker expressed the opinion that there were three aspects to the problem of security, namely, guarantees of mutual assistance, respect for treaties and the securing of a general détente. He regretted that no practical measures had so far been taken to achieve moral disarmament.

"The problem of moral disarmament is an urgent problem, which is closely bound up with that of material disarmament.

"You cannot expect to enhance or even to preserve the feeling of security in an atmosphere of growing disquiet.

"The flagrant contradiction between demands for an appreciable reduction of armaments, demands for total disarmament, and an increasingly violent propaganda tending to promote disorder or even war, must be brought home to the general public.

"World public opinion must be convinced of the absolute necessity of practical results in moral disarmament. A study of the practical means to that end is becoming more and more essential. It is one of the most indispensable conditions of the success of the future Conference."

M. Woo Kai Seng noted that a first stage had been taken, but that numerous difficulties remained to be solved:

"The limitation and reduction of land, naval and air armaments is a positive means of arresting the preparation for war. The work of abolition must be carried into other fields as well. We must deal with the deep-lying causes, the moral causes.

"More than anything else, mutual understanding, a clear comprehension of the issues which divide nations, will contribute towards the abolition of war among States. We must get to know each other better and better."

M. Fierlinger thought that most of the statements reflected "moderate optimism based on a sense of realities." He emphasised the interdependence of disarmament and security:

"The idea of peace has doubtless gained ground and valuable guarantees of security have been provided, which must not be underestimated. Those guarantees and the successful results of the League's efforts have made it possible for our Commission to complete its work....

"We hope that when the Conference meets we shall be in a position to record fresh progress calculated still further to facilitate the Conference's work, but we must not close our eyes to the distance we still have to travel before the Covenant is carried into full effect; there is still a long road ahead of us. We must not forget that we shall have to exert ourselves very considerably sometimes in one direction, sometimes in another, in order to achieve our purpose. At the same time, if we make this our chief concern, I do not doubt but that we shall fulfil the highest aspirations of mankind, the aspirations embodied in Article 8 of the Covenant."

General de Marinis said that the Italian Government would take part in the Disarmament Conference with an earnest desire to achieve results in the form of the regulation of armaments based upon the requirements of each country from the point of view of defence.

"It should be the object of such regulation to abolish the very great discrepancies which at present exist; these are the chief cause of the competition in armaments and are highly detrimental to international security. I am firmly convinced that the absence of a just proportion between armaments and the real requirements of each country for defence which exist at present is the chief obstacle to the framing of an effective scheme for the reduction of armaments.

"I am convinced that if we succeed in modifying this state of affairs we shall have made great progress in the direction of disarmament and shall greatly facilitate the next stage of our work."

Finally, the Chairman, after recalling the mandate entrusted to the Commission, spoke as follows:

"Does the preliminary draft which we have just adopted show that we have accomplished what we set out to do? To those who expected us to settle all divergencies of principle among the different Powers with regard to disarmament I would frankly reply, no! Even before we began our work all the Governments knew that this would be impossible.

"On the other hand, to those who realise that in the present state of the world an initial effort, however incomplete, in the direction of limitation and as far as possible the reduction of armed forces is of capital importance, I do not hesitate to reply, yes!

"What we have prepared is, as it were, a well thought out framework in which the figures will be filled in by the General Conference. Only then will our draft Convention be signed and become the first Convention for the limitation

and reduction of armaments. It will no doubt be revised and amended many times as mutual trust between the nations increases, showing what has been termed moral disarmament.

"If the provisions which we have framed appear to be incomplete, it is none the less true that never before in the history of the world have the nations, which are so jealous of their sovereign rights, contemplated the international regulation of their means of national defence. Does not this fact alone give to our work, however imperfect it may be at this initial stage, a profound significance?"

He concluded with a tribute to the Vice-Chairman, M. Politis, to the Rapporteurs, M. Cobian and M. Bourquin, and to the members of the Drafting Committee (M. Westman, M. Paul-Boncour and M. Marklin).

On behalf of the Commission, Lord Cecil and M. Politis thanked the Chairman for the skill with which he had conducted the debates of the past five years.

2. COMMITTEE OF BUDGET EXPERTS.

The Committee of Budget Experts, reconstituted by the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, met at Geneva from December 11th to December 20th, with M. Jacomet (France) in the Chair. The Preparatory Commission had referred to it the following agenda:

1. Methods for the limitation of expenditure on upkeep, purchase and manufacture of war material for land armaments, with special reference to the following points:

- (a) the necessity of limiting the total expenditure in question;
- (b) the diversity of methods of presentation and discussion of budgets customary in the various countries;
- (c) the necessity of adopting the method of limitation contemplated to possible fluctuations in the purchasing power of the various currencies, with particular reference to the case of war material;
- (d) the conditions under which the carrying forward of credits from one budget year to the next or following years might be effected.

2. A similar study in regard to the limitation of expenditure on upkeep, purchase and manufacture of war material for naval armaments and of the total annual expenditure on land, sea and air formations organised on a military basis; possibility of the separate limitation of expenditure on land, naval and air formations.

3. A study of methods of publicity for limitation; categories to be established for the publicity of expenditure on upkeep, purchase and manufacture of material for armed forces

and land and naval formations organised on a military basis.

In 1927, the Committee of Budget Experts drew up a standard budget for expenditure on national defence. This standard budget was not discussed by the Preparatory Commission. It will be for the Conference to take a final decision on the questions considered by the experts in 1927 and in 1930.

After considering this programme, the Committee appointed as Rapporteur-General Mr. Pinsent (Great Britain), and as special Rapporteurs M. Prenen (Belgium), M. Jarvinnen (Finland), M. Tumdei (Italy), M. Worbs (Germany), M. Jacobsson (Sweden), M. Jacomet (France). The special Rapporteurs have been asked to study such questions as extra-budgetary expenditure, investigation of the instrument regulating expenditure, variations in the purchasing power of currencies, publicity, relation between cash accounts and material accounts, stock accounts, etc.

On January 27th, the Chairman and Rapporteur-General will consult with the special Rapporteurs on such conclusions as they may have reached. The next meeting of the Committee will open on February 5th.

The meeting was attended by Brigadier-General Elias (Czechoslovakia), General Staff, Prague; M. Ito (Japan), Assistant Director of the Japanese League of Nations Office, Member of the Economic Committee; Kemal Husnu Bey (Turkey), Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne; Dr. P. Jacobsson (Sweden) financial expert; M. Jarvinnen (Finland), Professor at Helsinki University, former Finance Minister; M. Jacomet (France), Military Comptroller; M. Pinsent (British Empire), Director in the Treasury; M. Prenen (Belgium), Inspector-General in the Ministry of National Defence; M. Worbs (Germany), Privy Councillor in the Finance Ministry; M. Tumedei (Italy), Member of Parliament; General Nenadovitch (Yugoslavia), War Minister.

IV.—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.

Registration of Treaties.

Among the international engagements registered with the League in December figure the following agreements, treaties and conventions:

A Treaty of Conciliation and a Treaty of Arbitration (Washington, March 20th, 1929) between the United States and Belgium, presented by Belgium; a Treaty of Arbitration

and Conciliation (Angora, March 16th, 1929) between Germany and Turkey, presented by Germany; a Convention on Conciliation, Arbitration and Judicial Settlement (Prague, April 23rd, 1929) between Belgium and Czechoslovakia, presented by Belgium; a Convention on Conciliation, Arbitration and Judicial Settlement (Luxemburg, January 22nd, 1930) between Luxemburg and Roumania, presented by both parties;

A Treaty between Germany and Czechoslovakia (Berlin, February 3rd, 1927) concerning the settlement of questions relating to the frontier laid down in Article 83 of the Treaty of Versailles, presented by Czechoslovakia; agreements between Germany and Canada and Germany and New Zealand (The Hague, January 14th and January 17th, 1930) relating to the release of German property, rights and interests subject to the privilege established under the Treaty of Versailles, presented by Germany;

Exchanges of notes between Denmark and Norway and Finland and Norway concerning the mutual recognition of driving licenses and motor certificates; Conventions between Germany and France concerning the organisation of frontier stations and frontier traffic; exchanges of notes between Germany and the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics concerning the mutual recognition of tonnage certificates; exchanges of notes between Germany and Belgium regarding the mutual exemption from taxation of motor vehicles registered in the territory of one of the parties and circulating temporarily in the territory of the other; exchanges of notes between Spain and Hungary regarding the suppression of the passport visa;

Commercial agreements between Germany and Turkey, Germany and Roumania, Egypt and Yugoslavia, China and Czechoslovakia;

A Convention between Germany and Switzerland (Berne, November 2nd, 1929) concerning the recognition and enforcement of judicial and arbitral awards, presented by Switzerland; a Convention for Extradition and Judicial Assistance in Penal Matters (Riga, January 30th, 1930) between Latvia and Sweden, presented by Latvia;

A Convention between Germany and Austria (Berlin, February 15th, 1930) concerning the mutual protection of industrial, literary and artistic property, presented by Germany;

The international Convention on Economic Statistics (Geneva, December 14th, 1928) was registered on December 14th when it came into force.

V.—THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS.

I. THE HEALTH ORGANISATION.

Leprosy.

The Leprosy Commission of the Health Organisation met on December 7th at Bangkok, where it worked in close contact with the Congress of the Far Eastern Tropical Medicine Association. The general instructions of the Commission were to determine principles for combating leprosy, as had already been done in the case of malaria.

The meeting had been prepared by the Secretary of the Commission, Dr. Burnet, who submitted observations based on visits to leper colonies and interviews with well-known leprologists in England, Scandinavian and Baltic countries, France, Mediterranean countries, the South American Republics, India, the Malay States, the Philippines and China.

The conclusions of the Commission will be published later.

2. THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION.

Sub-Committee of Customs Experts.

The Sub-Committee of Customs Experts appointed by the Economic Committee to study various non-tariff questions figuring in the programme of negotiations in connection with the Commercial Convention met from December 8th to 18th.

The experts represented the various tariff systems and exporting and consigning agencies. The Sub-Committee also included an expert on commercial statistics and a member in liaison with the Sub-Committee on Customs Nomenclature.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Mansfield (Great Britain), M. Walch (Austria), M. Wucher (Germany), M. Gayon (France), M. Rasinski (Poland), M. Comte (Switzerland), M. Scotti (Italy); the Chairman was M. Janssen, Director-General of Belgian Customs.

The Sub-Committee prepared for the Economic Committee five reports, dealing with three categories of questions.

Specific Tariffs.—Two reports were prepared, one on the assessment of wares according to weight, the other on packings and make-up.

The Sub-Committee was not instructed to seek a uniform basis for specific duties. The Economic Committee had considered that it would hardly be possible to proceed to such unification before the adoption of a unified customs nomenclature. But it had also expressed the opinion that the technical preparatory work might usefully be undertaken with a view to establishing the meaning and scope

of certain technical terms concerning weight and to determining, as far as possible, uniform rules for tare and for the clearing of packings.

The Sub-Committee concluded that the uniform interpretation of technical terms relating to weight (gross weight, nett weight, legal weight, etc.) and the unification, or partial unification, of the various tare systems were desirable and feasible.

It also considered it possible to unify the general principles relating to the customs clearance of packings.

These conclusions are directed towards the provision of guarantees against certain aspects of indirect protection resulting from the arbitrary application of regulations and towards more equitable methods of clearance for certain wares of great value.

Samples without Value and Advertising Matter.—In this connection, the Sub-Committee considered the possibility of the institution of a liberal customs régime in all countries. Technical opinions contained in two reports will enable the Economic Committee to formulate concrete proposals on the subject.

Nationality of Goods.—The Sub-Committee expressed the opinion that it was technically possible to apply certain criteria for the determination of the nationality of goods. It will be for the Economic Committee to make concrete proposals based on the conclusions of the experts.

3. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

(a) *Conference for the Unification of River Law.*

The Conference for the Unification of River Law met at Geneva from November 17th to December 9th, under the presidency of M. de Ruelle (Belgium). It concluded three conventions—on administrative measures for attesting the nationality of inland navigation vessels (signed by Belgium, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia); on the registration of inland navigation vessels, rights *in rem* over vessels and other cognate questions (signed by Germany, Belgium, Danzig, France, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia); and on the unification of certain rules concerning collisions in inland navigation (signed by Germany, Belgium, Danzig, France, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia).

I. Draft Convention on Administrative Measures for Attesting the Right of Inland Navigation Vessels to a Flag.—The Parties agree that a vessel can fly only one national flag. They reserve their right to prescribe by

law the conditions governing the acquisition and loss of the right to a flag. Vessels must be entered on a special register kept by the competent authority of the State granting this right. A vessel complying with the conditions prescribed by the law of two or more contracting States may only be entered on the register of one of these States, to be chosen by the owner of the vessel.

Each party reserves its right to require its nationals to enter on its register vessels of which they own more than half, and which fulfil the conditions prescribed by two or more States, if such nationals are habitually resident or, in the case of companies, if the chief seat of management of their business is situated in the territory of their home State. For vessels belonging to physical persons, similar conditions obtain in respect of nationals not residing habitually in their home territory, if their vessels are used solely for navigation in the waters of the said State. A vessel entered on one register cannot be entered on another before its name has been removed from the first.

The convention does not affect a State's right, in the case of serious events, to object to a change of flag of vessels entered on its registers, or in general, to settle the question of international commercial transactions in such vessels, this question being governed by commercial treaties and general economic conventions.

II. Convention of the Registration of Inland Navigation Vessels, Rights in Rem over these Vessels and other Cognate Questions.—This Convention deals with the registration of inland navigation vessels, ownership, mortgages, liens, seizures and enforcement.

(1) *Registration.*—The Parties undertake to open registers for inland navigation vessels, established in accordance with their national laws, which also determine the conditions which the vessel must fulfil to be registered.

Vessels with a displacement of at least 20 metric tons must be registered if they fulfil the conditions laid down by the laws of one or more parties, but they can only be registered in the territory of one of these States, the owner having the choice of the country. Registration takes place on the written request of the owner, accompanied by the necessary documents and giving the following particulars: name or emblem of the vessel, mode of construction and type, date and place of construction, nature and power of the engine, maximum tonnage or displacement according to the tonnage certificate, together with the number and date of the certificate, surname, christian name, occupation and domicile of the owner. Each regis-

tered vessel must carry on sides and stern its name or emblem, its registration number preceded by the initial or initials of the registration office, and followed by the initial (in Latin characters) of its State of nationality.

A vessel registered in one of the contracting States cannot be registered in another unless registration in the first State is cancelled.

(2) *Ownership*.—The transfer of the rights of ownership of a vessel is governed by the law of the country where the vessel is registered, if that law stipulates as a condition for the transfer, or at any rate as a condition of the transfer being binding on third parties, either inscription of the vessel in public registers or the entry into possession of the person acquiring it.

(3) *Mortgages*.—The effects of a mortgage regularly established on a vessel and entered in the public registers are governed by the laws of the country of registration. The mortgage may not guarantee interest for more than three years in addition to the current year. The mortgage entry should indicate the mortgage holder, the amount of the mortgage, the rate of interest, the conditions subject to which capital and interest can be claimed. Except in the case of enforcement, the conditions governing the extinction of mortgages are determined by the law of the place of registration.

(4) *Liens*.—The Convention mentions privileged claims, which include the cost of upkeep after seizure; shipping taxes and harbour dues; claims arising from employment contracts of the master, crew and other persons engaged for service on board; compensation for salvage and assistance, damages caused by a collision or any other navigation accident, personal injuries suffered by persons on board, loss of or damage to cargo or passengers' baggage. It further establishes the priority of such privileged claims among themselves, and determines the conditions for their extinction.

(5) *Seizure and Enforcement*.—When a vessel registered in one of the contracting States is seized in the territory of another contracting State, the validity and the effects of the seizure are governed by the law of the latter. The parties will immediately notify the registration office of vessels of seizures effected in their territory as well as of the cancelling of such seizures.

The procedure for enforcement is governed by the law of the country in whose territory the vessel is seized.

It is nevertheless provided that when a vessel registered in one of the contracting States is seized in the territory of another contracting

party, the record of the seizure or of the enforcement shall be forwarded to the office of registration, so that it may be entered in the registers for publicity of rights and the creditors may be informed.

The Convention also lays down the procedure for the publication of the seizure.

(6) *General Provisions*.—The Convention does not apply to vessels exclusively employed in any capacity by the public authorities. Those parties whose laws are not adequate to ensure the execution of the Convention will make the necessary arrangements for the purpose. They agree to communicate to each other, through the Secretary-General of the League, legislative provisions or regulations severally adopted to ensure the execution of the Convention, a list of the authorities responsible for keeping the registers and the initial letters of registration offices.

In the final Protocol, it is pointed out that the Convention shall not be construed as imposing obligations or conferring rights which are inconsistent with the treaties, acts or conventions governing international waterways.

III. *Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Collisions in Inland Navigation*.—This Convention concerns the payment of compensation due in respect of damage to vessels, objects or persons on board caused by collisions between inland navigation vessels. It lays down that if the collision is accidental, if due to *vis major* or if there is doubt as to its causes, the damage shall be borne by the person suffering it; if due to an error on the part of one of the vessels, that vessel shall be liable for compensation for damage; if caused by two or more vessels, such vessels shall be jointly and severally liable for compensation for damage caused to innocent vessels and to persons and objects on board such vessels. The liability of each vessel is proportionate to the gravity of its error and arises notwithstanding that the collision may be caused by error on the part of a pilot, even if the latter is compulsory.

These provisions do not affect the rules concerning the limitation of the liability of owners of vessels laid down in each country or the obligations arising from transport or other contracts.

* * *

Formal Clauses.—The formal clauses are virtually the same in all three Conventions. The Conventions must be ratified and the instruments will be forwarded to the Secretary-General, who will advise all signatory or acceding States of the deposit. The Conventions will remain open for signature until May 31st, 1931,

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Formal Clauses.—The formal clauses are virtually the same in all three Conventions. The Conventions must be ratified and the instruments will be forwarded to the Secretary-General, who will advise all signatory or acceding States of the deposit. The Conventions will remain open for signature until May 31st, 1931,

for all States represented at the Conference or invited to send representatives. From June 1st, 1931, any State represented at the Conference will be able to accede to the various Conventions.

Ninety days after ratification or accession by three States, the Conventions will come into force for those three States. For States ratifying or acceding to them later, they will come into force ninety days after the deposit of their instruments. Each State can make its ratification or accession dependent upon the ratification or accession of one or more States. After the Conventions have been in force for five years, they may be revised at any time at the request of at least three of the parties. They can be denounced by any one of the parties after a period of five years from their entry into force. The official text of the Conventions is French, but a German text has been annexed. When signing, plenipotentiaries can reserve their Government's right to adopt, when ratifying, the latter text, on the understanding that it shall be considered as valid in relations between States which have exercised the same right. In the event of a dispute between such States as to the interpretation of the texts, the original French text will be regarded as valid if a party to the dispute or a State intervening in the dispute so desires. The same right is reserved for States acceding to the Convention.

* * *

In his closing speech, the President of the Conference said that the work accomplished was substantial, objective and practical. Various delegations, while remaining as far as possible true to the legal conceptions of their countries, had been induced to make certain sacrifices with a view to establishing an international system acceptable to all.

"The modifications which certain countries," he said, "will have to make in their national laws, cannot involve serious consequences. It would have been useless to summon a Conference for the unification of river law if the delegations had not accepted the principle of adapting national legislation to future Conventions."

The President considered that it was possible to have confidence that the work would continue in the future. He laid special stress on the importance of this first stage in the unification of river law in Europe, and expressed the hope that this initial effort would be followed by others not less important.

"This Conference," he said, "is the first summoned for the unification of river law. It had adopted chapters which will figure in the European river codes. Numerous other questions which have not yet been settled can be dealt with at future meetings, more particularly those concerning responsibility in matters of river law, insurance and other technical subjects."

(b) *Unification of Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts.*

The Agreement concerning Manned Lightships not on their stations was signed without reservation of ratification by Great Britain and Northern Ireland, India, France, Morocco, Tunis, Greece, Monaco, the Netherlands and Portugal on October 23rd, 1930. The Secretary-General has accordingly informed the States Members of the League that in accordance with the provisions of Article 4,* the Agreement will enter into force on the ninetieth day after October 23rd, 1930.

VI.—THE PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

1. THE GERMAN MINORITY IN THE VOIVODIE OF SILESIA.

In a letter dated November 27th the German Government drew the Council's attention, under Article 72, paragraph 2, of the Convention on Upper Silesia, to incidents alleged to have taken place in the Voivodie of Silesia on the occasion of the recent Polish elections—"There have recently been committed against the German minority in Polish Upper Silesia acts of violence which constitute a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention of May 15th, 1922."

This letter was followed on December 9th by a further communication setting forth "other acts of violence committed in Polish Upper Silesia which constitute a flagrant violation of the provisions of the Geneva Convention."

This question has been included in the agenda of the January Council session.

2. THE GERMAN MINORITY IN THE VOIVODIES OF POZNAN AND POMORZE.

On December 19th the German Government drew the Council's attention under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Polish Minority Treaty, to the situation of the German minority in the Voivodies of Poznan and Pomorze.

This communication, which concerns incidents similar to those mentioned in that of November 27th, has, at the request of the German Government, been included in the January Council agenda.

VII.—SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS.

LIMITATION OF DRUG MANUFACTURE. *Preliminary Meeting of Manufacturing States.*

The Secretary-General has received from the British Government the report on the Preliminary Meeting of Drug Manufacturing States

* "The Agreement shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following its acceptance by five Governments."

held in London from October 27th to November 11th.

This meeting, which the British Government took the initiative in summoning, is the outcome of a suggestion of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs that it would facilitate the work of the General Conference for the Limitation of Drug Manufacture, convened by the Council for next May, if manufacturing countries were first able to agree among themselves as to the allocation of quotas and the distribution of the drugs produced. The task of the Conference was, therefore, to consider, in the event of the limitation of drug manufacture, in what proportion the amount manufactured should be allocated to the several manufacturing countries, and what arrangement should be made to ensure proper distribution to consuming countries.

As regards the first part of its task—the allocation of quotas—the Conference was unable to come to a definite conclusion owing mainly to the fact that at the time it opened, negotiations were still proceeding between manufacturers. The results of these negotiations, when submitted, were not acceptable for certain of the countries represented, and in these circumstances the Conference felt that the whole question required further investigation. A tentative conclusion was, however, reached as regards cocaine. The representatives of the Governments concerned agreed to continue the discussion of this matter in the interval before the January meeting of the Advisory Committee.

The Conference also left undetermined the question for what period the allocation, once agreed upon, should remain in force.

For the second part of its task—the distribution of the drugs produced—the Conference based its conclusions on the plan submitted by the Advisory Committee last January, the main feature of which is the creation of a Central Office under the supervision of the League.

For the convenience of Governments, the Conference embodied its conclusions in a draft scheme containing suggestions regarding the estimates of drugs required for consumption, manufacture and re-export, the examination of these estimates (by a mixed commission of the Permanent Central Board, League Health Committee and the Opium Advisory Committee), the role of the Permanent Central Board, the allocation of quotas, the establishment of a Central Office, etc., etc.

The Conference was attended by representatives of France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey, the United States and the Union of

the Socialist Soviet Republics. The Opium section of the League Secretariat was also represented. Sir Malcolm Delevingne (British) was elected to the Chair.

The report of the Conference has been circulated to all States Members of the League, and to those invited to the General Conference on the Limitation of Drug Manufacture.

VIII.—OTHER QUESTIONS.

I. ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES.

The Committee on the Allocation of Expenses met at Geneva on December 10th, when it drew up a programme on the basis of which the Secretariat will compile data for the establishment of a revised scale.

In 1928, the Assembly asked the Committee to prepare for 1932 a revised scale based on the 1930 budgets of the various States. States were invited to send in their budget estimates and audited accounts for each financial year.

The Secretariat will accordingly have to analyse these budgets, establish an economic index based on agricultural and mineral production and foreign trade, and compile supplementary information such as population figures, surface and national revenue.

The members present at this session were: M. Jean Réveillaud (France); M. M. Soleri (Italy); Mr. F. Phillips (Great Britain); Dr. H. F. Berger (Germany); M. Sato (Japan); M. Herluf Zahle (Denmark); Dr. Bogdan Markovitch (Yugoslavia); Deputy Members: Dr. Per Jacobsson (Sweden); Dr. R. P. Paranjpye (India).

2. VISIT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO LATIN AMERICA.

Sir Eric Drummond, accompanied by several Secretariat officials, left Geneva on December 3rd for Lisbon, where he embarked for Latin America.

After calling at Rio de Janeiro, Sir Eric Drummond went on to Montevideo, where he attended the celebration of the first centenary of Uruguayan independence at the invitation of Uruguayan Government.

In view of the very limited time at his disposal, the Secretary-General is confining himself, as he informed the Council in September, to visiting countries whose capital is on or near the coast. He is travelling *via* Buenos Aires to Chili, Peru, Panama, Colombia and Cuba, returning to Europe about February 15th.

3. VISIT OF SIR ARTHUR SALTER TO INDIA.

The Director of the Economic and Financial Section of the Secretariat, Sir Arthur Salter,

left for India towards the end of December at the invitation of the Indian Government.

In a letter to the Secretary-General, the Indian Government stated that it had for some time "been studying plans for the creation of some organisation for the study of economic questions, including both the continuous interpretation of current developments and the consideration of plans designed to achieve particular purposes." In this connection, attention had been given to organisations recently established in other countries, and particularly to the work done by the League. The Government expressed the opinion that the special experience acquired by Sir Arthur Salter as Director of the Economic and Financial Section might be most valuable, and it was anxious to have an opportunity for consulting him. It asked whether it would be possible for the League to arrange for Sir Arthur to pay a short visit to India this winter.

The Secretary-General informed the Indian Government that he had asked Sir Arthur also to discuss the development of India's collaboration in the work of the League's technical organisations.

4. VISIT OF DR. RAJCHMAN TO CHINA.

Dr. L. Rajchman, Director of the Health Section of the League Secretariat, left for China on December 4th at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

This visit is in connection with the scheme for League technical advice and assistance in a programme of public health work adopted by the Chinese Government a year ago, and since put in hand, which also contemplates periodical visits to China by experts from the League Health Organisation.

Dr. Rajchman has been invited to make this journey in connection with the effect of the re-organisation of the government departments on certain details of the health programme.

IX.—NEW PUBLICATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

I. ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

The League has just published a Review of the Economic Aspects of several International Industrial Agreements prepared by Messieurs Antonio St. Benni (Italy), Clemens Lammers (Germany), Louis Marlio (France) and Aloys Meyer (Luxemburg).

This publication, in the preparation of which Sir Harry McGowan (Great Britain) also took part, is to some extent the outcome of the work undertaken on the recommendation of

the 1927 Economic Conference with regard to international industrial agreements.

The Economic Consultative Committee and the Economic Committee considered that the inquiry recommended by the Conference should bear upon the status and juridical forms of industrial agreements, the laws by which they are governed, the subject matter and nature of such agreements and their international economic role.

The Review published deals with the second part of the inquiry. The authors explain in the preface that the general term "international concentration" includes any movement towards the co-operation, in the sphere of private enterprise, of the industrial and commercial undertakings of different countries for the purpose of improving the organisation of production and marketing. They then draw attention to the diversity of forms taken by this co-operative movement, analysing the main lines of development during the past few years and giving their opinion on possible difficulties in controlling international cartels and in unifying national laws in this connection.

The Review is composed of a series of monographs analysing the role and working of various international agreements, in particular international agreements in the metallurgical industry (International Steel Agreement, Convention between the German and Franco-Luxemburg metallurgists, International Rail Makers' Association); international agreements concerning non-ferrous metals (zinc, copper, tin, lead); the European Aluminium Cartel; the European Mercury Consortium; the Franco-German Potash Agreements; the Aniline Dyes Agreement between producers of France, Germany and Switzerland; the Industrial Association of Bone Glue Manufacturers (Epidos); the tendency towards concentration in the artificial silk industry; the European Linoleum Trust; the international agreement in the incandescent electric lamp industry.

2. RECORDS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF LAWS ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

The records of the International Conference for the Unification of Laws on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes and Cheques, which met at Geneva from May 13th to June 7th, 1930, were published in December.

This Conference dealt only with bills of exchange and promissory notes, reserving for its second session the question of cheques. It concluded three conventions for the unification of laws of the co-called Continental type, which

are in force in almost all countries, with the exception of the Anglo-Saxon States.

By the first convention, States undertake to introduce into their legislation a text entitled "Uniform Law" in many respects similar to the "Uniform Régime" contemplated in the Hague Convention of 1912.

The second convention has a fiscal character. The parties agree not to subordinate to the observance of provisions concerning the stamp the validity of their undertakings in respect of bills of exchange or promissory notes.

The third convention concerns the settlement of certain conflicts of laws in regard to bills of exchange and promissory notes.

The Conference was attended by representatives of the thirty-three following States :

Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Danzig, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, and by representatives of the League Economic Committee, the International Chamber of Commerce and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, Rome.

3. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE PRINCIPAL BOOKS ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN NOVEMBER, 1930.

ANTUNA, J. G.

Figuras y crónicas de la paz. Paris, *Le Livre Libre*, 1930. 318 pp.

Study of present day political questions from the standpoint of the organisation of peace. Short account of the Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations, the Protocol of Geneva and the co-operation of America in the League of Nations.

BOLLACHER, E.

Das Hultschiner Ländchen im Versailler Friedensvertrag. Stuttgart, Ausland und Heimat Verlagsaktiengesellschaft, 1930. 112 pp.

History of the Hultschin territory. Administration and the protection of minorities.

HYDE, H. E.

The Price of National Security. London, P. S. King and Son, Ltd., 1930. 289 pp.

The League of Nations and Disarmament. International security. The British Empire, the United States and Russia and the ques-

tion of disarmament. The technique of modern war and its consequences.

KAO LOU.

Conception d'une Fédération mondiale. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1930. 116 pp.

The peaceful spirit of China in international co-operation. Account of the activities and organisation of the League during its first ten years. Equality of States and the question of security.

KATSCH, H.

Regierung und Volksvertretung im Saargebiet. Leipzig, Th. Weicher, 1930. 173 pp.

Position of the Saar in constitutional and international law according to the provisions of the Versailles Treaty. Organisation and powers of the Government. Legal status of its members. Composition and powers of the legislature. Criticism of the present system of government. Appended, documents relating to the organisation of the Saar territory.

KELCHNER, W. H.

Latin American Relations with the League of Nations. Boston, World Peace Foundation, 1929. 207 pp.

Entry of Latin America into the League and short accounts of the activities of the several States in the League. Co-operation of Latin America in financial and health questions. The Latin American States and the International Labour Organisation.

LÖTSCHERT, H.

Der Völkerbund. Cologne, Gilde-Verlag, 1930. 127 pp.

Summary account of the organisation and activities of the League and its organs. Numerous illustrations, maps and diagrams.

MATOS, J.

L'Amérique et la Société des Nations. Paris, Hachette, 1929. 104 pp.

Development of Pan-Americanism and of arbitration in the American continent. Participation of Latin America—more especially the Argentine and Brazil—in the work of the League. Latin America and the Permanent Court of International Justice. Article 21 of the League Covenant and interpretation of the Monroe doctrine.

RÜHLMANN, P.

Das Schulrecht der europäischen Minderheiten. Berlin, Hobbing, 1930.

Collection of texts of treaties, decisions of international Tribunals and laws governing educational laws applicable to minorities, with introduction and comments. Up to

the present the following volumes have appeared :

- Vol. 1 : Junckerstorff, K. :
Polish Upper Silesia, 184 pp.
- Vol. 2 : Fittbogen, G. :
Eupen-Malmédy, 158 pp.
- Vol. 3 : Grentrup, T. :
Italy (Tyrol), 192 pp.
- Vol. 4 : Lukascheck :
Germany, 50 pp.

X.—FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- January 15th.—Financial Committee, Geneva.
- January 15th.—Permanent Court of International Justice, The Hague.
- January 16th.—Committee of Inquiry on European Union, Geneva.
- January 19th.—Sixty-second Session of the Council, Geneva.
- January 19th.—Joint Committee of the International Statistical Institute and the Committee for the Unification of Transport Statistics, Paris.

- January 22nd.—Inland Navigation Section of the Committee for the Unification of Transport Statistics, Paris.
- January 22nd.—Drafting Committee of the Committee for the Unification of Transport Statistics, Paris.
- January 27th.—Special Committee on the Private Manufacture of Arms, Geneva.
- January 27th.—Executive Committee of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, Paris.
- February 2nd.—Committee of Thirteen, Geneva.
- February 12th.—Economic Committee, Geneva.
- February 23rd.—Conference on Cheques, Geneva.
- February 26th.—Sub-Committee of the Fiscal Committee, Geneva.
- March 4th.—Conference of Representatives of Central Police Offices.
- March 16th.—European Road Traffic Conference, Geneva.
- April 27th.—Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee, Geneva.

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.*

I. THE FREE ZONES.

By an Order made on December 6th, 1930, the Permanent Court of International Justice terminated the second phase of the case of the Free Zones of Upper Savoy and the District of Gex.

The Order refers in the first place to the reply given by the Court in its Order of 1929, with regard to the effect, as between France and Switzerland, of Article 435 of the Treaty of Versailles. This reply, which was based on the interpretation of that article, and recognised the existence of a right of Switzerland to the Free Zones under the old provisions, is again confirmed by the Court as at present composed: it must be regarded as established for the purposes of the continuation of the proceedings.

Switzerland might, if she had so wished, have renounced her right to the zones in the negotiations with France; but it does not follow that the Court enjoys a similar freedom. This freedom, being contrary to the proper function of the Court, would have in any case to result from a clear and explicit provision which is not to be found in the Special Agreement of October 30th, 1924.

But though the settlement which the Court is to prescribe must respect the rights of Switzerland to the Zones, it must also respect the sovereignty of France over these territories, and this sovereignty is complete and unimpaired save for the limitations resulting from the old treaties, which limitations must be construed restrictively. It follows from this that France is entitled to have at the political frontier of the Zones a police cordon and to collect there, upon certain products, fiscal charges similar to those levied on the same products manufactured in France: this right must not be abused, but the Court cannot presume such abuse. It also follows from this principle that in its judgment the Court cannot, without the consent of the French Government, modify the territorial delimitation of the Zones or the powers of French administration in those territories, as proposed in the draft settlement submitted by Switzerland.

Switzerland's right to the maintenance of the Zones having been recognised, the settlement designed to bring the Zones régime more into harmony with present conditions will have, practically speaking, to be sought by the regula-

tion of the exchange of goods between the regions concerned and by the institution of exemptions from import duty into Switzerland. But, under Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Special Agreement, should the judgment contemplate importation free of duty, the conditions of such importation can only be settled with the consent of the two Parties. This consent cannot be given after the Court's judgment, as it would be incompatible with the Statute and leave open the possibility that one of the Parties might render inoperative a judgment rendered with the binding force attaching thereto. On the other hand, there is nothing to prevent the Court from embodying in a judgment an agreement previously concluded between the parties; in other words, from delivering judgment by consent.

At the present time no agreement exists. In these conditions, if the Court were now to render its judgment, it would have to confine itself to answering the legal questions relating to the execution of Article 435. But this would not seem desirable, having regard to the important place occupied by exemptions from import duty in the Swiss draft settlement. Furthermore, negotiations are desirable with a view to the solution of other questions which, not being covered by the law in force, cannot be settled by the Court, as also to enable the Parties to reconsider the expediency of a settlement covering the whole problem but departing from strict law. Nevertheless, the granting of a period of time for fresh negotiations with a view to the conclusion of an agreement cannot prevent the Court from subsequently rendering a judgment on the questions of law raised, should the negotiations prove fruitless. For to leave the dispute unsettled, owing to the absence of an agreement regarding importations free of duty, would be contrary to the intention of the Parties, which doubtless was to have the dispute settled.

In order to facilitate the negotiations, the Order finally indicates the Court's opinion on two questions at issue between the Parties, one of which relates to the meaning of the expression "present conditions" (these are the conditions existing at the time of the agreement, with the exception of changes resulting from the transfer of the French customs line to the political frontier) and the other to the contractual character of the creation of the small zone known as the zone of St. Gingolph.

* This chapter is compiled on the basis of information furnished by the Registry of the Court.

In conclusion, the operative part of the Order grants the Parties a further period of time expiring on July 31st, 1931, to settle between themselves the matter of importations free of duty or at reduced rates across the Swiss Federal customs line and also any other points concerning the régime of the Free Zones. At the expiration of this period which may be extended by the President of the Court, the Court will deliver a judgment which will either embody the agreement between the parties or be confined to the decision of the points of law.

The Order of Court is followed by a dissenting opinion signed by M. D. G. Nyholm, M. Rafael Altamira, Sir Cecil J. B. Hurst, Judges, M. Michel, M. P. Yovanovitch and M. Demètre Negulesco, Deputy-Judges, and M. Eugène Dreyfus, Judge *ad hoc*, who, whilst concurring in the operative part of the Order and in the recitals which relate thereto, declare themselves unable to concur in the other recitals of the

Order in so far as they have indicated their dissent therefrom in their separate opinion.

Mr. Kellogg, whilst agreeing with the Order, also added observations on certain points.

2. NEXT SESSION.

Under the Rules of Court, in the year following a new election of the whole Court, the ordinary annual Session begins on January 15th, instead of on June 15th. As a general election of members of the Court took place in September last, the next session of the Court will begin on January 15th, 1931. The agenda will include a number of administrative questions. In accordance with the Rules, the Court will hold an inaugural public sitting to enable the judges to make the necessary solemn declaration upon taking up their duties.

3. COMMUNICATION OF TREATIES.

The following treaties and agreements have been filed with the Registry since October, 1930 :

Date of Filing.	Nature of the Act.	Date of Signature.	Signatories.
4.9.30	Treaty of Friendship	May 27th 1929 ..	Persia and Sweden.
15.10.30	Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration.	September 26th 1929	Luxemburg and Switzerland.
27.11.30	Treaty of Conciliation and Arbitration	November 27th 1929	Estonia and Hungary.
3.12.30	Treaty of Conciliation and Arbitration	April 23rd 1925 ..	Poland and Czechoslovakia.
..	Treaty of Arbitration	October 16th 1925..	Germany and Czechoslovakia.
..	Treaty of Conciliation and Arbitration	January 2nd 1926 ..	Sweden and Czechoslovakia.
..	Treaty of Conciliation and Arbitration	March 5th 1926 ..	Austria and Czechoslovakia.
..	Treaty of Arbitration	November 30th 1926	Denmark and Czechoslovakia.
..	Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration.	November 16th 1928	Spain and Czechoslovakia.
..	General Act of Conciliation, Arbitration and Judicial Settlement.	May 21st, 1929 ..	States of the Little Entente : Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia.
..	Convention for Judicial Settlement, Arbitration and Conciliation.	July 9th, 1929 ..	Estonia and Czechoslovakia.
..	Convention of Pacific Settlement of all international disputes.	September 9th, 1929	Norway and Czechoslovakia.
..	Treaty of Judicial Settlement, Arbitration and Conciliation.	September 14th, 1929	Netherlands and Czechoslovakia.
..	Convention for Conciliation, Arbitration and Judicial Settlement.	September 18th, 1929	Luxemburg and Czechoslovakia.
..	Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration.	September 20th, 1929	Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

ANNEX.**DRAFT CONVENTION** ^{(1) and (2)}

(Prepared by the Preparatory Commission for the
Disarmament Conference).

Article 1.

The High Contracting Parties agree to limit and, so far as possible, to reduce their respective armaments as provided in the present Convention.

PART I. — PERSONNEL. ⁽³⁾**Chapter A.—Effectives.***Article 2.*

The average daily effectives in the land, sea and air armed forces and formations organised on a military basis of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not exceed, in each of the categories of effectives defined in the tables annexed to this Chapter, the figure laid down for such party in the corresponding column of the said tables.

Article 3.

The average daily effectives are reckoned by dividing the total number of days' duty performed in each year by the number of days in such year.

Article 4.

By formations organised on a military basis shall be understood police forces of all kinds, gendarmerie, Customs officials, forest guards, which, whatever their legal purpose, are, in time of peace, by reason of their staff of officers, establishment, training, armament, equipment, capable of being employed for military purposes without measures of mobilisation, as well as any other organisation complying with the above condition.

By mobilisation, within the meaning of the present article, shall be understood all the measures for the purpose of providing the whole or part of the various corps, services and units with the personnel and material required to pass from a peace-time footing to a war-time footing.

¹ The reservations made by various delegations are given in the Report of the Commission, Document C.690, M.289.

² See general reservations by the Turkish Delegation, paragraph No. 41 of the Report.
German " " No. 42 "
Norwegian " " No. 43 "
Irish Free State " " No. 43 "

³ See reservation by the German Delegation, paragraph No. 79 of the Report.

Tables annexed to Chapter A of Part I.¹TABLES OF THE AVERAGE DAILY EFFECTIVES WHICH ARE NOT TO BE EXCEEDED
IN THE LAND ARMED FORCES.

Table I. — Maximum Land Armed Forces stationed in the Home Country.			Table II (optional). — Maximum Land Armed Forces stationed Overseas.			Table III. — Maximum of the total Land Armed Forces.			
High Contracting Parties	a Total effectives, including the effectives specified in columns b and c	b Officers	c Other effectives who have completed at least x ² months of service	a Total effectives, including the effectives specified in columns b and c	b Officers	c Other effectives who have completed at least x ² months of service	a Total effectives, including the effectives specified in columns b and c	b Officers	c Other effectives who have completed at least x ² months of service
A.									
B.									
C.									
D.									
..									

TABLES OF THE AVERAGE DAILY EFFECTIVES WHICH ARE NOT TO BE EXCEEDED IN THE LAND FORMATIONS ORGANISED ON A MILITARY BASIS

Table IV. — Maximum Formations organised on a Military Basis stationed in the Home Country.			Table V. — Maximum formations organised on a Military Basis stationed Overseas.			
High Contracting Parties	a Total effectives, including the effectives specified in columns b and c	b Officers or officials ranking as officers	c Other effectives or officials who have completed at least x ² months of service	a Total effectives, including the effectives specified in columns b and c	b Officers or officials ranking as officers	c Other effectives or officials who have completed at least x ² months of service
A.						
B.						
C.						
D.						
..						

¹ On certain tables annexed to Chapter A of Part I,
see reservations by the French Delegation, paragraph No. 65 of the Report.

German " " No. 73, 74 " "
Italian " " No. 73, 75, 76 " "
Turkish " " No. 77 " "

² Note. — This figure will be determined by the duration of the longest period of service which is in force in the conscript land army of any High Contracting Party at the time of the signature of the Convention.

TABLES OF THE AVERAGE DAILY EFFECTIVES WHICH ARE NOT TO BE EXCEEDED IN THE SEA ARMED FORCES.

Table VI. — Maximum Sea Armed Forces.		Table VII. — Maximum Sea Formations organised on a Military Basis.
High Contracting Parties	Total effectives (officers, petty officers and men)	Total effectives (officers, petty officers and men and officials of every grade)
A.		
B.		
C.		
D.		
..		
..		

TABLES OF THE AVERAGE DAILY EFFECTIVES WHICH ARE NOT TO BE EXCEEDED IN THE AIR ARMED FORCES.

Table VIII (Optional). — Maximum Air Armed Forces stationed in the Home Country.		Table IX (optional). — Maximum Air Armed Forces stationed Overseas		Table X. — Maximum of the Total Air Armed Forces		
High Contracting Parties	a	b	a	b	a	b
	Total effectives, including the effectives specified in column b	Effectives who have completed at least z ² months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers and men)	Total effectives, including the effectives specified in column b	Effectives who have completed at least z ² months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers and men)	Total effectives, including the effectives specified in column b	Effectives who have completed at least z ¹ months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers and men)
A.						
B.						
C.						
D.						
..						
..						

TABLES OF THE AVERAGE DAILY EFFECTIVES WHICH ARE NOT TO BE EXCEEDED IN THE AIR FORMATIONS ORGANISED ON A MILITARY BASIS.

Table XI. — Maximum Air Formations organised on a Military Basis stationed in the Home Country.			Table XII. — Maximum Air Formations organised on a Military Basis stationed Overseas.	
High Contracting Parties	a	b	a	b
	Total effectives, including the effectives specified in column b	Effectives or officials who have completed at least z ¹ months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers, men and officials of every grade)	Total effectives, including the effectives specified in column b	Effectives or officials who have completed at least z ¹ months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers, men and officials of every grade)
A.				
B.				
C.				
D.				
..				
..				

¹ Note. — This figure will be determined by the duration of the longest period of service which is in force in the conscript air army of any High Contracting Party at the time of the signature of the Convention.

Chapter B.—Period of Service.

Article 5.

The provisions of this Chapter apply only to effectives recruited by conscription.

Article 6.

For each of the High Contracting Parties concerned, the maximum total periods of service to which the effectives recruited by conscription are liable in the land, sea or air armed forces or formations organised on a military basis respectively, shall not exceed the figures laid down for such party in the table annexed to this Chapter.

Article 7.

For each man, the total period of service is the total number of days comprised in the different periods of service which he is liable under the national law to perform.

Article 8.

As an exception, each of the High Contracting Parties concerned may exceed the limits which he has accepted by the table annexed to this Chapter in so far as, owing to a falling-off in the number of births, such an increase may be necessary to enable the maximum total number of effectives fixed in his case by the tables annexed to Chapter A of this part to be attained.

It is understood that any High Contracting Party which avails itself of this option will immediately notify the measures taken and the reasons justifying them to the other High Contracting Parties and to the Permanent Disarmament Commission referred to in Part VI of the present Convention.

Article 9.

In any case, the total period of service shall not exceed . . . months.

Table annexed to Chapter B of Part I.

High Contracting Parties	Maximum total period of service to which the effectives recruited by conscription are liable in the armed forces or formations organised on a military basis		
	Land	Sea	Air
A.			
B.			
C.			
D.			
.			
.			
.			

PART II. — MATERIAL.

Chapter A.—Land Armaments.¹

Article 10.²

(Provisional text subject to the drafting of the Annex.)

The annual expenditure of each High Contracting Party on the upkeep, purchase and manufacture of war material for land armaments shall be limited to the figures laid down for such Party, and in accordance with the conditions prescribed, in the annex to this Article.

Chapter B.—Naval Armaments.^{3 4}

Article 11.^{5 6}

Throughout the duration of the present Convention, the global tonnage of the vessels of war of each of the High Contracting Parties, other than the vessels exempt from limitation under Annex I to this Chapter and the special vessels enumerated in Annex II, shall not exceed the figure laid down for such Party in Table I annexed to this Chapter.

Article 12.⁶

Table II annexed to this Chapter shows, by tonnage per category, the way in which each High Contracting Party intends to distribute during the period of application of the present Convention the global tonnage which is limited in the case of such Party to the figure laid down in Table I.

Article 13.

Within the limits of the global tonnage fixed for such Party in Table I, and failing any stricter conditions resulting from special conventions to which it is or may become a party, each of the High Contracting Parties may modify the distribution shown for it in Table II, subject to the following conditions :

(1) The tonnages by category shown for each High Contracting Party in Table II shall in no case be the object of increase beyond the figures shown for it in Table III annexed to this Chapter.

(2) Before the laying-down of the ship or ships for the construction of which the transferred tonnage has been assigned, due notice must be given to all the other High Contracting Parties and the Secretary-General and the Permanent Disarmament Commission, of the amount of tonnage transferred, the length of such notice being that laid down for each of the High Contracting Parties in Table III.

Article 14.

No capital ship shall exceed 35,000 tons (35,560 metric tons) standard displacement or carry a gun exceeding 16 inches (406 mm.) in calibre.

Article 15.

No aircraft carrier shall exceed 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement or carry a gun with a calibre in excess of 8 inches (203 mm.).

No aircraft carrier of 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) or less standard displacement shall carry a gun exceeding 6.1 inches (155 mm.) in calibre.

¹ See reservation by the American Delegation, paragraph No. 94 of the Report.
 German ; ; No. 102 and 103 ;
 Turkish ; ; No. 99 ;

² Note.—In pronouncing on this Article, the Governments will take into account at the Conference the report requested from the Committee of Budgetary Experts, which will have been forwarded to them in order to permit of the drawing up of the annex to this Article.

The Preparatory Commission, by sixteen votes to three and six abstentions, adopted the principle of limitation by expenditure. It also discussed the following resolution :

" The Preparatory Commission is of opinion that the principle of direct limitation should be applied to land war material."

When this resolution was put to the vote, there were nine votes in favour, nine against and seven abstentions.

Lastly, it examined the principle of a combination of the two methods. Nine members of the Commission voted in favour of this principle ; eleven voted against and five abstained.

³ Note.—Such figures and dates as appear in this Chapter are only given as an illustration ; most of them correspond to the figures and dates laid down in the Treaties of Washington and London.

⁴ See general reservation by the German Delegation, paragraph No. 109 of the Report.
 Italian ; ; No. 108

⁵ See reservation by the Yugoslav Delegation, paragraph No. 116 of the Report.

⁶ See reservation by the Italian Delegation, paragraph No. 112 of the Report.

If the armament carried includes guns exceeding 6.1 inches (155 mm.) in calibre, the total number of guns carried, except anti-aircraft guns and guns not exceeding 5.1 inches (130 mm.), shall not exceed ten. If, alternatively, the armament contains no guns exceeding 6.1 inches (155 mm.) in calibre, the number of guns is not limited. In either case, the number of anti-aircraft guns and of guns not exceeding 5.1 inches (130 mm.) in calibre, is not limited.

Article 16.

No submarine shall exceed 2,000 tons (2,032 metric tons) standard displacement or carry a gun exceeding 5.1 inches (130 mm.) in calibre.

Article 17.

No vessel of war exceeding the limitations as to displacement or armament prescribed by the present Convention shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for or within the jurisdiction of any of the High Contracting Parties.

Article 18.

In regard to the replacement of the vessels of war limited by the present Convention, the High Contracting Parties will comply with the rules set out in Annex IV to this Chapter.

Article 19.¹

No preparation shall be made in merchant ships in time of peace for the installation of warlike armaments for the purpose of converting such ships into vessels of war, other than the necessary stiffening of decks for the mounting of guns not exceeding 6.1 inches (155 mm.) in calibre.

Article 20.

In the event of a High Contracting Party's being engaged in war, such Party shall not use as a vessel of war any vessel of war which may be under construction within its jurisdiction for any other Power, or which may have been constructed within its jurisdiction for another Power and not delivered.

Article 21.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes not to dispose, by gift, sale, or any mode of transfer, of any vessel of war in such a manner that such vessel may become a vessel of war in the navy of any foreign Power.

Article 22.

Any vessels of war which have to be disposed of as being surplus to the tonnage figures allowed by the present Convention shall be disposed of in accordance with the rules set out in Annex V to this Chapter.

Article 23.

Existing ships of various types, which, prior to April 1st, 1930, have been used as stationary training establishments or hulks, may be retained in a non-seagoing condition.

Article 24.^{2 3}

(Provisional text, subject to the drafting of the Annex.)

The annual expenditure of each High Contracting Party on the upkeep, purchase and manufacture of war material for naval armaments shall be limited to the figures laid down for such Party, and in accordance with the conditions prescribed, in Annex . . .

* * *

Note.—The two following articles appear in Part III of the London Naval Treaty, and are quoted as examples of supplementary restrictions which certain High Contracting Parties may be prepared to accept:⁴

Article ..

"Not more than 25 per cent. of the allowed total tonnage in the cruiser category may be fitted with a landing-on platform or deck for aircraft."

Article ..

"In the destroyer category, not more than 16 per cent. of the allowed total tonnage shall be employed in vessels of over 1,500 tons (1,524 metric tons) standard displacement."

* * *

¹ See reservation by the Japanese Delegation, paragraph No. 134 of the Report.

² In pronouncing on this Article, the Governments will take into account at the Conference the report requested from the Committee of Budgetary Experts, which will have been forwarded to them in order to permit of the drawing up of the Annex to this Article.

³ See reservation by the French Delegation, paragraph No. 139 of the Report..

Japanese " " No. 140 "

German " " No. 141 "

British and Italian Delegations, paragraph No. 142 of the Report.

⁴ See reservation by the Greek and Spanish Delegations, paragraph 143 of the Report.

Tables annexed to Chapter B of Part II.

Table I.

High Contracting Party	Global Tonnage
A.	
B.	
C.	
D.	
E.	
F.	
G.	
⋮	
⋮	
⋮	

Table II.

Categories (defined in Annex III)	High Contracting Parties									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	.	.	
(a) Capital ships.										
(i)										
(ii) ¹										
(b) Aircraft-carriers.										
(cd) Light surface vessels										
	(c) Cruisers.									
	(i) Guns of more than 6.1 inches (155 mm.)									
(ii) Guns of 6.1 inches and less (155 mm.)										
(d) Destroyers.										
(e) Submarines.										

Table III. — Rules for Transfer.

The figures to be entered in this table will be calculated on the following principles:

1. Account must be taken of the special circumstances of each Power, and of the classes of ships involved in the transfer.
2. Powers whose total tonnage does not exceed 100,000 tons² will have full freedom of transfer as regards surface ships.
3. As regards the other Powers, the amount of the transfer should vary in inverse ratio to the amount of the total (global) tonnage of each of them.

¹ For Parties who do not possess any capital ship of a standard displacement exceeding 8,000 tons (8,128 metric tons).

² This figure is given as an illustration.

Standard Displacement.

1. The standard displacement of a surface vessel is the displacement of the vessel complete, fully manned, engined and equipped ready for sea, including all armament and ammunition, equipment, outfit, provisions and fresh water for crew, miscellaneous stores and implements of every description that are intended to be carried in war, but without fuel or reserve feed water on board.

2. The standard displacement of a submarine is the surface displacement of the vessel complete (exclusive of the water in non-watertight structure), fully manned, engined and equipped ready for sea, including all armament and ammunition, equipment, outfit, provisions for crew, miscellaneous stores and implements of every description that are intended to be carried in war, but without fuel, lubricating oil, fresh water or ballast water of any kind on board.

3. Each naval combatant vessel shall be rated at its displacement tonnage when in the standard condition.

The word "ton," except in the expression "metric tons," shall be understood to be the ton of 2,240 pounds (1,016 kilos.).

ANNEX IV.

RULES FOR REPLACEMENT.

1. Except as provided in paragraph 4 of this Annex, no vessel limited by this Convention shall be replaced until it becomes "over-age."

2. A vessel shall be deemed to be "over-age" when the following number of years have elapsed since the date of its completion :

(a) Capital ships : 20¹ years, subject to special provision as may be necessary for the replacement of existing ships.

(b) Aircraft-carriers : 20 years, subject to special provision as may be necessary for existing ships.

(c) Surface vessels exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) but not exceeding 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement :

(i) If laid down before January 1st, 1920, 16 years ;

(ii) If laid down after December 31st, 1919, 20 years.

(d) Surface vessels not exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement :

(i) If laid down before January 1st, 1921, 12 years ;

(ii) If laid down after December 31st, 1920, 16 years.

(e) Submarines : 13 years.

3. The keels of replacement tonnage shall not be laid down more than three years before the year in which the vessel to be replaced becomes "over-age" : but this period is reduced to two years in the case of any replacement surface vessel not exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement.

The right of replacement is not lost by delay in laying down replacement tonnage.

4. In the event of loss or accidental destruction, a vessel may be replaced immediately ; but such replacement tonnage shall be subject to the limits of displacement and to the other provisions of this Convention.

ANNEX V.

RULES FOR DISPOSAL OF VESSELS OF WAR.

The present Convention provides for the disposal of vessels of war in the following ways :

- (1) By scrapping (sinking or breaking up) ;
- (2) By converting the vessel to a hulk ;
- (3) By converting the vessel to target use exclusively ;
- (4) By retaining the vessel exclusively for experimental purposes ;
- (5) By retaining the vessel exclusively for training purposes.

Any vessel of war to be disposed of may either be scrapped or converted to a hulk at the option of the High Contracting Party concerned.

Vessels which have been retained for target, experimental or training purposes, shall finally be scrapped or converted to hulks.

Section I.—Vessels to be scrapped.

(a) A vessel to be disposed of by scrapping, by reason of its replacement, must be rendered incapable of warlike service within six months of the date of the completion of its successor, or of the first of its successors if there are more than one. If, however, the completion of the new vessel or vessels be delayed, the work of rendering the old vessel incapable of warlike service shall, nevertheless, be completed within four and a half years from the date of laying the keel of the new vessel, or of the first of the new vessels ; but should the new vessel, or any of the new vessels, be a surface vessel not exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement, this period is reduced to three and a half years.

¹ Under the London Treaty, certain Powers agreed not to exercise their rights to lay down the keels of capital ship replacement tonnage during the years 1931 to 1936 inclusive, as provided in the Washington Treaty.

(b) A vessel to be scrapped shall be considered incapable of warlike service when there shall have been removed and landed or else destroyed in the ship :

- (1) All guns and essential parts of guns, fire control tops and revolving parts of all barbettes and turrets ;
- (2) All hydraulic or electric machinery for operating turrets ;
- (3) All fire-control instruments and range-finders ;
- (4) All ammunition, explosives, mines and mine rails ;
- (5) All torpedoes, war heads, torpedo-tubes and training-racks ;
- (6) All wireless telegraphy installations ;
- (7) All main propelling machinery, or alternatively the armoured conning-tower and all side armour-plate ;
- (8) All aircraft cranes, derricks, lifts and launching apparatus. All landing-on or flying-off platforms and decks, or alternatively all main propelling machinery ;
- (9) In addition, in the case of submarines, all main storage batteries, air compressor plants and ballast pumps.

(c) Scrapping shall be finally effected in either of the following ways, within twelve months of the date of which the work of rendering the vessel incapable of warlike service is due for completion :

- (1) Permanent sinking of the vessel ;
- (2) Breaking the vessel up ; this shall always include the destruction or removal of all machinery, boilers and armour, and all deck, side and bottom-plating.

Section II.—Vessels to be converted to Hulks.

A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to a hulk shall be considered finally disposed of when the conditions prescribed in Section I, paragraph (b), of this Annex, have been complied with, omitting sub-paragraphs (6), (7) and (8), and when the following have been effected :

- (1) Mutilation beyond repair of all propeller-shafts, thrust-blocks, turbine-gearing or main propelling-motors and turbines or cylinders of main engines ;
- (2) Removal of propeller-brackets ;
- (3) Removal and breaking up of all aircraft-lifts, and the removal of all aircraft-cranes, derricks and launching apparatus.

The vessel must be put in the above condition within the same limits of time as provided in Section I for rendering a vessel incapable of warlike service.

Section III.—Vessels to be converted to Target Use.

(a) A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to target use exclusively shall be considered incapable of warlike service when there have been removed and landed, or rendered unserviceable on board, the following :

- (1) All guns ;
- (2) All fire-control tops and instruments and main fire-control communication wiring ;
- (3) All machinery for operating gun-mountings or turrets ;
- (4) All ammunition, explosives, mines, torpedoes and torpedo-tubes ;
- (5) All aviation facilities and accessories.

The vessel must be put into the above conditions within the same limits of time as provided in Section I for rendering a vessel incapable of warlike service.

(b) Each High Contracting Party is permitted to retain, for target use exclusively, at any one time :

- (1) Not more than three vessels (cruisers or destroyers), but of these three vessels only one may exceed 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement ;
- (2) One submarine.

(c) On retaining a vessel for target use, the High Contracting Party concerned undertakes not to re-condition it for warlike service.

Section IV.—Vessels retained for Experimental Purposes.

(a) A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to experimental purposes exclusively shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Section III (a) of this Annex.

(b) Without prejudice to the general rules, and provided that due notice be given to the other High Contracting Parties, reasonable variation from the conditions prescribed in Section III (a) of this Annex, in so far as may be necessary for the purposes of a special experiment, may be permitted as a temporary measure.

Any High Contracting Party taking advantage of this provision is required to furnish full details of any such variation and the period for which they will be required.

(c) Each High Contracting Party is permitted to retain for experimental purposes exclusively at any one time :

- (1) Not more than two vessels (cruisers or destroyers), but of these two vessels only one may exceed 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement ;
- (2) One submarine.

(d) On retaining a vessel for experimental purposes, the High Contracting Party concerned undertakes not to re-condition it for warlike service.

Section V.—Vessels retained for Training Purposes.

(a) The following vessels may be retained, for training purposes exclusively, by the High Contracting Parties concerned :

.

(b) Vessels retained for training purposes under the provisions of paragraph (a) shall, within six months of the date on which they are required to be disposed of, be dealt with as follows :

1. *Capital Ships.*

The following is to be carried out :

- (1) Removal of main-armament guns, revolving parts of all barbetstes and turrets ; machinery for operating turrets ; but three turrets with their armament may be retained in each ship ;
- (2) Removal of all ammunition and explosives in excess of the quantity required for target-practice training for the guns remaining on board ;
- (3) Removal of conning-tower and the side-armour belt between the foremost and after-most barbetstes ;
- (4) Removal or mutilation of all torpedo-tubes ;
- (5) Removal or mutilation on board of all boilers in excess of the number required for a maximum speed of eighteen knots.

2. *Other Surface Vessels.*

The following is to be carried out :

- (1) Removal of one-half of the guns, but four guns of main calibre may be retained on each vessel ;
- (2) Removal of all torpedo-tubes ;
- (3) Removal of all aviation facilities and accessories ;
- (4) Removal of one-half of the boilers.

(c) The High Contracting Party concerned undertakes that vessels retained in accordance with the provisions of this Section shall not be used for any combatant purpose.

Chapter C.—Air Armaments.

Article 25.^{1 2}

The number and total horse-power of the aeroplanes, capable of use in war, in commission and in immediate reserve in the land, sea and air armed forces of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not exceed the figures laid down for such Party in the corresponding columns of Table I annexed to this Chapter.

The number and total horse-power of the aeroplanes, capable of use in war, in commission and in immediate reserve in the land, sea and air formations organised on a military basis of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not exceed the figures laid down for such Party in the corresponding columns of Table II annexed to this Chapter.

Article 26.^{1 2}

The number, total horse-power and total volume of dirigibles, capable of use in war, in commission in the land, sea and air armed forces of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not exceed the figures laid down for such Party in the corresponding columns of Table III annexed to this Chapter.

The number, total horse-power and total volume of dirigibles capable of use in war, in commission in the land, sea and air formations organised on a military basis of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not exceed the figures laid down for such Party in the corresponding columns of Table IV annexed to this Chapter.

Article 27.

Horse-power shall be measured according to the following rules . . .

The volume of dirigibles shall be expressed in cubic metres.

Article 28.

1. The High Contracting Parties shall refrain from prescribing the embodiment of military features in the construction of civil aviation material, so that this material may be constructed for purely civil purposes, more particularly with a view to providing the greatest possible measure of security and the most economic return. No preparations shall be made in civil aircraft in time of peace for the installation of warlike armaments for the purpose of converting such aircraft into military aircraft.

2. The High Contracting Parties undertake not to require civil aviation enterprises to employ personnel specially trained for military purposes. They undertake to authorise only as a provisional and temporary measure the seconding of personnel to, and the employment of military aviation material in, civil aviation undertakings. Any such personnel or military material which may thus be employed in civil aviation of whatever nature shall be included in the limitation applicable to the High Contracting Party concerned in virtue of Part I, or Articles 25 and 26, of the present Convention, as the case may be.³

3. The High Contracting Parties undertake not to subsidise, directly or indirectly, air lines principally established for military purposes instead of being established for economic, administrative or social purposes.

4. The High Contracting Parties undertake to encourage as far as possible the conclusion of economic agreements between civil aviation undertakings in the different countries and to confer together to this end.

¹ See reservation by the German Delegation, paragraph No. 148 of the Report.

² See reservation by the Turkish Delegation, paragraph No. 149 of the Report.

³ See reservation by the Canadian Delegation, paragraph No. 163 of the Report.

Tables annexed to Chapter C of Part II.¹

Table I. — Aeroplanes of the Land, Sea and Air Armed Forces.												Table II. — Aeroplanes of the Land, Sea and Air Formations organised on a Military Basis.									
High Contracting Parties	a Total aeroplanes of the armed forces		b <i>(Optional)</i> Aeroplanes stationed in the home country		c <i>(Optional)</i> Aeroplanes stationed overseas		d <i>(Optional)</i> Aeroplanes in aircraft carriers		a Total aeroplanes of the forces organised on a military basis		b <i>(Optional)</i> Aeroplanes stationed in the home country		c <i>(Optional)</i> Aeroplanes stationed overseas								
	Number	Total horse-power	Number	Total horse-power	Number	Total horse-power	Number	Total horse-power	Number	Total horse-power	Number	Total horse-power	Number	Total horse-power							
A.																					
B.																					
C.																					
D.																					
...																					
Table III. — Dirigibles of the Land, Sea and Air Forces.												Table IV. — Dirigibles of the Land, Sea and Air Formations organised on a Military Basis.									
High Contracting Parties	a Total dirigibles of the armed forces			b <i>(Optional)</i> Dirigibles stationed in the home country			c <i>(Optional)</i> Dirigibles stationed overseas			d <i>(Optional)</i> Dirigibles in aircraft carriers			a Total dirigibles of the formations organised on a military basis			b <i>(Optional)</i> Dirigibles stationed in the home country			c <i>(Optional)</i> Dirigibles stationed overseas		
	Number	Total horse-power	Total volume	Number	Total horse-power	Total volume	Number	Total horse-power	Total volume	Number	Total horse-power	Total volume	Number	Total horse-power	Total volume	Number	Total horse-power	Total volume	Number	Total horse-power	Total volume
A.																					
B.																					
C.																					
D.																					
...																					

¹ See reservation by the German Delegation, paragraph No. 155 of the Report.
 Turkish No. 156 ..
 Italian No. 73 and 155 ..

PART III. — BUDGETARY EXPENDITURE.¹

Article 29.²

(Provisional text subject to the drafting of the Annex).

The total annual expenditure of each of the High Contracting Parties on his land, sea and air forces and formations organised on a military basis shall be limited to the figure laid down for such Party and in accordance with the conditions prescribed in the Annex. . . .

¹ See reservation by the German Delegation, paragraph No. 182 of the Report.
 American " " No. 181 "

² Note.—In pronouncing on this Article, and in particularly as regards the possibility of a distinct limitation of the expenditure on land, sea, and air forces, the Governments will take into account at the Conference the report requested from the Committee of Budgetary Experts, which will have been forwarded to them in order to permit of the drawing up of Annex...

PART IV. — EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION.*Article 30.*

For each category of effectives defined in the model tables annexed to this Article, the exchange of information each year shall apply to the average daily number of effectives reached during the preceding year in the land, sea and air armed forces and formations organised on a military basis of each of the High Contracting Parties.

For this purpose, each of the High Contracting Parties will forward to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, withinmonths after the end of each year, the necessary information to enable the said tables to be drawn up in the case of such Party. Each Party shall attach to this statement an explanatory note showing the elements on which the figures supplied are based, and stating, in particular, for each sort of effectives (recruits, militiamen, reservists, territorials, etc.) the number of these effectives and the number of days' service they have performed.

The said tables shall be drawn up and published with the explanatory note referred to above by the Secretary-General not later thanin each year.

Table II. — Land Armed forces Stationed Overseas.

Table V. — Formations organised on a Military Basis stationed Overseas.

High Contracting Parties	Overseas territory	a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e
		Total effectives, including the effectives specified separately in this Table	Officers	Other effectives who have completed at least x ¹ months of service	Soldiers whose period of service has exceeded the legal period of service but is less than x ² months (information to be supplied only for effectives recruited by conscription)	(Optional statement.) (Recruits not trained as defined in the national legislation)	Total effectives, including the effectives specified separately in this Table	Officers or officials ranking as officers	Other effectives or officials who have completed at least x ² months of service	Soldiers or officials whose period of service has exceeded the legal period of service but is less than x ² months (information to be supplied only for effectives recruited by conscription)	(Optional statement.) (Recruits not trained as defined in the national legislation)
A	M N O P ..										
B	R S T ..										

¹ See reservations concerning the tables annexed to Article 29 by the British Empire Delegation, paragraph No. 190 of the Report

French	..	No. 189	..
German	..	No. 187	..
Japanese	..	No. 191	..
Turkish	..	No. 188 and 77	..

² Note — This figure will be determined by the duration of the longest period of service which is in force in the conscript army of any High Contracting Party at the time of the signature of the Convention

MODEL TABLES OF THE AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF EFFECTIVES REACHED DURING THE YEAR IN THE NAVAL FORCES.

Table VI. — Naval Forces.				Table VII. — Sea Formations organised on a Military Basis.				
High Contracting Parties	a. Total effectives, including effectives specified separately in this Table	b. Officers	c. Other effectives who have completed at least y ¹ months of service	d. <i>(Optional statement.) Recruits not trained as defined in the national legislation</i>	a. Total effectives, including effectives specified separately in this Table	b. Officers	c. Other effectives who have completed at least y ¹ months of service	d. <i>(Optional statement.) Recruits not trained as defined in the national legislation</i>
A.								
B.								
C.								
D.								

¹ Note — This figure will be determined by the duration of the longest period of service which is in force in the conscript Navy army of any High Contracting Party at the time of the signature of the Convention

MODEL TABLES OF THE AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF EFFECTIVES REACHED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AIR ARMED FORCES.

Table VIII. — Air Armed Forces stationed in the Home Country.			Table IX. — Air Armed Forces stationed Overseas.			Table X. — Total Air Armed Forces.			
High Contracting Parties.	a Total effectives, including the effectives specified separately in this Table	b Effectives who have completed at least x^1 months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers and men)	c <i>(Optional statement.)</i> Recruits not trained as defined in the national legislation	a Total effectives, including the effectives specified separately in this Table	b Effectives who have completed at least x^1 months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers and men)	c <i>(Optional statement.)</i> Recruits not trained as defined in the national legislation	a Total effectives, including the effectives specified separately in this Table	b Effectives who have completed at least x^1 months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers and men)	c <i>(Optional statement.)</i> Recruits not trained as defined in the national legislation
A. B. C. D. .									

MODEL TABLES OF THE AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF EFFECTIVES REACHED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AIR FORMATIONS ORGANISED ON A MILITARY BASIS.

Table XI. — Air Formations organised on a Military Basis stationed in the Home Country.			Table XII. — Air Formations organised on a Military Basis stationed Overseas.			
High Contracting Parties	a Total effectives, including the effectives specified separately in this Table	b Effectives who have completed at least x^1 months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers and men and officials of all grades)	c <i>(Optional statement.)</i> Recruits not trained as defined in the national legislation	a Total effectives, including the effectives specified separately in this Table.	b Effectives who have completed at least x^1 months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers and men and officials of all grades)	c <i>(Optional statement.)</i> Recruits not trained as defined in the national legislation
A. B. C. D. .						

¹ Note. — This figure will be determined by the duration of the longest period of service which is in force in the conscript air force of any High Contracting Party at the time of the signature of the Convention.

*Article 31.*¹

If any youths have compulsorily received, during any year, preparatory military training within the jurisdiction of any High Contracting Party, such Party shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, within x months after the end of each year, the number of youths who have received such instruction.

The above information shall be published by the Secretary-General not later than in each year.

Article 32.

The High Contracting Parties concerned shall forward to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations at the end of each year the following information as to the provisions of their law relating to the effectives recruited by conscription in their land, sea and air forces and formations organised on a military basis respectively ;

- (1) The total number of days comprised in the first period of service ;
- (2) The total duration in days of the ensuing periods.

The above information shall be published by the Secretary-General not later than in each year.

Article 33.^{2 3}

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall, within months from the end of each budgetary year, communicate to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations a statement drawn up in accordance with a standard model, showing by categories of materials the total actual expenditure in the course of the said year on the upkeep, purchase and manufacture of war materials of the land and sea armed forces and formations organised on a military basis of such Party.

The information contained in this statement shall be published by the Secretary-General not later than in each year.

Article 34.

Within one month after the date of laying down and the date of completion respectively of each vessel of war, other than the vessels exempt from limitation under Annex I to Chapter B of Part II, laid down or completed by or for them or within their jurisdiction after the coming into force of the present Convention, the High Contracting Parties shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the information detailed below :

- (a) The date of laying down the keel and the following particulars :

Classification of the vessel and for whom built (if not for the High Contracting Party) ;
Standard displacement in tons and metric tons ;
Principal dimensions—namely, length of water-line, extreme beam at or below water-line ;
Mean draught at standard displacement ;
Calibre of the largest gun.

- (b) The date of completion, together with the foregoing particulars relating to the vessel at that date.

The above information shall be immediately communicated by the Secretary-General to all the High Contracting Parties and shall be published by the Secretary-General not later than in each year.

Article 35.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall communicate to the Secretariat of the League of Nations the name and the tonnage of any vessel constructed in accordance with Article 19. (Chapter II). With regard to existing vessels of this type, this communication shall be made within two months after ratification of the present Convention. With regard to vessels to be constructed, the communication shall be made on the date of completion.

¹ See reservation by the German Delegation, paragraph No. 194 of the Report.
Italian " " No. 194 "

² See reservation by the German Delegation, paragraph No. 201 of the Report.

³ Note.—In giving an opinion on this Article, the Governments will take into account the report requested from the Committee of Budgetary Experts regarding the number and nature of the categories to be laid down and the methods of publicity thus adopted in connection with the provisions of the annex regarding limitation referred to in Article 9 of the present Convention.

Article 36.¹

For each of the categories of aircraft defined in the model tables annexed to this Article, the exchange of information shall apply to the maximum figures attained in each year in respect of the number and total horse-power, and for dirigibles the total volume, by the aircraft referred to in Articles 25 and 26 of the present Convention.

For this purpose, each of the High Contracting Parties will forward to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations within months after the end of each year the necessary information to enable the said tables to be drawn up in the case of such Party.

The tables referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be drawn up and published by the Secretary-General not later than in each year.

¹ See reservations by the German Delegation, paragraph No. 206 of the Report.

Model Tables annexed to Article 36. ¹

Model Table I. — Aeroplanes of the Land, Sea and Air Armed Forces.										Model Table II. — Aeroplanes of the Land, Sea and Air Formations organised on a Military Basis.					
High Contracting Parties	a Total aeroplanes of the armed forces		b <i>(Optional)</i> Aeroplanes stationed in the home country		c <i>(Optional)</i> Aeroplanes stationed overseas		d <i>(Optional)</i> Aeroplanes in aircraft carriers		a Total aeroplanes of the forces organised on a military basis		b <i>(Optional)</i> Aeroplanes stationed in the home country		c <i>(Optional)</i> Aeroplanes stationed overseas		
	Number	Total horse-power	Number	Total horse-power	Number	Total horse-power	Number	Total horse-power	Number	Total horse-power	Number	Total horse-power	Number	Total horse-power	
A.															
B.															
C.															
D.															

Model Table III. — Dirigibles of the Land, Sea and Air Forces.										Model Table IV. — Dirigibles of the Land, Sea and Air Formations organised on a Military Basis.											
High Contracting Parties	a. Total dirigibles of the armed forces			b. <i>(Optional)</i> Dirigibles stationed in the home country			c. <i>(Optional)</i> Dirigibles stationed overseas			d. <i>(Optional)</i> Dirigibles in aircraft carriers			a. Total dirigibles of the formations organised on a military basis			b. <i>(Optional)</i> Dirigibles stationed in the home country			c. <i>(Optional)</i> Dirigibles stationed overseas		
	Number	Total horse-power	Total volume	Number	Total horse-power	Total volume	Number	Total horse-power	Total volume	Number	Total horse-power	Total volume	Number	Total horse-power	Total volume	Number	Total horse-power	Total volume	Number	Total horse-power	Total volume
A.																					
B.																					
C.																					
D.																					

¹ See reservation by the German Delegation, paragraph No. 206 and 155 of the Report. Turkish " " No. 207 and 77 " "

*Article 37.*¹

In order to ensure publicity as regards civil aviation, each of the High Contracting Parties shall indicate within *x* months after the end of each year to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the number and total horse-power of civil aeroplanes and dirigibles registered within the jurisdiction of such Party. Each Party shall also indicate the amounts expended on civil aviation by the Government and by local authorities.

The above information shall be published by the Secretary-General not later than..... in each year.

*Article 38.*²

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations within.....months of the end of each budgetary year a statement drawn up in accordance with the standard model annexed to this Article³ showing the total amounts actually expended in the course of the said year on the land, sea and air armaments of such Party.

The information supplied in this statement shall be published by the Secretary-General not later than.....in each year.

¹ See reservation by the German Delegation, paragraph No. 212 of the Report.

² See reservation by the German Delegation, paragraph No. 215 of the Report.

³ Note.—In drawing up this annex, the Conference will have before it the standard model statement which will be submitted to it by the Committee of Budgetary Experts.

PART V. — CHEMICAL ARMS.¹*Article 39.*

The High Contracting Parties undertake, subject to reciprocity, to abstain from the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or similar gases, and of all analogous liquids, substances or processes.

They undertake unreservedly to abstain from the use of all bacteriological methods of warfare.

¹ See reservations by the German Delegation, paragraph No. 229 and 230 of the Report.

PART VI. — MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Chapter A.—Permanent Disarmament Commission.

Article 40.¹

There shall be set up at the seat of the League of Nations a Permanent Disarmament Commission with the duty of following the execution of the present Convention. It shall consist of x (figure to be fixed by the Conference) members appointed respectively by the Governments of (list to be drawn up by the Conference).

Members of the Commission shall not represent their Governments. They shall be appointed for x years, but shall be re-eligible. During their term of office, they may be replaced only on, death or in the case of voluntary resignation or serious and permanent illness.

They may be assisted by technical experts.

Article 41.

The Commission shall meet for the first time, on being summoned by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, within three months from the entry into force of the present Convention, to elect a provisional President and Vice-President and to draw up its Rules of Procedure.

Thereafter it shall meet annually in ordinary session on the date fixed in its Rules of Procedure.

It may also, if summoned by its President, meet in extraordinary session in the cases provided for in the present Convention and whenever an application to that effect is made by a High Contracting Party.

Article 42.

The Commission shall have full power to lay down its own Rules of Procedure on the basis of the provisions of the present Convention.

Article 43.

The Commission may only transact business if at least two-thirds of its members are present.

Article 44.

Any High Contracting Party not having a member of its nationality on the Commission shall be entitled to send a member appointed for the purpose to sit at any meetings of the Commission during which a question specially affecting the interests of that Party is considered.

Article 45.

Each member of the Commission shall have only one vote.

All decisions of the Commission shall be taken by a majority of the votes of the members present at the meeting.

In the cases provided for in Articles 50 and 52 the votes of members appointed by the Parties concerned in the discussion shall not be counted in determining the majority.

A minority report may be drawn up.

Article 46.

Each member of the Commission shall be entitled on his own responsibility to have any person heard or consulted who is in a position to throw any light on the question which is being examined by the Commission.

Article 47.

Each member of the Commission shall be entitled to require that, in any report by the Commission, account shall be taken of the opinions or suggestions put forward by him, if necessary in the form of a separate report.

Article 48.

All reports by the Commission shall, under conditions specified in each case in the present Convention, or in the Rules of Procedure of the Commission, be communicated to all the High Contracting Parties and to the Council of the League of Nations, and shall be published.

Article 49.

The Permanent Disarmament Commission shall receive all the information supplied by the High Contracting Parties to the Secretary-General of the League in pursuance of their international obligations in this regard.

¹ See reservation by the French Delegation, paragraph No. 238 of the Report.

Each year, the Commission shall make at least one report on the information submitted to it and on any other information that may reach it from a responsible source and that it may consider worth attention, showing the situation as regards the fulfilment of the present Convention.

This report shall be communicated forthwith to all the High Contracting Parties and to the Council of the League and shall be published on the date fixed in the Rules of Procedure of the Commission.

Chapter B.—Derogations.

Article 50.

If, during the term of the present Convention, a change of circumstances constitutes, in the opinion of any High Contracting Party, a menace to its national security, such High Contracting Party may suspend temporarily, in so far as concerns itself, any provision or provisions of the present Convention, other than those expressly designed to apply in the event of war, provided :

(a) That such Contracting Party shall immediately notify the other Contracting Parties and at the same time the Permanent Disarmament Commission, through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, of such temporary suspension, and of the extent thereof.

(b) That simultaneously with the said notification, the Contracting Party shall communicate to the other Contracting Parties, and at the same time, to the Permanent Disarmament Commission through the Secretary-General, a full explanation of the change of circumstances referred to above.

Thereupon the other High Contracting Parties shall promptly advise as to the situation thus presented.

When the reasons for such temporary suspension have ceased to exist, the said High Contracting Party shall reduce its armaments to the level agreed upon in the Convention, and shall make immediate notification to the other Contracting Parties.

Chapter C.—Procedure Regarding Complaints.

Article 51.

The High Contracting Parties recognise that any violation of the provisions of the present Convention is a matter of concern to all the Parties.

Article 52.

If, during the term of the present Convention, a High Contracting Party is of opinion that another Party to the Convention is maintaining armaments in excess of the figures agreed upon or is in any way violating or endeavouring to violate the provisions of the present Convention, such Party may lay the matter, through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, before the Permanent Disarmament Commission.

The Commission, after hearing a representative of the High Contracting Party whose action is questioned, should such Party so desire, and the representative of any other Party which may be specially concerned in the matter and which asks to be heard, shall, as soon as possible, present a report thereon to the High Contracting Parties and to the Council of the League. The report and any proceedings thereon shall be published as soon as possible.

The High Contracting Parties shall promptly advise as to the conclusions of the Report.

If the High Contracting Parties directly concerned are Members of the League of Nations, the Council shall exercise the rights devolving upon it in such circumstances in virtue of the Covenant with a view to ensuring the observance of the present Convention and to safeguarding the peace of nations.

Chapter D.—Final Provisions.

Article 53.¹

The present Convention shall not affect the provisions of previous treaties under which certain of the High Contracting Parties have agreed to limit their land, sea or air armaments, and have thus fixed in relation to one another their respective rights and obligations in this connection.

¹ See reservation by the German Delegation, paragraph No. 273 of the Report.

The following High Contracting Parties . . . signatory to the said treaties declare that the limits fixed for their armaments under the present Convention are accepted by them in relation to the obligations referred to in the preceding paragraph, the maintenance of such provisions being for them an essential condition for the observance of the present Convention.

Article 54.

If a dispute arises between two or more of the High Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the provisions of the present Convention, and cannot be settled either directly between the parties or by some other method of friendly settlement, the parties will, at the request of any one of them, submit such dispute to the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice or to an arbitral chosen by them.

Article 55.

The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional methods. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

The present Convention shall come into force, for each Party whose instrument of ratification has been deposited, as soon as the instruments of ratification have been deposited by . . . (list to be drawn up by the Conference).

(Should the present Convention not have come into force in accordance with the preceding paragraph by . . . the High Contracting Parties shall be invited by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to meet and consider the possibility of putting it into force. They undertake to participate in this consultation, which shall take place before . . .)¹

Article 56.

Each of the High Contracting Parties will take the necessary measures for carrying the provisions of the present Convention into effect as soon as it has come into force for such Party.

Article 57.

Subject to the provisions of Articles 58 and 59, the present Convention shall remain in force for . . . years. It shall remain in force after the expiration of that period except in so far as it may be amended, superseded or denounced under the conditions specified in the following articles.

Article 58.

Before the end of the period of x years provided for in the preceding article, and not less than y years after its entry into force, the present Convention shall be re-examined by the High Contracting Parties meeting in Conference. The date of this meeting shall be fixed by the Council of the League of Nations, after taking cognisance of the opinion of the Permanent Disarmament Commission and of the intentions of the High Contracting Parties non-members of the League of Nations.

The above-mentioned Conference may, if necessary, revise the present Convention and establish fresh provisions in substitution therefor, fixing their period of duration and laying down general rules regarding their examination and subsequent revision, if the latter is required.

Article 59.²

Before the end of the period of y years provided for in the preceding article, but not less than x years after the entry into force of the present Convention, the procedure for examination and revision laid down in that article may also be carried out at the request of a High Contracting Party, with the concurrence of the Permanent Disarmament Commission, if the conditions under which the engagements stipulated in the Convention were contracted have undergone, as the result of technical transformations or special circumstances, changes justifying a fresh examination and, if necessary, the revision of such engagements.

Article 60.

In the course of a conference held in the circumstances provided for in the two preceding articles, any High Contracting Party shall be entitled to notify its intention to denounce the present Convention.

Such denunciation shall take effect two years after its date, but in no case before the expiration of the period of x years mentioned in Article 57.

¹ *Note.*—It will be for the Conference to decide whether this paragraph and any supplementary provisions which may be necessary would not be better placed in a protocol of signature.

² *See reservation by the German Delegation, paragraph No. 295 of the Report.*

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Art.	=	Article
Cttee.	=	Committee
Govt.	=	Government
Int.	=	International
I.L.O.	=	International Labour Office
Memo.	=	Memorandum
Org.	=	Organisation
Perm.	=	Permanent
Prelim.	=	Preliminary
Sec. Gen.	=	Secretary-General
Suppl.	=	Supplementary

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