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GENERAL

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Geneva, May 11th, 1939.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**AGENDA OF THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY SESSION
OF THE ASSEMBLY**

WHICH WILL OPEN AT GENEVA ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1939,
AT 11 A.M.

I. ELECTION OF OFFICERS, APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES AND ADOPTION OF AGENDA.

- (a) Appointment and Report of the Credentials Committee. ¹
- (b) Appointment and Report of the Nominations Committee.
- (c) Election of the President of the Assembly.
- (d) Adoption of the Agenda of the Session.
- (e) Appointment of the Main Committees of the Assembly.
- (f) Appointment of an Agenda Committee.
- (g) Election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly.

The questions on the agenda were divided last year between the main Committees of the Assembly in the following manner:

First Committee: Legal questions.

Second Committee: Economic and financial questions: communications and transit.

Third Committee: Reduction and limitation of armaments.

Fourth Committee: Budgetary and administrative questions.

Fifth Committee: Social questions.

Sixth Committee: Political questions.

Seventh Committee: Opium and other dangerous drugs: health: intellectual co-operation.

* * *

2. REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE LEAGUE SINCE THE LAST SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Each year the Secretary-General prepares a general report on the work of the League since the last session of the Assembly.

The report forms the basis of the general discussion with which the session usually opens and during which the various delegations have an opportunity of expressing their views and their policy in regard to the League and its activities.

The Assembly also from time to time refers to the appropriate Committee for consideration and report particular chapters of this report. This is notably the case in regard to questions of a political character, since the work of the League in technical fields, although also treated in the report of the Secretary-General, is by custom included specifically in the agenda of the Assembly. (See items 15 to 23.)

* * *

¹ See Annex.

3. REDUCTION AND LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS: ACTION TAKEN ON THE ASSEMBLY'S RESOLUTION OF SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1938.

On September 30th, 1938 (nineteenth session), the Assembly decided to ask Governments to furnish certain further information concerning the supervision of the manufacture of and trade in arms, ammunition and implements of war. The replies received from Governments will be published in due course.

4. INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES.

In conformity with the Assembly's resolution of September 30th, 1938 (nineteenth session), the High Commissioner shall report to the Assembly annually on his work.

Report of the High Commissioner of the League.

5. MEANS AT THE SECRETARIAT'S DISPOSAL OF SPREADING INFORMATION REGARDING THE LEAGUE.

On September 29th, 1938 (nineteenth session), the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to submit a report on the whole of this matter in time for consideration at its 1939 session (document A.67.1938).

6. UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW: WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW.

On October 2nd, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly decided that the work of the Institute should be placed on the Assembly's agenda every year.

7. INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION.

On September 29th, 1938 (nineteenth session), the Assembly decided that the work of the Union should be placed on the Assembly's agenda every year.

Report of the Executive Committee of the Union.

* * *

8. RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ASSEMBLY: EXAMINATION OF RULES DUE TO EXPIRE IN 1939.

The following rules of procedure will expire at the end of the Assembly's session unless the Assembly decides to maintain them in force, with or without amendment:

(a) The rule permitting the Finance (Fourth) Committee to be convened before the Assembly opens (see Rules of Procedure, document C.144.M.92.1937, page 10, footnote).

(b) Rule 7(b) establishing the Nominations Committee.

9. COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL.

In 1936, the Assembly and the Council created, as a provisional measure, two new non-permanent seats for the period ending with the election of non-permanent Members of the Council by the Assembly in 1939. These seats will cease to exist unless a decision to the contrary is taken before that date.

10. ELECTION OF NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

On the present occasion, five Members of the League—namely, Bolivia, China, Latvia, New Zealand and Sweden—are due to retire from the Council, but two of the seats which they occupy are the two seats referred to in Item 9 above, which were created in 1936 for three years only. The total number of vacancies on the Council which will have to be filled will therefore depend on the action taken in regard to Item 9.

II. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE: ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PERMANENT COURT FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1ST, 1940, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1948.

A general election of all the members of the Court is due to take place during the ordinary session of the Assembly. The term of office of the present judges expires on December 31st, 1939. The national groups have been duly invited to nominate candidates and the first list will be published in June next.

12. APPOINTMENTS.

(a) Supervisory Commission.

Two members of the Commission are due to retire at the end of 1939—viz., M. Hambro (Norwegian) and M. Stein (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

In accordance with the report (document A.7.1937.X) adopted by the Assembly on September 30th, 1937 (eighteenth session), only M. Stein is eligible for re-election.

Furthermore, M. de Ottlik (Hungarian) has resigned. In accordance with Article 1 (d) of the Financial Regulations, it will be necessary to appoint a new member to hold office until the end of M. de Ottlik's term of office (December 31st, 1940).

The 1939 Assembly is therefore called upon to elect:

*Two members for three years;
One member for one year.*

(b) Administrative Board of the Staff Pensions Fund.

The Assembly will be called upon to appoint, on the proposal of the Fourth Committee, three members and three substitute members of the Administrative Board for the period January 1st, 1940, to December 31st, 1942.

The members and substitute members whose term of office expires at the end of 1939 are: Members: Professor W. Rappard (Swiss), Professor H. Cramér (Swedish), and Mr. F. T. Cremins (Irish); Substitute members: M. C. Parra-Pérez (Venezuelan), M. J. de Modzelewski (Polish) and M. N. Momtchiloff (Bulgarian).

13. COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY FOR EUROPEAN UNION.

On September 23rd, 1938 (nineteenth session), the Assembly decided to renew the mandate of the above Commission for the year 1939 and to place the question on the agenda of its next session.

* * *

14. BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS.

(a) Audited Accounts for the Twentieth Financial Period (1938) and Auditor's Report thereon.

In accordance with Article 38 of the Financial Regulations, "the Assembly shall finally pass the expenditure and income accounts".

(b) Budget of the League of Nations for the Twenty-second Financial Period (1940).

In accordance with Chapter IV of the Financial Regulations, the budget of the League (including the budgets of the Secretariat and special organisations of the League, the International Labour Organisation and the Permanent Court of International Justice) is annually submitted to the Assembly.

(c) Report of the Supervisory Commission.

In accordance with Article 16 of the Financial Regulations, "the Commission shall annually examine the budget and prepare a report thereon".

Under other provisions of the Regulations, the report of the Commission must also deal with the accounts and with such other relevant questions as might arise in consequence of decisions of the competent organs of the League.

14. BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS (continued).

A.7.1938.X

(d) Report of the Committee on Budgetary Economies.

On September 30th, 1938 (nineteenth session), the Assembly requested the Council to appoint a Committee of five persons "to examine thoroughly the standing charges in the budgets of the Secretariat and the International Labour Organisation and recommend what economies can be carried out either immediately or in the near future" with a view to these budgets for 1940 being prepared "in the light of the recommendations of the Committee".

(e) Contributions to the League: Report of the Special Committee on Contributions.

On September 30th, 1938 (nineteenth session), the Assembly renewed the terms of office of the special Committee for a further year.

(f) Report of the Administrative Board of the Staff Pensions Fund.

The report of the Administrative Board will be submitted to the Assembly as usual. In accordance with Article 23 of the Staff Pensions Regulations, a report on the sixth valuation of the Fund will also be submitted.

* * *

The following items relating to the regular technical work of the League are, in accordance with custom, included as separate items in the agenda, though this is not required under the Rules of Procedure. The items are divided into sub-items indicating the principal subjects under discussion, but the enumeration of these subjects is not to be considered as exhaustive.

For all these items, general reference should be made to the report on the work of the League.

15. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

The main activities of which the Assembly will have to take note concern:

Co-ordination of transport;
Codification of road law;
Signals at level-crossings;
Maritime tonnage-measurement;
Identity papers for the flying staff of air transport undertakings.

- Report of the Committee for Communications and Transit on the Work of its Twenty-second Session;

Report on the Operation of the League of Nations Wireless Station from January 1st to December 31st, 1938.

16. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

For all these items reference should also be made to the Report of the Co-ordination Committee, which will meet in June.

(a) General Economic and Financial Questions.

Report of the Economic Committee on the Work of its Forty-ninth (document C.116.M.70.1939.II.B) and Fiftieth Sessions.

Report of the Financial Committee on the Work of its Sixty-seventh (document C.502.M.343:1938.II.A) and Sixty-eighth Sessions.

Report of the Committee of Statistical Experts on the Work of its Eighth Session.

(b) Demographic Problems.

On September 29th, 1938 (nineteenth session), the Assembly requested the Council to constitute a special committee of experts to study demographic problems.

16. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS (*continued*).

(c) Standard of Living.

On September 29th, 1938 (nineteenth session), the Assembly requested that definite proposals for the further prosecution of the work be laid before the Assembly of 1939.

Report of the Economic Committee on the Work of its Forty-ninth (document C.116.M.70.1939.II.B) and Fiftieth Sessions.

Report of the Fiscal Committee on the Work of its Ninth Session.

Report of the Committee for Communications and Transit on the Work of its Twenty-second Session.

(d) Economic Depressions.

(e) International Loan Contracts.

On September 25th, 1935 (sixteenth session), the Assembly invited the Council to appoint a committee of legal and financial experts to examine the means for improving contracts relating to international loans.

(f) Agricultural Credits.

Report of the Financial Committee on the Work of its Sixty-seventh (document C.502.M.343.1938.II.A) and Sixty-eighth Sessions.

Report on Systems of Agricultural Credit and Insurance submitted by M. Louis Tardy (document C.479.M.322.1938.II.A).

(g) Fiscal Questions.

Report of the Fiscal Committee on the Work of its Eighth (document C.384.M.229.1938.II.A) and Ninth Sessions.

(h) Publications of the Economic Intelligence Service.

17. EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON RURAL LIFE.

The Preparatory Committee decided to postpone the convocation of this Conference until October 16th, 1939. The material relating to this question is divided into two categories: general technical documents and national documents.

18. HOUSING.

Urban and Rural Housing.

Report on the Measures taken in Various Countries.

19. NUTRITION.

Survey of National Nutrition Policies, 1937/38 (document C.478.M.321.1938.II.A).

20. HEALTH QUESTIONS.

The Health Committee has continued the execution of its Three-Year Plan of Work, drawn up in April 1937. The main activities of which the Assembly will have to take note concern:

Housing;
Nutrition;
Physical education;
Biological standardisation;
Malaria;
Rural hygiene;
Epidemiology and health statistics;
Unification of pharmacopœiæ;
The campaign against epidemics in China.

The first two questions form special items on the agenda, in view of the work carried out in the same field by other technical organisations.

21. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

(a) Work of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.

Report of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs on the Work of its Twenty-fourth Session.

The Advisory Committee will examine specially during its twenty-fourth session the following questions: Application of the Opium Conventions; the situation in different countries according to the annual reports from Governments for 1937; illicit traffic and clandestine manufacture of narcotic drugs; the situation in the Far East. The Committee will also draw up a report on the preparations for a Conference to consider the possibility of limiting and controlling the cultivation of the opium poppy and the production of raw opium and controlling other raw materials for the manufacture of opium alkaloids.

(b) Work of the Supervisory Body established to examine the estimates of the world requirements of dangerous drugs.

Estimates of the world requirements of dangerous drugs in 1939; Statement drawn up by the Supervisory Body in virtue of Article 5 of the Limitation Convention of 1931 (document C.488.M.331.1938.XI).

(c) Work of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

Report to the Council on the statistics of dangerous drugs for the year 1937 and on the work of the Board during the year 1938 (document C.482.M.325.1938.XI).

22. SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

(a) Traffic in Women and Children.

Report on the Work of the Third Session of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions.

(b) Child Welfare.

Report on the Work of the Third Session of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions.

(c) Penal and Penitentiary Questions.

Report of the Secretary-General to the Assembly on Penal and Penitentiary Questions.

23. INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

Report of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Report of the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Annex

CREDENTIALS

Rules of Procedure of the Assembly. Rule 5.

1. Each Member shall communicate to the Secretary-General, if possible one week before the date fixed for the opening of the session, the names of its representatives, of whom there shall be not more than three. The names of substitute representatives may be added.

2. The full powers of the representatives shall be delivered to the Secretary-General, if possible one week before the date fixed for the opening of the session. They shall be issued either by the Head of the State or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.¹

3. A Committee of nine members for the examination of the full powers shall be elected by the Assembly on the proposal of the President. The Committee shall appoint its own Chairman and Vice-chairman. It shall report without delay.

4. Any representative to whose admission objection has been made shall sit provisionally with the same rights as other representatives, unless the Assembly decides otherwise.

¹ It is obvious that, in the case of countries which do not possess a Minister for Foreign Affairs, the full powers may be issued by an authority possessing similar or equivalent powers.

Geneva, August 21st, 1939.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**AGENDA OF THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY SESSION
OF THE ASSEMBLY**

WHICH WILL OPEN AT GENEVA ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1939,
AT 11 A.M.

and
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ITEMS

2

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- Sixth Committee: Political questions.*
- Seventh Committee: Opium and other dangerous drugs: health: intellectual co-operation.*

* * *

A. 6. 1939.

2. REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE LEAGUE SINCE THE LAST SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Each year the Secretary-General prepares a general report on the work of the League since the last session of the Assembly.

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¹ See Annex.

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On September 30th, 1938 (nineteenth session), the Assembly decided to ask Governments to furnish certain further information concerning the supervision of the manufacture of and trade in arms, ammunition and implements of war. The replies received from Governments up to June 22nd, 1939, have been published in document Conf.D.199.

4. INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES.

A.18.1939.XII.

(a) Report of the High Commissioner of the League.

In conformity with the Assembly's resolution of September 30th, 1938 (nineteenth session), the High Commissioner shall report to the Assembly annually on his work.

A.19.1939.XII.

(b) Report of the Nansen International Office for Refugees.

The Nansen International Office, in accordance with the Assembly's resolution of September 30th, 1938 (nineteenth session), ceased its activity on December 31st, 1938. The report of the President of the Governing Body refers to the activities of the Office during the second half of 1938.

5. MEANS AT THE SECRETARIAT'S DISPOSAL OF SPREADING INFORMATION REGARDING THE LEAGUE.

On September 29th, 1938 (nineteenth session), the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to submit a report on the whole of this matter in time for consideration at its 1939 session (document A.67.1938).

A.6.1939, page 152.

6. UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW: WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW.

On October 2nd, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly decided that the work of the Institute should be placed on the Assembly's agenda every year.

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A.13, A.21 and
A.24.1939.

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On the present occasion, five Members of the League—namely, Bolivia, China, Latvia, New Zealand and Sweden—are due to retire from the Council, but two of the seats which they occupy are the two seats referred to in Item 9 above, which were created in 1936 for three years only. The total number of vacancies on the Council which will have to be filled will therefore depend on the action taken in regard to Item 9.

11. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE: ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PERMANENT COURT FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1ST, 1940, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1948.

A general election of all the members of the Court is due to take place during the ordinary session of the Assembly. The term of office of the present judges expires on December 31st, 1939. The national groups have been duly invited to nominate candidates. Two lists of candidates have already been published and a final list will be issued for the use of the Assembly and the Council.

12. APPOINTMENTS.

(a) Supervisory Commission.

Two members of the Commission are due to retire at the end of 1939—viz., M. Hambro (Norwegian) and M. Stein (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

In accordance with the report (document A.7.1937.X) adopted by the Assembly on September 30th, 1937 (eighteenth session), only M. Stein is eligible for re-election.

Furthermore, M. de Otilik (Hungarian) has resigned. In accordance with Article 1 (d) of the Financial Regulations, it will be necessary to appoint a new member to hold office until the end of M. de Otilik's term of office (December 31st, 1940).

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One member for one year.*

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The Assembly will be called upon to appoint, on the proposal of the Fourth Committee, three members and three substitute members of the Administrative Board for the period January 1st, 1940, to December 31st, 1942.

The members and substitute members whose term of office expires at the end of 1939 are: Members: Professor W. Rappard (Swiss), Professor H. Cramér (Swedish), and Mr. F. T. Cremins (Irish); Substitute members: M. C. Parra-Pérez (Venezuelan), M. J. de Modzelewski (Polish) and M. N. Momtchiloff (Bulgarian).

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(a) Audited Accounts for the Twentieth Financial Period (1938) and Auditor's Report thereon.

In accordance with Article 38 of the Financial Regulations, "the Assembly shall finally pass the expenditure and income accounts".

(b) Budget of the League of Nations for the Twenty-second Financial Period (1940).

In accordance with Chapter IV of the Financial Regulations, the budget of the League (including the budgets of the Secretariat and special organisations of the League, the International Labour Organisation and the Permanent Court of International Justice) is annually submitted to the Assembly.

A.3.1939.X and
Erratum.
A.3(a).1939.X.
A.3(b).1939.X.
A.3(c).1939.X.

A.4.1939.X.
A.4(a).1939.X.
A.4(b).1939.X.

14. BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS (*continued*).

A.5.1939.X
A.5.1939.X

- (c) Reports of the Supervisory Commission.
In accordance with Article 16 of the Financial Regulations, "the Commission shall annually examine the budget and prepare a report thereon".
Under other provisions of the Regulations, the report of the Commission must also deal with the accounts and with such other relevant questions as might arise in consequence of decisions of the competent organs of the League.

A.7.1939.X

- (d) Report of the Committee on Budgetary Economies.
On September 30th, 1938 (nineteenth session), the Assembly requested the Council to appoint a Committee of five persons "to examine thoroughly the standing charges in the budgets of the Secretariat and the International Labour Organisation and recommend what economies can be carried out either immediately or in the near future" with a view to these budgets for 1940 being prepared "in the light of the recommendations of the Committee".

A.17.1939.X

- (e) Contributions to the League: Report of the Special Committee on Contributions.
On September 30th, 1938 (nineteenth session), the Assembly renewed the terms of office of the special Committee for a further year.

A.9.1939.X
A.9.1939.X
Addendum
A.8.1939.X

- (f) Report of the Administrative Board of the Staff Pensions Fund.
The report of the Administrative Board will be submitted to the Assembly as usual. In accordance with Article 23 of the Staff Pensions Regulations, a report on the sixth valuation of the Fund will also be submitted.

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The following items relating to the regular technical work of the League are, in accordance with custom, included as separate items in the agenda, though this is not required under the Rules of Procedure. The items are divided into sub-items indicating the principal subjects under discussion, but the enumeration of these subjects is not to be considered as exhaustive.

For all these items, general reference should be made to the report on the work of the League.

15. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

The main activities of which the Assembly will have to take note concern:

Co-ordination of transport;
Codification of road law;
Signals at level-crossings;
Maritime tonnage-measurement;
Identity papers for the flying staff of air transport undertakings.

Report of the Committee for Communications and Transit on the Work of its Twenty-second Session (document C.196.M.125.1939.VIII);

Report on the Operation of the League of Nations Wireless Station from January 1st to December 31st, 1938 (documents A.10.1939.VIII and A.10.1939.VIII, Erratum).

16. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

A.16.1939.II.

For all these items reference should also be made to the Report of the Co-ordination Committee.

- (a) General Economic and Financial Questions.

Report of the Economic Committee on the Work of its Forty-ninth (document C.116.M.70.1939.II.B) and Fiftieth (documents C.178.M.107.1939.II.B and C.179.M.108.1939.II.B) Sessions.

Report of the Financial Committee on the Work of its Sixty-seventh (document C.502.M.343.1938.II.A) and Sixty-eighth (document C.176.M.105.1939.II.A—Parts I and II) Sessions.

Report of the Committee of Statistical Experts on the Work of its Eighth Session (document C.133.M.85.1939.II.A and Appendices).

16. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS (*continued*).

(b) Demographic Problems.

On September 29th, 1938 (nineteenth session), the Assembly requested the Council to constitute a special committee of experts to study demographic problems. On January 16th, 1939 (hundred-and-fourth session), the Council appointed a Committee, which met in April of this year; it has not yet published its report.

(c) Standard of Living.

On September 29th, 1938 (nineteenth session), the Assembly requested that definite proposals for the further prosecution of the work be laid before the Assembly of 1939. The Sub-Committee of the Economic Committee on Standards of Living will meet at the beginning of September to draw up a report.

Report of the Economic Committee on the Work of its Forty-ninth (document C.116.M.70.1939.II.B) and Fiftieth (documents C.178.M.107.1939.II.B and C.179.M.108.1939.II.B) Sessions.

Report of the Fiscal Committee on the Work of its Ninth Session (document C.181.M.110.1939.II.B).

Report of the Committee for Communications and Transit on the Work of its Twenty-second Session (document C.196.M.125.1939.II.B).

(d) Economic Depressions.

The Delegation on Economic Depressions, appointed by the Council on January 29th, 1938 (one-hundredth session), has met on three occasions; it has not yet published its report.

(e) International Loan Contracts.

On September 25th, 1935 (sixteenth session), the Assembly invited the Council to appoint a committee of legal and financial experts to examine the means for improving contracts relating to international loans. The Committee held its fifth and last session in May of this year and drew up a report (document C.145.M.93.1939.II.A).

(f) Agricultural Credits.

Report of the Financial Committee on the Work of its Sixty-seventh (document C.502.M.343.1938.II.A) and Sixty-eighth (document C.176.M.105.1939.II.A, Part II) Sessions.

Report on Systems of Agricultural Credit and Insurance submitted by M. Louis Tardy (document C.479.M.322.1938.II.A).

(g) Fiscal Questions.

Report of the Fiscal Committee on the Work of its Eighth (document C.384.M.229.1938.II.A) and Ninth (document C.181.M.110.1939.II.A) Sessions.

(h) Publications of the Economic Intelligence Service.

17. EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON RURAL LIFE.

For the agenda of this Conference, see document C.161.M.101.1938.

The material is divided into two categories: general technical documents consisting of a series of separate publications dealing with the most important problems included in the agenda; national documents consisting of illustrated monographs describing the conditions of rural life in the participating countries.

18. HOUSING.

Urban and Rural Housing.

Report on the Measures taken in Various Countries.

19. NUTRITION.

Survey of National Nutrition Policies, 1937/38 (document C.478.M.321.1938. II.A).

20. HEALTH QUESTIONS.

The Health Committee has continued the execution of its Three-Year Plan of Work, drawn up in April 1937. The main activities of which the Assembly will have to take note concern:

Housing;
Nutrition;
Physical education;
Biological standardisation;
Malaria;
Rural hygiene;
Epidemiology and health statistics;
Unification of pharmacopœiæ;
The campaign against epidemics in China.

The first two questions form special items on the agenda, in view of the work carried out in the same field by other technical organisations.

The Assembly will also have to take a decision on three proposals referred to it by the Council:

- (1) The setting-up in the Health Organisation of a special committee for the study of the administrative problems which arise in connection with the campaign against cancer;
- (2) The convocation of a new Pan-African Health Conference at Nairobi in March 1940;
- (3) The convocation at the end of 1940 of an Inter-Governmental Conference on Anti-malaria Drugs.

21. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

(a) Work of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.

Report of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs on the Work of its Twenty-fourth Session (document C.202.M.131.1939.XI).

Report drawn up by the Advisory Committee at its twenty-fourth session concerning the preparatory work for a Conference to consider the possibility of limiting and controlling the cultivation of the opium poppy and the production of raw opium and controlling other raw materials for the manufacture of opium alkaloids (document C.175.M.104.1939.XI).

(b) Work of the Supervisory Body established to examine the estimates of the world requirements of dangerous drugs.

Estimates of the world requirements of dangerous drugs in 1939; Statement drawn up by the Supervisory Body in virtue of Article 5 of the Limitation Convention of 1931 (document C.488.M.331.1938.XI).

(c) Work of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

Report to the Council on the statistics of dangerous drugs for the year 1937 and on the work of the Board during the year 1938 (document C.482.M.325.1938.XI).

22. SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

(a) Traffic in Women and Children.

Report on the Work of the Third Session of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions (document C.214.M.142.1939.IV).

22. SOCIAL QUESTIONS (*continued*).

(b) Child Welfare.

Report on the Work of the Third Session of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions (document C.214.M.142.1939.IV).

(c) Penal and Penitentiary Questions.

..20.1939.IV.

Report of the Secretary-General to the Assembly on Penal and Penitentiary Questions.

23. INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

Report of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation (document C.231.M.153.1939.XII).

Report of the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation (document C.224.M.152.1939.XII).

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ITEMS

..11.1939.

24. ALLOCATION OF THE EXPENSES OF THE LEAGUE.

On September 30th, 1938 (nineteenth session), the Assembly appointed a Committee composed of representatives of twelve States to examine the modifications which should be made in the present scale of allocation of expenses.

The Committee met in May 1939 and adopted a report.

..23.1939.

25. THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS.

On May 27th, 1939 (hundred-and-fifth session), the Council set up a Committee to report to the Assembly on the best means of developing and extending the technical activities of the League and of promoting a more effective collaboration of non-member States in such work.

The Committee met from August 7th to 12th, and has submitted its report.

Annex

CREDENTIALS

Rules of Procedure of the Assembly. Rule 5.

1. Each Member shall communicate to the Secretary-General, if possible one week before the date fixed for the opening of the session, the names of its representatives, of whom there shall be not more than three. The names of substitute representatives may be added.

2. The full powers of the representatives shall be delivered to the Secretary-General, if possible one week before the date fixed for the opening of the session. They shall be issued either by the Head of the State or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.¹

3. A Committee of nine members for the examination of the full powers shall be elected by the Assembly on the proposal of the President. The Committee shall appoint its own Chairman and Vice-chairman. It shall report without delay.

4. Any representative to whose admission objection has been made shall sit provisionally with the same rights as other representatives, unless the Assembly decides otherwise.

¹ It is obvious that, in the case of countries which do not possess a Minister for Foreign Affairs, the full powers may be issued by an authority possessing similar or equivalent powers.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

League of Nations Publications

II. A. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL

1939

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 - 1939.II.A.2. Urban and Rural Housing (*Bound separately*).
 - 1939.II.A.3. Money and Banking, 1938/39. Vol. I and II (*Bound separately*).
 - 1939.II.A.4. Prosperity and Depression. A Theoretical Analysis of Cyclical Movements, by Gottfried von Haberler (new revised and enlarged edition) (*Bound separately*).
 - ✓1939.II.A.5. Committee of Statistical Experts. Report to the Council on the Work of the Eighth Session (held in Geneva from April 22nd to 27th, 1939).
 - 1939.II.A.6. Housing Statistics (*Bound separately*).
 - 1939.II.A.7. Indices of Industrial Production (*Bound separately*).
 - 1939.II.A.8. Prevention of International Double Taxation and Fiscal Evasion. Two Decades of Progress under the League of Nations, by Mitchell B. Carroll (*Bound separately*).
 - 1939.II.A.9. Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations (*Bound separately*).
 - 1939.II.A.10. Report of the Committee for the Study of International Loan Contracts (*Bound separately*).
 - 1939.II.A.11. Review of World Trade, 1938. (*Bound separately*).
 - ✓1939.II.A.12. Cinquantième rapport du Commissaire de la Société des Nations en Bulgarie (période janvier-mars 1939). (*Only in French*).
 - ✓1939.II.A.13. Fiscal Committee. Report to the Council on the Work of the Ninth Session of the Committee (held at Geneva from June 12th to 21st, 1939).
 - ✓1939.II.A.14. Financial Committee. Report to the Council on the Work of the Sixty-eighth Session of the Committee (Geneva, June 15th-20th, 1939).
 - 1939.II.A.15. *Idem.* Agricultural Credit. Medium-term Credit to Industry (*Bound separately*).
 - 1939.II.A.16. Business Cycles in the United States of America, 1919-1932, by J. Tinbergen (*Bound separately*).
 - 1939.II.A.17. World Production and Prices, 1938/39 (*Bound separately*).
 - 1939.II.A.18. World Economic Survey, 1938/39 (*Bound separately*).
 - ✓1939.II.A.19. Cinquante et unième rapport du Commissaire de la Société des Nations en Bulgarie (période avril-juin 1939) (*Only in French*).
 - 1939.II.A.20. Balances of Payments, 1938 (*Bound separately*).
 - 1939.II.A.21. International Trade Statistics, 1938 (*Bound separately*).
 - 1939.II.A.22. International Trade in Certain Raw Materials and Foodstuffs by Countries of Origin and Consumption, 1938 (*Bound separately*).
 - ✓1939.II.A.23. Cinquante-deuxième rapport du Commissaire de la Société des Nations en Bulgarie (période juillet-septembre 1939) (*Only in French*).
 - 1939.II.A.24. Raw Materials and Foodstuffs. Production by Countries, 1935 and 1938. (*bound separately*)

Genève, le 21 mars 1939.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

**QUARANTE-NEUVIÈME RAPPORT
DU COMMISSAIRE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS EN BULGARIE**

(PÉRIODE OCTOBRE-DÉCEMBRE 1938)

3

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INTRODUCTION

1. Les opérations du budget de l'Etat et des chemins de fer pour 1938 ont été arrêtées à la fin de la période complémentaire le 31 janvier 1939, en recettes à 9.849,4 millions de leva et en dépenses à 9.339,7 millions, laissant un excédent de caisse de 509,7 millions. Ces résultats tiennent compte d'un prélèvement effectué sur la Trésorerie au titre d'excédents de caisse provenant des exercices antérieurs ; abstraction faite de ce prélèvement, l'excédent laissé par la gestion budgétaire 1938 est de 58,5 millions.

2. Le budget originel de l'Etat et des chemins de fer pour 1938 a été complété, comme ceux des précédentes années, par des budgets supplémentaires, qui ont porté les crédits primitivement ouverts de 9.059,4 millions à 9.351,9 millions (+ 292,5 millions ou + 3,2%).

3. Comme les budgets antérieurs de l'Etat, le budget de 1938 a, du fait de recettes exceptionnelles ou de la non-inscription de dépenses qui régulièrement auraient dû être faites, de plus de 1.300 millions de leva, représentant 17,5% du montant des recettes encaissées en 1938.

4. Les encaissements du budget de l'Etat s'élèvent à 7.288,8 millions de leva et sont sensiblement les mêmes qu'en 1937 ; ils dépassent de 5,5% les prévisions budgétaires.

5. Les recettes des chemins de fer en 1938 (2.162,8 millions), même si l'on fait abstraction des ressources d'emprunt, sont supérieures de 19,6% aux recettes de 1937.

6. Les dépenses de l'Etat ont été, en 1938, de 7.207 millions, inférieures de 120 millions aux crédits ouverts. Elles excèdent de 120 millions de leva les dépenses de 1937 ; la différence est due surtout à l'augmentation des dépenses militaires et des travaux publics.

7. Les charges de la dette publique sont réparties entre le budget de la Direction générale de la Dette publique et ceux de divers ministères et directions. Elles ont, en 1938, atteint environ 31% du montant total des dépenses de l'Etat. Le service de la dette extérieure rentre dans ce pourcentage pour environ 3%.

8. Le budget de 1939 a été voté par le Parlement et promulgué du 31 janvier au 11 février 1939.

Les recettes globales prévues de l'Etat, des chemins de fer et des fonds publics, dont les budgets sont soumis au contrôle parlementaire, s'élèvent, compte tenu des corrections nécessaires, à 11.248 millions. Elles sont supérieures aux prévisions de 1938 (11.135,5 millions), mais légèrement inférieures aux recettes effectivement encaissées en 1938. Aucun nouvel impôt et aucun nouvel emprunt ne sont prévus ni pour l'Etat, ni pour les chemins de fer, ni pour les fonds, qui épuiseront au cours de l'année les soldes des emprunts conclus antérieurement. Le budget de l'Etat prévoit, par contre, un versement de la Trésorerie de 450 millions au titre d'un prélèvement sur l'excédent de la gestion budgétaire 1938.

Les crédits globaux ouverts pour 1939 par les budgets de l'Etat, des chemins de fer et des fonds s'élèvent à 11.228,7 millions et sont sensiblement égaux aux crédits globaux ouverts en 1938 par le budget originel et les budgets supplémentaires (11.175,6 millions). En ce qui concerne spécialement le budget de l'Etat, les crédits dépassent de 426,3 millions les crédits originels de 1938 et de 299 millions les crédits ouverts globalement en 1938. Ce sont les Ministères de la Guerre, de l'Instruction publique, de l'Agriculture et des Travaux publics, qui bénéficient surtout de l'augmentation.

9. Le Parlement, aussitôt après avoir voté le budget de 1939 et avant de se séparer, a accordé des crédits supplémentaires au Ministère de l'Agriculture (128 millions) et à la Direction générale des P.T.T. (75 millions). Les nouveaux crédits seront couverts par des prêts consentis par la Banque agricole et coopérative et la Caisse d'épargne postale.

10. Un accord conclu par le Gouvernement bulgare avec les représentants des porteurs le 1^{er} décembre 1938 a fixé les modalités du service des emprunts extérieurs pour l'année 1939.

11. Une loi du 21 janvier 1939 a réduit à 5% le taux d'intérêt des emprunts intérieurs de l'Etat.

12. La situation de la Banque nationale se caractérise par une augmentation du poste « devises », qui est gonflé par l'élévation rapide du solde créditeur en R.M. des comptes de clearing — et par un accroissement très important du montant des dépôts. Bien que la circulation des billets ait augmenté au cours de l'année 1938, elle n'en reste pas moins inférieure de 827 millions de leva au montant des dépôts.

13. La balance du commerce extérieur bulgare pour 1938 a laissé un solde favorable de 644,1 millions, contre 33,6 millions en 1937. L'année 1938 a été caractérisée par d'importants changements dans la destination des exportations et dans l'origine des produits importés. Les balances autrefois favorables avec les pays à devises libres sont devenues défavorables, et les balances défavorables en 1937 avec les pays à clearing sont devenues favorables. Grâce à la politique des hauts prix pratiqués par ces pays, l'exportation d'un grand nombre de produits vers des pays à devises libres devient très difficile.

14. Les surplus exportables de blé sont jusqu'à présent restés dans les magasins de la Direction des céréales. Malgré les bas prix des blés sur le marché mondial et la perte considérable que représente la vente de blés achetés très cher sur le marché intérieur, le Gouvernement bulgare a décidé de mettre en vente un tonnage important de blé.

15. Le présent rapport a été établi par M. Pierre Cheysson, commissaire de la Société des Nations en Bulgarie, avec la collaboration de M. Koestner, conseiller auprès de la Banque nationale de Bulgarie.

I. BUDGET

A. RÉSULTATS DE LA GESTION BUDGÉTAIRE 1938

1. Equilibre.

Les résultats de la gestion budgétaire 1938 (y compris la période complémentaire) sont les suivants :

	Etat	Chemins de fer Millions de leva	Total
Recettes globales	7.686,6	2.162,8	9.849,4
Dépenses globales	7.206,6	2.133,1	9.339,7
Excédent	480,0	29,7	509,7

Les sept dernières années se sont clôturées comme suit (budgets de l'Etat et des chemins de fer), en millions de leva :

Gestion 1932/33	- 751,0
» 1933/34	- 233,0
» 1934 (neuf mois)	- 249,8
» 1935	- 278,0
» 1936	+ 282,7
» 1937	+ 641,3
» 1938	+ 509,7

Le quarante-cinquième rapport a indiqué quelles ont été les ressources spéciales auxquelles le Trésor public a dû recourir pour combler les déficits des différents budgets.

2. Recettes.

a) Budget de l'Etat (cf. appendice I, a)).

Un tableau dressé par le Ministère des Finances et donné en appendice I, d), fait ressortir la nature et l'importance des recettes extraordinaires, budgétaires ou extrabudgétaires, dont ont bénéficié les sept derniers budgets.

Il en résulte qu'au cours des sept dernières années, sur un total de 40.929 millions de leva encaissés au titre des recettes du budget de l'Etat, 9.505,9 millions, soit 23,2% proviennent de recettes extraordinaires.

Le budget de l'Etat de 1938, en particulier, a bénéficié de 1.345 millions de recettes exceptionnelles.

	Millions de leva
1. Economies résultant de dépenses non effectuées :	
Crédits non prévus pour l'amortissement de la dette de l'Etat envers la Banque nationale de Bulgarie	100,0
Crédits non prévus pour l'amortissement d'emprunts inté- rieurs et extérieurs	216,9
Sommes non transférées pour la dette extérieure	397,8
	<hr/>
	714,7
2. Rentrées extraordinaires :	
Bénéfice de la frappe des monnaies d'argent	15,0
Bénéfices de la Banque nationale versés au budget	170,1
	<hr/>
	185,1
3. Ressources d'emprunts	43,1
4. Prélèvements sur les excédents budgétaires antérieurs	402,1
5. Sommes restituées au Trésor	4,9
	<hr/>
	1.349,9

représentant 17,5% des recettes totales encaissées en 1938.

Comparées aux recettes de 1937, les recettes de 1938 donnent lieu aux remarques suivantes (cf. appendice I, a)) :

Les encaissements globaux sont à peu près les mêmes (7.686,5 millions de leva en 1938 contre 7.679,3 en 1937), mais si l'on tient compte de ce que les recettes extraordinaires ont diminué en 1938 de 832,5 millions à 498,5 millions, il apparaît que les recettes fiscales et administratives et les rentrées provenant des entreprises d'Etat ont sensiblement augmenté en 1938 (+ 5,4%). Les rentrées des droits d'accise seuls sont en plus-value de 10%, celles des impôts sur les sociétés de 14% et sur les droits de timbre de 16%. Ces deux derniers chiffres sont caractéristiques d'une activité accrue de l'économie du pays.

Les prévisions budgétaires ont été largement dépassées (+ 403,7 millions de leva ou 5,5%). Toutefois, l'emploi des soldes d'emprunt affectés à certains travaux publics est resté inférieur à ce qui avait été prévu (- 63,2%).

b) Chemins de fer.

Les recettes de 1938 sont supérieures de 493,9 millions de leva (29,5%) à celles de 1937. Elles dépassent les prévisions de 236,3 millions (+ 12%).

Parmi les recettes de 1938, 260 millions proviennent d'emprunts, dont 60 millions du solde d'emprunts antérieurs à 1938 et 200 millions d'un emprunt contracté auprès de la Caisse d'épargne postale en février 1938. En 1937, les ressources d'emprunt utilisées avaient été de 90 millions. Si l'on fait abstraction de ces rentrées exceptionnelles en 1938 et en 1937, le surplus de recettes des chemins de fer en 1938 par rapport à 1937 est de 304,7 millions (+ 19,6%).

c) *Fonds.*

Les résultats définitifs ne sont pas encore connus. Il apparaît d'ores et déjà, néanmoins, que les recettes ont quelque peu dépassé les recettes correspondantes de l'année précédente et les prévisions budgétaires.

Sur les 2.505,4 millions de recettes prévues, 569,2 millions devaient provenir d'emprunts anciens ou à conclure en 1938. En réalité, 496,4 millions seulement, dont 2 millions par le fonds des édifices judiciaires, 10,4 millions par le fonds pour la construction de cliniques universitaires à Sofia et 484 millions par le fonds des routes ont été prélevés sur les soldes d'emprunts disponibles.

3. *Dépenses 1938.*

a) *Budget de l'Etat.*

Le budget primitif de 1938 s'élevait à 7.200 millions ; au cours de l'année, différents budgets additionnels ont porté les crédits ouverts à 7.327,2 millions.

Les crédits supplémentaires (127,2 millions) étaient couverts à concurrence de 64,7 millions seulement, d'une part, par un prélèvement de 34,7 millions sur les excédents de caisse laissés par les exercices précédents et, d'autre part, par une partie des économies réalisées sur le transfert de sommes arriérées dues aux porteurs d'emprunts extérieurs ; le surplus, soit 62,5 millions, devait être prélevé sur les excédents de recettes escomptés.

Les dépenses de l'Etat en 1938 se sont élevées à 7.207 millions, inférieures de 120 millions aux crédits ouverts. Elles excèdent les dépenses de 1937 de 120 millions ; la différence est due surtout à l'augmentation de dépenses de l'armée (+ 103,1 millions) et des travaux publics (+ 48,4).

Le service et l'amortissement de la dette de l'Etat ont été supportés non seulement par la Direction générale de la Dette publique, mais aussi par différents ministères, qui ont reçu des crédits spéciaux s'élevant à 512,6 millions et se décomposant comme suit :

	Millions de leva
Ministère de la Guerre	444,6
Ministère des Travaux publics	26,7
Ministère de l'Agriculture	5,3
Direction générale des P.T.T.	31,4
Direction de l'Aviation	4,6
	<hr/>
	512,6

Au total, les sommes versées pour le service et l'amortissement de la dette de l'Etat (dette à long et à court terme intérieure et extérieure, bons du Trésor de toute espèce, dette viagère, subventions) s'élèvent pour 1938 à 2.104,8 millions, représentant 30,9% des dépenses du budget de l'Etat (compte non tenu des sommes non transférées pour le service des emprunts extérieurs). Le service des emprunts extérieurs rentre dans ce pourcentage pour environ 3%.

b) *Chemins de fer.*

Les crédits ouverts par le budget originel de 1938 s'élevaient à 1.859,4 millions ; ils ont été portés à 2.024,7 millions¹ (+ 165,3) par des budgets supplémentaires (22 avril, 49,1 millions, et 15 novembre 1938, 116,2 millions).

Les crédits supplémentaires devaient être couverts à concurrence de 49,1 millions par un prélèvement sur l'excédent budgétaire de 1937 ; pour le surplus, par les excédents budgétaires escomptés de la gestion 1938.

Les dépenses de la Direction générale des Chemins de fer en 1937 et 1938 se décomposent comme suit :

	1937	1938	
	Dépenses effectives	Crédits ouverts	+ ou -
	Millions de leva		
Personnel	614,0	657,1	+ 43,1
Matériel	648,4	673,1	+ 24,7
Dette et subvention (à la Société de navigation et au ferry-boat en projet) ²	313,7	330,5	+ 16,8
Dette envers les chemins de fer étrangers pour taxes sur leurs lignes	27,0	126,6	+ 99,6
Construction de nouvelles voies ferrées	17,1	364,0	+ 346,9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	1.620,2	2.151,3	+ 531,1

¹ Le total des crédits ouverts en 1938 aux chemins de fer est en réalité de 2.151,3 millions, mais il comprend 126,6 millions destinés au paiement aux chemins de fer étrangers du transit sur leurs lignes, qui ne comportent pas d'autorisation budgétaire et ne figurent pas dans les prévisions budgétaires.

² Y compris le service et l'amortissement des bons du Trésor remis au paiement des fournitures de « Compensations ».

L'augmentation considérable en 1938 de la dette envers les chemins de fer étrangers (+ 99,6 millions, soit 368%) pour le transit des wagons bulgares sur leurs lignes est particulièrement importante. Les crédits ouverts pour construction de lignes nouvelles ont été employés intégralement par le versement du même montant à la Direction générale des constructions chargée de centraliser désormais la réalisation des grands travaux publics (cf. quarante-sixième rapport). Ces crédits ont été couverts à concurrence de 260 millions par des prélèvements sur les emprunts antérieurement conclus, qui se trouvent de ce fait complètement utilisés.

c) *Budget des fonds.*

Le fonds des routes a versé à la Direction générale des constructions la totalité de ses ressources fiscales ou à provenir de l'emprunt. Après les prélèvements effectués cette année (484 millions) sur le solde des emprunts contractés antérieurement, il reste disponible 21 millions.

Le budget de la Direction générale des constructions n'a pas encore été publié et il sera étudié dans le prochain rapport.

Le fonds « Edifices judiciaires », qui est alimenté pour partie par le produit d'un emprunt de 70 millions contracté en 1936 n'a réalisé qu'une partie des travaux prévus pour 1938 (30,1 millions au lieu de 96,2).

B. BUDGET DE 1939

Le budget de 1939 a été voté par le Parlement bulgare le 30 janvier 1939 pour le budget de l'Etat (*Journal officiel* n° 22, du 31 janvier 1939), le 10 février pour la Direction des chemins de fer et des ports et pour les divers fonds publics (*Journal officiel* n° 32, du 11 février 1939), comme suit :

	Recettes	Dépenses
	Millions de leva	
Budget de l'Etat	7.626,3	7.626,3
Budget des chemins de fer et ports	1.900,9	1.900,9
Budget des fonds d'Etat	2.741,6	2.722,3

Comme il a été remarqué précédemment (cf. quarante-cinquième rapport, page 7), les budgets de l'Etat et des fonds comportent des doubles emplois :

	Millions de leva
1. Le budget de l'Etat contribue aux recettes des chemins de fer et ports et de certains fonds (pensions, assurances sociales, routes) par des subventions, qui figurent en dépenses au budget de la Direction de la Dette publique pour un montant de	243,0
2. Les fonds des « Appointements des instituteurs », des taxes municipales et du « Remembrement de la propriété » devront, en 1939, verser au budget de l'Etat	482,4
3. Certains fonds contribuent aux recettes d'autres fonds pour	285,8
	<u>1.011,2</u>

Si l'on tient compte des doubles emplois ci-dessus (1.011,2 millions de leva) et des doubles emplois analogues contenus dans les budgets de 1938 (originels et additionnels), l'on peut établir comme suit la comparaison des budgets de 1938 et des budgets de 1939 :

<i>Recettes.</i>	1939	1938	+ ou —
	Budget	Prévisions ¹	
	Millions de leva		
Budget de l'Etat	7.626,3	7.282,9	+ 343,4
Budget des chemins de fer et ports	1.900,9	1.926,5	— 25,6
Budget des Fonds d'Etat	2.741,6	3.045,2 ²	— 303,6
	<u>12.268,8</u>	<u>12.254,6</u>	<u>+ 14,2</u>
A déduire pour doubles emplois	— 1.020,8	— 1.119,1	— 98,3
	<u>11.248,0</u>	<u>11.135,5</u>	<u>+ 112,5</u>
<i>Dépenses.</i>	1939	1938	+ ou —
	Budget	Crédits budgétaires ¹	
	Millions de leva		
Budget de l'Etat	7.626,3	7.327,2	+ 299,1
Budget des chemins de fer et ports	1.900,9	2.024,7 ²	— 123,8
Budget des fonds d'Etat	2.722,3	2.942,8 ²	— 220,5
	<u>12.249,5</u>	<u>12.294,7</u>	<u>— 45,2</u>
A déduire pour doubles emplois	— 1.020,8	— 1.119,1	— 98,3
	<u>11.228,7</u>	<u>11.175,6</u>	<u>+ 53,1</u>

¹ Y compris tous les crédits supplémentaires.

² Le total des crédits ouverts en 1938 aux chemins de fer est en réalité de 2.151,3 millions, mais il comprend 126,6 millions destinés au paiement aux chemins de fer étrangers du transit sur leurs lignes, qui ne comportent pas d'autorisation budgétaire et ne figurent pas dans les prévisions budgétaires.

³ Le budget des fonds d'Etat pour 1938 s'élevait à 3.015,7 millions de leva en recettes et 2.887,8 millions de dépenses; les chiffres donnés ici tiennent compte des modifications intervenues en 1939 (incorporation d'un nouveau fonds).

1. *Prévisions de recettes pour 1939.*

a) *Budget de l'Etat.*

Les recettes prévues au budget de 1939 sont supérieures de 343,4 millions de leva aux recettes prévues par le budget de 1938, mais elles sont inférieures de 60,3 millions aux recettes effectives de 1938 (*cf.* appendice I, a)).

Le budget ne renferme aucun impôt nouveau.

Les prévisions sont établies d'après les résultats de 1938. Les rentrées attendues des accises en 1939 sont sensiblement supérieures aux prévisions de 1938 (+ 12%).

Parmi les recettes administratives figure le versement du bénéfice de la Banque nationale évalué à 175 millions (*cf.* plus loin « Banque nationale ») et avait été prévu dans le budget de 1937 pour 125 millions de leva.

Au titre des recettes extraordinaires, le budget de 1939 prévoit :

	Millions de leva	
la vente d'immeubles d'Etat	8 contre 15	prévus en 1938 et 7,7 réalisés
diverses sommes restituées au Trésor . .	24 contre 0	prévus en 1938 et 4,9 réalisés
un prélèvement sur l'excédent de la gestion budgétaire de 1938	450 contre 402,1	prévus en 1938.

(Le budget originel de 1938 avait fait état d'un prélèvement de 367,3 millions, qui a été porté à 402,1 millions par les budgets supplémentaires.)

Aucun recours à l'emprunt n'est prévu. Les recettes d'emprunt inscrites au budget correspondent à des prélèvements qui seront effectués sur le solde d'emprunts conclus antérieurement et qui seront nécessaires en 1939 pour poursuivre la construction de divers bâtiments administratifs. A l'exception de la construction d'édifices judiciaires, toutes les dépenses de construction sont inscrites dans les budgets ordinaires des départements ministériels intéressés et toutes les ressources d'emprunts figurent au budget des recettes de l'Etat.

b) *Budget des chemins de fer.*

Si l'on compare les prévisions de recettes pour 1939 (1.900,9 millions de leva) aux recettes globales prévues en 1938 (1.926,5 millions) et aux recettes effectives en 1938 (2.162,8 millions), il faut tenir compte de ce que les recettes de 1938 comprennent un prélèvement de 49,1 millions sur les excédents de l'exercice 1937. Les recettes prévues pour 1939 sont donc, en réalité, de 23,5 millions supérieures aux prévisions de 1938 et de 212,9 millions inférieures aux recettes effectives.

Le budget de 1939 fait état de l'emploi en 1939 du produit de l'emprunt de 170 millions consenti, le 22 juillet 1938, par la Banque agricole et coopérative à la Direction générale des chemins de fer et des ports et qui doit être utilisé : 20 millions pour la construction de magasins et dépôts, et 150 millions pour l'achat ou la construction de bateaux pour le Danube.

Si l'on ne tient pas compte des ressources d'emprunt en 1939 (170 millions) et en 1938 (260 millions), les recettes ordinaires prévues pour 1939 sont inférieures de 171,9 millions aux recettes effectives réalisées en 1938. Les recettes d'exploitation des chemins de fer prévues pour 1939 sont inférieures de 243,3 millions aux recettes effectives de 1938, mais restent supérieures aux prévisions de 1938 (+ 47,7 millions).

Par contre, les recettes d'exploitation des ports prévues pour 1939 (111,9 millions) sont très supérieures aux recettes de 1938 réalisées (52,9 millions) ou prévues (53,6 millions). Elles comprendront en effet les recettes de l'Organisation des dockers, qui devient un Service d'Etat et dont les recettes et les dépenses figureront désormais au budget des chemins de fer et des ports.

c) *Fonds.*

La comparaison des recettes globales des fonds publics prévues pour 1939 et pour 1938 (compte tenu des modifications apportées en 1939) fait apparaître une moins-value de 343,4 millions en 1939.

Comme il a été dit plus haut, le budget des fonds pour 1938 prévoyait 569,2 millions de recours à l'emprunt (dont 496,4 utilisés) ; le budget de 1939 fait état de 108,6 millions de recettes de même nature, dont 15 millions pour le fonds sanitaire, 4,6 millions pour les cliniques universitaires de Sofia, 68 millions pour la construction d'édifices judiciaires et 21 millions pour les routes.

Si l'on fait abstraction des ressources d'emprunt, les prévisions de recettes ordinaires pour 1939 sont donc, en réalité, supérieures de 117,2 millions à celles de 1938.

Le fonds des pensions ne recevra de l'Etat qu'une subvention de 206,5 millions au lieu de 328 millions en 1938 et 313 millions en 1937. Par contre, il est prévu que le rendement du portefeuille et des capitaux appartenant au fonds atteindra 50 millions au lieu de 20 millions en 1938.

Le fonds des routes a reçu, depuis sa création, 90 millions de subventions de l'Etat ; en 1939, il bénéficiera du solde, évalué à 25 millions, restant après le prélèvement de 90 millions à provenir du profit réalisé par l'Etat sur le transfert de coupons arriérés de la dette extérieure. Le produit des emprunts conclus par le fonds des routes de 1936 à 1939 s'élève à 725 millions ;

il a été entièrement absorbé, à l'exception de 21 millions qui devraient être employés en 1939. Les rentrées sur exercices clos se sont élevées en 1938 à 39,6 millions ; aucune recette de même nature n'est prévue en 1939.

2. Crédits ouverts.

a) Budget de l'Etat (cf. appendice I, b)).

Les crédits ouverts par le budget de 1939 s'élèvent à 7.626,3 millions ; ils sont supérieurs de 426,3 millions aux crédits du budget originel de 1938 (7.200 millions) et de 299,1 millions aux crédits globaux ouverts dans l'année ; ils sont supérieurs de 419,3 millions aux dépenses effectuées.

Le budget de la Dette publique s'élève à 1.808,7 millions, en diminution de 153,3 millions sur les crédits de 1938 et de 181,3 millions sur les dépenses effectuées. La différence provient, principalement, d'une part d'un allègement de 14,1 millions dans le service de la dette intérieure résultant de la réduction à 5% du taux d'intérêt des emprunts intérieurs décidée par la loi du 21 janvier 1939 et, d'autre part, d'une réduction de 121,5 millions de la contribution versée par l'Etat au fonds des pensions (cf. plus haut « Recettes des fonds »). Par contre, le budget aura, du fait des arrangements intervenus en novembre 1938 avec les porteurs d'emprunts extérieurs, à supporter une augmentation qui, pour 1939, se chiffre à 28,9 millions.

Mais, comme on l'a fait remarquer plus haut, le service de la Dette publique n'est pas seulement à la charge du budget de la Direction générale de la Dette publique ; des crédits sont ouverts par les budgets des différents ministères et directions autres que la Direction générale de la Dette publique pour le service en 1939 des bons du Trésor émis avant le 31 décembre 1938 : ils s'élèvent à 480,4 millions et se décomposent comme suit ¹ :

	Millions de leva
Ministère des Travaux publics et la Direction générale de la construction	22,3
Ministère de l'Agriculture	4,5
Direction générale des P.T.T.	29,2
Ministère de la Guerre et Direction de l'Aviation	424,4

Les crédits ouverts en 1939 pour le service global de la Dette publique, de l'Etat (à l'exception des chemins de fer), compte non tenu des sommes non transférées du service des emprunts extérieurs, figurent donc dans les différents budgets pour un total de :

	Millions de leva
Direction générale de la Dette publique	1.808,7
moins les sommes non transférées de la dette extérieure	364,8
	<hr/>
Autres ministères et directions	1.443,9
	480,4
	<hr/>
	1.924,3

représentant 26,5% du montant du budget des dépenses (compte non tenu des sommes non transférées).

Les crédits ouverts pour le service de la dette extérieure (compte non tenu des sommes non transférées) sont de 226,2 millions représentant 3,1% du budget des dépenses.

Les dépenses du Ministère de la Guerre, précédemment réparties entre le Ministère de la Guerre proprement dit, les Directions des prestations, de l'aviation et du Service maritime et fluvial, sont groupés dans le budget de 1939. Les prévisions s'élèvent à 2.360,2 millions de leva contre 2.257,7 en 1938, et contre 2.246,9 millions de dépenses effectives. Elles comprennent, comme il vient d'être dit, 424,4 millions pour le service en 1939 de la dette propre du Ministère de la Guerre et de ses directions. Il convient de remarquer que le budget de 1939 n'a pas ouvert de crédits pour le service et l'amortissement des bons du Trésor qui seraient émis en 1939 ; le montant des bons émis du 1^{er} janvier au 1^{er} mars 1939, et remboursables en 1939, est de 293 millions.

Les crédits ouverts pour 1939 au Ministère de la Guerre pour des dépenses autres que le service de la dette sont de 1.935,8 millions représentant 25,4% du montant du budget des dépenses.

Parmi les autres ministères, ce sont les Ministères de l'Instruction publique (+ 97 millions), de l'Agriculture (+ 59,9 millions), des Travaux publics (+ 89,7 millions) qui bénéficient des augmentations de crédits les plus importantes.

b) Chemins de fer.

Les crédits budgétaires ouverts pour 1939 aux chemins de fer s'élèvent à 1.900,9 millions. Comme il a été dit plus haut, ils ne renferment aucun crédit pour les dépenses de transit des wagons bulgares à l'étranger. Ils sont inférieurs de 123,8 millions aux crédits globaux correspondants ouverts en 1938 (2.024,7 millions) et supérieurs de 41,5 millions aux crédits ouverts par le budget originel des chemins de fer de 1938 (1.859,4 millions).

¹ Il ne s'agit ici que du budget de l'Etat. Les bons du Trésor émis par la Direction générale des Chemins de fer ne figurent pas dans ce tableau ; il en sera question plus loin.

Les crédits ouverts en 1938 et en 1939 sont les suivants :

	1938	1939 Millions de leva	+ ou -
Personnel	657,1	779,5	+ 122,4
Matériel	673,1	631,5	- 41,6
Dettes des Chemins de fer ¹	278,9	287,5	+ 8,6
et des ports (subventions à la Société de navigation, au ferry-boat)	51,6	152,4	+ 100,8
Transit sur voies ferrées étrangères ²	mémoire	mémoire	-
Construction de nouvelles voies ferrées.	364,0	50,0	- 314,0
	<hr/> 2.024,7	<hr/> 1.900,9	<hr/> + 123,8

De même qu'en 1938, les crédits ouverts pour la construction des nouvelles voies ferrées seront intégralement reversés à la Direction générale des constructions.

c) *Fonds.*

Les crédits ouverts en 1939 au fonds des routes (310 millions) sont inférieurs de 496,2 millions aux crédits globaux ouverts en 1938 et de 332 millions aux crédits originels de 1938.

Ils seront, comme en 1938, intégralement reversés à la Direction générale des constructions.

Le fonds du « remembrement de la propriété agricole », nouvellement incorporé au budget des fonds, prévoit 101,6 millions de crédits principalement destinés au paiement aux communes de terres antérieurement expropriées. En 1938, ce fonds avait disposé de 55 millions de crédits.

3. *Crédits supplémentaires.*

Les différents budgets de l'Etat, des chemins de fer et des fonds pour 1939 ont été promulgués entre le 31 janvier et le 11 février 1939.

Dès le 11 février, des oukazes accordaient des crédits supplémentaires au Ministère de l'Agriculture et à la Direction générale des P. T. T.

Le Ministère de l'Agriculture reçoit 128 millions de crédits nouveaux destinés principalement à encourager certaines cultures, à faciliter l'achat de matériel agricole, à construire ou améliorer les routes forestières. Les 128 millions nécessaires seront prélevés sur un compte ouvert à la Banque agricole et coopérative ; le solde débiteur de ce compte sera remboursé le 15 janvier 1940 sur le produit d'un emprunt à 5% l'an accordé pour vingt ans au Ministère de l'Agriculture par la Banque agricole et coopérative.

La Direction générale des P.T.T. disposera de 75 millions supplémentaires pour transformer en réseau automatique le réseau téléphonique actuel de Plovdiv, pour achever l'installation d'un poste émetteur de T. S. F. et d'un studio radiophonique, etc. La Caisse d'épargne postale a consenti à la Direction générale des P. T. T. un prêt de même montant amortissable avant le 30 juin 1950 et portant un intérêt annuel égal à 1% au-dessus de l'intérêt payé par la Caisse d'épargne postale à ses déposants.

Le fonds « Salines de Pomorie », dont le budget s'élève à 2,1 millions de leva, a été autorisé, le 28 février, à conclure un emprunt de 10 millions de leva auprès du fonds « Pensions », destiné à couvrir un crédit supplémentaire de même somme.

II. DETTE PUBLIQUE

1. Les conversations de la délégation bulgare, présidées par le ministre des Finances, et des représentants des porteurs à Londres (*cf.* quarante-huitième rapport, page 5) ont abouti à un nouvel accord qui a été publié le 1^{er} décembre 1938.

Les principales clauses en sont les suivantes :

L'accord s'applique aux emprunts extérieurs 6% 1892, 5% 1896, 5% 1902, 5% 1904, 4½% 1907, 4½% 1909, 7% 1926 et 7½% 1928. Le Gouvernement bulgare inscrira dans le budget de 1939 l'annuité intégrale afférente au service des emprunts indiqués.

Au début de 1939, il remettra au Commissaire de la Société des Nations des bons du Trésor en leva, non productifs d'intérêt, pour 61¼% du service de l'intérêt, et, le cas échéant, pour le service intégral de l'amortissement.

Il transférera aux dates prévues pour la constitution des provisions de chaque emprunt :

a) 36½% des provisions exigibles pour le service de l'intérêt en monnaie étrangère, au titre des coupons à échoir du 14 janvier au 1^{er} juillet 1939 ;

b) 40% des provisions au titre des coupons à échoir du 14 juillet 1939 au 1^{er} janvier 1940.

En ce qui concerne les emprunts antérieurs à 1914, les pourcentages d'intérêt qui devront être transférés en monnaie étrangère seront calculés par rapport aux pourcentages fixés par la Convention du 11 décembre 1926 pour les années 1930 à 1933. Pour les emprunts 1892,

¹ Y compris le service des bons du Trésor (98,1 millions pour 1938 et 81 millions pour 1939) émis pour le paiement des fournitures obtenues par « compensations ».

² Ne donne pas lieu à autorisation spéciale dans le budget. Les dépenses de transit ont été de 27 millions en 1937 et de 126,6 millions en 1938.

1902, 1904, 1907 et 1909, les décomptes seront basés sur les montants dus en francs-or, tels que prévus dans les contrats d'émission.

Les coupons payés, comme il est dit ci-dessus, seront considérés comme définitivement réglés du fait de ces paiements.

A la fin de l'année financière 1939, lorsque les transferts auront été régulièrement faits, le Commissaire de la Société des Nations restituera au Gouvernement bulgare les bons du Trésor dont il a été question plus haut.

Le service, après l'expiration de l'accord, des emprunts bulgares susindiqués sera discuté entre le Gouvernement bulgare et les représentants des porteurs avant l'établissement du budget de l'Etat pour 1940, et en tous cas, avant la fin de la première semaine de décembre 1939.

2. Par une loi promulguée le 21 janvier 1939, le taux d'intérêt des coupons échéant après le 2 janvier 1939 des emprunts d'Etat intérieurs 6 % 1914, 6½ % emprunt national et 6 % 1923 sera réduit à 5 % l'an.

Comme il a été indiqué plus haut, l'économie qui résultera pour le budget de cette conversion forcée est de 14,1 millions pour 1939 et de 25,4 millions pour 1940.

III. BANQUES, CRÉDIT ET MONNAIE

a) *Banque nationale.*

Le profit net de la Banque nationale pour 1938 est de 201,5 millions de leva ; celui de 1937 était de 192,2 millions. Le Trésor public a reçu de ce fait 175 millions, contre 170,1 millions l'année passée. Sur un profit brut de 358,8 millions, les bénéfices résultant des opérations sur le change seulement s'élèvent à 219,3 millions contre 200,1 millions en 1937.

La remarque la plus intéressante est relative à l'accroissement du poste « devises » au cours des trois mois considérés : de 649 millions à fin septembre, ce poste est passé à 1.279 millions fin décembre. C'est là une conséquence directe de l'élévation rapide du solde créditeur en RM. des comptes de clearing ; simultanément, les disponibilités en devises libes de la Banque se réduisaient fortement (*cf.* plus loin « Commerce extérieur »).

La réduction du portefeuille commercial est saisonnière, mais elle est particulièrement sensible cette année (225 millions au cours de trois mois considérés). Elle est due, semble-t-il, à la faible importance des stocks de produits agricoles exportables détenus par le commerce privé. L'achat des stocks de blé accumulés par la Direction des céréales a été financé par la Banque agricole et coopérative sur ses propres ressources (*cf.* quarante-huitième rapport, page 6).

Les dépôts ont augmenté de près de 500 millions de leva au cours de la période considérée, aussi bien au compte des banques qu'à celui du Trésor public ; la circulation des billets a diminué, en conséquence, de 337 millions de leva et la circulation totale de 421 millions.

Une comparaison des différents postes du bilan à fin 1937 et à fin 1938 donne lieu aux constatations suivantes : la réserve d'or a augmenté de 12 millions de leva (l'augmentation au cours de l'année 1937 avait été de 342 millions), le montant des devises a presque doublé, alors que le portefeuille commercial a diminué de 424 millions de leva ; la circulation des billets s'est accrue de 231 millions de leva, dont 111 millions correspondent à une réduction des dépôts ; la circulation totale n'a augmenté au cours de l'année que de 260 millions de leva (7 %), résultat remarquable, si l'on tient compte de la situation dans le reste de l'Europe ; la circulation des billets n'en reste pas moins inférieure de 827 millions de leva au montant particulièrement élevé des dépôts.

La tendance à unifier la valeur du lev dans les relations commerciales internationales a marqué un progrès : la Banque a décidé de ne plus vendre au taux officiel les devises nécessaires à l'importation des marchandises sur contingents normaux, mais de tenir compte des primes ordinaires de compensation. Cette nouvelle réglementation s'applique à tous les pays qui ne bénéficient d'aucun accord spécial de clearing ou de paiement, tels que le Royaume-Uni, la Suède, la Norvège, le Portugal, et tous les pays extraeuropéens. Les modalités de paiement avec les autres pays continuent à être définies par les accords de clearing et varient d'un pays à l'autre.

Depuis l'abolition des conseils provinciaux en 1933, le membre représentant l'agriculture dans le Conseil d'administration de la Banque n'a pu être élu. Après la création des Chambres d'agriculture, les statuts ont été modifiés avec l'approbation du Conseiller auprès de la Banque, et c'est une assemblée des présidents des Chambres d'agriculture convoquée par la Chambre d'agriculture de Sofia, qui nommera le membre du Conseil de la Banque représentant l'agriculture et son suppléant.

b) *Banques privées.*

Le bilan global des banques privées à fin septembre 1939 fait apparaître une augmentation considérable du montant des effets escomptés ; celui des avances est sensiblement le même qu'à fin juin 1938. Une grande partie du portefeuille escompté est réescomptée. Les dépôts d'épargne ont peu diminué ; les dépôts commerciaux ont augmenté de 119 millions depuis juin et dépassent de 173 millions ceux de septembre 1937. La liquidité des banques s'est accrue considérablement, comparativement à la même époque de l'année dernière.

c) *Allègement des débiteurs.*

Le ministre de la Justice a été chargé de présenter des amendements à la loi sur l'allègement des débiteurs ; jusqu'à présent, aucun texte n'a été soumis au Gouvernement. L'on recherche surtout, semble-t-il, à accorder un allègement aux petits débiteurs, qui n'étaient pas en mesure de se conformer aux exigences de la loi.

IV. COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR

Le commerce extérieur bulgare a évolué comme suit de 1937 à 1938 :

	1938	1937	+ ou —
		Millions de leva	
Importations	4.934,2	4.985,9	— 51,7
Exportations	5.578,3	5.019,5	+ 558,8
Balance commerciale	+ 644,1	+ 33,6	+ 610,5

L'année 1938 a été caractérisée par d'importants changements, tant dans la nature des produits exportés, que dans la destination de ces produits. L'exportation des céréales et de certains produits agricoles, ainsi que de la volaille a diminué d'environ 900 millions de leva. La raison en est due à certaines prohibitions d'exportation consécutives, aux mauvaises récoltes et au stockage des surplus exportables de blé, fait par la Direction des céréales. Cette diminution a été compensée par un accroissement des exportations de tabac (+ 754 millions), de raisin (+ 315 millions) et d'autres fruits (+ 282 millions de leva). Malheureusement, la plus grande partie de ces dernières exportations a été dirigée sur les pays à clearing et n'a pas procuré de devises libres à la Bulgarie.

L'Allemagne n'a pas reçu moins de 59% des exportations bulgares contre 47% en 1937 ; en valeur, les exportations vers l'Allemagne représentent, en 1938, 3.284 millions contre 2.365 millions en 1937, soit une augmentation de 919 millions. L'Italie vient après l'Allemagne ; elle a doublé la valeur des produits bulgares importés (422 millions de leva au lieu de 211). Ainsi les exportations vers deux pays à clearing, l'Allemagne et l'Italie, seulement, ont augmenté de 1.130 millions de leva — alors que les exportations vers les pays à devises libres ont diminué dans les proportions suivantes : vers le Royaume-Uni 428 millions de leva, la Palestine 47 millions de leva, la Suède 43 millions de leva. Certains articles, qui étaient habituellement achetés par les pays à change libre, ont été exportés en moindre quantité¹. Mais ce n'est pas là la raison principale des changements survenus dans l'orientation du commerce extérieur bulgare ; il faut la chercher dans l'élévation systématique des prix payés par les pays à clearing. La prédominance de l'Allemagne dans le commerce d'exportation est encore plus marquée depuis l'automne dernier ; la proportion des produits bulgares vendus à l'Allemagne par rapport au montant total des exportations atteint 75% en septembre, 86% en octobre, 64% en novembre et 74% en décembre. En 1937, les pourcentages étaient : 68% en septembre, 55% en octobre, 50% en novembre et 42% en décembre.

En ce qui concerne les importations, la valeur des produits vendus par l'Allemagne a diminué en 1938 de 338 millions de leva, alors que celle des produits importés d'Angleterre a augmenté de 116 millions. Le renversement de la balance commerciale est particulièrement remarquable en ce qui concerne l'Allemagne et le Royaume-Uni : la balance bulgare-allemande défavorable à la Bulgarie de 536 millions en 1937, est devenue en 1938 favorable de 721 millions ; au contraire, la balance bulgare-anglaise favorable de 462 millions de leva en 1937 a été en 1938 défavorable de 81 millions. Le montant des ventes de l'Allemagne à la Bulgarie représentait, en 1937, 58% du montant total des importations ; il a été en 1938 de 52%. Au cours des quatre derniers mois de l'année, l'Allemagne a fourni entre la moitié et les trois cinquièmes des produits importés. Il en est résulté une augmentation rapide des comptes de clearing avec l'Allemagne et une aggravation des difficultés de la Bulgarie à importer des pays à devises libres.

En ce qui concerne la nature des produits importés, les statistiques font apparaître, si l'on ne tient pas compte des articles non dénommés achetés pour le compte de l'État, une diminution sensible dans les importations des machines industrielles (de 731 millions en 1937 à 493 millions en 1938), des automobiles, des appareils radiophoniques, des fils et des tissus de coton ; cette diminution a été compensée par l'accroissement des importations de sulfate de cuivre, de pétrole et de ses dérivés, d'huiles végétales, de matériel de chemins de fer et de métaux divers.

Un nouvel accord commercial a été conclu entre la Bulgarie et la France en décembre, établissant les échanges commerciaux sur base de compensation.

V. AGRICULTURE

L'exportation des graines de tournesol et de coton a été de nouveau autorisée les 24 janvier et 3 février 1939, respectivement. Le Gouvernement bulgare redoutant la pénurie de fourrages en avait, en août 1938, interdit l'exportation. Bien qu'aucune statistique officielle des récoltes de fourrages n'ait été encore publiée, il ne semble pas que ces récoltes aient été aussi mauvaises qu'on l'avait craint tout d'abord.

La Banque agricole et coopérative a été autorisée à acheter du tabac, les pertes éventuelles devant être supportées par l'État (*Journal officiel* n° 4, du 5 janvier 1939) ; cette autorisation ne comporte aucune limitation du montant des achats ; les autorisations analogues données en 1937 et 1938 avaient par contre fixé à la Banque un maximum d'achat de 4 millions de kilogrammes.

¹ C'est le cas surtout des blés qui, par suite des bas prix sur le marché international, n'ont pas pu être vendus et dont le surplus exportable, évalué à 200.000 tonnes, reste dans les magasins de la Direction des céréales.

La Banque agricole et coopérative a été également autorisée à acheter 30 millions de litres de vin, qui devront être distillés. Les pertes et les profits éventuels, après paiement à la Banque d'un intérêt normal sur les capitaux engagés, reviendront au Gouvernement.

VI. GÉNÉRALITÉS SUR LA SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE

L'index général des prix (base 1934/35 = 100) s'est élevé en décembre à 123,2 contre 121,1 en décembre 1937. Cette élévation est due aux hauts prix des produits agricoles indigènes. Les prix des articles industriels fabriqués dans le pays et celui des marchandises importées a, au contraire, tendance à baisser depuis l'automne 1937. A la fin de 1938, les textiles bulgares étaient environ 7% moins cher qu'en 1934/35.

L'index de la production industrielle reste haut (177 sur la base 1934/35 = 100), toutefois le chiffre de novembre 1938 était légèrement inférieur à celui de novembre 1937. La réduction de l'activité constatée en janvier et février 1939 n'excède pas la réduction saisonnière habituelle. L'index du volume des ventes en gros des usines reste au-dessus du chiffre de l'année précédente ; néanmoins le commerce de détail se plaint du ralentissement des affaires à la fin de 1938 comparativement à la fin de 1937.

VII. ÉTABLISSEMENT DES RÉFUGIÉS BULGARES

1. Position au 31 décembre 1938 du compte bloqué de l'emprunt 1926.

	Leva
Produit net	1.614.296.149
Dont mis à la disposition du service d'établissement	1.612.824.302
	<hr/>
Solde en dépôt à la Banque nationale	1.471.847

2. Rendement des revenus gagés.

Chapitres du budget	Encaissements			1/12 des évaluations budgétaires
	Octobre	Novembre	Décembre	
	(En millions de leva)			
11. Accise sur le sel étranger, le café et autres marchandises et boissons étrangères	11,1	11,3	11,6	10,8
12. Accise sur le vinaigre, la bière, l'acide carbonique et autres boissons indigènes, et accise sur l'alcool	5,7	3,3	4,6	4,4
15. Accise sur le sel	4,0	5,9	4,2	3,1
16. Accise sur le sucre et la glucose	28,8	28,9	43,9	26,3
17. Accise sur le riz, la benzine et le gasoil indigènes	5,3	5,8	4,7	3,3
37. Allumettes	9,4	8,8	6,6	7,3
62. Intérêts versés par les réfugiés pour emprunts accordés sur ressources provenant de l'emprunt des réfugiés.	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,7
Total	64,4	64,1	75,7	55,9

Les versements des réfugiés affectés au remboursement des dépenses d'établissement ont atteint les montants ci-après (leva) :

	Octobre	Novembre	Décembre	Antérieurs	31 décembre 1938
Intérêts	71.830	66.588	141.710	22.050.396	23.330.524
Amortissement	73.078	60.960	167.592	30.969.812	31.271.442
Total	144.908	127.548	309.302	53.020.208	54.601.966

Les versements des réfugiés restent faibles ; c'est la conséquence du moratorium de fait qui résulte de la suppression des poursuites pour recouvrement forcé des dettes antérieures au 1^{er} janvier 1931. Cette situation se prolongera jusqu'à ce que le Parlement se soit prononcé sur les nouveaux aménagements de la loi d'allègement des dettes qui lui sont proposés.

3. *Utilisation de l'emprunt.*

	Leva
Les engagements à régler au 31 décembre 1938 s'élèvent à	2.627.104
Pour y faire face, la Direction générale de la Dette publique dispose de :	
Banque nationale, compte « Commissariat »	1.471.847
Banque nationale	1.155.257
	<u>2.627.104</u>

VIII. EMPRUNT DE STABILISATION 7½% 1928

1. *Position au 31 décembre 1938 du compte bloqué de l'emprunt.*

	Leva
Produit net	3.370.065.553
Dont mis à la disposition des administrations	<u>3.370.065.553</u>
• Compte soldé	—

2. *Rendement des revenus gagés (douanes).*

	(En millions de leva)			
Octobre	Novembre	Décembre		1/12 des évaluations budgétaires
90,7	105,7	101,6		80,3

3. *Utilisation du produit de l'emprunt.*

I. *Chemins de fer et ports.*

	Leva
La totalité de cette tranche s'est montée à	672.300.000
Dont mis à la disposition de la Direction des Chemins de fer au 31 décembre 1938	<u>672.300.000</u>

Somme aux mains de l'Administration : 1.487.349 leva¹.

II. *Routes et ponts.*

La totalité de cette tranche s'est montée à	182.031.732
Dont engagés au 31 décembre 1938.	<u>181.844.182</u>
Solde non engagé	187.550
Reste à payer sur engagements opérés	—

Somme aux mains de l'Administration : 187.550 leva.

¹ Le solde résulte d'un bénéfice de change réalisé sur des fournitures provenant de l'étranger.

Appendice I

**a) RÉSULTATS ET PRÉVISIONS DU BUDGET DE 1938 PAR COMPARAISON
AU BUDGET DE 1939**

	Résultats de la gestion budgétaire		Prévisions budgétaires	
	1937	1938	1938	1939
RECETTES	(En millions de leva)			
A. Budget de l'Etat.				
I. Recettes fiscales :				
1. Impôts directs	589,9	607,9	576	603,5
2. Impôts indirects :				
Douanes	1.123,6	1.138	1.093	1.082,8
Accises	1.513,4	1.670,8	1.447,2	1.622,5
Enregistrement	110,5	125	108	121
Timbre	449,8	488	420	470
3. Amendes et confis- cations	76,5	99,1	71	101
4. Monopoles	134,1	142,7	132	135
5. Exercices clos	239,1	176,8	230	165
Total I.	4.236,9	4.448,3	4.077,2	4.300,8
II. Autres recettes :				
6. Entreprises d'Etat	674,9	742	723,6	771,5
7. Participation des com- munes aux appointe- ments des institu- teurs et des médecins	503,4	466	466	490
8. Recettes administra- tives et autres.	1.023,7	1.134	1.031,8	1.130
III. 9. Recettes extraordinaires	807,9	455,4	458,4	482
10. Ressources d'emprunts	24,6	43,1	111,5	87,2
IV. Recettes d'ordre :				
II. Reprise en recettes des soldes non transférés de la dette publique extérieure	407,9	397,8	414,4	364,8
Total I-IV	7.679,3	7.686,6	7.282,9	7.626,3
Total des recettes réelles (sans n° II)	(7.271,4)	(7.288,8)	(6.868,5)	(7.261,5)
B. Chemins de fer et ports	1.668,8	2.162,8	1.926,4	1.900,9
Total général	9.348,1	9.849,4	9.209,3	9.527,2
Total général, non compris n° II.	(8.940,2)	(9.451,6)	(8.794,9)	(9.162,4)

DÉPENSES EFFECTIVES ET CRÉDITS OUVERTS EN 1938 PAR COMPARAISON AUX CRÉDITS OUVERTS
PAR LE BUDGET DE 1939

	Résultats de la gestion budgétaire		Crédits ouverts avec crédits supplémentaires	
	1937	1938	1938	1939
DÉPENSES	(En millions de leva)			
<i>A. Budget de l'Etat.</i>				
1. Pouvoir suprême	38,8	49,7	54,2	66,1
2. Dette publique	2.106,3	1.990	1.962	1.808,7
3. Cours des comptes	19,9	20,5	21,1	22,4
4. Affaires étrangères :				
a) Ministère	84,1	87,6	91,8	96,2
b) Cultes	71,1	71,5	72	90
5. Intérieur et Santé publique:				
a) Administration et Police	315,5	310,5	332	338,6
b) Direction générale de la Santé	192,5	186,5	199,5	223
6. Instruction publique	879,2	893,4	917	1.014
7. Finances	248,2	219,2	220,2	233,7
8. Justice	180,5	173,2	175,4	193,3
9. Guerre	1.798,4	1.870,2	1.879,6	1.923,7
10. Commerce	74,2	69,8	78,2	87,3
11. Agriculture	324	367,7	378,8	438,7
12. Travaux publics :				
a) Direction générale des Travaux publics	160,6	230,2	243,1	332,8
b) Direction générale de la Prestation	158,4	146,4	146,5	127,3
13. Ministère des Chemins de fer et P. T. T. :				
a) Service policier maritime et fluvial	43	53,4	53,6	42,7
b) Direction générale des P. T. T.	247,3	275,8	324,2	321,2
c) Direction de l'Aviation	143,2	176,9	178	266,6
Sur crédits extraordinaires et supplémentaires	1,9	14,5	—	—
Dépenses en souffrance	—	—	—	—
Total A	7.087,2	7.207	7.327,2	7.626,3
<i>B. Budget des Chemins de fer :</i>	1.619,6	2.132,6	2.151,3	1.900,9
Total général	8.706,8	9.339,6	9.478,5	9.527,2
Total général, non compris les dépenses correspondant aux soldes non transférés de la dette publique	(8.298,9)	(8.941,8)	(9.064,1)	(9.162,4)
Excédent	+ 641,3	+ 509,8	- 269,2	—

Appendice I (suite)

**b) RÉSULTATS MENSUELS DES DERNIERS MOIS DE LA GESTION BUDGÉTAIRE
1938**

	1938	Octobre		Novembre		Décembre et période complémentaire	
	1/12 du budget autorisé	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938
RECETTES							
(En millions de leva)							
A. Budget de l'Etat.							
I. Recettes fiscales :							
1. Impôts directs	48	56	54,3	44,1	45,4	62,6	63,6
2. Impôts indirects :							
Douanes	91,1	106	101,9	106,6	116,9	109,2	113,1
Accises	120,6	137,3	139,5	146,7	174,2	144,5	178,9
Enregistrement	9	9,6	11,7	9,2	9,9	13,4	14,4
Timbre	35	41,7	42,2	37,8	42,6	43,7	46,2
3. Amendes et confiscations	5,9	7,7	9,8	6,3	9,1	9,3	10,8
4. Monopoles	11	12,7	13,3	12,2	13,3	12,3	11,4
5. Exercices clos	19,2	28,9	17	15,1	10,4	16,1	10,9
Total I	339,8	399,9	389,7	378,0	394,8	411,1	449,3
II. Autres recettes :							
6. Entreprises d'Etat	60,3	64,1	64,8	50,6	52,4	75,4	83,0
7. Participation des communes aux appointements des instituteurs et des médecins	38,8	40,9	41,3	51,4	51,0	56,2	14,7
8. Recettes administratives	86	84,5	92	74,3	79,7	98	93,4
Total II	185,1	189,5	198,1	176,3	183,1	229,6	191,1
III. Recettes extraordinaires :							
9. Recettes extraordinaires	67,6	92,6	0,4	116,6	109,3	279,1	48,1
10. Ressources d'emprunts	9,7	4	3,7	3,6	2,4	3,6	6,2
IV. Recettes d'ordre :							
II. Reprise en recettes des soldes non transférés de la dette publique extérieure	34,5	17,1	33,2	57,6	35,0	85,3	67,5
Total	636,7	703,1	625,1	732,1	724,6	1.008,7	762,2
Total des recettes réelles (sans les recettes d'ordre)	(602,2)	(686,0)	(591,9)	(674,5)	(689,6)	(923,4)	(694,7)
B. Chemins de fer et ports							
Total mensuel général	798,6	895,9	889,7	891,3	922,0	1.139,3	942,7
Total mensuel, non compris les recettes d'ordre	(764,1)	(878,8)	(856,5)	(833,7)	(887,0)	(1.054,0)	(875,2)
DÉPENSES							
A. Budget de l'Etat							
B. Chemins de fer et ports	160,4	150,4	191,3	147,6	194,7	208,3	385,7
Total des dépenses	873,3	842,4	801,4	675,2	722,6	1.338,2	1.408,2
Dépenses en souffrance (+ ou - au cours du mois)	—	- 3,4	+ 4,1	+ 41,1	+ 73,9	- 610,5	- 707,8
Total mensuel général	873,3	839,0	805,5	716,3	796,5	727,7	700,4
Total mensuel, non compris les dépenses d'ordre	(838,8)	(821,9)	(772,3)	(658,7)	(761,5)	(642,4)	(632,9)

Appendice I (suite)

**c) SITUATION DÉTAILLÉE ET COMPARÉE DES RECOUVREMENTS DES IMPÔTS DIRECTS
POUR L'EXERCICE 1938**

	Résultats 1 ^{er} janvier 1938 - 31 janvier 1939				Prévisions 1938	
	1937	1938	+ ou -	% de 1938 par rapport à 1937	Quote-part exigible	% des recou- virements par rapport à la quote-part exigible
	(En millions de leva)					
Impôts cédulaires ¹	385,9	438,9	+ 53	114	385	114
Impôt sur le revenu global	9,7	12,3	+ 2,6	127	10	123
Impôt sur les brebis et les chèvres	41	42,6	+ 1,6	103	41	104
Impôt sur l'exemption de la prestation	54,8	43,8	- 11	80	53	83
Impôt militaire	58,4	37,6	- 20,8	64	50	75
Impôt sur les successions	40,1	32,6	- 7,5	82	37	88
Total	589,9	607,8	+ 17,9	103	576	105
Impôts arriérés	212,1	156,9	- 55,2	74	230	68
Amendes et intérêts de retard sur impôts arriérés	38,9	41	+ 2,1	105	36	108
Total général	840,9	805,7	- 35,2	96	842	96

¹ Y compris l'impôt sur les sociétés.

d) RECETTES EXCEPTIONNELLES DU BUDGET DE L'ÉTAT

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
I. RECETTES BUDGÉTAIRES	(En millions de leva)						
1. Disponibilités prélevées sur les fonds	116,9	165,9	—	94,7	—	—	—
2. Crédits non prévus de 100 millions de leva par an pour l'amortissement de la dette de l'Etat envers la Banque nationale de Bulgarie	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3. Crédits non prévus pour l'a- mortissement des emprunts intérieurs	—	51,3	52,1	104,8	106	106,8	107,6
4. Crédits non prévus pour l'a- mortissement des emprunts extérieurs de l'Etat d'avant guerre	—	167,9	59,1	85,2	96,6	104	109,3
5. Sommes prévues mais non transférées pour le service des emprunts extérieurs de l'Etat au titre d'intérêt et d'amortissement	—	293,9	175,6	532,9	414,8	407,9	397,8
6. De la vente du solde de l'al- cool monopolisé	—	—	—	—	20	79	—
7. Versement de la Caisse d'a- mortissement	—	—	—	200	—	—	—
8. Versement des mines « Per- nik »	—	—	—	—	60	—	—
9. Versement du fonds « Rou- tes »	—	—	—	—	60	—	—
<i>A reporter</i>	216,9	779,0	386,8	1.117,6	857,4	797,7	714,7

Appendice I (suite)

RECETTES EXCEPTIONNELLES DU BUDGET DE L'ÉTAT

	1933	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
(En millions de leva)							
RECETTES BUDGÉTAIRES (suite)							
<i>Report.....</i>	216,9	779,0	386,8	1.117,6	857,4	797,7	714,7
10. Soldes en faveur de l'Etat des intérêts transférables pour le service des emprunts extérieurs.	—	—	—	—	—	60	—
11. Bénéfice de la frappe de monnaies d'argent et de nickel, qui, conformément à l'article 8 de la loi sur la Banque nationale de Bulgarie, devait être utilisé pour l'amortissement de la dette de l'Etat envers la Banque nationale de Bulgarie	—	—	—	—	—	0	—
12. Bénéfice annuel de la Banque nationale de Bulgarie qui, conformément à l'article 8 de la loi sur la Banque nationale de Bulgarie devait, être utilisé pour la réduction de la dette de l'Etat envers la Banque nationale de Bulgarie	—	—	—	—	—	235,7	15
13. Emprunts pour travaux de constructions et autres dépenses	—	—	—	—	—	124,8	170,1
14. Excédents budgétaires constitués dans leur plus grande partie de dépenses différées	—	—	259,5	—	298,5	24,6	43,1
Total	216,9	779,0	646,3	1.117,6	1.155,9	1.663,4	1.345,0
II. RECETTES EN DEHORS DU BUDGET							
1. Bénéfice de la frappe des monnaies d'argent et de nickel qui, conformément à l'article 8 de la loi sur la Banque nationale de Bulgarie, doit être utilisé pour l'amortissement de la dette de l'Etat envers la Banque nationale de Bulgarie	100	20	364,8	0,6	—	—	—
2. Bons du Trésor	408	601,9	—	716,1	—	—	—
3. Sommes restituées au Trésor	54,7	91,8	76	58,6	67,2	20,1	4,9
Total	562,7	713,7	440,8	775,3	67,2	20,1	4,9
Total général	779,6	1.492,7	1.087,1	1.892,9	1.223,1	1.683,5	1.349,9

Appendice I (fin)

e) SITUATION DE LA TRÉSORERIE OCTOBRE-DÉCEMBRE 1938

	Octobre	Novembre	Décembre (et période complémentaire)
	(En millions de leva)		
Solde au début du mois du compte du Trésor à la Banque nationale	966,4	1.054,2	1.148,6
Budget de l'Etat et des Chemins de fer			
Encaissements	889,7	922,0	942,7
Décaissements	801,4	722,6	1.408,2
	+ 88,3	+ 199,4	— 465,5
Ressources extrabudgétaires :			
Diverses	— 0,5	+ 105,0	— 49,8
Emission de bons du Trésor	—	—	—
Solde en fin du mois du compte du Trésor	1.054,2	1.148,6	633,3
Paiements exigibles en souffrance (non compris les dettes à long terme consolidées ou en suspens)	633,8	707,8	—
Solde	420,4	440,8	633,3

Appendice II

a) SITUATION DE LA BANQUE NATIONALE DE BULGARIE EN 1936, 1937 ET 1938

ACTIF	31 décembre 1936	31 décembre 1937	30 septembre 1938	31 décembre 1938
Or monnayé et non monnayé	1.652	1.994	2.003	2.006
Devises	772	696	649	1.279
Monnaies divisionnaires	396	594	495	579
Portefeuille et avances de commerce	505	1.001	802	577
Bons du Trésor	936	385	385	400
Dette de l'Etat	2.551	3.495	3.468	3.441
Placements	344	400	432	410
Autres avoirs	215	195	280	147
Total	7.372	8.760	8.514	8.839
PASSIF				
Capital versé et réserve	1.741	1.702	1.691	1.688
Billets de banque en circulation	2.571	2.569	3.137	2.800
Comptes courants et de dépôts	2.265	3.738	3.142	3.627
Dont de banques	(810)	(1.760)	(1.185)	(1.468)
Exigibilités en devises	49	112	42	40
Autres exigibilités	614	445	502	483
Profit net	133	198	—	201
Couverture (%)	34,17	31,62	31,90	31,21
Taux de l'escompte	6	6	6	6
Circulation totale	3.812	3.823	4.504	4.083

Appendice II (fin)

**b) SITUATION DES BANQUES PRIVÉES EN BULGARIE
AUX 30 SEPTEMBRE 1937, 30 JUIN 1938 ET 30 SEPTEMBRE 1938**

ACTIF	30 septembre 1937	30 juin 1938	30 septembre 1938
	Caisse et Banque nationale	221,4	324,4
Autres banques	102,0	126,8	131,2
Effets escomptés	1.940,4	1.573,5	2.001,5
Avances	1.569,2	1.430,4	1.440,3
Gages	529,2	484,0	525,4
Placements	371,0	412,7	399,7
Immeubles et mobiliers	250,1	254,7	240,0
Contentieux et effets protestés	413,6	313,2	306,2
Divers	992,1	771,5	825,4
Total	6.389,0	5.691,3	6.270,8
PASSIF			
Capitaux	928,7	816,4	814,8
Dépôts d'épargne	1.361,5	1.486,0	1.465,4
Dépôts commerciaux	1.393,4	1.448,2	1.566,8
Autres créditeurs	374,6	326,6	333,5
Banques	45,8	34,0	36,9
Réescompte	767,6	300,8	623,0
Gages	329,2	484,0	525,4
Succursales	260,7	261,6	264,0
Divers	727,4	533,7	641,0
Total	6.389,0	5.691,3	6.270,8

Appendice III

EXPORTATIONS DES PRINCIPALES ESPÈCES DE MARCHANDISES

Principales espèces de marchandises	Janvier-Décembre				
	1938	1937	1938	1937	Différence
	Quantités 1.000 tonnes		Valeur en millions de leva		Quantités Valeur
Gros bétail à cornes, milliers.	9,4	15,6	41,4	58,1	— 6,1 — 16,7
Porcs vivants, milliers . . .	43,1	29,4	126,0	84,7	+ 13,7 + 41,3
Viande de porc, fraîche, tonnes	3,4	2,0	85,8	50,8	+ 1,4 + 35,0
Poules abattues, tonnes . . .	3,1	4,8	104,0	151,6	— 1,6 — 47,6
Poules vivantes, milliers . . .	883,4	798,7	29,8	27,6	+ 84,7 + 2,2
Oufs, tonnes	15,2	17,5	436,6	430,1	— 2,3 + 6,5
Peaux d'agneaux, brutes, tonnes	1,2	2,0	77,7	171,8	— 0,8 — 94,1
Froment, tonnes	109,4	193,5	360,7	653,8	— 84,1 — 293,2
Seigle, tonnes	4,1	6,3	11,1	17,1	— 2,1 — 6,0
Orge, tonnes	0,5	22,8	1,6	52,9	— 22,3 — 51,4
Maïs, tonnes	58,6	98,7	150,9	174,7	— 40,1 — 23,9
Soya, tonnes	4,3	10,0	26,7	54,9	— 5,7 — 28,1
Haricots, secs, tonnes	4,2	21,9	22,1	120,8	— 17,7 — 98,7
Semences de tournesol, tonnes	9,7	42,6	39,3	138,9	— 32,8 — 99,6
Tabac en feuilles, tonnes . . .	73,6	22,1	2.363,9	1.609,7	+ 11,5 + 754,2
Fraises mi-conservées, ton- nes	7,4	3,1	84,4	35,1	+ 4,3 + 49,3
Pommes fraîches, tonnes . . .	7,4	0,3	64,4	2,4	+ 7,1 + 62,0
Raisins frais, tonnes	57,2	36,0	553,8	238,3	+ 21,2 + 315,4
Prunes fraîches, tonnes	8,6	0,1	49,2	0,4	+ 8,5 + 48,8
Pruneaux, tonnes	11,0	3,6	132,5	39,8	+ 7,4 + 92,7
Huile de tournesol, tonnes . . .	—	5,5	0,3	62,4	— 5,5 — 62,1
Essence de roses, kilos	1,9	2,2	57,0	54,3	— 0,3 + 2,8

Appendice IV
DONNÉES GÉNÉRALES ÉCONOMIQUES ET FINANCIÈRES

Années et mois	Commerce extérieur					Indices économiques						Banque nationale									
	Valeur (millions de leva)			Poids (1.000 t.)		Trans- port par chemin de fer. Mar- chan- dises arrivées (1.000 tonnes)	Volume de la produc- tion indus- trielle 1934/35 = 100	Ventes de détail des coopé- ratives (mil- lions de leva)	Prix de gros 1926 = 100	Coût de la vie 1926 = 100	Total des dépôts (millions de leva)	Total des place- ments (millions de leva)	Or	Mon- tant net des devises	Porte- feuille commer- cial ¹	Dette cou- rante du Gou- verne- ment ²	Circulation		Couver- ture %	Taux d'es- compte	
	Impor- tations ¹	Expor- tations	Balance + ou -	Impor- tations	Expor- tations												de billets de banque	totale ¹			
(En millions de leva)																					
	Moyenne mensuelle.					Moyenne mensuelle.						Fin.									
1931 .	388	495	+ 107	24,6	64,1	366	—	—	74,2	89,3	—	—	1.511	257	579	279	2.919	3.629	37,69	9,5	
1932 .	289	282	— 7	21,8	49,0	376	—	—	64,8	82,2	—	—	1.519	123	427	423	2.635	3.521	36,07	8	
1933 .	184	237	+ 53	19,2	35,9	353	—	—	58,2	76,3	9.706	11.021	1.545	141	473	818	2.984	3.971	35,39	8	
1934 .	187	211	+ 24	20,5	33,0	327	—	—	59,3	71,2	10.024	10.901	1.547	121	373	655	2.449	3.736	35,71	7	
1935 .	251	271	+ 20	23,0	27,3	344	—	51,4	60,5	66,6	10.597	10.939	1.591	448	612	910	2.497	3.732	33,37	6	
1936 .	265	326	+ 61	23,6	47,4	365	—	56,3	61,6	63,8	11.493	11.245	1.652	724	505	936	2.571	3.811	34,17	6	
1937 .	415	418	+ 3	27,3	57,3	413	142,7	61,4	69,8	65,0	12.605	12.544	1.994	585	1.001	385	2.569	3.822	31,62	6	
1938 .	411	465	+ 54	31,9	41,7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.006	1.238	577	400	2.800	4.083	31,21	6	
1937 :	I .	309	527	+ 218	20,7	58,4	284	90,2	44,3	66,2	65,1	12.228	12.042	1.705	763	336	374	2.572	3.783	31,72	6
	II .	295	394	+ 99	17,7	43,9	278	105,2	47,3	66,3	65,4	12.259	12.109	1.755	573	392	374	2.317	3.470	33,03	6
	III .	309	379	+ 70	25,2	41,8	303	114,1	66,4	66,9	65,3	12.301	12.174	1.755	514	546	375	2.440	3.622	32,24	6
	IV .	375	475	+ 100	29,3	72,5	335	122,7	66,7	68,4	65,3	12.299	12.218	1.755	496	604	375	2.636	3.909	32,32	6
	V .	456	356	— 100	29,6	50,5	338	115,2	71,7	68,6	65,4	12.316	12.222	1.766	427	646	385	2.430	3.617	32,13	6
	VI .	511	257	— 254	29,4	45,8	391	135,6	60,7	69,1	66,0	12.394	12.266	1.797	362	723	385	2.394	3.567	32,15	6
	VII .	428	313	— 116	33,3	64,0	453	157,8	57,3	71,3	66,6	12.624	12.388	1.801	328	757	385	2.543	3.771	32,35	6
	VIII .	602	239	— 363	34,1	37,7	498	164,5	62,4	71,6	66,5	12.777	12.798	1.833	208	901	385	2.856	4.178	32,51	6
	IX .	415	437	+ 21	29,5	61,4	498	169,5	58,5	72,2	66,7	12.708	12.927	1.834	295	1.052	385	2.950	4.313	31,51	6
	X .	337	556	+ 219	25,0	81,1	475	198,6	63,6	73,0	66,9	12.823	13.139	1.871	470	1.185	385	2.968	4.367	30,76	6
	XI .	447	514	+ 67	26,1	72,9	560	181,2	72,1	72,3	68,2	13.060	13.113	1.900	537	999	385	2.744	4.090	31,03	6
	XII .	441	573	+ 132	25,1	57,2	438	157,5	66,3	72,5	67,9	13.472	13.133	1.994	585	1.001	385	2.569	3.822	31,62	6
1938 :	I .	290	547	+ 257	13,5	55,0	302	111,2	49,0	72,0	67,8	13.853	12.927	1.994	698	675	385	2.361	3.605	31,99	6
	II .	360	531	+ 171	20,3	42,9	318	122,3	49,2	70,8	67,8	14.029	12.963	1.994	673	694	385	2.262	3.454	31,77	6
	III .	431	500	+ 70	29,2	56,8	353	127,9	70,8	70,0	67,6	13.814	12.710	1.994	749	592	385	2.356	3.534	32,02	6
	IV .	439	384	— 55	38,0	46,8	363	111,8	70,6	70,3	67,4	13.943	12.743	1.994	695	598	385	2.441	3.648	31,93	6
	V .	415	307	— 108	37,1	27,3	429	132,0	75,8	70,7	67,6	13.824	12.678	1.994	669	576	385	2.350	3.511	31,86	6
	VI .	325	313	— 12	26,7	56,4	462	148,0	66,4	70,5	67,7	13.858	12.746	1.994	689	580	385	2.313	3.462	31,76	6
	VII .	379	208	— 171	35,2	28,9	486	164,2	65,1	73,3	69,1	13.970	12.716	1.994	719	532	385	2.489	3.707	32,41	6
	VIII .	457	188	— 269	40,0	24,5	578	220,8	77,8	74,8	68,9	13.954	13.337	1.994	592	629	385	2.968	4.247	32,80	6
	IX .	336	463	+ 127	32,5	48,6	533	192,4	71,2	75,0	68,9	13.920	13.857	2.003	606	792	385	3.137	4.504	31,90	6
	X .	362	577	+ 215	27,8	46,6	582	192,4	69,2	76,2	69,1	14.172	14.119	2.003	792	859	400	3.115	4.531	31,54	6
	XI .	441	824	+ 383	38,3	37,3	546	176,9	86,3	75,5	69,0	14.365	14.089	2.003	1.062	683	400	2.938	4.303	31,—	6
	XII .	509	736	+ 227	33,5	28,9	431	—	—	75,2	—	—	—	2.006	1.238	577	400	2.800	4.083	31,21	6

¹ Données révisées.

² Escompte et avances.

³ Escompte et réescompte des bons du Trésor.

Geneva, April 27th, 1939.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS
**COMMITTEE OF STATISTICAL
EXPERTS**

**REPORT TO THE COUNCIL
ON THE WORK OF THE EIGHTH SESSION**

(Held in Geneva from April 22nd to 27th, 1939)

Members present: M. M. HUBER (*Chairman*),
M. C. BRÜSCHWEILER,
Mr. R. H. COATS,
M. E. COHN,
Mr. D. DURAND,
Sir Alfred FLUX,
M. G. JAHN.

M. V. DORE (International Institute of Agriculture),
Mr. J. W. NIXON (International Labour Office).

Associated members: Mr. V. P. A. DERRICK
Mr. E. FISHER } (for housing statistics),
M. B. HELGER }
M. O. ANDERSON (for indices of industrial production),
M. J. P. L. GAYON (for trade statistics).

I. HOUSING STATISTICS

1. In accordance with a decision of the Assembly of the League of Nations (1937) regarding the study of the problem of urban and rural housing (document A.46.1937.III), the Committee submitted to the Council in its last report (document C.226.M.128.1938.II.A) an international minimum programme for housing statistics. The Council decided on September 10th, 1938, that this programme should be communicated to all Governments of States Members of the League of Nations and of non-member States for their observations.

2. At its present session, the Committee reconsidered the programme in the light of the numerous and valuable observations received. The Committee was happy to note that the general outline of the programme was approved by all countries from which replies were received. Most of the comments referred to points of secondary importance, with the exception of a few criticisms

of the definition of "rooms" and "households". As, however, the original proposals regarding these definitions have met with approval in the great majority of the replies received, the Committee has not felt itself called upon to make substantial changes. The revised programme annexed to this report (Appendix I) does not therefore differ materially from the provisional programme circulated for observations.

3. The Committee is aware that a rigid application of this programme to the population as a whole might not prove practicable in certain countries, and in colonial territories in particular, where the living conditions of large sections of the population differ more or less radically from those of the areas which the Committee has had in mind in framing its recommendations. As such special conditions cannot be covered in a uniform international programme, the Committee suggests that these countries should apply the programme in the manner best suited to show the differences in the housing conditions of the various groups of the population.

4. The Committee ventures to hope that the Council will decide to communicate the annexed programme to all Governments of States Members of the League of Nations and of non-member States and to invite them to apply it.

II. INDICES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1. In virtue of Article 2, V (C), and Article 7 and Annex V of the International Convention relating to Economic Statistics, the parties to the Convention undertook to publish "statistical series, in the form either of absolute figures or relative figures referring to a period taken as a basis of comparison, at regular intervals, if possible, quarterly, or preferably monthly, showing variations of the industrial activity of the most representative branches of production".

2. As the compilation of such series in the form of general indices of industrial production is being undertaken in a steadily increasing number of countries, the Committee has studied this subject from the two-fold point of view of providing theoretical and practical guidance for countries intending to compile such indices or to revise their present compilations, and of securing, as far as possible, the international comparability between them. In accordance with a decision of the Council, of September 10th, 1938, a preliminary report on the subject has been communicated for observations to all authorities or bureaux, whether official or not, which publish such indices.

3. The final report which will be found in Appendix II has been drawn up in the light of the comments received. The great number of replies¹ shows the interest taken by those concerned. Several replies have stressed the value of the Committee's recommendations for the development of national statistics in this field. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the outline of its programme has met with general approval. The proposals received as to changes in methods or to extension of the scope of the recommendations have been considered by the Committee in the light of the basic principles underlying its recommendations, but, especially in view of the fact that these proposals were supported by relatively few countries, the Committee did not feel justified in making substantial changes in the draft recommendations. The Committee was therefore able to restrict its task to the improvement of certain statements which appeared to risk misinterpretation, and to embody in the programme suggestions of minor importance.

4. The Committee ventures to hope that the Council will decide to communicate the final report on indices of industrial production to all authorities or bureaux concerned and invite them to put into effect the recommendations made.

III. INDICES SHOWING VARIATIONS IN QUANTUM AND PRICES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1. Indices showing variations in prices and in the quantum of imports and exports are of importance for the analysis of trade movements. A number of countries compile such indices of their imports and exports, using different methods. In accordance with its general task of improving statistics and increasing their comparability, the Committee has studied these indices and the possibility of rendering them more useful and more comparable. A preliminary report on this subject will be found in Appendix III.

2. The draft recommendations contained in this report refer chiefly to indices that may serve for international comparison. They therefore represent a minimum programme only and by no means imply the discouragement of more complete calculations.

¹ The Committee was in the possession of forty-one replies coming from thirty different countries.

3. Before making final recommendations in this field, the Committee ventures to express the hope that the Council will authorise the Secretary-General to undertake an enquiry with a view to obtaining the comments of Governments on the draft recommendations.

IV. APPLICATION OF THE REVISED MINIMUM LIST OF COMMODITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS

1. By a resolution adopted on September 10th, 1938, the Council invited all Governments to compile and publish supplementary statistics of their imports and exports in accordance with the revised "Minimum List" and to indicate the reasons which have prevented them from preparing the grouping by stage of production and use, and to furnish any observations they might wish to formulate with regard to that grouping.

2. The Committee was glad to learn that an increasing number of Governments are applying the "Minimum List". Statistics in accordance with that list are available for, or will be prepared by, the following countries or statistical territories:

- | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Union of South Africa | 10. Denmark | 21. Ireland |
| 2. United States of America | 11. Egypt | 22. Latvia |
| 3. Australia | 12. Estonia | 23. Lithuania |
| 4. Belgium (for the Belgo-
Luxemburg Economic
Union) | 13. Finland | 24. Mexico |
| 5. United Kingdom | 14. France | 25. New Zealand |
| 6. Bulgaria | 15. Greece | 26. Norway |
| 7. Burma ¹ | 16. Hungary | 27. Palestine |
| 8. Canada | 17. Iceland | 28. Poland-Danzig |
| 9. Czecho-Slovakia | 18. India ² | 29. Portugal |
| | 19. Iran | 30. Sweden |
| | 20. Iraq | 31. Yugoslavia ¹ |

In addition, the United Kingdom Government has asked all dependencies whose trade is of real significance in relation to world trade (*e.g.*, Hong-Kong, Malaya, Ceylon, Nigeria and the Gold Coast) to consider the annual publication of supplementary statistics of trade based on the classification in the "Minimum List". The Secretary-General has been informed that the Government of Southern Rhodesia is considering the matter.

The following have postponed decision or have stated that they are not prepared for the moment to compile the supplementary statistics in question:

China, Japan, the Netherlands (also for the Netherlands Indies), Switzerland, Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

3. The results of the enquiry concerning the reasons why certain countries have not applied the classification by stage of production and use do not justify a change of the original grouping. The number of countries which apply or are in favour of the original grouping is much greater than the number of countries which have raised objections to it. The Committee therefore recommends that the original classification as shown in the "Minimum List" should be applied and that the abridged classification submitted by the Committee as a possible alternative³ should be employed only where a condensed presentation is adequate.

4. Some countries have encountered difficulties in applying the classification by use on account of the fact that the actual use of a given commodity in the country concerned does not justify the allocation to the category by use indicated in the "Minimum List". When deciding upon the allocation of commodities to a given group by use, the Committee was guided in doubtful cases by the most important use to which each commodity is put. If one and the same commodity is used for different purposes, the "List" frequently offers alternative allocations. As it was obviously impossible to enumerate all special cases, the Committee wishes to state, as a general principle, that the allocation of commodities to specific groups, in accordance with the use to which they are actually put in the country concerned, is intended to apply, even if that use is not indicated in the "Minimum List" as a possible alternative. No similar problem arises in connection with the grouping by stage of production.

5. In the practical application of the "Minimum List", doubts have arisen as to the grouping of certain commodities not separately specified in the "Minimum List" or in the International Customs Nomenclature. The allocation of such commodities, and other points of detail, are dealt with in Appendix IV.

¹ Sections and Chapters only.

² India intends to prepare these statistics when the necessary funds become available.

³ See "Studies and Reports on Statistical Methods", No 2, pages 6 and 7.

V. STATISTICS OF THE GAINFULLY-OCCUPIED POPULATION

1. On September 10th, 1938, the Council decided to communicate the minimum programme for statistics of the gainfully-occupied population to the Governments of States Members of the League and of non-member States, and invited them to take the recommendations of the Committee of Statistical Experts into account when preparing their next census of the gainfully-occupied population, and to prepare and publish, together with the results of their next census, a supplementary table according to the international minimum programme.

2. The Committee noted with satisfaction that, up to the end of April 1939, the following Governments have stated either their willingness to apply the Committee's recommendations, subject to reservations in individual cases, or their intention to take the international programme into consideration when preparing their next census:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Union of South Africa | 7. Finland | 13. Norway |
| 2. Australia | 8. France | 14. Poland |
| 3. Belgium | 9. Greece | 15. Roumania |
| 4. Egypt | 10. Hungary | 16. Siam |
| 5. Estonia ¹ | 11. Iceland | 17. Turkey |
| 6. Ecuador | 12. Latvia | |

As the Committee believes that the knowledge of the attitude taken by other Governments with regard to the Committee's recommendations might favourably influence the decision of Governments which have so far not made known their own attitude, it suggests that the replies of the above-mentioned countries should be communicated to all Governments.

VI. TIMBER STATISTICS

1. By a resolution dated September 10th, 1938, the Council requested the Secretary-General to communicate the minimum programme of timber statistics drawn up by the Committee of Statistical Experts² to all Governments of States Members of the League and of non-member States and to invite them to put the Committee's recommendations into effect.

2. In response to the Secretary-General's request that he should be informed whether Governments contemplated compiling and publishing statistics based on the recommendations of the Committee, thirteen replies had been received up to the end of April 1939.

Eleven countries, namely:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. United States of America | 5. Finland | 9. Poland |
| 2. Australia | 6. Hungary | 10. Sweden |
| 3. Bulgaria | 7. India | 11. Switzerland |
| 4. Denmark | 8. Latvia | |

stated that it was their intention either to publish the tables or a part of the tables annexed to the programme or to take the recommendations into account when compiling their timber statistics. Numerous and, in some cases, important reservations were, however, made. Some of them concern certain parts of the programme (more especially statistics of stocks); others relate to details of the classifications recommended or state that only a gradual adaptation or extension of national statistics will be possible. On the whole, these replies convey the general impression of a favourable attitude towards the Committee's recommendations and show that they are considered to be a useful contribution to the organisation of rational timber statistics.

On the other hand, two countries in which timber production is relatively unimportant—namely, Iraq and the United Kingdom—stated that they do not intend to compile or publish timber statistics based on the minimum programme.

3. Here again, the text of the replies might be of interest to all the Governments concerned and might perhaps exercise a favourable influence on the decision of those which have not yet responded to the Secretary-General's request. The Committee suggests therefore that the replies should be communicated to all Governments.

VII. BANKING STATISTICS

In accordance with its programme of work,³ the Sub-Committee on Financial Statistics is drawing up recommendations on banking statistics. The Committee ventures to suggest that

¹ The Government of Estonia states that at a conference held in Riga in 1938, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania decided to take the Committee's recommendations into account.

² See "Studies and Reports on Statistical Methods", No. 3.

³ See "Studies and Reports on Statistical Methods", No. 4, page 21.

the Council should authorise the Secretary-General to communicate the Sub-Committee's report as soon as it is ready to all Governments of States Members of the League and of non-member States with a view to obtaining their comments on the draft recommendations relating to banking statistics.

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

The Committee reviewed the work done by the Sub-Committee on Balances of Payments and the Sub-Committee on Statistics of Building Activity, Costs and Prices; it will report on these subjects at a later date. The Committee also decided, in accordance with its general mandate under the international Convention relating to economic statistics, to take up the problem of industrial censuses and of industrial production statistics. It has further decided to include in its programme for the next few years the statistical measurement of national income. Reference to this problem was already made in Recommendation V (I) of the International Conference relating to Economic Statistics of 1928, and a need for guidance in this matter is being increasingly felt in various countries.

Appendix I.

HOUSING STATISTICS

(Published separately in "Studies and Reports on Statistical Methods", No. 5.)

Appendix II.

INDICES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(Published separately in "Studies and Reports on Statistical Methods", No. 6.)

Appendix III.

INDICES SHOWING VARIATIONS IN QUANTUM AND PRICES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

A. GENERAL REMARKS

Changes in the money values of imports and exports are the result of variations in the prices and quantities of individual commodities entering into trade. In order to separate the influence of price movements from that of changes in quantity, indices of price and "quantum" are frequently calculated for total imports and exports, and for groups of commodities comprised in these totals.

Quantitative changes cannot be adequately studied from figures referring to the total weight of imports or exports, as such figures fail to bring out the economic importance of shifts in the composition of trade.

In this report, a "quantum" index is considered to be a weighted index of quantity relatives, indicating the changes in the value of trade after the elimination of the effects of price changes. The method employed is usually that called the "aggregative method", and the indices are described by some compilers as "volume" or as "quantity" indices.¹

The price indices may be obtained as a by-product of the calculation of the quantum indices or may be calculated independently; in certain cases, the price index is, in fact, the primary, and the quantum index the secondary, object of the calculation. Price indices of goods entering into

¹ A description of existing indices is given in the *Review of World Trade*, published annually by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations.

foreign trade are sometimes calculated as sub-groups of general wholesale price indices, in which case they aim primarily at facilitating the analysis of factors determining the movement of such general indices. The Committee has, on the present occasion, made no special study of trade price indices compiled for this purpose but has restricted its recommendations, for the time being, to price indices calculated with a view to the analysis of trade movements. The difference between these two kinds of indices is partly one of weighting. Indices which are calculated as elements of wholesale price indices are usually weighted according to the share of the respective commodities in domestic consumption, but those compiled for the analysis of trade are weighted according to the proportion which each commodity forms of total imports or total exports.

B. "MARKET PRICE QUOTATIONS" OR "AVERAGE UNIT VALUES"

In the calculation of price and quantum indices of trade, figures concerning the price and quantity of individual articles imported or exported have to be employed. The figures concerning quantity will, of course, be those recorded in trade returns. As regards prices, there is the following alternative:

- (a) Either price quotations, obtained from sources other than trade returns, may be used for the various commodities; or
- (b) "Average unit values" obtained by dividing, for each merchandise item, the value recorded in trade returns by the quantity recorded may be used.

Certain countries compute price indices of trade from price quotations. Such indices may be of service for certain purposes, particularly for the study of the trend of the terms of trade. The Committee, however, having particularly in mind indices that may be used for the study of actual trade movements, has not thought it appropriate to deal with price indices of this sort. In practice, market price quotations are available only for a restricted number of commodities, mainly primary products, and even if market quotations for all goods were available, indices calculated therefrom might be misleading. The prices actually paid or received for the commodities imported or exported during a given period are frequently fixed at dates preceding or subsequent to that of the relative statistical records. Owing to this time discrepancy, which may vary for each transaction, the application of current price quotations to quantities recorded as imported or exported is likely to render the index inadequate for the study of trade movements. On the other hand, the degree of correctness of calculations based on "average unit values" should not be overestimated. The Committee was fully aware of the fact that "average unit values" are by no means "prices",¹ even in the case of relatively simple items of trade classification; the shift in the relative importance of the various articles or qualities, or in the ports of loading and unloading of goods, included in each item may have more influence than market price changes upon the "average value" per unit of quantity. Nevertheless, the Committee considered indices based on "average unit values" of great utility, especially if they are calculated from adequately detailed trade returns.

The Committee was further aware that the use of "average unit values" would create difficulties to countries which do not record quantities of certain goods or when new headings are created. In such cases, the price movement would have to be estimated, for example, with the aid of data available for similar products recorded by quantity.²

C. RELATION BETWEEN THE VALUE, PRICE AND QUANTUM OF TRADE

As the variations of trade values depend on the variations both of prices and of quantities, it would be logical that the price and quantum indices should be constructed and calculated in a similar way. In practice, this is seldom or never done, as, if either a price index (P) or a quantum index (Q) is calculated, the other index can easily be derived from an index of trade values (V) and the calculated index by division ($Q = \frac{V}{P}$; $P = \frac{V}{Q}$).

The use of this method has the disadvantage that the derived index does not correspond in construction to the calculated index. Briefly, if the latter index—as is generally the case—is weighted by trade values in a base year other than the year "under consideration", the weighting of the derived index will be determined in part by the prices or quantities of the year "under consideration".

Occasion will arise to deal further below with this important discrepancy between the directly calculated and the derived indices.

¹ For reasons of convenience, the term "prices" is frequently used throughout this report instead of "average unit values".

² See also footnote on the opposite page.

D. COMPUTATION OF ANNUAL INDICES

Series of annual indices, based on quantities and average unit values according to trade returns, may be calculated as *fixed-base* indices or as *moving-base* indices. Each of these two kinds of indices offers two chief alternatives concerning the index formula to be chosen. In the following table, these alternatives are summarised. In order not to complicate the exposition, it is assumed that the basis employed in the case of the fixed-base method is the trade in a given year (the first year in the series). Certain countries use averages for a series of years as a basis, and there are other variations in the selection of the base period which are here disregarded.

Designation	Formula of index calculated directly from detailed returns	Formula of index derived from index of trade values and the index of the preceding column
<i>Fixed base:</i>		
Indices for the <i>n</i> th year based on the year 0		
I. Quantum index being the chief object.	$Q_n = \frac{\sum p_0 q_n}{\sum p_0 q_0}$	$P_n = \frac{\sum p_n q_n}{\sum p_0 q_n}$
II. Price index being the chief object.	$P_n = \frac{\sum p_n q_0}{\sum p_0 q_0}$	$Q_n = \frac{\sum p_n q_n}{\sum p_n q_0}$
Indices for the second of two years		
<i>Moving base for each pair of years:</i> ¹		
III. Quantum index based on first, and price index on second, year of each pair.	$Q_1 = \frac{\sum p_0 q_1}{\sum p_0 q_0}$	$P_1 = \frac{\sum p_1 q_1}{\sum p_0 q_1}$
IV. Price index based on first, and quantum index on second, year of each pair.	$P_1 = \frac{\sum p_1 q_0}{\sum p_0 q_0}$	$Q_1 = \frac{\sum p_1 q_1}{\sum p_1 q_0}$

For methods III and IV, similar calculations are made for each other pair (1 and 2, 2 and 3, etc.), and linked together to form a chain. The formula of, for example, the quantum index according to method III for year *n* is thus:

$$Q_n = \frac{\sum p_0 q_1}{\sum p_0 q_0} \cdot \frac{\sum p_1 q_2}{\sum p_1 q_1} \cdots \frac{\sum p_{(n-1)} q_n}{\sum p_{(n-1)} q_{(n-1)}}$$

The table is not exhaustive, for, in each case, the index shown in the last column (the "derived" index) may be calculated directly from the detailed trade returns, in which case the index shown in the preceding column will be the "derived" one. This inverted procedure, which is sometimes employed for technical reasons,² is disregarded here, as it does not affect the formulae.

The choice of method will be determined chiefly from a consideration of the properties of the four types of indices indicated above, taking into account the purposes for which they are to be calculated.

In the first instance, it will have to be considered to what extent the indices are suitable for making comparisons between the various years included in the series. Strict comparability demands that the indices for the years to be compared are weighted with the same coefficients. In the case of method I, the quantum indices weighted by the value of the trade in each article in the base year can be used for comparison between any years of the series. On the other hand, price indices obtained by method I are weighted by the quantities of the *n*th year (the weights thus vary from year to year). These indices can strictly be employed only for direct comparisons with the base year, and not with any other year in the series, since its movements from year to year are not dependent on price changes only, but also on changes in the composition of trade. Similar considerations for the four methods give the following result:

¹ Indices are calculated for each pair of years and subsequently linked together to form a "chain".

² In the case of methods I and III, there may be special reasons for adopting the inverted procedure when the quantities are not shown in the trade returns for certain goods. The price index (in the case of method I according to the formula $\frac{\sum p_n q_n}{\sum p_0 q_n}$) may then be first computed for all other goods and applied to an index of the value of total

trade for calculation of the "quantum" index (formula $\frac{\sum p_0 q_n}{\sum p_0 q_0}$). This method assumes that the price movement is the same for the goods not recorded by quantity as for the goods so recorded.

Fixed base:

Method I: Quantum index can be used for comparison *between all years*.
Price index can strictly be used only for comparison of any other year *with the base year*.

Method II: Price index can be used for comparison *between all years*.
Quantum index can strictly be used only for comparison of any other year *with the base year*.

Moving base (Chain indices):

Methods III and IV: Both the price and the quantum indices can strictly be used only for comparison *between contiguous years*.

It is evident from this summary that none of the methods is satisfactory from all points of view. If the indices are intended to serve chiefly for comparisons over a series of years, there is reason to employ a fixed base (method I or II); if they are desired chiefly for year-to-year comparisons, a moving base (method III or IV) is preferred. In the former case, the choice between method I and method II will depend upon the question whether the chief aim is to throw light on the quantum or on the price movement. A similar discrepancy exists between method III and method IV, but owing to the fact that the changes in the composition of trade occurring from one year to that next following are generally small, the choice between these two methods is not of the same importance as that between methods I and II.

The Committee was aware of the fact that, when only short periods of time are considered, the deviations between indices calculated according to the above methods are usually small and probably of less importance than distortions of the indices that necessarily result from the limited specification of goods in the trade returns employed. Moreover, different countries may have special reasons to prefer one or other of the methods indicated. While recommending that indices be calculated by each country according to at least one of these methods, the Committee therefore proposes to leave each country free to choose the method which it finds most suitable with regard to its own trade.

In certain countries, indices are already calculated according to more than one of the methods in question. The Committee considers an extension of this practice most useful, and abstains from making a recommendation in this sense only because it recognises that the time and cost which can be devoted to the calculation of trade indices in the case of most of the statistical organisations concerned is strictly limited.

Nevertheless, in view of the limited use of chain indices for comparison over longer periods, the Committee recommends that countries applying method III or IV (or which calculate an average from these two methods) without making regular use of method I or II should check the results obtained by the chain method by calculating and publishing indices according to method I or II for the last year of each period of about five years in relation to the first year in the period. No similar calculation for the intervening years would be essential.

One or two countries at present employing the chain method make their calculations according to both methods III and IV and publish an average of the two price indices, as well as one of the two quantum indices thus computed. In such cases, the Committee suggests that both the original indices of each kind should be published together with the averages, and not these averages alone.

In the case of indices calculated according to method I or II, the choice of the base years presents a special problem. Owing to changes occurring in the composition of trade and in price relationships, any base year soon becomes obsolete. The base year ought therefore to be frequently changed, and series of indices over longer periods will accordingly have to be formed by linking shorter, overlapping series to each other. The Committee recommends that the base years should be revised by each country about every fifth year. Owing to the desirability of selecting as a base year a year that is fairly "normal", and the fact that the years that may be considered as normal by certain countries would be unsuitable for others, it does not make any recommendations with a view to the use of the same base year by different countries.

E. QUARTERLY INDICES

Certain countries compile monthly or quarterly indices of trade and the Committee considers such indices as useful. It believes, however, that the quarterly computation of quantum indices would be sufficient for the purpose the Committee has in view. Of the various possible methods of calculation, the following may be briefly indicated. The quantum indices computed according to those methods would show how the total value of trade in a given quarter would have changed if the average values of each commodity had remained at the average level:

- (1) Of the preceding quarter;
- (2) Of the corresponding quarter of the preceding year;
- (3) Of the preceding year;
- (4) Of a fixed base period.

Method (1) is unusual and would lead to results of little significance on account of seasonal changes in the prices of certain commodities. It would not prove very useful for the comparison either of quarterly movements within the year considered or with the figures of any previous year.

Method (2) would be suitable particularly for comparison with the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. A similar method is sometimes adapted for making comparisons with the corresponding period of the preceding year (one, two or three cumulative quarters); the latter method, however, does not allow of the compilation of figures for each quarter.

Method (3) errs in the same way as alternative (1), on account of seasonal price changes, but it has certain advantages over the preceding methods. Thus, it is superior to alternative (1), because anomalies (for example, on account of seasonal price changes) are not transmitted to the indices of the following quarters, and comparison with the corresponding quarter of the preceding year is thus normally not prejudiced. It is labour-saving, because the average values to be applied to the quarterly quantities are the same for all the quarters of each year and have thus only to be calculated once (if the chain method is employed for annual indices, the calculation of such average values may not imply any increase in the work). Finally, comparison with the annual movement of trade is facilitated because the annual index (if calculated on a moving basis) corresponds to the average of the quarterly indices, which is not the case if method (1) or (2) is employed.¹

Indices computed according to alternative (4) are connected with annual indices calculated on a fixed base but have otherwise properties similar to those of method (3).

As in the case of annual indices, no method combines all advantages. The relative advantages offered by method (3) and (4), and the connection between these methods and the methods suggested in the case of annual indices, are such that the Committee recommends the use of alternative (3) if chain indices are calculated annually, and of method (4) if the annual indices are calculated on a fixed base.

F. SPECIFICATION BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

The indices would be more useful if they were made available, not only for total imports and exports, but also for groups of commodities. Groupings of this kind are, in fact, being carried out by some countries. The Committee proposes that the indices recommended above (annual price and quantum indices and quarterly quantum indices) be computed, in the case of imports as well as exports, for the following groups of commodities, corresponding to the abridged classification by stage of production and use of the "Minimum List of Commodities for International Trade Statistics":²

- A. Human food, beverages and tobacco, and materials therefor;
- B. Materials for production in agriculture, industry and commerce, including oils and fuels (except A):
 - (a) crude;
 - (b) simply transformed;
 - (c) more elaborately transformed;
- C. Capital equipment for agriculture, industry and commerce;
- D. Articles for consumers' use or ready for retail sale (except A, but including articles which cannot be classified (postal packages, returned goods and special transactions)).

The indices should relate to special trade, or, in the case of countries employing the Anglo-Saxon system of trade statistics, to imports for domestic consumption and to exports of domestic produce, as defined in Annex I of the International Convention relating to Economic Statistics of 1928. They should refer to transactions in merchandise only; countries with a considerable export of domestic produced gold should, however, publish an additional series for total exports, including such gold.

G. PUBLICATION OF THE DATA

The indices should be published regularly, together with a brief description of the method of computation, in the monthly (or quarterly) and annual trade returns of each country, in the form of tables of the kind indicated below. They should be published on a percentage basis with one decimal, even if they are not considered accurate to one decimal place, in order that errors due to the rounding-off of figures may be avoided when converting the indices to a new basis.

¹ This is obvious if it be considered that the total of the values for each quarter, calculated at the average prices of the preceding year, equals the value of the trade of the whole year calculated in the same manner.

² See "Studies and Reports on Statistical Methods", No. 2, pages 6 and 7.

SPECIMEN TABLES

I. Annual Indices of the Value, Quantum and Prices of International Trade.

[*Note for compilers:* Indicate whether the fixed base or the chain method has been used. The years shown in the table are merely an indication that the table should preferably show at least three consecutive years.]

Groups	Recorded values in national currency			Indices on the basis ... = 100								
				Value			Quantum			Prices		
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938
<i>Imports:</i>												
A. Human food, beverages and tobacco, and materials therefor												
B. Materials for production in agriculture, industry and commerce, including oils and fuels (except A)												
(a) crude												
(b) simply transformed												
(c) more elaborately transformed.												
C. Capital equipment for agriculture, industry and commerce												
D. Articles for consumers' use or ready for retail sale (except A) ¹												
Total imports of merchandise												
<i>Exports:</i>												
(Same groups as for imports.)												
Total exports of merchandise												

¹ Including articles which cannot be classified by use (postal packages, returned goods and special transactions).

II. Quarterly Indices of the Quantum of International Trade.

(Indices on the basis ... = 100.)

[*Note for compilers:* Indicate the method of calculation, particularly the period to which the prices used in carrying out the calculation relate.]

Groups	1937				1938			
	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter
<i>Imports:</i>								
A. Food, etc. (same groups as above)								
Total imports								
<i>Exports:</i>								
A. Food, etc. (same groups as above)								
Total exports								

Appendix IV.

ADDENDUM AND CORRIGENDUM TO THE MINIMUM LIST OF COMMODITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS

(Published separately as addendum to "Studies and Reports on Statistical Methods", No. 2.)

Genève, le 1^{er} juin 1939.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

CINQUANTIÈME RAPPORT
DU COMMISSAIRE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS EN BULGARIE,
(PÉRIODE JANVIER-MARS 1939)

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Série de Publications de la Société des Nations
QUESTIONS ÉCONOMIQUES
ET FINANCIÈRES ✓
1939. II.A. 12.

INTRODUCTION

1. La gestion des budgets de l'Etat et des Chemins de fer se déroule dans des conditions analogues à l'année dernière avec une nette tendance à l'amélioration. Elle se traduit par un excédent de 46,6 millions de leva des recettes sur les dépenses en ce qui concerne le budget de l'Etat et par un déficit de 89,6 millions pour le budget des Chemins de fer.

2. Les budgets originels votés à fin janvier 1939 ont été suivis dès le début de février de nombreux budgets supplémentaires comportant des augmentations de 448,3 millions (16%), 318,8 millions (17%) et 270 millions (10%) des dotations des budgets de l'Etat, des Chemins de fer et des fonds.

Sur les 1.038 millions de nouveaux crédits, 983 doivent être couverts par des emprunts, dont la plus grande partie (898 millions) sera consentie par la Banque agricole et coopérative.

3. La circulation monétaire marque au cours du premier trimestre un accroissement de 800 millions, qui dépasse très largement l'accroissement saisonnier habituel.

4. Le Parlement s'est préoccupé à nouveau d'améliorer le sort des débiteurs. Une loi du 1^{er} avril a accordé de larges remises d'amendes fiscales.

Une loi du 1^{er} mai a modifié assez profondément les dispositions de la loi d'allègement des débiteurs. Elle a donné de nouveaux délais à ces derniers et a introduit des changements importants dans le statut de la propriété immobilière. Mais surtout, elle a réduit la valeur nominale des obligations de la Caisse d'amortissement et allongé la période d'amortissement.

5. La balance du commerce extérieur a été fortement influencée par une diminution très importante des exportations, qui sont tombées au cours des quatre premiers mois de l'année de 1.463 à 1.166 millions ; elle est passive de 451 millions de leva, alors qu'à fin avril 1938, elle était active de 403 millions.

6. Les perspectives de récolte sont belles, et parfois très belles, pour autant que l'on puisse faire un pronostic à cette époque.

7. Le présent rapport a été établi par M. Pierre Cheysson, Commissaire de la Société des Nations en Bulgarie, avec la collaboration de M. Köstner, conseiller auprès de la Banque nationale de Bulgarie.

I. BUDGET

1. Equilibre budgétaire (cf. appendice I, a)).

Au 31 mars, à la fin du troisième mois de la gestion budgétaire 1939, la situation est la suivante :

	Etat	Chemins de fer Millions de leva	Total
Recettes effectives globales	2.030,5	310,0	2.340,5
Dépenses globales :			
effectives	1.514,8	302,8	1.817,6
en souffrance	469,1	96,8	565,9
	<u>1.983,9</u>	<u>399,6</u>	<u>2.383,5</u>
Solde	+ 46,6	- 89,6	- 43,0

La situation s'est développée comme suit au cours des trois premiers mois :

	Janvier			Février			Mars		
	Etat	Chemins de fer	Total	Etat	Chemins de fer	Total	Etat	Chemins de fer	Total
Encaissements	759,1	124,4	883,5	543,2	84,5	627,7	728,1	101,1	829,2
Dépenses (effectives et en souffrance)	923,4	—	923,4	453,0	275,0	728,0	607,4	124,6	732,0
Solde du mois	-164,3	+124,4	-39,9	+90,2	-190,5	-100,3	+120,7	-23,5	+97,2
Solde antérieur	—	—	—	-164,3	+124,4	-39,9	-74,1	-66,1	-140,2
Solde global à la fin du mois	-164,3	+124,4	-39,9	-74,1	-66,1	-140,2	+46,6	-89,6	-43,0
Solde global à la fin du mois de l'année précédente	-106,0	-23,3	-130,0	-38,8	-87,6	-121,4	-3,0	-97,9	-100,9

En ce qui concerne le budget de l'Etat, les deux premiers mois se sont soldés par un déficit qui a été largement comblé par les rentrées du mois de mars.

Pour les Chemins de fer, au contraire, l'excédent de janvier a été plus qu'absorbé par le déficit particulièrement important de février ; le déficit de mars a aggravé encore la situation.

A fin mars 1939, le déficit global des budgets de l'Etat et des Chemins de fer était de 43 millions de leva (1,8% du total des dépenses), alors qu'à la fin mars 1938, il était de 100,9 millions (4,3% des dépenses).

2. Recettes (cf. appendice I, a)).

Compte non tenu des recettes d'ordre (reprise en recettes des soldes non transférés de la dette publique extérieure), les recettes effectives de l'Etat et des Chemins de fer des trois premiers mois de 1939 s'élèvent à 2.298,8 millions de leva, dont 1.988,8 millions pour l'Etat et 310 millions pour les Chemins de fer. Par rapport à 1938, on enregistre une plus-value des recettes globales de 114,4 millions (5,2%).

Les recettes de l'Etat seulement ont augmenté de 161,9 millions (8,8%) par rapport à 1938. L'amélioration des recettes porte sur presque tous les chapitres. En particulier, les impôts indirects (douanes, accises, enregistrement et timbre) ont rapporté, au cours des trois premiers mois de 1939, 825,6 millions contre 749,1 millions en 1938, soit + 10% ; les recettes à ce titre représentent 41,5% du montant total des recettes encaissées pour le compte de l'Etat.

L'augmentation progressive des recettes fiscales d'un mois sur l'autre (cf. appendice I, b)) est remarquable ; en particulier, la perception des droits de douane et des droits d'accise accuse des plus-values de 40% et 20%.

Les recettes des Chemins de fer au cours du 1^{er} trimestre de 1939 sont inférieures de 47,5 millions (8,3%) à celles de la période correspondante de 1938. Si l'on fait abstraction de 37,2 millions de recettes extraordinaires dont a bénéficié le premier trimestre de 1938 et qui n'ont pas été renouvelées en 1939, la diminution des rentrées en 1939 est réduite à 10,3 millions (— 3,2%). On en attribue généralement la raison à une diminution sensible du trafic, due principalement à la restriction des exportations bulgares (cf. plus loin « Commerce extérieur »).

Les recettes effectives globales sont supérieures aux trois douzièmes des prévisions des budgets de l'Etat et des chemins de fer pour 1939. Les recettes au titre du budget de l'Etat (compte non tenu des recettes d'ordre) (1.988,8 millions) dépassent de 173,4 millions les prévisions (+ 9,5%) ; au cours du trimestre, il est vrai, certaines recettes ont été encaissées en totalité, alors que, d'après les prévisions, elles sont censées devoir rentrer par douzièmes seulement ; la comparaison entre recettes effectives et prévisions se trouve faussée de ce fait ; c'est le cas, en particulier, des sommes provenant de la rétrocession au Trésor du bénéfice de la Banque nationale en 1938 (180 millions de leva).

Les recettes des Chemins de fer sont inférieures de 165,2 millions (— 35%) aux trois douzièmes des prévisions budgétaires annuelles renfermant 170 millions de ressources d'emprunts. Aucun prélèvement n'ayant été jusqu'à présent effectué à ce titre, les recettes effectuées au cours des trois mois sont inférieures seulement de 122,7 millions, soit 28,4%, aux prévisions.

3. Dépenses (cf. appendice I, a) et b)).

Si l'on fait abstraction des dépenses d'ordre, les dépenses globales payées ou en souffrance (Etat et Chemins de fer) des trois premiers mois de 1939 s'élèvent à 2.341,8 millions de leva, dont 1.942,2 millions pour l'Etat et 399,6 millions pour les Chemins de fer. Les dépenses globales dépassent de 2,4% les dépenses globales de la période correspondante de 1938 ; l'Etat a dépensé pour sa part 112,3 millions (6%) de plus qu'en 1938, et les Chemins de fer 55,8 millions de moins (— 12%).

Dans tout ce qui précède (équilibre budgétaire, recettes et dépenses des trois premiers mois de 1939), il n'a pas été tenu compte des sommes prélevées sur le produit des emprunts accordés les 31 janvier et 21 février aux Ministères de l'Agriculture et à la Direction des P.T.T. (cf. quarante-neuvième rapport, page 9, paragraphe 3) et des dépenses correspondantes. Elles se sont élevées en février à 3,4 millions et en mars à 6,6 millions, soit au total à fin mars à 10 millions. Les crédits ouverts à ce titre pour l'année entière s'élèvent à 203 millions, dont les trois douzièmes, soit 50,7 millions, correspondent au premier trimestre, dont l'examen fait l'objet du présent rapport.

Les recettes extraordinaires provenant des emprunts dont ont bénéficié le Ministère de l'Agriculture et la Direction des P.T.T., ne figurent pas en effet parmi les recettes du budget ordinaire, bien que depuis trois ans ce budget comporte dans sa Section III (recettes extraordinaires) le chapitre X (ressources d'emprunts). Le ministre des Finances, revenant sur les errements anciens, a décidé de suivre en dehors du budget ordinaire les recettes à provenir des emprunts qui seront contractés à l'avenir.

4. Crédits supplémentaires.

Le quarante-neuvième rapport, I, 3 (page 9), avait fait état des premiers crédits supplémentaires.

Depuis lors, le Parlement a accordé de nouveaux crédits.

L'exposé complet des budgets supplémentaires complétant à ce jour les budgets originaux figure dans le tableau ci-contre.

Le budget originel de l'Etat se trouve de ce fait porté de 7.626,3 millions de leva à 8.074,6 millions (+ 6%) ; celui des chemins de fer et des ports de 1.900,9 millions à 2.219,7 millions (+ 17%) et celui des fonds de 2.741,6 millions en recettes et 2.722,3 millions en dépenses à 3.011,6 (+ 10%) et 2.992,3 millions (+ 9%).

Le précédent rapport avait laissé prévoir que le budget de 1939 devrait être presque immédiatement complété par des budgets supplémentaires.

Aucun crédit n'avait été prévu au Ministère de la Guerre pour les achats de matériel à payer en bons du Trésor à émettre en 1939 en exécution du programme d'armement de 4.250

Date de la promulgation au Journal officiel	Bénéficiaire	Montant du crédit	Couverture du crédit	Emploi
		Millions de leva		
11.II.1939	Ministère de l'Agriculture	128	Emprunt de la Banque agricole et coopérative	Achat de matériel agricole, subventions
11.II.1939	Direction générale des P.T.T.	75	Emprunt de la Caisse d'épargne postale	Construction d'une centrale téléphonique à Plovdiv, stations de radio, etc.
28.II.1939	Fonds « Salines de Pomorié »	10	Emprunt du fonds « Pensions »	Remboursement d'un emprunt, amélioration de la production
13.III.1939	Ministère de la Guerre	25	Sans couverture spéciale (économies escomptées)	Expropriation de terrains destinés à un aérodrome
27.IV.1939	Chemins de fer	29,7	Prélèvement sur l'excédent budgétaire 1938	Réparation locomotives et wagons Paiement de l'arriéré dû aux chemins de fer étrangers pour frais de transit
1.V.1939	Chemins de fer	30	Emprunt de la Banque agricole et coopérative	Construction d'un ferry-boat et divers
1.V.1939	Direction générale des constructions :			
	a) Fonds des routes	230	id.	Construction et entretien des routes
	b) Chemins de fer	260	id.	Construction de nouvelles lignes ferrées, paiement de dettes anciennes
	c) Agriculture	20	id.	Travaux hydrauliques
	d) Instruction publique	30	id.	Construction de collèges et écoles
1.V.1939	Fonds « Edifices judiciaires »	30	id.	Construction d'édifices
1.V.1939	Ministère de la Guerre	170	id.	Achat de matériel et d'équipement
9.V.1939	Ministère des Affaires étrangères	0,3	Sans couverture (économies escomptées)	Installation d'une légation à Madrid

millions voté par le Parlement le 7 novembre 1938 (cf. quarante-huitième rapport, page 4, et quarante-neuvième rapport, page 8). Le crédit de 170 millions figurant dans le tableau ci-dessus est à imputer sur ces 4.250 millions.

Le budget des Chemins de fer n'avait pas ouvert de crédits pour le règlement des dépenses de transit sur voies ferrées étrangères ; il n'avait prévu pour la construction du ferry-boat sur le Danube et les subventions à la navigation que 2,4 millions de leva (compte non tenu des achats de bateaux), contre 54,2 millions en 1938, et pour la construction de lignes nouvelles que 50 millions au lieu de 364 millions. Les budgets supplémentaires accordent 17,8 millions pour le paiement des dépenses de transit à l'étranger, 30 millions pour la navigation fluviale et 260 millions pour la construction de nouvelles voies ferrées.

Enfin, la Direction générale des constructions recevait du fonds des routes 532 millions de moins qu'en 1938. Le produit de l'emprunt dont il est question plus haut lui permettra de disposer de 230 millions complémentaires.

Sur les 1.038 millions de leva de nouveaux crédits, 983 doivent être couverts par l'emprunt, dont 898 par des prêts de la Banque agricole et coopérative.

Les conditions de l'emprunt de 128 millions, accordé par cette Banque au Ministère de l'Agriculture, ont été exposées dans le précédent rapport (page 9). Par ailleurs, une loi du 1^{er} mai autorise la Banque agricole à émettre des obligations pour un montant de 770 millions de leva, dont 510 millions constitueront une dette directe de l'Etat et 260 millions seront garantis par lui. Le service et l'intérêt seront assurés à concurrence de 220 millions par la Direction générale de la Dette publique, de 290 millions par la Direction générale des Chemins de fer, de 230 millions par la Direction générale des constructions (fonds des routes) et de 30 millions par le fonds des « Edifices judiciaires ».

Les sommes nécessaires au règlement des dépenses prévues devront être prélevées avant le 31 décembre 1940 sur des comptes ouverts par la Banque agricole et coopérative aux départements intéressés et portant intérêt à 6½% l'an ; les soldes débiteurs de ces comptes arrêtés le 1^{er} janvier 1941 seront remboursés au moyen d'emprunts s'élevant au maximum à 770 millions et qui seront accordés par la Banque agricole et coopérative ; ces emprunts seront

amortissables par semestrialités en vingt ans et porteront intérêt à 6½% l'an. Il est à remarquer que l'emprunt précédemment consenti au Ministère de l'Agriculture en février 1939 portait intérêt à 5% l'an.

5. *Direction générale des constructions.*

Le budget de la Direction générale des constructions pour l'année 1939 a été promulgué le 7 mars 1939 (*Journal officiel* N° 51). En recettes, il est constitué par des versements :

	1938	Originellement	1939	Crédits supplémentaires (cf. plus haut)
	Millions de leva			
Du fonds des routes et du Ministère des Travaux publics	917,0	424,5	230	654,5
De la Direction générale des Chemins de fer	346,0	53,7	260	313,7
Du Ministère de l'Agriculture (Section des eaux)	34,4	32,0	20	52,0
	<u>1.315,4</u>	<u>510,2</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>1.020,2</u>

Les crédits ouverts se répartissent ainsi (en millions de leva) :

	1938	1939
Administration centrale	0,7	1,0
Routes	916,7	654,1
Construction de nouvelles lignes ferrées	363,8	313,4
Travaux hydrauliques	34,2	51,7
	<u>1.315,4</u>	<u>1.020,2</u>

La part réservée aux travaux hydrauliques dont dépend l'amélioration du rendement des terres de nombreux territoires en Bulgarie reste très faible.

II. DETTE PUBLIQUE

La situation de la Dette publique au 31 mars 1939 était la suivante :

a) *Dette flottante.*

En millions de leva

1. Bons du Trésor à court terme escomptables par la Banque nationale ou divers fonds	458,1
Le Trésor dispose de la faculté d'escompter 800 millions de bons.	
2. Bons émis en paiement de diverses fournitures (à la Direction générale des Chemins de fer et au Ministère de la Guerre principalement)	1.344,2
La plupart de ces bons viennent à échéance avant 1942, sont libellés en leva et portent intérêt à 6% l'an. Leur service (intérêts et amortissement) est assuré sur les crédits spéciaux ouverts chaque année par le budget à chacun des ministères intéressés (cf. quarante-neuvième rapport, pages 5 et 8).	
3. Il existe en outre des bons du Trésor de garantie représentant 90% de la valeur des srips des emprunts extérieurs de l'Etat et représentant la valeur des arriérés non payés du 1 ^{er} avril 1932 au 1 ^{er} avril 1934 (mémoire)	—
4. Autres dettes	941,2
Total de la dette flottante	<u>2.743,5</u>

b) *Dette consolidée.*

Emprunts extérieurs :

d'avant guerre	9.023,7	
d'après guerre :		
7% 1926	1.148,6	
7½% 1928	2.494,3	
divers	281,9	
	<u>3.924,8</u>	
		<u>12.948,5</u>
A reporter		12.948,5

		En millions de leva
	<i>Report.</i>	12.948,5
Emprunts intérieurs		2.603,6
Dette de l'Etat envers la Banque nationale		3.441,4
		<hr/>
		18.993,5
 <i>c) Dette garantie par l'Etat.</i>		
Emprunts extérieurs	469,3	
Emprunts intérieurs	7.286,6	
		<hr/>
		7.755,9

La comparaison des situations de la dette publique aux 31 mars 1939 et 30 septembre 1938 (cf. quarante-huitième rapport, page 5) donne lieu aux remarques suivantes.

La dette flottante a peu varié au total ; la diminution du montant des bons émis pour payer des fournitures a été compensée par une augmentation des avances faites à divers fonds et autres établissements publics.

La diminution de la dette consolidée (— 302 millions) porte principalement sur les emprunts extérieurs d'avant guerre (— 189,3 millions). L'emprunt 4¾% 1909 envers le Gouvernement russe, dont le service a été suspendu depuis 1916, cessé de figurer dans les états de la Dette publique, ce qui diminue de 178 millions le montant de la dette extérieure d'avant guerre.

L'accroissement de la dette garantie par l'Etat (+ 452,3 millions) porte presque uniquement sur une augmentation des avances de la Banque agricole et coopérative à la Direction des céréales.

III. BANQUES, CRÉDIT ET MONNAIE

a) Banque nationale (cf. appendice II).

L'augmentation saisonnière de la circulation des billets et de la circulation monétaire totale, est cette année particulièrement importante ; de la mi-février à la mi-mai, la circulation totale a passé de 3.670 millions à 4.189 millions de leva, alors qu'au cours du même laps de temps, l'année dernière, l'accroissement était inférieur à 100 millions. Elle est due pour partie à un appauvrissement exceptionnel du portefeuille commercial, mais surtout à des retraits de dépôts dans les banques et spécialement dans la Banque agricole et coopérative, qui a dû faire face aux engagements pris envers le Trésor public et les divers fonds d'Etat. Les soldes importants des clearings ont quelque peu diminué pendant la période envisagée.

b) Banques privées.

Le bilan global des banques privées est donné à l'appendice III. Les derniers renseignements font apparaître une réduction récente des dépôts et des placements, caractéristique d'une diminution d'activité de ces banques.

c) Allègement des débiteurs.

Un nouvel amendement à la loi d'allègement des débiteurs a été adopté par le Parlement et promulgué au *Journal officiel* du 1^{er} mai. Les plus importants changements apportés par la nouvelle loi sont les suivants :

1. Les débiteurs dont les dettes ont été contractées entre le 1^{er} janvier 1931 et le 31 décembre 1932 rembourseront ces dettes par dix paiements semestriels, dont le premier aura lieu le 1^{er} octobre 1939 ; les dettes porteront intérêt à 5% l'an.

2. Les dettes hypothécaires contractées par les agriculteurs bénéficieront du même allègement que les autres dettes agricoles. Il n'en sera de même pour les autres dettes hypothécaires que si le créancier a donné son accord. Au cas où cet accord ne pourrait être obtenu, la dette hypothécaire devra être remboursée en vingt ans par des semestrialités égales calculées au taux de 5% l'an. Un créancier qui exécutera le gage hypothécaire n'aura aucun recours sur les autres avoirs du débiteur.

3. Le transfert d'une dette à la Caisse d'amortissement libère les garants de leur garantie. Les garants solidaires, s'ils bénéficient eux-mêmes d'un allègement, ne seront plus responsables, sous certaines conditions, que d'une fraction déterminée au prorata du montant de la dette réduite.

4. Le délai accordé à tous les débiteurs bénéficiant d'un allègement est porté à vingt ans (la loi précédente fixait un délai de remboursement variant d'après la situation du débiteur de deux à dix ans et porté, exceptionnellement, à quinze ans).

En ce qui concerne les dettes qui ne sont pas transférées à la Caisse d'amortissement et dont le débiteur originel reste responsable vis-à-vis du créancier, le délai de remboursement est prorogé automatiquement à quinze ans (la loi antérieure prévoyait seulement des prorogations pouvant aller jusqu'à six ans).

Le calcul des allègements accordés en exécution de la loi antérieure devra être fait à nouveau. Les débiteurs ont toujours la faculté de s'acquitter par anticipation en réglant tout

ou partie de leurs dettes en obligations de la Caisse d'amortissement, qui devront être reçues pour leur valeur nominale ; ils peuvent payer les annuités 50% en obligations décomptées au pair et 50% en espèces.

5. L'amortissement des obligations (dont 4.200 millions ont déjà été émises) se fera en trente années à partir du 15 octobre 1937 (les obligations déjà émises seront amorties en vingt-huit années au lieu des dix-huit années primitivement fixées). Toute obligation amortie est remboursée au moment du tirage à 70% de sa valeur nominale (ce qui signifie une réduction par décision unilatérale de 30% de cette valeur nominale) ; toutefois, les banques et compagnies d'assurance peuvent faire figurer à leur valeur nominale dans leur bilan les obligations qu'elles détiennent.

6. La subvention de l'Etat à la Caisse d'amortissement ne sera pas inférieure à 200 millions par an.

7. La Caisse d'amortissement a la faculté d'acheter à tout moment à 70% de leur valeur nominale les obligations possédées par la Banque agricole et coopérative et les sociétés coopératives de crédit. La Caisse d'amortissement, lorsqu'elle usera de ce droit d'option, remettra au vendeur de nouvelles obligations portant 3% d'intérêt pour un montant égal à 30% de la valeur nominale des obligations originelles achetées. Ces nouvelles obligations devront être amorties dans le délai d'amortissement primitivement fixé pour les obligations anciennes (cette clause a pour but de compenser au profit de la Banque agricole et coopérative et des coopératives la réduction de 30% imposée). La Caisse d'amortissement devra accorder, dans ses achats, la préférence aux sociétés de crédit agricole qui ont perdu leurs réserves du fait de la réduction à 70% du remboursement des obligations amorties. La bonification de 2% d'intérêt accordée aux obligations possédées par la Banque agricole et coopérative demeure en vigueur.

8. Tous les débiteurs qui n'ont pas encore bénéficié de la loi, soit volontairement, soit parce que leur requête n'a pas été admise par les commissions, pourront, dans un délai de quatre mois après la promulgation de la nouvelle loi, adresser une nouvelle requête d'allègement à ces commissions ; toutes mesures de poursuite ou d'exécution seront suspendues jusqu'à ce qu'une décision ait été prise concernant l'admission de la requête.

9. Les dettes des commerçants en « concordat préventif » ou contre qui une procédure de « concordat préventif » a été ouverte sont, tant en ce qui concerne les règlements en capital que les intérêts, prorogées jusqu'au 1^{er} décembre 1941, quitte pour le débiteur à effectuer certains remboursements partiels fixés par la loi.

10. Toutes ventes publiques d'immeubles ayant appartenu à des débiteurs qui ont bénéficié ou qui bénéficieront d'un transfert de leur dette à la Caisse d'amortissement sont déclarées nulles et sans effet si la propriété en a été acquise par le créancier et lui est demeurée jusqu'au 1^{er} avril 1939. Toutes autres ventes immobilières pour dettes antérieures au 1^{er} janvier 1931 pourront être déclarées nulles et sans effet à la demande du débiteur formulée avant la fin d'une année après la mise en vigueur de la loi. Les immeubles seront rendus à leurs anciens propriétaires contre paiement du prix d'achat, des dépenses et du coût des améliorations effectuées : au cas où le débiteur aurait eu sa dette transférée à la Caisse d'amortissement, il pourra payer l'immeuble par la remise d'obligations de la Caisse. Si un immeuble acheté par un créancier a été revendu par lui à un tiers à un prix dépassant de 20% le prix d'achat, il doit reverser au débiteur le montant de la majoration dont il a profité, en retranchant toutefois le coût des transactions ; les ventes aux tiers peuvent être déclarées nulles et sans effet si elles ont été faites à un prix inférieur à la moitié de la valeur réelle (cette disposition semble, du reste, en contradiction avec la disposition ci-dessus, qui permet à tout débiteur de demander l'annulation de toute vente immobilière sans restrictions) ; le débiteur qui revendique ce droit doit tout d'abord consigner devant le tribunal le montant du prix d'achat et des frais. Tout créancier dépossédé dans les conditions indiquées ci-dessus de l'immeuble vendu en exécution de son débiteur, rentre dans ses droits antérieurs à l'égard de ce débiteur.

11. Les débiteurs qui, ayant bénéficié de la loi antérieure, n'avaient pas tenu les engagements imposés par elle et se trouvaient en retard de paiement, reçoivent automatiquement de nouveaux délais pour s'acquitter. Si l'un d'eux avait été déclaré en banqueroute, il se trouvera rétabli dans ses droits civils et la jouissance de ses biens.

12. Un nouveau chapitre sur l'« apurement » des dettes a été introduit dans la loi. Tout débiteur insolvable ou dont les biens ont une valeur inférieure à la moitié du montant de ses dettes, et qui n'a aucun revenu régulier représenté par un salaire, une pension ou une rente, peut demander au tribunal d'apurer sa situation. Ses biens, s'il en existe, seront vendus au profit du créancier, qui devra se contenter du produit obtenu, et le débiteur sera déclaré libéré de ses dettes.

Il est difficile d'apprécier, à l'heure actuelle, les répercussions de la nouvelle loi sur les finances publiques et sur le crédit.

Toutefois, l'on peut remarquer :

a) La subvention accordée par le budget de l'Etat à la Caisse d'amortissement était annuellement de 130 millions ; elle est portée à 200 millions. Un calcul rapide établi dans l'hypothèse que le total des dettes transférées à la Caisse d'amortissement sera voisin de 6 milliards de leva, et que les paiements des débiteurs tant en capital qu'en intérêt ne dépasseront pas 50%, montre que la Caisse recevra annuellement environ 305 millions en espèces et 105 millions de ses propres obligations, et que ses dépenses résultant du service et de l'amortissement des obligations ainsi que les frais généraux s'élèveront à peu près au même montant. La situation apparaît donc sensiblement moins mauvaise qu'avant (cf. quarante-huitième rapport, page 8).

Ces calculs ne tiennent pas compte de la charge supplémentaire qui incombera à la Caisse d'amortissement lorsqu'elle fera usage de son droit de racheter à la Banque agricole et coopérative et aux sociétés coopératives de crédit les obligations qu'elles possèdent contre 70% en espèces et la remise d'une nouvelle obligation représentant les 30% complémentaires. Ces 30% complémentaires représentent environ 1.140 millions, si l'on admet que la Banque agricole et coopérative et les coopératives, qui détiennent déjà environ 3.300 millions d'obligations, en recevront encore 500 millions. Ce rachat reste, il est vrai, facultatif pour la Caisse, mais il s'impose si l'on envisage les conséquences qu'aurait pour l'économie du pays une perte de 1.140 millions subie par la Banque agricole et coopérative et les coopératives de crédit.

b) Les banques privées seront peu affectées par la dévaluation des obligations de la Caisse, car la plupart ont déjà amorti ces obligations dans leurs bilans et les décomptent au maximum à leur prix de négociation.

c) La Caisse d'amortissement est obligée de calculer à nouveau le montant de toutes les annuités : le travail considérable qui en résultera entraînera certainement des retards et du désordre dans l'apurement des comptes. Par contre, les nouvelles dispositions compliquées relatives à la restitution des propriétés vendues au cours des huit dernières années en exécution de débiteurs défaillants n'auront probablement pas de conséquences sérieuses : le véritable moratoire de fait qui existe a considérablement réduit, en effet, le nombre des ventes par autorité de justice.

d) La prorogation de durée accordée aux dettes contractées pendant les années 1931 et 1932 est peu justifiée, car le niveau des prix actuels est sensiblement supérieur au niveau moyen des prix en 1931 et 1932 ; toutefois, étant donné le faible montant des prêts accordés au cours de cette période, la prorogation n'aura pas, semble-t-il, une grande importance.

e) Les conséquences les plus graves de la nouvelle loi sont d'ordre psychologique : la confiance des prêteurs est très ébranlée par des mesures aussi exceptionnelles que la réduction de la valeur nominale d'obligations déjà émises ainsi que la prorogation légale de la durée des prêts hypothécaires ; les banques et les compagnies d'assurance hésitent à employer leurs réserves et sont tentées de restreindre leur activité.

f) Au cas où les détenteurs des obligations de la Caisse ne se décideraient pas à les vendre aux débiteurs désireux de s'acquitter au moyen des dites obligations, il est à prévoir que la Caisse ne pourra réaliser le plan d'amortissement qu'en usant de la faculté qui lui est donnée de racheter les obligations détenues par la Banque agricole et coopérative et les coopératives. Ce serait seulement après épuisement de cette faculté que les obligations conservées par les particuliers et les banques privées pourraient être amorties, c'est-à-dire que ces dernières devraient attendre près de vingt ans le remboursement de 70% de leurs créances.

IV. COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR

La balance du commerce extérieur est devenue défavorable déjà en février, deux mois plus tôt que d'habitude, et le déficit des quatre premiers mois de 1939 n'est pas inférieur à 451 millions de leva, alors que les quatre premiers mois de l'année précédente s'étaient clôturés par un excédent de 403 millions. La raison en est due surtout à la chute rapide des exportations, dont le montant pour les quatre premiers mois de 1939 est inférieur d'environ 800 millions à celui de la période correspondante de 1938 ; le montant des importations est resté le même. Les produits dont l'exportation a diminué principalement sont le tabac, puis le blé, le maïs, les œufs, les porcs vivants et abattus et la volaille. Le Gouvernement bulgare a été amené à ralentir considérablement la vente des blés au cours des premiers mois de l'année (3,4 tonnes seulement pendant le 1^{er} trimestre), et cette décision a largement contribué au déficit de la balance commerciale constaté plus haut.

Commerce extérieur de la Bulgarie pendant les quatre premiers mois de 1938 et 1939.

	En millions de leva		
	1938	1939	+ ou —
Importations	1.560	1.617	+ 57
Exportations	1.963	1.166	—797
Balance	+403	—451	—854

V. GÉNÉRALITÉS

Les prix marquent en moyenne la baisse saisonnière habituelle au cours du premier trimestre de chaque année, sans autre modification notable. La production industrielle est à peu près la même que celle de l'année dernière ; les ventes des usines, le chiffre d'affaires des coopératives et le commerce de détail sont en augmentation sur 1938. Malgré la diminution considérable de l'exportation de produits bulgares, l'on ne constate pas de ralentissement sensible de l'activité sur le marché intérieur. La construction immobilière est très en progrès, et le nombre des chômeurs enregistrés pour le premier trimestre est de 29.000 contre 39.000 pour la même période de l'année dernière.

VI. ÉTABLISSEMENT DES RÉFUGIÉS BULGARES

1. Position au 31 mars 1939 du compte bloqué de l'emprunt 1926.

Produit net	Leva
Dont mis à la disposition du service d'établissement.	1.614.296.149
	1.612.824.302
Solde en dépôt à la Banque nationale	<u>1.471.847</u>

2. Rendement des revenus gagés.

Chapitres du budget	Encaissements			1/12 des évaluations budgétaires
	Janvier	Février	Mars	
	(En millions de leva)			
11. Accisé sur marchandises étrangères	8,5	9,5	7,7	9,6
12. Accise sur le vinaigre, la bière, l'acide carbonique et autres bois- sons indigènes, et accise sur l'al- cool	2,3	3,8	3,4	6,2
15. Accise sur le sel	2,6	1,3	2,4	3,6
16. Accise sur le sucre et la glucose . .	18,6	32,0	41,1	29,2
17. Accise sur le riz, la benzine, le pétrole et le gasoil	2,5	4,6	3,8	4,7
37. Allumettes	6,8	5,9	6,6	7,4
63. Intérêts versés par les réfugiés pour emprunts accordés sur ressources provenant de l'emprunt des ré- fugiés.	2,0	0,1	0,4	0,8
Total	43,3	57,2	65,4	61,5

Les versements des réfugiés affectés au remboursement des dépenses d'établissement ont atteint les montants ci-après (leva) :

	Janvier	Février	Mars	Antérieurs	31 mars 1939
Intérêts	1.951.277	69.364	437.964	23.330.524	25.789.129
Amortissement	43.347	67.046	64.922	31.271.442	31.446.757
Total	1.994.624	136.410	502.886	54.601.966	57.235.886

Le moratorium de fait résultant de la suspension des paiements à l'égard des débiteurs défaillants a pris fin avec la nouvelle loi d'allégement des débiteurs dont il a été question plus haut. Les réfugiés ne bénéficient pas de cette loi : ils continuent à être régis par les lois antérieures et ne peuvent plus invoquer à l'heure actuelle aucun texte pour retarder les versements obligatoires imposés par ces lois.

Le ministre des Finances a mis à l'étude un projet de loi qui accorderait un nouvel allégement aux réfugiés et qui, espère-t-il, permettrait d'arriver à distinguer parmi les réfugiés ceux qui peuvent s'acquitter de leur dette et ceux qui en sont incapables et pour lesquels un nouveau régime de propriété devrait être étudié.

3. Utilisation de l'emprunt.

	Leva
Les engagements à régler au 31 mars 1939 s'élèvent à	2.587.640

Pour y faire face, la Direction générale de la Dette publique dispose de :

Banque nationale, compte « Commissariat »	1.471.847
Banque nationale	1.115.793
	<u>2.587.640</u>

VII. EMPRUNT DE STABILISATION 7½% 1928

1. Position au 31 mars 1939 du compte bloqué de l'emprunt.		Leva
Produit net		3.370.065.553
Dont mis à la disposition des administrations		3.370.065.553
		<hr/>
Compte soldé		—

2. Rendement des revenus gagés (douanes).

	(En millions de leva)			
	Janvier	Février	Mars	1/12 des évaluations budgétaires
	76,6	83,6	107,7	80,6

3. Utilisation du produit de l'emprunt.

I. Chemins de fer et ports.

	Leva
La totalité de cette tranche s'est montée à	672.300.000
Dont mis à la disposition de la Direction des Chemins de fer au 31 mars 1939	672.300.000
	<hr/>

Somme aux mains de l'Administration : 1.487.349 leva¹.

II. Routes et ponts.

	Leva
La totalité de cette tranche s'est montée à	182.031.732
Dont engagés au 31 mars 1939	181.844.182
	<hr/>
Solde non engagé	187.550
Reste à payer sur engagements opérés	—

Somme aux mains de l'Administration : 187.550 leva.

¹ Le solde résulte d'un bénéfice de change réalisé sur des fournitures provenant de l'étranger.

Appendice I

**a) RÉSULTATS PROVISOIRES DES TROIS PREMIERS MOIS DE L'EXERCICE 1939
COMPARÉS AUX RÉSULTATS DES EXERCICES PRÉCÉDENTS**

	Données annuelles			Résultats provisoires 1 ^{er} janvier-31 mars			
	Résultats définitifs		Prévisions budgétaires 1939	1938	1939		
	1937	1938			3/12 des prévisions 1939	Effectives	%
RECETTES							
	(En millions de leva)						
A. Budget de l'Etat.							
I. Recettes fiscales :							
1. Impôts directs	589,9	607,9	603,5	126,6	150,9	128,1	84,8
2. Impôts indirects :							
Douanes	1.123,6	1.138	1.082,8	238,7	270,7	293,7	108,4
Accises	1.513,4	1.670,8	1.622,5	371,8	405,6	384,1	94,7
Enregistrement	110,5	125	121	28,3	30,3	26,6	87,8
Timbre	449,8	488	470	110,7	117,5	121,2	103,1
3. Amendes et confisca- tions	76,5	99,1	101	23,5	25,3	17	67,3
4. Monopoles	134,1	142,7	135	30,9	33,7	31,7	94
5. Exercices clos	239,1	176,8	165	69,6	41,2	53,9	130,7
Total I.	4.236,9	4.448,3	4.300,8	1.000,1	1.075,2	1.056,3	98,2
II. Autres recettes :							
6. Entreprises d'Etat	674,9	742	771,5	172,1	192,9	164,5	85,2
7. Participation des com- munes aux appointe- ments des institu- teurs et des médecins	503,4	466	490	122,6	122,5	171,5	140
8. Recettes administra- tives et autres.	1.023,7	1.134	1.130	420,9	282,5	452	160
III. 9. Recettes extraordinaires	807,9	455,4	482	109,7	120,5	141,5	117,4
10. Ressources d'emprunts	24,6	43,1	87,2	1,5	21,8 ¹	3 ²	13,8
IV. Recettes d'ordre :							
II. Reprise en recettes des soldes non transférés de la dette publique extérieure	407,9	397,8	364,8	40,9	91,2	41,7	45,8
Total I-IV	7.679,3	7.686,6	7.626,3	1.867,8	1.906,6 ¹	2.030,5 ²	106,5
Total des recettes réelles (sans n° II)	(7.271,4)	(7.288,8)	(7.261,5)	(1.826,9)	(1.815,4) ¹	(1.988,8) ²	(109,5)
B. Chemins de fer et ports	1.668,8	2.162,8	1.900,9	357,5	475,2	310	65,2
Total général	9.348,1	9.849,4	9.527,2	2.225,3	2.381,8 ¹	2.340,5 ²	98,2
Total général, non compris n° II.	(8.940,2)	(9.451,6)	(9.162,4)	(2.184,4)	(2.290,6) ¹	(2.298,8) ²	(100,3)

¹ Compte non tenu de 50,7 millions à provenir des emprunts accordés aux Ministères de l'Agriculture et des P.T.T. (cf. Rapport I, 3, Dépenses).

² Compte non tenu de 10 millions prélevés sur le produit des emprunts accordés aux Ministères de l'Agriculture et des P.T.T. et dépenses (cf. Rapport I, 3, Dépenses).

Appendice I (suite)

	Données annuelles			Résultats provisoires 1 ^{er} janvier-31 mars		
	Résultats définitifs		Prévisions budgétaires 1939	1938	1939	
	1937	1938			Dépenses effectives	Dépenses autorisées par budgets mensuels
DÉPENSES						
(En millions de leva)						
A. Budget de l'Etat.						
1. Pouvoir suprême	38,8	49,7	66,1	9,5	15,6	16,3
2. Dette publique	2.106,3	1.990	1.808,7	606	427,5	477,5
3. Cours des comptes	19,9	20,5	22,4	4,8	5	5,4
4. Affaires étrangères :						
a) Ministère	84,1	87,6	96,2	14,6	15,7	23,7
b) Cultes	71,1	71,5	90	17,2	17,7	19,4
5. Intérieur et Santé publique:						
a) Administration et Po- lice	315,5	310,5	338,6	72,3	78,9	90,2
b) Direction générale de la Santé	192,5	186,5	223	29,9	31,2	52
6. Instruction publique	879,2	893,4	1.014	213,3	219,6	251
7. Finances	248,2	219,2	233,7	48,3	47,9	54
8. Justice	180,5	173,2	193,3	37,4	37,3	47,7
9. Guerre	1.798,4	1.870,2	1.923,7	345,4	392,3	505
10. Commerce	74,2	69,8	87,3	14,2	14,2	21,6
11. Agriculture	324	367,7	438,7	61,4	62,8	103
12. Travaux publics :						
a) Direction générale des Travaux publics	160,6	230,2	332,8	29,9	34,6	60
b) Direction générale de la Prestation	158,4	146,4	127,3	23,6	16,6	29,9
13. Ministère des Chemins de fer et P. T. T. :						
a) Service policier mari- time et fluvial	43	53,4	42,7	7,2	5,6	9,8
b) Direction générale des P. T. T.	247,3	275,8	321,2	48,9	55,6	67,2
c) Direction de l'Aviation	143,2	176,9	266,6	15,1	25,1	64,3
Sur crédits extraordinaires et supplémentaires	1,9	14,5	—	7,7	11,6 ¹	—
Dépenses en souffrance	—	—	—	264,1	469,1	—
Total A	7.087,2	7.207,0	7.626,3	1.870,8	1.983,9¹	1.898,0
B. Budget des Chemins de fer :						
a)	1.619,6	2.132,6	1.900,9	317,5	302,8	397,0
b) Dépenses en souffrance	—	—	—	137,9	96,8	—
Total B	1.619,6	2.132,6	1.900,9	455,4	399,6	397,0
Total général	8.706,8	9.339,6	9.527,2	2.326,2	2.383,5¹	2.295,0
Total général, non compris les dé- penses correspondant aux soldes non transférés de la dette pu- blique	(8.298,9)	(8.941,8)	(9.162,4)	(2.285,3)	(2.341,8)¹	(2.203,8)
Excédent	+641,3	+509,8	—	-100,9	-43,0	—

¹ Voir note 2 au tableau « Recettes ».

Appendice I (suite)

b) RÉSULTATS MENSUELS DES TROIS PREMIERS MOIS DE 1939

	1939	Janvier		Février		Mars	
	1/12 des prévisions budgétaires	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
RECETTES							
<i>A. Budget de l'Etat.</i>							
I. Recettes fiscales :							
1. Impôts directs	50,3	43,1	39,1	46,2	54	37,3	35
2. Impôts indirects :							
Douanes	90,2	72	85,1	70,5	93,1	96,2	115,5
Accises	135,2	110,7	116,7	113,3	129,2	147,9	138,1
Enregistrement	10,1	8,2	7,5	9,5	9,0	10,6	10
Timbre	39,2	34,7	39,4	35,8	38,8	40,1	43
3. Amendes et confiscations	8,4	7,2	6,3	8,9	5,7	7,3	4,9
4. Monopoles	11,2	10,8	11,7	8,7	9,5	11,5	10,6
5. Exercices clos	13,7	27,7	23,2	28,2	20,6	13,8	10,1
Total I	358,3	314,4	329,0	321,1	359,9	364,7	367,2
II. Autres recettes :							
6. Entreprises d'Etat	64,3	49,6	46,8	48,1	32,5	74,5	95,1
7. Participation des communes aux appointements des instituteurs et des médecins	40,8	3,9	74,9	78,1	47,1	40,5	49,6
8. Recettes administratives	94,2	259	286,1	82,7	78,5	79,2	87,4
Total II	199,3	312,5	407,8	208,9	158,1	194,2	222,1
III. 9. Recettes extraordinaires							
10. Ressources d'emprunts	40,2	5,6	22,3	12	6,4	92,1	112,9
	7,3 ¹	—	—	1,2	0,5 ²	0,3	2,5 ²
IV. Recettes d'ordre :							
II. Reprise en recettes des soldes non transférés de la dette publique extérieure							
	30,4	—	—	19,8	18,3	21	23,4
Total	635,5¹	632,5	759,1	563	543,2²	672,3	728,1²
Total des recettes réelles (sans les recettes d'ordre)	(605,1)¹	(632,5)	(759,1)	(543,2)	(524,9²)	(651,3)	(704,7)²
B. Chemins de fer et ports							
Total mensuel général	793,9¹	742,7	883,5	676,3	627,7²	806,3	829,2²
Total mensuel, non compris les recettes d'ordre	(763,5)¹	(742,7)	(883,5)	(656,5)	(609,4)²	(785,3)	(805,8)²
DÉPENSES							
A. Budget de l'Etat							
	635,5 ¹	397,8	594,1	544,9	358,8 ²	664,1	561,9 ²
B. Chemins de fer et ports							
	158,4	61,6	—	76,7	127	179,2	175,8
Total des dépenses	793,9¹	459,4	594,1	621,6	485,8²	843,3	737,7²
Dépenses en souffrance (+ ou — au cours du mois)	—	413,3	+ 329,3	+ 46,2	+ 242,2	— 57,5	— 5,7
Total mensuel général	793,9¹	872,7	923,4	667,8	728,0²	785,8	732,0²
Total mensuel, non compris les dépenses d'ordre	(763,5)¹	(872,7)	(923,4)	(648,0)	(709,7)²	(764,7)	(708,7)²

¹ Compte non tenu de 16,9 millions à provenir des emprunts accordés aux Ministères de l'Agriculture et des P.T.T. (cf. Rapport I, 3. Dépenses).

² Compte non tenu des sommes prélevées et dépensées des emprunts ci-dessus.

Appendice I (fin)

**c) SITUATION DÉTAILLÉE ET COMPARÉE DES RECOUVREMENTS DES IMPÔTS
DIRECTS POUR LES TROIS PREMIERS MOIS DE L'EXERCICE 1939**

Impôts	Résultats 1 ^{er} janvier-31 mars			Prévisions 1939	
	1938	1939	% de 1939 par rapport à 1938	Quote-part exigible	% des recouvrements par rapport à la quote-part exigible
	(En millions de leva)				
Impôts cédulaires	101,2	111,7	110	104,5	107
Impôt sur le revenu global	0,2	0,1	80	3,1	5
Impôt sur les brebis et les chèvres	0,2	0,1	80	10,7	1
Impôt sur l'exemption de la prestation	8,8	4,2	48	12,7	33
Impôt militaire	8,8	6	67	11,2	53
Impôt sur les successions	7,4	6	80	8,5	69
Total	126,6	128,1	101	150,8	85
Impôts arriérés	58,9	47	80	41,5	114
Amendes et intérêts de retard sur impôts arriérés	8,4	7,2	86	10,5	69
Total général	193,9	182,3	94	202,8	90

d) SITUATION DE LA TRÉSORERIE, JANVIER-MARS 1939

	Janvier	Février	Mars
	(En millions de leva)		
Solde au début du mois du compte du Trésor à la Banque nationale		290,5	1.072,5
Budget de l'Etat et des Chemins de fer :			
Encaissements	883,5	627,7	829,2
Décaissements	594,1	485,8	737,7
	+ 289,4	+ 141,9	+ 91,5
Ressources extrabudgétaires :			
Diverses	1,1	+ 640,1 ¹	— 97,2
Emission de bons du Trésor	—	—	—
Solde en fin du mois du compte du Trésor	290,5	1.072,5	1.066,8
Paiements exigibles en souffrance (non compris les dettes à long terme consolidées ou en suspens)	329,3	571,5	565,8
Solde	— 38,8	+ 501,0	+ 501,0

¹ Solde de caisse laissé par l'exercice 1937 = 118,6 millions
Solde de caisse laissé par l'exercice 1938 = 514,7 millions

Appendice II

SITUATION DE LA BANQUE NATIONALE DE BULGARIE EN 1937, 1938 ET 1939

ACTIF	15 mai 1937	15 mai 1938	15 février 1939	15 mai 1939
Or monnayé et non monnayé	1.759	1.994	2.006	2.006
Devises	543	850	1.198	855
Monnaies divisionnaires	447	706	684	674
Portefeuille et avances de commerce .	579	590	328	580
Bons du Trésor	375	385	400	400
Dette de l'Etat	3.551	3.495	3.441	3.442
Placements	305	384	396	400
Autres avoirs	253	233	169	220
Total	7.812	8.637	8.622	8.577
PASSIF				
Capital versé et réserve	1.742	1.701	1.702	1.700
Billets de banque en circulation . . .	2.442	2.379	2.496	3.004
Comptes courants et de dépôts	2.981	3.942	3.903	3.320
Dont de banques	(1.645)	(2.297)	(1.854)	(1.304)
Exigibilités en devises	50	151	37	36
Autres exigibilités	597	464	484	517
Couverture (%)	32,44	31,55	31,35	31,72
Taux de l'escompte	6	6	6	6
Circulation totale	3.632	3.546	3.670	4.189

Appendice III

SITUATION DES BANQUES PRIVÉES EN BULGARIE AUX 31 DÉCEMBRE 1937, 30 SEPTEMBRE ET 30 DÉCEMBRE 1938

ACTIF	31 décembre 1937	30 septembre 1938	30 décembre 1938
Caisse et Banque nationale	496,4	401,1	688,1
Autres banques	166,9	131,2	273,4
Effets escomptés	1.872,2	2.001,5	1.910,1
Avances	1.437,9	1.440,3	1.313,1
Gages	512,6	525,4	542,9
Placements	382,0	399,7	394,0
Immeubles et mobiliers	250,9	240,0	241,1
Contentieux et effets protestés	359,2	306,2	291,5
Divers	711,8	825,4	644,2
Pertes	37,6	—	—
Total	6.227,7	6.270,8	6.298,4
PASSIF			
Capitaux	871,3	814,8	784,8
Dépôts d'épargne	1.411,7	1.465,4	1.554,8
Dépôts commerciaux	1.477,2	1.566,8	1.782,0
Autres créditeurs	447,5	333,5	427,3
Banques	40,6	36,9	29,4
Réescompte	717,5	623,0	396,3
Gages	512,6	525,4	542,9
Succursales	242,7	264,0	184,9
Divers	462,1	641,0	596,0
Profit	44,5	—	—
Total	6.227,7	6.270,8	6.298,4

Appendice IV

DONNÉES GÉNÉRALES ÉCONOMIQUES ET FINANCIÈRES

Années et mois	Commerce extérieur					Indices économiques							Banque nationale							
	Valeur (millions de leva)			Poids (1.000 t.)		Trans- port par chemin de fer. Mar- chan- dises arrivées (1.000 tonnes)	Volume de la produc- tion indus- trielle 1934/35 = 100	Ventes de détail des coopé- ratives (mil- lions de leva)	Prix de gros 1926 = 100	Coût de la vie 1926 = 100	Total des dépôts (millions de leva)	Total des place- ments (millions de leva)	Or	Mont- tant net des devises	Porte- feuille commer- cial *	Dette cou- rante du Gou- verne- ment	Circulation		Couver- ture %	Taux d'es- compte
	Impor- tations	Expor- tations	Balance (+ou-)	Impor- tations	Expor- tations												de billets de banque	totale		
(En millions de leva)																				
	Moyenne mensuelle.					Moyenne mensuelle.							Fin.							
1931.	388	495	+ 107	24,6	64,1	366	—	—	74,2	89,3	—	—	1.511	257	579	279	2.919	3.629	37,69	9,5
1932.	289	282	— 7	21,8	49,0	376	—	—	64,8	82,2	—	—	1.519	123	427	423	2.635	3.521	36,07	8
1933.	184	237	+ 53	19,2	35,9	353	—	—	58,2	76,3	9.706	11.021	1.545	141	473	818	2.984	3.971	35,39	8
1934.	187	211	+ 24	20,5	33,0	327	—	—	59,3	71,2	10.024	10.901	1.547	121	373	655	2.449	3.736	35,71	7
1935.	251	271	+ 20	23,0	27,3	344	—	51,4	60,5	66,6	10.597	10.939	1.591	448	612	910	2.497	3.732	33,37	6
1936.	265	326	+ 61	23,6	47,4	365	—	56,2	61,6	63,8	11.493	11.245	1.652	724	505	936	2.571	3.811	34,17	6
1937.	415	418	+ 3	27,3	57,3	413	142,7	61,4	69,8	65,0	12.605	12.544	1.994	585	1.001	385	2.569	3.822	31,62	6
1938.	411	465	+ 54	31,9	41,7	460	155,4	69,1	72,3	67,2	14.034	13.256	2.006	1.238	577	400	2.800	4.083	31,21	6
1938: I.	298	547	+ 249	13,5	55,0	308	111,2	49,0	72,0	67,8	13.853	12.927	1.994	698	675	385	2.361	3.605	31,99	6
1938: II.	371	531	+ 160	20,3	42,9	310	122,3	49,2	70,8	67,8	14.029	12.963	1.994	673	694	385	2.262	3.454	31,77	6
1938: III.	443	500	+ 57	29,2	56,8	358	127,9	70,8	70,0	67,6	13.814	12.710	1.994	749	592	385	2.356	3.534	32,02	6
1938: IV.	449	384	— 65	38,0	46,8	366	111,8	70,6	70,3	67,4	13.943	12.743	1.994	695	598	385	2.441	3.648	31,93	6
1938: V.	438	307	— 131	37,1	27,3	433	132,0	75,8	70,7	67,6	13.824	12.678	1.994	669	576	385	2.350	3.511	31,86	6
1938: VI.	353	313	— 40	26,7	56,4	466	148,0	66,4	70,5	67,7	13.858	12.746	1.994	689	580	385	2.313	3.462	31,76	6
1938: VII.	395	208	— 187	35,2	28,9	497	164,2	65,1	73,3	69,1	13.970	12.716	1.994	719	532	385	2.489	3.707	32,41	6
1938: VIII.	472	188	— 284	40,0	24,5	587	220,8	77,8	74,8	68,9	13.954	13.337	1.994	592	629	385	2.968	4.292	32,80	6
1938: IX.	362	463	+ 101	32,5	48,6	573	192,4	71,2	75,0	68,9	13.920	13.857	2.003	606	792	385	3.137	4.504	31,90	6
1938: X.	387	577	+ 190	27,8	46,6	626	192,4	69,2	76,2	69,1	14.172	14.119	2.003	792	859	400	3.115	4.531	31,54	6
1938: XI.	458	824	+ 366	38,3	37,3	561	176,9	86,3	75,5	69,0	14.365	14.089	2.003	1.062	683	400	2.938	4.303	31,—	6
1938: XII.	509	736	+ 227	33,5	28,9	436	165,0	77,5	75,2	69,1	14.708	14.181	2.006	1.238	577	400	2.800	4.083	32,21	6
1939: I.	271	310	+ 39	24,2	11,7	307	110,7	56,7	75,0	69,1	14.994	13.851	2.006	1.211	352	400	2.636	3.885	31,69	6
1939: II.	367	319	— 48	26,7	7,4	267	117,4	57,8	73,5	69,3	14.936	13.956	2.006	999	312	400	2.577	3.733	31,72	6
1939: III.	484	263	— 221	38,5	13,7	357	—	—	72,1	69,2	—	—	2.006	885	492	400	2.958	4.126	31,61	6
1939: IV.	495	274	— 221	40,2	13,9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.006	819	588	400	3.166	4.379	31,49	6

* Données révisées.

* Escompte et avances.

* Escompte et réescompte des bons du Trésor.

Geneva, June 21st, 1939.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

FISCAL COMMITTEE

**REPORT TO THE COUNCIL ON THE WORK OF THE NINTH
SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE**

Held at Geneva from June 12th to 21st, 1939.

INTRODUCTION

The Fiscal Committee has the honour to submit to the Council the following report on the work of its ninth session, held at Geneva from June 12th to 21st, 1939.

The following members of the Committee were present:

- Mr. Mitchell B. CARROLL (*Chairman*), Counsellor at Law, former Special Attorney, U.S. Treasury (American);
- M. Rodolphe PUTMAN (*Vice-Chairman*), Director-General of the Administration of Direct Taxes (Belgian);
- M. Hans BLAU, former Director of the Federal Administration of Taxes (Swiss);
- M. Marcel BORDUGE, Director-General *hors cadres* at the Ministry of Finance (French);
- Dr. Carl W. U. DE KUYLENSTIERNA, Counsellor at the Court of Accounts (Swedish);
- M. Georges A. MANTZAVINOS, Deputy-Governor of the Bank of Greece, former Director-General of Public Accountancy and former Minister of Finance (Greek);
- Dr. J. H. R. SINNINGHE-DAMSTE, Member of the Supreme Court (Dutch).

The following correspondent members of the Committee and experts were also present:

- M. W. ADAMKIEWICZ, Chief of Section at the Ministry of Finance (Polish);
- Dr. Mahmoud AZMI, Director at the Ministry of Finance, accompanied by Dr. Mohamed Ali RIFFAAT, of the Ministry of Finance (Egyptians);
- M. Georges CARANFIL, Director of the Economic Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Roumanian);
- M. Pedro COSIO, former Minister of Finance (Uruguayan);
- M. Alfred EHIN, Vice-Director of Tax Department (Estonian);
- Dr. Alexander KNEPPO, Chief of Section at the Ministry of Finance (Hungarian);
- Dr. Dušan LETITZA, former Minister of Finance, President of the Finance Committee of the Senate (Yugoslav);
- M. Oviedo SCHIOPETTO, Economic Adviser at the Argentine Embassy in Paris (Argentine);
- M. Fernando EMYGDIO DA SILVA, Deputy-Governor of the Bank of Portugal, Professor of Public Finance at the University of Lisbon (Portuguese);
- M. Luciano WIECHERS, Advisor to the Bank of Mexico and the Ministry of Finance (Mexican);

and

- M. Robert JULLIARD, former Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in Geneva, representing the International Chamber of Commerce.

The work of the Committee was presided over by the Vice-Chairman, M. PUTMAN, from June 12th to 19th and by the Chairman, Mr. Mitchell B. CARROLL, on June 20th and 21st.

I. TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION

At its last session, the Fiscal Committee had considered the action to be taken on the resolution adopted by the Assembly on September 29th, 1938, inviting it to study the principles on which fiscal legislation dealing with the main categories of taxes should be based.

It decided to begin its work by dealing with taxes on income, and it instructed the Secretariat to prepare studies on the question to serve as a basis for the Committee's discussions.

The Committee has taken note with great interest of the Secretariat's work. It regards that work carried out according to a new method as being not only of theoretical value in itself, but also as constituting a body of basic rules of which legislators and administrators in a number of countries might take immediate advantage.

The Committee feels, accordingly, that these studies prepared by the Secretariat should be published as soon as possible in order that they may be brought to the notice of Governments.

The Committee considers it desirable, furthermore, to formulate at this stage the principal practical rules which appear to be essential in the administration of taxes on income.

In framing its conclusions, the Committee has had chiefly in mind the requirements of States in which the question arises of the reform or introduction of a tax on income of a general or special application.

It has also had in mind the primordial necessity of adapting the fiscal system to the economic, social and geographical conditions peculiar to each country.

The Committee would be grateful if the Council would ask Governments to communicate their observations on the conclusions of the present report. The Committee would thus be enabled if necessary to complete and amplify those conclusions at its next session.

The Committee's findings are as follows:

I. Taxes of Local Authorities.

As the taxes of local authorities are additional to State taxes, the aggregate of local and national taxes should not exceed the capacity of payment of the various categories of taxpayers.

Local authorities require a system of taxation complying with the following four desiderata:

Stability of yield;

As wide an assessment as possible, so as to reach all the inhabitants, with the exception of the poorer classes;

Simplicity of method of taxation;

Proportionality of taxation or, in cases in which it is necessary to allow exceptions to this principle, very slight progressivity.

Three different systems are at present in use:

System of common funds. — Under this system, the State apportions as among the local authorities part of the taxes it has levied.

This method of procedure gives rise to manifold difficulties, since the rules of allocation, however carefully devised, are rarely equitable and involve general complaints.

The system of common funds should therefore be avoided as far as possible.

Additional percentages. — The system of additional percentages (centimes additionnels) under which the State taxes are taken as a basis for the levying of taxes by local authorities, is also open to criticism. It is inequitable because it imposes the bulk of the tax on categories of taxpayers whose real income can be determined exactly and places in a privileged position those categories which are taxed on a "presumptive income" (*revenu forfaitaire*) or enjoy generous basic exemptions. Fiscal justice, however, prescribes that mathematical coefficients shall not be applied to certain categories when this is not feasible for the rest of the taxpayers. This system, which is practicable within the framework of the State to the extent warranted by the general compensations that ensue, is hardly possible within the jurisdiction of a given local authority.

Nevertheless, recourse to the system of additional percentages will be in keeping with the requirements of a sound local fiscal system provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

That the State taxes produce a stable yield and are assessed on a sufficiently wide basis;

That the basic exemptions applicable to State taxes are ignored.

The system can be applied more particularly in larger localities, at all events as a principal source of income, the balance required being derived from special local taxes.

System of special local taxes. — This system, under which a certain number of taxes are made over to the local authorities, may be used either to supplement a system based on additional percentages, or as the sole means of revenue.

It enables the fiscal requirements of local authorities to be met, subject to the following conditions:

The local taxes must be assessed on a "normal" or "presumptive" income, offering a wide basis for assessment;

They must apply according to the same method to all the inhabitants (owners, manufacturers, tradesmen, artisans, farmers, employees, rentiers);
They must not entail any basic abatement.

A system of this kind ensures a stable yield and does not involve inequitable discrimination as between different categories of taxpayers.

In practice, it generally involves the relinquishment either wholly or in part of the land tax to the local authorities and the institution of "presumptive" assessment for categories other than owners, the basic rules for assessment remaining the same for all the inhabitants.

Generally speaking, when a country adopts a system of local taxes, the powers of the local authorities will have to be regulated by the competent central authority, and their administration will have to be specially supervised by that authority.

* * *

When dealing with the question of the taxes of local authorities, the Committee's attention was directed to the case of "Special Funds" supported by means of independent resources, fiscal or otherwise.

The Committee is of opinion that recourse to funds of this kind should be avoided as far as possible. Such methods are indeed contrary to the principle of budgetary unity and generally lie outside the scope of the audit regulations applicable to public expenditure and revenue.

* * *

2. *Organic Structure of the State Income Taxation.*

Taxation of income may take the following four forms:

- A single income tax;
- A single income tax with surtax;
- Schedular taxes on income, and general income tax;
- Schedular taxes on income.

The Committee is of opinion that the *general tax or supplementary tax* on total income should be confined as far as possible to medium and large incomes, owing to the assessment difficulty which arises when it is applied on too general a basis.

For countries introducing an income tax in their legislation, particularly agricultural countries, the first stage must be to adopt a system of schedular taxes. That is a condition to ensure the soundness of the scheme. Then, as economic development and the practice of taxing income become better established, it will be time to introduce a system of taxation of the aggregate income within the limits mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

The tax may be:

Proportional: This will be the rule for real taxes. The question of knowing in what conditions these taxes may have a degressive tariff is reserved for later study.

Progressive: This will be the rule for taxes on aggregate income.

The tariff must remain fiscal.

The system of a sliding scale according to classes of income is the best form. It implies the application of an ascending rate for higher classes of income: within the same class of income every taxpayer pays the same tax.

The rates of taxation may admit of *differentiation* so as to discriminate between income from capital, income from labour, income from capital and labour.

From a strictly fiscal point of view, differentiation is justifiable. It embodies the idea that earned income shall be taxed on the basis of the real amount, whereas other income is often only taxed on the basis of a "normal" or "presumptive" income whose amount is less than the real amount, resulting in a kind of *de facto surtax* on income taxed on the basis of the actual amount.¹

Flexibility of the system of income taxation. — Every system should be so devised as to permit of an increase in the yield in case of need by means of a modification of rates and exemptions.

Exemptions. — A distinction should be made between basic exemptions and reductions on account of family charges.

Basic exemptions have the effect of considerably reducing the taxable matter to which the tax applies.

They should therefore not be granted except in so far as this may be necessitated by social requirements.

¹ Double taxation, which may result from the *taxation of companies*, appears to constitute both a serious and complex problem. As members of the Committee were unable to agree on a solution, the Committee decided to resume its examination at its next session.

Reductions on account of family charges should be allowed on grounds of equity. But by reason of the object for which they are designed, they should not play a very important part until there are a certain number of children.

* * *

3. *Methods of Assessment.*

On the Basis of Returns.

The method of declarations subject to control should be employed whenever it is possible to determine the amount of the *real income*.

In order to prevent taxpayers taxed on their real income from being subjected as compared with taxpayers taxed on a "normal" income to a *de facto* surtax, it is desirable to make provision in their favour either for a lower rate of taxation or for disregarding part of the income, for example a fixed proportion of 10% or 20%.

The system of declaration subject to control may be combined as a supplementary means of control with measures instituting a *minimum tax according to the external signs of income*.

Control by means of the schedule of assumed incomes according to external signs constitutes a system whose application is very delicate.

It may indeed be unjust and may adversely affect the yield of the tax.

It should accordingly be accompanied by the following provisions:

A taxpayer taxed according to external signs should be given the possibility before taxation of proving that his real income was lower than the assumed income;

All the necessary means of control should be employed to reveal the income *actually received* by the taxpayer and to avoid any lowering of the yield;

It will be necessary to make a judicious choice of the factors to be taken into consideration with a view to determining indirectly and as a subsidiary measure the taxpayer's taxable capacity. Generally speaking, the following factors may be taken to serve as a common measure: rental value, furniture, servants, motor-cars. It will be necessary to exclude as too particular in their application factors such as insurance premiums and expenditure relating to sickness, accidents, birth, education.

"Presumptive" Assessment.

This method should be employed when it is not possible to determine exactly the amount of the real income: the administration and the taxpayer will not have to discuss the actual figure of the income taxed. This figure will be assessed on a large collection of indices and will be binding on both parties.

Application of the Two Foregoing Systems (assessment on the basis of returns, "presumptive" assessment) considered in relation to the Various Types of National Economy.

"Presumptive" assessment—like that of minimum assessments on external signs—may usefully be employed in the following cases:

During the first few years after the enforcement of the income taxation;

In countries which are primarily agricultural;

For certain categories of income which it is particularly difficult to determine (income from professions, income of aliens).

Special Case of the Professions.

Apart from the foregoing methods intended to indicate the guiding principles to be followed, it may be useful in determining the real income to make provision for a certain number of special measures of control:

The taxpayer should keep a counterfoil book, account books or registers;

Checking of judicial records, information supplied by companies, nursing-home accounts, etc.;

Cross-checking of information derived from various sources;

Control in regard to the professions by a small number of specialised officials.

In order that these measures may be as efficacious as possible they may be accompanied by the following provisions:

Professional secrecy should not be valid as against the tax authorities.

This provision is not open to any real objection, particularly if the control is exercised by a small number of specialised officials. It is quite easy in point of fact to arrange for officials who are specialised in the control of professions to take a special oath before a high jurisdiction which will afford taxpayers the necessary guarantees.

Taxpayers required to file tax returns should be allowed to deduct from their income the whole or part of sums paid on account of fees.

Taxpayers' Appeals.

Before assessment. — It is desirable to institute a body to examine claims, consisting of taxpayers and including an adequate number of representatives of the various occupational groups, which would examine, during the procedure of taxation, complaints submitted by taxpayers.

Recourse to this body would be *optional* for the taxpayer, but its findings would have the effect of transferring the onus of proof to the taxpayer.

Conversely, the burden of proof would devolve on the administration if the latter refused to accept the decisions of this body for the examination of claims.

After assessment. — The competent jurisdiction for taxpayers' appeals varies according to the institutions in each country.

It is, however, important to lay down the principle that this jurisdiction, whether judicial or administrative, must be of a *specialised* character.

Examples: "fiscal chambers" within the framework of the ordinary law courts; "board of tax appeals" within the framework of the administrative organisation.

* * *

4. Collection.

For the purpose of collection convenient to both the administration and the taxpayers, the following conditions should be fulfilled:

Unity of Administration of Assessment and Collection.

The agent responsible for assessment and the agent responsible for collection should form part of the same administration.

Deduction at Source.

This method is advantageous from the point of view both of the assessment of the tax and of its collection.

Date of Collection.

The tax should, as far as possible, be paid during the budgetary year to which it belongs—*i.e.*, the year in which the income is received, in the case of deduction at source, and in the year following that in which the income was received, where it is collected on the basis of assessment lists.

In this latter case collection can be accelerated by various means: issue of provisional assessment lists, issue of several lists, adjustment of the financial year, payment of quarterly instalments before the final assessment.

Sanctions.

The normal sanction, if payments are not made within the legal time-limits, is to charge interest on arrears, at the rate charged for advances by the Central Bank.

Certain countries have also provided for additional measures—such as an increase in the tax, imprisonment for debt, etc.

As against the interest on arrears which taxpayers may be asked to pay, they should be allowed a discount for payments in advance and interest on refunds.

* * *

5. Formal Character of the Legislation.

Clearness and simplicity in the law. — The law should be readily understandable by everyone and there should thus be a single co-ordinated text, instead of a large number of texts.

Instead of inconsistent and obscure provisions, there should be a clear text, comprising, in particular, complete definitions of the essential concepts (income, profit, deductions).

Publicity. — The taxpayer should be able to obtain the texts of laws and regulations easily and cheaply.

Simplification of formalities. — Individuals should not be obliged to devote a large part of their time to applying or interpreting provisions. Their obligations should therefore be carefully defined; the formalities required should be reduced to a minimum, especially as regards returns (returns of the taxpayers themselves, of third parties); third parties who act as agents of the administration—especially in cases of deduction at source—should not be placed in the necessity of interpreting the law.

Assessment and collection statistics. — In the interest of the administration and of the taxpayer alike, periodical statistics should be published showing clearly the yield of the taxes and its taxable matter. From this point of view, a standard form of presentation of the results in the various countries is highly desirable.

The Fiscal Committee recommends that special attention should be paid to this question.

* * *

As the Committee has already stated, it proposes to continue the examination of the various questions dealt with in the present part of its report at its next session, so as to be able, if necessary,

to develop and define more closely its conclusions. It will then devote special attention to questions arising in connection with local taxes, the concept of taxable income, the taxation of companies.

It considers that, while completing its work relating to taxes on income, the Secretariat might also prepare, for the Committee's use, various preliminary studies on the principles to be applied in the matter of consumption duties. These studies should deal, in particular, with the main considerations to be borne in mind in selecting the articles to be taxed, the form and amount of the duties, the method of assessment and collection.

* * *

At the request of the Egyptian expert, who took part in this work, the Fiscal Committee was happy to give, at one of its meetings, its opinion on certain questions of a general character which have arisen in Egypt by reason of the recent introduction of the Income-tax Law.

II. FISCAL POLICY AND ECONOMIC FLUCTUATIONS

I. NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

During the period of depression which started in 1929, Governments were faced with an increase in social and other expenditure and a decrease in receipts. Each Government, acting separately, endeavoured to solve the serious fiscal problems resulting from this situation.

Treasury means, economies, increase of existing taxes, introduction of new taxes, loans—such were the measures to which Governments had recourse in a varying degree. No two countries acted in quite the same manner, especially as these measures relating to public finance were combined with other economic and monetary measures. But all Governments, without any exception, were confronted with serious difficulties aggravated by their new character.

It was accordingly decided to examine the fiscal policies, which should be followed in view of the existence of economic fluctuations, with the object of endeavouring to set forth certain leading considerations which Governments might take into account when they are again faced with similar difficulties due to variations in economic activities. In other words, it appeared desirable to ascertain the effect of economic fluctuations on fiscal receipts so as to be able to make certain practical recommendations regarding the permanent general organisation of fiscal systems and the temporary measures which might be taken at the various stages of the economic cycle.

The Committee considers, however, that the practical recommendations it is in a position to make at the present time must be regarded as both provisional and limited. Fiscal policy is only one aspect of the general administration of public finances and State economy. These questions are, in fact, on the agenda of another body working under the auspices of the League—namely, the Delegation for the Study of Measures for the Prevention or Mitigation of Economic Depressions. When the Delegation has published the results of its work, the Committee proposes to resume the examination of the questions discussed in this report with a view to making its conclusions more specific and, if appropriate, supplementing them.

2. HISTORY OF THE WORK

The work in connection with the problem which was thus brought before the Fiscal Committee in October 1936 began with an enquiry into the structure and behaviour, over the period 1928-1935, of the tax systems of thirteen countries representative of the different types of national economy—namely, the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Estonia, France, Greece, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, Poland and Sweden.

The enquiry was carried out by the Secretariat with the collaboration of a number of experts from the countries concerned. A wealth of statistical data was thus assembled bearing, not only on the behaviour of the yield of the different taxes, but also on the behaviour of their taxable matter considered in its various aspects. In passing, the Committee would point out that these investigations showed clearly the very serious gaps that exist in the tax statistics of the different countries, and the scattered nature and lack of homogeneity of such statistics. This is a point to which the Committee will revert at the end of the present part of its report.

When the data were assembled, the Committee requested the Secretariat to co-ordinate them in a general survey. It suggested further that the Council should invite a small group of economists to report on the scientific conclusions arising out of this enquiry.

The Council approved this programme, and the Committee of Economists met at Geneva from November 28th to December 3rd, 1938, and afterwards continued by correspondence the work it had undertaken and which is not yet finally concluded.

The provisional text of the report of this Committee of Economists was communicated to the Fiscal Committee at its present session, together with the survey prepared by the Secretariat.

On the basis of this information, the Committee made a number of observations of a general character as to the behaviour of the various types of taxes in relation to economic fluctuations,

and arrived at certain practical conclusions. These observations and conclusions are given in Chapters 3 and 4 of this part of the report.

3. BEHAVIOUR OF YIELD OF TAXATION

General Factors.

The Committee now proposes to set out briefly for each tax the characteristics of its variations in relation to economic fluctuations from the twofold standpoint of amplitude and rapidity. In this connection, it should be noted that the determining factors of the behaviour of the revenue from each tax are five in number, namely:

1. Taxable matter. — For example, the income, property, transactions, consumption, imports or exports on which the various taxes are levied.

2. Method of assessment. — In this connection, a distinction must be made, for example, in the case of taxes on income, between taxes assessed on actual income and taxes assessed on "presumptive" or assumed income (*impôts forfaitaires*); or, in the case of indirect taxes, between specific duties and *ad valorem* duties.

3. Tariff. — Revenue from a fixed tax fluctuates less than that from a proportional tax and the yield from a progressive or graduated tax fluctuates more widely than that from a proportional tax.

4. Procedure in assessment and collection. — Assessment and collection of a tax may be made either simultaneously with the appearance of the fact which gives rise to the fiscal obligation, or at a later stage. Thus, certain taxes on income are collected by deduction at source and others on the basis of returns made by the taxpayers. In the latter case, variations in the tax yield will show a lag in relation to variations in taxable matter which is not found in the former case.

5. Capacity to pay. — The taxpayer's capacity to pay may, especially in the case of "presumptive" taxes, vary differently from the bases of assessment. As a consequence, in a period of depression, actual receipts may fall proportionally more than the taxes assessed.

Some rather striking differences are found in the variations in the yield of the same tax according to, first, its weight and, secondly, the economic, financial and social structure of the countries in which it is applied. Generally, the yield from a given tax during a period of depression will be steadier if the country has attained a degree of development such that the country disposes of fairly considerable savings reserves which are likely, in one way or another, to be employed in a way which dampens the effects of the depression. This observation applies particularly to consumption duties, but is also generally valid for the collection of all taxes.

Taxes on Income.

Seen from a general viewpoint, statistics show that, regarded as a system, taxes on income are extremely sensitive to economic fluctuations.

Indeed, an essential feature of taxes on income is that they are designed to affect each individual taxpayer (whether a physical person or legal entity) according to his particular taxable capacity. As a general rule, variations in taxable capacity run broadly parallel to fluctuations in business activity. This concordance is, however, affected by various technical peculiarities inherent in the various taxes of this class according to their particular type.

These peculiarities relate, as mentioned in the general indications above, to methods of assessment of the taxable matter, to the tariff and to procedure in assessment and collection.

Distribution of the burden of taxes on income. — Usually, the burden of taxes on income is unequally distributed over the various types of income. In this connection, the general impression conveyed by a statistical examination of the structure of the various systems of taxes on income studied in the course of the present enquiry is that, independently of the income level of each individual taxpayer, the tax burden is, as a result of tariff differentiations, superposition of taxes (State taxes and local taxes) distributed over the various forms of income in the following approximate order of decreasing importance: income from real property, industrial and commercial profits, dividends, bond and loan interest, salaries and wages, agricultural income. It is easy to see that this distribution does not correspond to the relative importance of the different types of income, both in industrial and in agricultural countries.

Methods of assessment. — As regards methods of assessment, a distinction is made between taxes on actual income on the one hand and "presumptive" taxes on assumed or "normal" income on the other hand.

Taxes assessed on actual income—that is, by means of an income-tax return subject to verification—are naturally far more influenced by variations in income than "presumptive" taxes, which are assessed generally either on the basis of calculations valid for several years or on the basis of external signs which are generally subject to little change. These methods of "presumptive" assessment are applied mainly to income from real property, to certain industrial and commercial profits—more particularly the profits of small enterprises and artisans—and to agricultural income.

As regards income from real property, especially buildings, the fixed estimates have only a partial effect on the behaviour of the tax as compared with the behaviour of the taxable matter, as, in most countries, income from real property is one of the steadiest.

On the other hand "presumptive" taxes on trade and industry are likely to produce a revenue much steadier than the profits which bear the taxes. It will, however, be noted that some of the factors which serve as a basis for the "presumptive" assessment of the assumed profits from trade and industry, such as gross receipts, number of employees and raw materials used, are likely to vary with business conditions.

Presumptive assessment is, or has been, also employed for taxes on the professions or complementary taxes on total income. Generally speaking, presumptive assessment by its very nature, eliminates any perceptible relationship between annual variations in tax receipts and variations in income taxed.

As regards taxes assessed on actual income, some of the differences in their behaviour may be attributable to the underlying conception of income. Many differences are to be found in the various national tax laws regarding the items which ought to be included when calculating gross income and the items which should be deducted to obtain net income. These differences relate, *inter alia*, to what is generally known as capital gains, which are much more sensitive to variations in business activity than other sections of income.

As regards deductions, factors likely to have an influence on variations in taxable income include the rules relating to the stability or variability of the allowances for depreciation of assets and to the carrying forward of losses. (The result of the latter is that, in a period of expansion, taxable profits increase less rapidly than actual profits.)

The taxation of companies. — The rules relating to the treatment of income from companies require special comment. If such income is taxed as business income when it is realised by the company, the yield from the tax will vary more widely during the various phases of business fluctuations than if the company income is taxed at the time of its distribution in the form of dividends. Indeed, while profits realised by companies depend essentially on business fluctuations, companies tend as a rule to equalise their distribution of dividends by means of reserve funds in such a way that their dividend distributions have a certain stability.

Tariff. — As regards rating, taxes on income are either proportional or progressive.¹

The progressiveness of the tax on income is obtained in two ways: (1) indirectly, in proportional tax, by means of family exemptions which favour low incomes more than high incomes; (2) directly, by means of a scale which increases according to the size of the income. These two forms of progressiveness are very often combined.

Real or schedular taxes on the different varieties of income are generally proportional. The progressive system, on the other hand, is mainly applied to personal taxes. It should be noted, however, that a progressive rate is often applied in the case of certain schedular taxes, in particular taxes on wages and salaries and those on industrial and commercial profits.

In the case of progressive taxes—unlike that of proportional taxes—these variations in yield are necessarily greater than those of the incomes taxed. In point of fact, when one comes to consider the range of distribution of incomes by classes, it will be found that, at a time of depression, the incomes tend to concentrate in the lower levels, whereas the contrary tends to occur in periods of prosperity. This phenomenon, in conjunction with the progressive nature of the tariff, amplifies the effects of variations in income on the yield of tax. In general, the extent of the variations in receipts from progressive taxes will depend on the degree of progressiveness and on the level of the basic exemptions. In this connection, it should be noted that, by their very origin, average incomes consisting mainly of the salaries and wages of specialised workmen or employees for whom the risk of being unemployed is relatively small, are more stable than high incomes which include a larger proportion of industrial and commercial profits. That is specially the case in industrial countries.

Procedure in assessment and collection. — A lag may occur in the variations in the yield from taxes on income as related to the income which bears their burden and consequently in relation to business fluctuations, owing to the methods of assessment and collection.

In a number of countries, taxes on wages and salaries, interest on securities, dividends and sometimes even rents, are collected at source. In such cases, variations in fiscal receipts and those in the income taxed may be held to coincide from an annual viewpoint.

In the case of most taxes on income, however, there is generally a lag of a year or even more between the realisation of the income taxed and the collection of the tax, owing to the time required for assessment and collection. That lag is also affected by the number of instalments in which

¹ *Degressive taxes* have nearly the same characteristics from the point of view of behaviour as progressive taxes.

the tax must be paid; it is less in systems where the tax is collected quarterly than in countries where it is only paid yearly or half-yearly.

Taxes on income in the various types of national economy. — A comparison may be made between the behaviour of receipts from taxes on income in industrial countries on the one hand and in agricultural countries on the other. A common characteristic of the fiscal systems in industrial countries is the large place occupied by taxes on income. In such countries, the latter rarely represent less than 25% of the fiscal receipts of the State.

Their importance is still greater if total taxation is considered and the revenue of local authorities, which is mainly raised by direct taxation, is included. In such cases, taxes on income may account for approximately half the total tax receipts of the State and the local authorities.

In countries which are agricultural or producers of raw materials, taxes on income, although sometimes very numerous, give a low yield, often consisting mostly in the produce of the land tax and occupational tax.

In industrial countries, taxes on income have to a marked degree the characteristics which cause their yield to vary as greatly, or even more than, the national income: assessment of the taxable matter at its actual amount, basic exemptions, which are sometimes very high, and marked progressiveness effectively operating. The extent of the variations due to these characteristics is, however, to some degree modified by the relatively large proportion of the receipts from taxation of income from real estate on bases which vary little.

In agricultural countries, on the contrary, taxes on income have characteristics of a kind to ensure by taxable means a constancy of yield: "presumptive" taxation, assessments valid for several years and the relatively smaller practical application of progressiveness. In most of them, however, variations of the actual yield from direct taxes in relation to fluctuations in national income were, during the last depression, equal to, if not greater than, the variations of taxes of the same group in industrial countries, owing to the difficulty of collecting the taxes in such countries at a time of depression.

Property Tax.

In a number of industrial countries, income tax is completed by a tax on property. That tax is periodical in character and is generally met from income. It is thus distinct from capital levies, which are exceptional measures; its object is to discriminate between unearned and earned income.

This tax is generally, to a certain extent, progressive, being made so both by basic exemptions and an increasing scale. As a rule, however, its progressiveness is less marked than that of the tax on total income.

The taxable matter on which this tax is levied consists in the main of immovable property, securities and business investments. Fluctuations in the value of such assets are not necessarily parallel; but they tend to react in the same sense to fluctuations in economic activity. Consequently, the property tax is also one of those the fluctuations of which are relatively parallel to fluctuations in the national income.

Death Duties.

The relative size of receipts from death duties in relation to total tax receipts is generally greater in countries where average individual wealth is higher than in other countries.

The behaviour of revenue from death duties shows a number of deviations from the economic fluctuations, and it can be regarded as markedly irregular. In point of fact, factors independent of economic fluctuations cause variations each year both in the number and relative size of successions. This irregularity in the annual amount and composition of successions tends to be less noticeable as the general economic fluctuations become more marked.

The annual variations in the value of successions are greater and more irregular in the higher classes than in the lower.

This phenomenon is due to the following two reasons:

(1) As individual successions increase in size, they include an ever smaller percentage of property the value of which is little affected by the economic fluctuations, such as furniture; cash, savings deposits, insurance policies and an ever larger percentage of assets varying in value, such as industrial and commercial investments, company shares, etc.;

(2) As the value of successions increases, their number diminishes, so that the law of averages no longer applies as effectively. Consequently, the annual divergencies in the number and size of successions are more marked.

Thus, whereas, in the case of income tax, progressiveness merely serves to accentuate the sensitiveness of the yield of taxation in relation to economic fluctuations, the progressiveness which generally characterises death duties leads to a marked irregularity in the yield of such duties, as it magnifies the casual variations occurring from year to year, particularly in the case of large successions.

The differentiation of the death duties according to the degree of relationship existing between the principal and the heirs does not appear to be the cause of marked differences

in the annual yield, as heirs usually form a very circumscribed and fairly homogeneous group.

Finally, a certain irregularity in the behaviour of death duties is due to various delays in the payment of the duties, which may, furthermore, be spread over a fairly long period.

Stamp and Registration Duties.

The duties which are classified in the various legislations as "stamp duties" or "stamp and registration duties" include duties which vary a great deal in their scope and rates. Their payment is effected by means of the cancellation of stamps, the use of stamped paper, or by a special declaration at the time of such transactions as the following: sale of real estate, granting of mortgage loans, incorporation, issue of securities, stock-exchange operations, payments, cheques or bills, and legal and administrative formalities. Such duties may be purely fiscal or of a compensatory character.

Most of the yield of stamp and registration duties is derived from transactions in real estate and securities. Current private and commercial transactions are only of secondary importance, and administrative fees constitute only a negligible part of such receipts.

Stamp and registration duties, which thus correspond mainly to capital transactions, must be expected to show a high degree of sensitiveness to economic fluctuations. This does not, however, mean that their variations must always synchronise exactly with general economic fluctuations: the burden of these duties is unequally distributed among the various capital transactions according to the fiscal system in force, and variations in some of these transactions may outdistance the general business trend, owing, *inter alia*, to certain economic provisions, while others tend to lag.

Turnover Tax.

In many countries, the terms "turnover tax", "tax on sales", or "tax on production", now includes taxes intended to be levied proportionately on most transactions in commodities and current services.

Such taxes are regarded, according to the country, either as a general consumption duty—*i.e.*, as a tax on expenses, or as a "presumptive" tax on business income assessed on the basis of gross receipts.

With the exception of lump-sum payments authorised in the case of small industrialists, tradesmen and artisans, and of exemptions granted for economic, social and even technical reasons, such as exemptions benefiting exports, commodities of prime necessity and various products on which special consumption duties are levied, the turnover tax is usually paid at the time of the transaction either by means of a stamp on the invoice or when filing monthly returns.

Owing to its dual character of a tax assessed on prices and of a tax paid at a very short interval of time after the transactions giving rise to it, the turnover tax is rightly regarded as an excellent economic barometer, provided, of course, no change occurs in its rates. In other words, its yield normally displays a particularly marked parallelism with economic fluctuations, according to its differential rates. It may, however, be more or less affected by the variations in the volume of the exchange of producers' goods, durable consumption goods and goods of current consumption respectively.

Consumption Duties.

Consumption duties chiefly consist of special taxes levied at the time of production, distribution or sale to the consumer of certain commodities consumed on a large scale and of certain services. The main consumption taxes are those on tobacco, alcohol, beer, sugar, wine and other beverages, petrol, salt and matches. This class of tax also includes taxes levied on other forms of expenditure such as games, betting, entertainments and transport. As they are easily levied, their relative importance is greater in agricultural countries than in industrial countries, whose tax system is generally more developed.

As regards the factors influencing the yield of consumption duties, it must be noted in the first place that, quite apart from periodical variations in economic activity, various technical economic and social developments—such as the appearance of new products, technical improvements, changes in the distribution of income, new requirements, and changes in habits—exercise a more or less durable and profound influence, which tends to modify the system of prices and the forms of consumption. Hence the use of certain commodities has a general tendency to increase, while, in the case of others, the tendency is declining, and, for others again, neither tendency predominates and the use of such commodities remains comparatively stationary. Accordingly, from the point of view of the reaction of demand to economic fluctuations, taxable commodities may be classified in three categories:

- (1) Commodities the demand for which reacts equally to downward and upward economic fluctuations. These are commodities the use of which does not vary to any appreciable extent, such as salt, for example.

(2) Commodities the demand for which is more sensitive to downward than to upward movements. These are commodities the use of which tends to shrink, such as alcohol in a number of countries.

(3) Commodities the demand for which is visibly more sensitive to upward than to downward movements in the economic situation. These are commodities the use of which shows a tendency to increase, such as motor spirit, for example.

Variations in the demand for various taxable commodities due to economic fluctuations have a different effect on the yield of the taxes imposed on them according to the manner in which such taxes are levied. In this connection, regard should be had, on the one hand, to the method of assessment and, on the other, to the stage at which the tax is levied.

Needless to say, when taxes are calculated according to the quantities (specific duties), their yield is likely to be more stable than if they are calculated according to the price of the commodities in question (*ad valorem* duties). But the yield of a specific duty tends to vary like that of an *ad valorem* duty when it is progressive or there is a differentiation intended to correspond to some extent to the value of the different qualities of the commodity to which the tax applies.

Again, the yield of an *ad valorem* duty tends to behave like that of a specific duty when it is levied on products sold in fixed quantities and at fixed prices, as in the case of cigarettes.

Specific duties and *ad valorem* duties may be progressive in character—that is to say, they may be so contrived as to impose a relatively heavier tax on the higher qualities of a given commodity than on the inferior qualities having regard to their relative values. This factor will tend to increase the variations in the yield of taxes in the course of economic fluctuations, provided the producers or distributors do not fix the prices of the different qualities of the article in question in such a way that the distribution of the fiscal burden which each of those qualities would normally have to bear is actually modified.

The second technical factor which modifies the effects of variations in the demand for the article taxed on the yield of the tax in question concerns the stage at which the duty is levied. By this is meant the stage in the process of production and distribution at which the tax on the commodity is paid. In point of fact, the variations both from the point of view of price and from that of quantity differ for one and the same commodity according to whether it is taxed at the time of manufacture, wholesale, or retail sale. Generally speaking, the yield of the duties based on the commodities handed over to the retailer or on the retail price will vary to a lesser extent and less rapidly than duties based on wholesale prices or assessed on production or wholesalers' purchases.

Consumption duties are less sensitive to economic fluctuations than the turnover tax, by reason of the fact that, unlike the latter, which is applicable to most trading transactions, they are based largely on commodities or articles of which there is a large consumption and for which the demand is fairly inelastic and of the further fact that they are often of a specific character.

Customs Duties.

Customs duties are of two types: import duties and export duties. The revenue derived from the latter is worthy of notice only in certain countries which produce raw materials.

The behaviour of revenue from import duties depends, on the one hand, on the movements of the different imports and, on the other, on whether the duties are specific or *ad valorem*.

Three aims determine in various degrees the structure of import duties: revenue, protect certain industries and contribute to the maintenance of the balance of payments. This last-named objective is of considerable importance in the structure of the Customs duties of debtor countries which seek, on account of their debtor position, to discourage imports of what are regarded as superfluous goods, even if there is no direct competition with national production.

The distribution of Customs charges as between the different goods and the tariffs applicable to the latter varies according to the importance attached to one or other of the three aims just referred to. But it may be rather safely said that revenue from import duties is derived almost exclusively from the taxation of manufactured articles, foodstuffs, and also—principally in certain industrial countries—from motor spirit.

The behaviour of imports has been too much influenced by the restrictive measures adopted during the last period of economic depression for it to be possible to determine what is the normal behaviour of Customs receipts in relation to the economic situation. Furthermore, the foreign trade of each country changes as its national economy develops.

Nevertheless, it would seem that, so far as specific duties are concerned, Customs revenue is likely to exhibit marked stability or, in other words, to remain relatively independent of economic variations in industrial countries. In these countries, in fact, a large proportion of dutiable imports consists of foodstuffs with an inelastic demand. But in the case of *ad valorem* duties, the receipts are always highly sensitive to economic fluctuations, in view of the wide variations in the wholesale prices of foodstuffs.

The export duties imposed in certain agricultural or raw-material-producing countries are likely to be highly sensitive to economic fluctuations, in view of the wide variations, from the point of view both of prices and quantities, in exports of raw materials according to fluctuations in economic activity.

Fiscal Measures adopted during the Depression Period.

During the years 1929-1935, hardly any country escaped the necessity for increasing fiscal charges. The data submitted to the Committee by the Secretariat show that, in most of the countries studied, fiscal receipts as a whole varied in the same sense as national income. The falling-off in fiscal receipts during the depression period was, however, usually less marked, although for a time more rapid, than that of national income. The upward movement which began in 1932/33 was more pronounced in the case of tax receipts than of national income. In certain countries, tax receipts reached or exceeded their 1929 level before 1935. In two countries, the United Kingdom and Sweden, they were maintained, throughout the depression, at a level higher than in 1929.

The measures taken by the various countries to increase or maintain the yield of taxes during the depression period varied widely. In fact, the length, depth and other aspects of the depression itself varied according to the economic and social structure of the different countries. In combating it, Governments employed various monetary, commercial, financial and economic measures. The pre-existing distribution and weight of the tax burden and the method of administering taxes left to the Governments of the individual countries studied a field of action very unequal and widely different.

In most countries, however, the increase of tax burdens affected mainly the portion of the national income which went to consumption rather than the portion which financed investments, although the latter were of course indirectly to some extent affected.

On the one hand, consumption and Customs duties were increased considerably in nearly every country. In most cases, the object of the increases in Customs duties was of an economic rather than a fiscal nature. Most countries with a system of taxes on income providing for fairly high basic allowances reduced them or taxed average and small incomes by increasing the rate of existing taxes, or by establishing new taxes.

On the other hand, the increase desired—or better obtained—by taxes falling more especially on business and taxpayers with large incomes was less general and less marked. Stamp and registration duties and death duties were comparatively little used as additional resources.

The influence of the commercial policy of the various Governments on the behaviour of fiscal receipts should be noted. Countries which, at the onset of the depression period possessed a moderate tariff, were able to obtain a very appreciable increase in fiscal receipts by raising Customs duties and establishing new ones for fiscal or protectionist reasons. On the other hand, in the majority of countries which already possessed a protectionist or a very high tariff, the increase in duties and other restrictions on imports led to a very considerable falling-off in Customs receipts. For instance, in Poland, the yield of import duties was, in 1934, 19% of the 1929 figure—i.e., a decline of 81%. This shows that, when the depression began, the free-trade countries possessed a reserve of taxation in the form of Customs duties of which protectionist countries were deprived.

It should be noted, however, that, generally speaking, this type of reserve no longer exists, in view of the general increase in Customs duties at the present time. Hence Customs receipts can no longer be regarded as a means by which Governments might effectively prevent a considerable deficit in their future budgets.

3. FISCAL POLICIES

Fiscal Systems and Budgetary Equilibrium.

It may be taken as granted that the constitution of a fiscal system whose yield would always remain constant is impossible. In other words, in the absence of changes in the rate, fiscal receipts are necessarily bound to fluctuate as a whole, according to changes in economic activity.

A relative stability of fiscal receipts can no doubt be achieved by having special recourse to a number of taxes with a constant yield—namely, land taxes, presumptive and indiciary taxes on income, and consumption duties on commodities with a rigid demand. But the fiscal system cannot be excessively developed in this direction no more than in another without causing economic and social disturbances. These forms of taxation, which have little relation to actual taxable capacity, should remain fairly moderate if they are to be endurable. Moreover, for reasons of equity and productivity, the taxation system should constitute an organic whole. It is, therefore, impossible to eliminate certain taxes the yield of which may vary widely according to changes in economic activity, such as progressive income tax and schedular taxes on the income from securities.

The Fiscal Committee is not called upon to discuss problems relating to public expenditure. But it considers that there can be no sound fiscal policy without the sound administration of public expenditure. In this connection, the Committee awaits with interest the conclusions of the Delegation for the Study of Measures for the Prevention or Mitigation of Economic Depressions, which will doubtless enable it to clarify its own conclusions, which, until then, will continue to be provisional and limited.

From the purely fiscal point of view, it would be desirable that the tax burden should always correspond to taxable capacity. This principle implies that tax burdens should be reduced during the period of depression and increased during the period of expansion, so that their pressure remains, as nearly as possible, constant, or is even somewhat reduced during the period of depression and somewhat increased during the period of expansion.

Assuming, however, that public expenditure remains constant during the various phases of economic fluctuations, a system of this kind would result in the creation of deficits during periods of depression and surpluses during periods of prosperity. The following problem therefore arises—namely, should the administration of the public finances be directed so as to utilise the surpluses from favourable years to compensate the deficits from unfavourable years, tax revenue fluctuating freely, or should it endeavour to balance public revenue and expenditure in the same year?

From the fiscal point of view, it is generally easy to frame the tax system so that its yield fluctuates in accordance with economic variations, in such a manner that, during a period of depression, there is an automatic reduction in tax burdens and, during a period of expansion, an automatic increase. A policy of this kind would permit the development of the most equitable, the least restrictive forms of taxation, provided regard is had to the conditions peculiar to each country and administrative possibilities. It would further permit tax legislation to be established on a more permanent and better co-ordinated basis and, though it would not eliminate them entirely, would be likely to render tax changes less frequent and less extensive.

In connection with such a policy, however, financial and political problems arise. The financial problems relate particularly to the method of constitution and use of the reserves provided by the surpluses from favourable years, to the amount to which they should be allowed to accumulate, and to the effect they would be likely to have on the money market when they were established and when they were released.

Political problems would also arise, the settlement of which would require a very high degree of firmness and foresight on the part of those responsible for public finances. From the psychological point of view, indeed, it may be feared that the existence of such reserves during a period of prosperity might encourage the exertion of pressure for an increase in public expenditure, a development which would be directly opposed to the final aim of such reserve policy. It may also be feared that, if such a system were applied during a period of depression, it might encourage excessive borrowing and have an unfavourable influence on the money market and interest rates.

But, whatever the system on which public finances are managed, the responsibilities of those who have the duty to manage them are always very serious. In this connection, stress should be laid on the necessity for continuity in the financial policy of State.

Changes in Taxation.

Whether budgetary equilibrium is provided by equalising expenditure and tax revenue in a given year or whether the system of flexible or compensatory balancing is adopted, the question arises as to what fiscal measures are to be taken during the various phases of economic fluctuations. Such measures may have five different purposes:

- (1) Increase the tax yield during the period of depression, either because certain forms of State expenditure, such as interest on public debt, are relatively irreducible, or to meet social expenditure arising out of the unemployment or poverty of certain sections of the population;
- (2) Reduce the yield from taxation during a period of prosperity, thus returning the budget surpluses to private economy: France and Belgium did so in 1929 or 1930 before the depression developed in their territories;
- (3) Stimulate during a depression those forms of investment and consumption likely to assist a revival;
- (4) Promote equity in taxation matters, especially during a depression, by giving relief to those sections of the population and of business which are most severely affected;
- (5) Check, during the period of economic expansion, certain excessive forms of speculation or investment which might threaten to bring about disequilibria liable to lead to a crisis.

Generally speaking, when it is a question of increasing the tax yield during a period of business recession, the Governments have restricted liberty of action. They had generally recourse to the most productive forms of tax and were unable to give much weight to considerations of equity and convenience.

It would be natural for the State to make a special endeavour to reach those taxpayers least affected by the depression and that the tax measures introduced should be designed to bring back into the economic circuit all cash or bank balances lying idle as a result of the general economic insecurity and uncertainty.

Idle savings are of two kinds: private savings and companies' reserves. These two forms of savings represent a very limited taxable matter. It is therefore impossible for their taxation to provide a heavy yield. Furthermore, the taxation of private savings is rarely possible.

The taxation of companies' reserves may be easy; but this form of saving is one of those which, once the process of liquidation which follows the crisis is ended, are most likely to be rapidly re-invested in equipment and other capital goods. Company reserves may therefore be regarded, during the period of depression, as a latent factor of revival which it is highly undesirable to diminish.

Persons least affected by an economic depression generally belong to three classes: houseowners, holders of fixed income securities (provided the debtors honour their obligations), and employees and skilled workmen who are least exposed to unemployment.

During the period of depression, it is generally inadvisable to apply any special increase to taxes on income from real property, not only because such income is, in most countries, overtaxed,

but also because a step of that kind might check new building. A tendency has even been noted, in most countries, to grant certain taxation exemptions in connection with income and transfer duties where new building is concerned. Income from loans, bonds and other securities producing a fixed income, represents a very limited amount of taxable matter.

Finally, there remain the relatively high salaries and wages. These may be hit directly by means of special taxes or by the lowering of basic exemptions, or, again, by certain consumption duties.

The increase of consumption duties is sometimes an unavoidable necessity. Three considerations should, however, be borne in mind in this connection:

- (1) Such increases must, if they are to be productive, be made on articles with an inelastic demand;
- (2) They must affect a limited number of articles only, if high administrative costs and inconvenience to a large number of persons are to be avoided;
- (3) The effects which increases in such duties may have on the standard of living of certain classes of the population must be borne in mind.

Increases in stamp and registration duties will generally prove unproductive and may easily have a restrictive effect on capital transactions, which are essential to recovery.

Finally, an increase in the turnover tax, which in periods of contraction may have to be borne by the industrialists and business men themselves, is likely to have a restrictive effect on enterprise.

Death duties, even in the wealth countries, may hardly be made to give additional receipts on which the Treasury might rely owing to the irregular and generally unimportant yield of this form of taxation.

Finally, an increase in the higher rates of income tax will often prove impracticable owing to their present high level.

Consequently, the Committee is of the opinion that the greatest caution should be exercised in the matter of an increase in the rates of taxation in order to balance the budget in this way. The relative disadvantages of an increase in taxation and of short- and medium-term loans should be very carefully weighed.

At the same time, it is important to note that, in certain countries, the fiscal system may show certain organic gaps, so that the State revenue is insufficient to cope with its constant burdens, though this fact may not be evident, owing to the use of various successive expedients or to the general disorganisation in the public finances. In these circumstances, it is imperative for the State to put the public finances on a sound and durable basis by making the requisite fiscal innovations and at the same time the necessary revisions in expenditure. It is true that this point refers to a situation which is not peculiar to economic depressions, but the difficulties inherent to the depression make it even more desirable that a fiscal policy corresponding to the economic and financial position of each country should be adopted.

If the principle of the annual balancing of the State finances is observed, the question may arise, in periods of prosperity, of diminishing the rates of taxation when the yield of the latter is in excess of State requirements.

In this respect, it should be noted that certain taxes, particularly those affecting stock-exchange transactions and the income of persons who are most likely to engage in speculative transactions, may act as a check on certain excesses during such periods. Furthermore, the burden of consumption taxes and Customs duties may in effect be much more easily borne than during a period of depression. Consequently, the State must weigh the relative advantages of maintaining taxes at their existing levels in order to reduce the public debt or, on the contrary, of reducing the fiscal burden.

Taxation as a Means of Action on Economic Fluctuations.

In various countries, it has been thought that fiscal measures might act as a stimulus on factors encouraging an economic revival in periods of depression and as a check to certain speculative excesses in periods of prosperity.

With regard to fiscal measures tending to stimulate recovery in periods of depression, it should be noted that abatements and exemptions may have a favourable effect on economic developments only because certain taxes had a restrictive effect as a result of the exaggeration of their rates.

Among restrictive taxes, one of the most important is the fiscal surcharge on immovable property, particularly on buildings.

It is obvious that, if the income from immovable property were not generally taxed in a manner which was disproportionate to other income, building activity and the general extension of industrial and commercial undertakings would not be impeded. The same is true in a number of countries of the taxes on transfers of real estate.

There are in addition, according to the country, a whole series of other stamp and registration duties which, owing to their high rates or to the complications which their payment involves, exercise a restrictive effect on general economic activity which may be more severely felt in periods of depression than in periods of prosperity.

Finally, "presumptive" taxes applying to industrial and commercial enterprises may have particularly harmful consequences in periods of depression. When they are payable independently of their realisation of profits or before such profits have been made, they tend to

prevent the setting-up of new undertakings, and may contribute to the disappearance of old undertakings. Furthermore, when such taxes are assessed according to the number of employees or the amount of raw materials utilised, they may be a direct cause of unemployment and of restrictions in purchases, particularly in periods of depression.

Some think that excesses due to prosperity might be checked by two types of taxes—taxes on capital profits and stamp and registration duties on the issue of securities and on transactions connected therewith.

Theoretically, the creation of a new tax levied on "capital gains" may have the effect during a period of prosperity of counteracting an excessive rise in the value of stock-exchange securities and of real estate subject to speculation. But it would certainly be wrong to regard this tax as likely to have such an effect to an appreciable extent when it forms an integral part of the fiscal system. This tax, be it noted, is one that it is very difficult to apply.

Stamp duties and registration duties on stock-exchange transactions and the issue of securities undoubtedly have a restrictive effect during periods of prosperity, but they cannot discriminate between sound and undesirable transactions unless special precautions are taken.

While the Committee is of opinion that taxation is, generally speaking, a somewhat imperfect instrument for correcting economic fluctuations, it considers that taxation may exert a specially restrictive influence in times of depression.

It thinks that certain measures might be taken to encourage undertakings to constitute reserves during periods of prosperity which could then be re-invested in the form of real assets during a period of depression. Other adjustments might be considered in regard to amortisation so that undertakings could bring their equipment and installations more up to date, especially during periods of depression. Generally speaking, however, such measures though very beneficent in themselves, will only produce a limited effect.

4. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The Main Lines of Fiscal Policy.

The Fiscal Committee has confined itself to examining the question under consideration—that is to say, the orientation of fiscal policy in relation to economic fluctuations. The problem was thus of a dual nature: the repercussion of economic fluctuations on yield of taxes; the repercussion of the burden of taxes on economic fluctuations.

The Committee, had however, to take, at the same time, account of the following considerations, which relate to general finance and should, in its opinion, always limit the scope of any rules that may be laid down in the matter of taxation:

(a) Every fiscal policy is part of the financial policy as a whole which should be so designed as to ensure real budgetary equilibrium: it is governed by the necessities of that policy and is influenced by the consequences attaching to it.

(b) Confidence, which is the first factor in financial and fiscal success, has an important part to play in neutralising the effects of economic variations on the yield of taxation. If public confidence can be won by sound and clear financial administration, this will always—and particularly at times of depression—be an excellent means of restricting the unfavourable effects of the economic situation.

(c) The collection of taxes will be greatly facilitated if the taxpayer feels that the State's efforts are constantly directed towards a "revision" of public expenditure. This expression is preferable to "reduction" of public expenditure, since the object in view must be not simply quantitative reductions but qualitative improvements. The policy of a revision of public expenditure is particularly desirable because certain expenditure can hardly be cut down at times of depression and there will even be a tendency for certain items to increase (e.g., social assistance).

Considerations other than those related to general finance will also tend, on what is essentially shifting ground, to restrict the scope of any general rules that might be laid down on the subject under review:

(a) It is important to consider, in the first place, the conditions peculiar to each country: Decisions based on an exhaustive study of the circumstances and eminently realistic in character must never be superseded by any mere notion of system for its own sake. The greatest caution is necessary in fiscal matters.

(b) The conditions for the application of fiscal systems will often be found to be more important than the actual intrinsic value of those systems.

Behaviour of Fiscal Receipts and Repercussions of Taxes.

The behaviour of fiscal revenue is determined by a certain number of general factors: taxable matter, method of assessment, tariff, bases of assessment and methods of collection, taxpaying capacity. The examination of those factors in any country and at any time will determine any useful conclusions that may be reached. There are three of these factors in particular which it is essential to take into account: taxpaying capacity, method of assessment, tariff.

The question of the method of assessing taxable matter cannot be considered purely from the angle of strict fiscal technique. It is too closely bound up with social realities (public opinion,

national preferences, civic education, etc.), to allow such factors to be ignored. An understanding attitude on the part of the fiscal authorities will in this case be the best way of ensuring satisfactory receipts.

The rate of the tax plays an essential part in fiscal policy. The level of taxation will largely decide the latter's double behaviour—*i.e.*, in relation to the fiscal authorities and national economy.

Thorough studies should be carried out to determine by successive approximations the tax-paying capacity which is the basis of taxation. In this connection, it should not be forgotten that systems which appear to be the best organised are liable to break down if attention is not paid to that factor.

Chapter 2 of the present part of the Committee's report is a summary of the valuable study carried out with a view to examining in each particular case the degree of sensitiveness of taxes in relation to economic fluctuations. It is obviously advisable not to neglect the provisions which in the various fiscal systems ensure greater stability of the taxes. But it is also necessary that the taxation should remain clear and simple—*i.e.*, that it should be easily understood by the taxpayer and capable of being quickly and easily collected.

Certain essential conclusions are to be drawn from Chapter 2 of the present part of the Committee's report. In applying them to each country, however, account must be taken of national conditions. A concrete study is always preferable to any *a priori* doctrine. In the long run, it is *commonsense* which tells.

Every fundamental change in the fiscal system involves dangers both for the State and the general economic system unless the probable reactions have been studied in advance. Such dangers are greater during economic depressions than at other times.

The question of budgetary reserves, the establishment of which appears desirable, raises financial problems which it would obviously be advisable to study more closely.

The tax system always has an influence on the economic development of a country. Similarly, the maintenance of as sound as possible an economic position cannot fail to have a favourable effect on the national finances. Consequently, the Fiscal Committee would hope that the system of taxes could be such that the burden of taxation does not increase at times of economic depression.

In agricultural countries and, in general, in countries where savings are small, it is particularly necessary for the fiscal system to be as elastic and moderate as possible, so that the burden of taxation should correspond closely to variations in income.

In view of the specially unstable character of the economic system in agricultural countries, the establishment of budgetary reserves during periods of prosperity appears even more advisable there than elsewhere.

Fiscal Statistics.

The Committee considers that there would be great practical advantage in the establishment of a special department of fiscal statistics in the ministry of finance of the various countries which would work on common bases. They would render a particularly valuable service if they showed the variations in the yield and in the taxable matter of the taxes levied by the central and by local authorities.

Needless to say, such statistics would sometimes not allow of direct comparison, owing to differences in the economic structure of various countries, their fiscal organisation and even monetary variations, etc., but they will give some extremely useful approximations.

III. REVIEW OF FISCAL LEGISLATIONS

At the last session of the Fiscal Committee, it was suggested that it might be of interest to ask the regular and corresponding members, who belong to forty-seven countries, to supply statements describing the fiscal measures adopted each year in their respective countries in order to enable the different national tax administrations to benefit by the experience obtained in other countries and thus to introduce improvements in their own fiscal legislation, should they think fit to carry out reforms.

The Secretariat accordingly requested members of the Committee to prepare memoranda on the recent fiscal measures adopted in their countries. The Committee thus had before it a wealth of material which revealed a marked similarity in the fiscal problems arising in the different countries.

The Committee regards the results of this experiment as conclusive. It recommends the institution of a systematic exchange of information—through a co-operation between the regular and corresponding members and the Secretariat—concerning the legislative and administrative measures of a general character adopted in fiscal matters in the different countries.

The Committee considers it most desirable, with this object, that the regular and corresponding members should forward to the Secretariat periodical statements describing any changes that have occurred in the legislation or regulations relating to direct and indirect taxes, national and local, explaining also the reasons for these changes and the scope to be attributed to them. At the same time, the regular and corresponding members, in co-operation with the administrations of their respective countries, would forward the texts of any laws and regulations introduced.

The Secretariat would thus be in a position to pass on information systematically to the fiscal authorities in the different countries.

IV. RECENTLY-CONCLUDED INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE SETTLEMENT OF OTHER FISCAL QUESTIONS

1. Since its October 1938 session, the Fiscal Committee has had brought to its notice a number of international agreements on taxation which give rise to the following observations.

2. Mention must be made of the following Conventions¹ which have been concluded on the subject of *double taxation*:

(a) *Convention between Denmark and Finland, signed on December 2nd, 1937.*

This Convention is on the whole based on the principles drawn up by the League since 1923, particularly as regards income from real property (Article 3), enterprises (Article 4), maritime and aerial navigation (Article 5). In cases not expressly provided for, the tax shall be levied by the State of the creditor's domicile (Article 6, paragraph 1). As an exception to this rule, the deduction at source of taxes on income from securities is still permitted, so that, for income of this type, double taxation is still possible (Article 6, paragraph 2; see also Item 7 (b) of the Final Protocol). The same applies to income from mortgages (Item 7 (a) of the Final Protocol). As regards property tax, the Convention follows the same principles (Article 8).

(b) *Agreement between the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia (January 10th, 1939).*

The method used in that Agreement to prevent double taxation resulting is rather dissimilar to the formulæ recommended by the Fiscal Committee. It is nearer to the "Method of Division of the Rate of Tax" (see Method No. 3 in the "Report of the Committee of Economists on Double Taxation and Fiscal Evasion" of 1923, document F.212).

The Agreement provides that, when income is subject to taxation both within the Union and within Southern Rhodesia, an abatement will be granted equal to the amount of the lower tax. This abatement will be apportioned proportionately to the amount of the two taxes. For instance, if the Union of South Africa collects a tax of 100 and Southern Rhodesia a tax of 80, the abatement will be 80, of which $\frac{100}{100 + 80}$ % will be granted by the Union of South Africa and $\frac{80}{100 + 80}$ % by Southern Rhodesia.

(c) *Exchange of Notes dated April 4th, 1939, between France and Roumania.*

The object of this exchange of Notes is provisionally to suspend all measures of execution against French or Roumanian business enterprises carrying on their activities in Roumania and in France respectively. These notes have been exchanged in connection with negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement for the prevention of double taxation of business enterprises.

(d) *Convention between France and Sweden, dated December 24th, 1936, mentioned on page 4 of the Fiscal Committee's report on the work of its seventh session (document C.490.M.333.1937. II.A).* This Convention has been completed by an additional agreement of May 5th, 1939, providing for the insertion of an Article 9(a) whereby the holder of stocks or shares of a company, living in one of the contracting States, shall, where such company is subjected in the other contracting State to a tax on dividends, enjoy taxation relief to the extent of 5% of such dividends.

(e) *Arrangement between the Ministries of Finance and the Interior of Denmark on the one hand and the Ministry of Finance of Germany on the other hand, dated December 16th, 1938, for the prevention of double taxation in respect of taxes on income and property.*

This arrangement is based on Article 1 of the Provisional Arrangement between the States concerned, dated February 14th, 1928. It is based on the Committee's principles, except for certain kinds of income and property (mortgages for example) which will be dealt with by each State in accordance with its own laws (Articles 11 and 14, paragraph 2).

(f) *Convention between Hungary and Roumania, dated October 28th, 1937, for the prevention of double taxation in the matter of direct taxes.*

This Convention, which replaces that of June 16th, 1932, conforms, with a few unimportant exceptions (see, for example, annuities mentioned in Article 8), to the Committee's principles. It should, moreover, be noted that the problem of the double taxation of income from securities has been very largely settled by the provisions of Article 9, whereby the State of domicile shall in principle be authorised to levy such taxation except in cases where the other State taxes such income within its territory by deduction at source.

(g) *Convention between the United States of America and Sweden, dated March 23rd, 1939.*

This Convention, with its fairly broad provisions, covers all taxes on income and property and is moreover based on the Geneva principles. The following special features may, however, be mentioned:

¹ These conventions will be reproduced in Volume VII of the "Collection of International Agreements and Internal Legal Provisions for the Prevention of Double Taxation and Fiscal Evasion" to appear in the beginning of 1940. The older conventions to which reference is made may be found in the earlier volumes of the "Collection".

Article III prevents the concealment of income through the medium of a subsidiary company within the meaning of Article 4 of the Convention between France and the United States of America;

Interest from mortgages is not assimilated to income from real property (Article V);

Tax on dividends collected, in principle, in the country of the creditor, may also be collected in the country of the debtor company, provided it does not exceed 10% of the amount of dividends (Article VII);

Each of the two countries shall grant a reduction on the amount of its income tax equivalent to the amount of tax deducted at source in the other country (Article XIV, paragraph (b) (2)).

(h) *Convention between Denmark and Iceland, dated January 24th, 1939, regarding double taxation in the matter of taxes on income and on property.*

This Convention replaces the agreements of August 11th, 1927, and July 11th, 1931, and relates only to individuals.

In the event of simultaneous taxation due to the fact that the taxpayer is regarded as permanently resident in both countries, he shall benefit from a reduction of tax in each (Article 1).

In the case of taxation in the country of origin of real property and of enterprise taxes shall only be levied in the country of origin, and not in the country of domicile (Article 4).

(i) *Conventions between Italy and Roumania and between Belgium and Germany.* As, however, there has not been time to study the texts, it is suggested that they be considered at a later session.

3. *Arrangements regarding taxation of maritime and air transport enterprises.*

(a) Denmark and the Netherlands have exchanged notes (registered on August 24th, 1938) regarding the taxation of air transport enterprises, in pursuance of which taxes are only levied in the country in which the operating headquarters is situated.

(b) Attention should also be drawn to the agreement between Greece and Yugoslavia dated November 13th, 1934, which provides for complete exemption in both contracting States of sea transport enterprises conducted in either country by a company or individual belonging to, or a national of, the other. Article 4 gives this agreement retroactive effect as from 1923.

4. *Arrangements relating to fiscal evasion.*

The following should be mentioned:

(a) *Convention between Hungary and Roumania, dated October 26th, 1937, regarding administrative assistance, including the recovery of taxes.*

This Convention replaces those of June 16th, 1932, on the same subject. The provisions are similar to those generally found in this connection. It should be noted, however, that under Article 13, paragraph 3, claims which would make it necessary to seek information from persons not connected with the case may be rejected if the country making the request is not—under the terms of its own legislation—empowered to obtain such information.

(b) *Convention between Germany and Italy regarding administrative and legal assistance in the matter of taxation, signed at Rome on June 9th, 1938.*

Except for a few unimportant divergencies, this Convention is identical with that between Germany and Czecho-Slovakia.

(c) The Convention between the United States of America and Sweden referred to above (paragraph 2, g) contains (Articles XV-XIX) regulations governing the exchange of information (in the widest sense) and legal assistance in the collection of taxes.

* * *

Thus the numerous Conventions and agreements on double taxation and administrative assistance concluded since 1921 are still increased.

This movement and the results obtained have been described by a member of the Committee in a memorandum¹ which has been published by the Secretariat and whose interest the Committee is pleased to mention.

¹ Mitchell B. CARROLL: "Prevention of International Double Taxation and Fiscal Evasion — Two Decades of Progress under the League of Nations", Geneva, 1939.

V. THE INFLUENCE OF TAXATION ON THE STANDARD OF LIVING

At its last session, the Assembly requested the Economic and Financial Organisation to study the question of the influence of taxation on the standard of living.

The Fiscal Committee took note with interest of a memorandum by the Secretariat dealing with the relation between consumption taxes and standards of nutrition.

This memorandum shows the necessity of adequate statistics on demand, supply, prices of the various commodities and income distribution for the determination of the effects of taxation on the standard of living.

The Committee feels therefore that it would be most desirable that, in the various countries, particularly in those where the standard of living is low or where internal taxes and Customs duties on articles of consumption are heavy, systematic investigations should be carried out in order to assemble the necessary data.

While the problem of the effects of taxation on the standard of living varies from country to country, the Committee hopes that the investigations which may be undertaken by Governments or by private institutions will enable conclusions of general interest to be drawn.

Geneva, June 20th, 1939.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

**REPORT TO THE COUNCIL ON THE WORK
OF THE SIXTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE**

(Geneva, June 15th-20th, 1939.)

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INTRODUCTION

The Financial Committee has the honour to submit to the Council the following report on the various questions with which it has dealt during this session.

The following members were present:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Dr. BRAMSNAES (<i>Chairman</i>); | Dr. CRENA DE IONGH; |
| Mr. COOLIDGE; | Dr. NOWAK; |
| M. DAYRAS; | Sir Frederick PHILLIPS; |
| M. JANSSEN; | M. S. Y. P. YOUNG, replacing Dr. Wei. |

There were also present:

1. *For Bulgarian questions:*

M. CHEYSSON, Commissioner of the League of Nations in Bulgaria;
Professor KÖSTNER, Adviser to the National Bank of Bulgaria.

2. *For the question of the position of the Trustees of the Hungarian Loan of 1924:*

M. DE VELICS, Chief of the Royal Hungarian Delegation to the League of Nations;
M. PÁRNICZKY, Hungarian Ministry of Finance,
assisted by
Mr. H. J. BRUCE; and
Mr. A. W. A. MEIJER, Hope & Co., Amsterdam, representing the Trustees,
assisted by
Mr. David POLLOCK.

I. GENERAL

The Committee devoted the greater part of its session to a consideration of the problem of agricultural credit and that of medium-term credit to industry, to Bulgarian finances, and to the problem referred to it by the Council in connection with the position of the Trustees of the Hungarian loan, on all of which the Committee reports separately.

In addition, the Committee considered certain problems referred to it by the last Assembly.

The Committee had, at its December 1938 session, a preliminary discussion of "the fundamental principles of monetary and credit policy which might be applied in agricultural countries with a view to diminishing the influence of fluctuations in the balance of payments on the credit structure and rate of exchange", a question which had been referred to the Economic and Financial Organisation by the last Assembly. The Committee understands that certain aspects of this question will be reviewed by the Delegation on Economic Depressions, and it has felt that it would be best advised to await the findings of that Delegation.

The last Assembly requested the Financial Committee to consider the report on urban and rural housing prepared in the Economic Intelligence Service of the League, when it was completed, with a view to determining whether it would be useful to Governments if the study were extended to cover other aspects of housing policy. The Committee was able to examine advance proofs of certain sections of this report and decided to defer full consideration of the matter until its next session, by which time, it understands, the full report on this subject will have been completed and published.

The Committee also discussed some aspects of the effects on business enterprise of the burden of taxation. It has asked the Secretariat to prepare a note on this subject for its next meeting, when it hopes to be able to consider the problem in greater detail.

The Committee chose as assessors at the next session of the Assembly, Dr. C. V. BRAMSNAES, the retiring Chairman, and Sir Frederick PHILLIPS, the Chairman elect.

II. BULGARIA

The Financial Committee has examined the financial and economic position of Bulgaria. It heard M. CHEYSSON, League of Nations Commissioner in Bulgaria, and M. KÖSTNER, Adviser to the National Bank of Bulgaria, and considered the forty-ninth and fiftieth reports of the League of Nations Commissioner, a statement on the financial position of Bulgaria by the Minister of Finance, and a statement on the position of the Bulgarian public debt by the Director-General of the Public Debt.

1. The accounts in respect of the State budget and the Railways for the year 1938 give the following figures:

	State	Railways (In millions of leva)	Total
Revenue	7,686.6	2,162.8	9,849.4
Expenditure	7,206.6	2,133.1	9,339.7
Surplus	480.0	29.7	509.7

These results allow for withdrawals from the Treasury on cash surpluses from previous years, amounting to 451.2 millions, and for 303.1 millions derived from loans. These sums were used for the construction of public buildings and new railways.

2. Extraordinary resources, budgetary, and extra-budgetary, represent a large part of the total revenue on account of the State budget. (During the last seven years—1932-1938—they represent 23.2% of the total.) In 1938, they amounted to 1,375 million leva (18% of the budgetary revenue).

3. The Bulgarian Parliament, which had not met from 1934 to 1938, voted the various budgets at the end of January and the beginning of February 1939.

As soon as these budgets were promulgated, it became clear that the appropriations made were inadequate, and supplementary and extraordinary estimates had to be voted immediately; the first was voted on February 11th, a few days only after the promulgation of the original budgets. Compared with the estimates for 1938 (including supplementary estimates), the estimates in the original budget for 1939, increased by the subsequent supplementary and extraordinary estimates, were as follows at April 30th:

	State		Railways (In millions of leva)		Total	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
Revenue	7,282.9	8,074.6	1,926.5	2,220.6	9,209.4	10,295.2
Expenditure	7,327.2	8,074.6	2,024.7	2,220.6	9,351.9	10,295.2

The budget estimates do not contain any new tax and are based on the actual results obtained in 1938. The extraordinary receipts amounted to 1,484.4 millions and the formal receipts (representing the receipts from untransferred balances of the public debt) 364.8 millions. In 1938,

the ordinary and supplementary budgets had allowed for 569.9 millions of extraordinary receipts and 414.4 millions of formal receipts.

Out of the 1,484.4 million leva of extraordinary receipts estimated for 1939, 479.7 millions will have to be appropriated from the cash surpluses for previous years and 972.7 millions will be derived from the loan. The Agricultural and Co-operative Bank will, for its part, have to lend 638 millions to the Government and the Railways. To provide for this and other loans intended for various funds and guaranteed by the State (totalling 898 million leva), the Agricultural and Co-operative Bank has obtained a credit of 770 millions from the National Bank. The latter will ultimately supply a large part of the extraordinary resources of the State budget, Railways and funds.

4. The 1939 budget marks a new increase in public expenditure. The actual expenditure of the State and Railways, which was below 7 milliards between 1932 and 1936, was 8.7 milliards in 1937 and 9.3 milliards in 1938. The appropriations now made in the 1939 ordinary budget and in the first extraordinary State and Railway budgets amount to 10.3 milliards.

5. At the end of the first four months of the year 1939, the budgetary situation appears, as regards both revenue and expenditure, to be somewhat similar to that of the previous year. Compared with 1938, there is a revenue surplus of 97.9 millions over the estimates, which almost wholly covers an increase in expenditure amounting to 109.8 millions.

6. The position in 1939, and the prospects for future years, are none the less disquieting, particularly if there are further supplementary estimates which produce fresh burdens. The steady increase in revenue from year to year cannot continue much longer; the extraordinary resources on which past budgets have so largely relied appear to be nearly exhausted, and in this respect the recent indirect recourse to the National Bank, to which reference has been made above, gives every cause for alarm. Existing commitments, especially for expenditure on the military and economic equipment of the country, already represent a heavy burden on future budgets, and the operation of essential public services entails expenditure which it is impossible to reduce. Any increase in public expenditure would gravely endanger the work of financial restoration that has been pursued in recent years.

7. The indices of internal economic activity remain on the whole satisfactory. The price index of export goods was 114 in March, and the index for import goods 105. Thus the terms of trade can still be considered favourable. The price situation is also favourable to the agriculturists, as the price index for agricultural produce was 139 in March and the index for industrial goods only 101. Industrial activity is still at a high level (index of industrial production for February 117, against 122 last year). Retail trade turnover is higher than in the previous year, the number of registered unemployed has fallen, and building activity is higher than last year. The crop prospects are good; in part, very good.

8. On the other hand, attention must be drawn to certain unfavourable signs. The value of exports for the first four months of 1939 was a third lower than in 1938 (1,166 million leva against 1,963 millions for the same period of 1938), while by contrast the value of imports remains at a high level. Thus an unfavourable balance of trade amounting to 451 million leva is reported against a favourable balance of 403 million leva in the first four months of 1938. This has had its repercussions on the exchange holdings of the National Bank, which have fallen since the beginning of the year by 462 million leva, and has resulted in a considerable rise of the premium on foreign currencies over the 35 % officially allowed. The difficulty, which appears to be due partly to the deficient secondary crops of last year, and partly to the hesitation of the Government to sell its stocks of wheat at the world market prices, may, it is hoped, be alleviated in some measure by the coming abundant harvest. But the difficulty of procuring the necessary free exchange will remain, as most of the country's exports are drawn into the channels of clearing trade, while it is obvious that the clearing countries are unable to supply Bulgaria with all the raw materials she needs, to say nothing of free currencies to meet other obligations.

9. As the Committee had anticipated in its previous reports, the high level of bankers' deposits with the National Bank, largely deposits of the Agricultural and Co-operative Bank, fell rapidly as a result of loans granted by the Agricultural and Co-operative Bank to the Treasury. Hence the monetary circulation is 600 millions higher than at the same time last year and it may rise further on account of the margin of some 800 or 900 million leva still available on these loans. The Committee understands that the Agricultural and Co-operative Bank is unable to meet these obligations from its own resources, and short-term advances from the National Bank will be needed. Without going into the question of how such advances could be granted by the National Bank in strict accordance with its Statutes, the Committee observes that, from a purely banking point of view, the Agricultural and Co-operative Bank is venturing on doubtful ground by turning to the Central Bank for assistance and borrowing short and lending long.

10. Furthermore, recent laws have imposed on the Agricultural and Co-operative Bank the financing of new schemes such as the supply of agricultural implements at cost to farmers on five-year credit without interest, seed supply, etc. The Bank was already loaded with many similar schemes (600 million leva for the Cereal Board, which faces a big deficit this year, financing

of the production of attar of roses—to recall only the biggest items). Thus the State debt to the Agricultural Bank is not only increasing through direct borrowings by the Treasury, but also through deficits on these various schemes involving the guarantee of the Government.

II. The law for the relief of debtors has again been amended. It is as yet too early to appreciate fully the consequences of these amendments. They all appear to aggravate further the credit situation. The amortisation of the bonds is by law prolonged from eighteen to thirty years and the redemption price is reduced to 70% of the nominal. Further, mortgage debts, —which so far had been hardly interfered with by previous law—are now affected, and properties sold during the last eight years through judicial action may, under certain conditions, be returned to their owners.

These amendments inflict severe losses on creditors; the weaker ones, and especially the co-operatives, will thus be facing serious difficulties. The legal provisions, by which the credit institutions and insurance companies are directed to carry the bonds in their balance-sheets at par, and the vague prospect that the "Caisse d'amortissement" might compensate the losses to the Agricultural and Co-operative Bank and to co-operatives at some future date, can hardly be regarded as a solution of the problem.

III. HUNGARIAN LOAN OF 1924: POSITION OF TRUSTEES

On May 22nd, the Council referred two letters, dated April 11th and May 10th, 1939, from the Trustees of the State Loan of the Kingdom of Hungary, 1924, to the Financial Committee for advice.

In these letters, the Trustees stated that they felt that, in existing circumstances, they should no longer continue to remain in office. The Financial Committee has had an opportunity of discussing the whole matter with representatives of the Trustees and also of the Hungarian Government, which submitted a memorandum. The reason which led the Trustees to contemplate resignation was that they feared that their continuance in office after the new arrangement¹ was made might lead bondholders to suppose that they were in effective exercise of the essential powers conferred on them in the original loan documents. The Financial Committee recognises that, in existing circumstances, it is impossible for the Trustees to carry out their functions towards the holders of assented and unassented bonds. On the other hand, it is not clear to the Financial Committee how the position of the bondholders would be improved by the resignation of the Trustees at this stage, and it appears, on the contrary, that certain inconveniences might result. The Committee has drawn this view to the attention of the Trustees and it is happy to be able to inform the Council that the Trustees would be prepared to continue in office for the time being were the Council to consider that to be the best course in the general interest. The Financial Committee is of opinion that such a solution is, in fact, the best and recommends its adoption to the Council.

¹ The Financial Committee was in close touch with the Hungarian authorities at the time that the arrangement was made and expressed a favourable view on it in its report dated December 1937. It appears from the memorandum submitted by the Hungarian Government that the proportion of bondholders accepting this arrangement is now 98.7%.

Genève, le 15 septembre 1939.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

**CINQUANTE ET UNIÈME RAPPORT
DU COMMISSAIRE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS EN BULGARIE**

(PÉRIODE AVRIL-JUIN 1939)

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Série de Publications de la Société des Nations

QUESTIONS ÉCONOMIQUES
ET FINANCIÈRES

1939. II. A. 19. ✓

INTRODUCTION

1. La gestion du budget de l'Etat est sensiblement conforme aux prévisions. Les recettes des six premiers mois dépassent les dépenses effectives et en souffrance de 83,7 millions de leva. Elles sont supérieures de 276,9 millions (8%) à celles réalisées au cours de la période correspondante de l'année passée.

2. Par contre, le budget des Chemins de fer se soldait à fin juin par un déficit de 71,4 millions. Les recettes sont inférieures de 74,7 millions à celles de la période correspondante de 1938 et ne représentent que 84% des prévisions. Les dépenses sont pourtant restées inférieures de 44,9 millions aux dépenses analogues de 1938. La diminution de trafic qui est la cause de cette situation est due surtout à une réduction importante de l'exportation des produits bulgares.

3. La situation de la Banque nationale a peu varié. Il y a lieu, toutefois, de noter par rapport à la situation il y a un an, une augmentation de la circulation fiduciaire de 600 millions environ.

4. Les statistiques du commerce extérieur de la Bulgarie font apparaître, pour les six premiers mois, un déficit de la balance commerciale s'élevant à 593 millions, alors qu'au cours de la période correspondante de 1938 la balance était favorable de 231 millions.

La raison en est due à la diminution considérable des exportations, particulièrement vers les pays à clearing (Allemagne et Italie) et à la baisse des prix des produits agricoles sur le marché international.

Les disponibilités en devises du pays ont de ce fait considérablement diminué et la situation à cet égard est difficile.

5. Les premiers renseignements sur l'état des cultures permettent d'espérer de bonnes récoltes de fruits, de légumes ; pour les céréales et les oléagineux, les pronostics sont encore réservés.

Le Gouvernement a décidé d'élever à 3 leva 50 par kilogramme contre 3 leva 40 en 1938 et 3 leva 20 en 1937 le prix que la Direction des céréales paiera pour le blé.

6. Le présent rapport a été établi par M. Pierre Cheysson, commissaire de la Société des Nations en Bulgarie, avec la collaboration de M. Köstner, conseiller auprès de la Banque nationale de Bulgarie.

I. BUDGET

I. Equilibre budgétaire¹ (cf. appendice I, a)).

Au 30 juin, à la fin du premier semestre de la gestion 1939, la situation budgétaire est la suivante (millions de leva) :

	Etat	Chemins de fer Millions de leva	Total
Recettes effectives globales	3.996,1	811,2	4.807,3
Dépenses globales :			
effectives	3.381,3	818,7	4.200,0
en souffrance	531,1	63,6	594,7
	<u>3.912,4</u>	<u>882,3</u>	<u>4.794,7</u>
Solde	+ 83,7	- 71,1	+ 12,6

Depuis le précédent rapport, dont les informations s'arrêtaient à fin mars 1939, la situation s'est développée comme suit :

	Avril			Mai			Juin		
	Etat	Chemins de fer	Total	Etat	Chemins de fer	Total	Etat	Chemins de fer	Total
Encaissements	553,8	151,4	705,3	725,2	147,3	872,5	686,6	202,4	889,0
Dépenses (effectives et en souffrance)	628,5	208,8	837,4	654,5	139,4	793,9	645,5	134,4	779,9
Solde du mois	-74,7	-57,4	-132,1	+70,7	+7,9	+78,6	+41,1	+68,0	+109,1
Solde antérieur	+46,6	-89,6	-43,0	-28,1	-147,0	-175,1	+42,6	-139,1	-96,3
Solde global à la fin du mois	-28,1	-147,0	-175,1	-42,6	-139,1	-96,5	+83,7	-71,1	+12,6
Solde global à la fin du mois de l'année précédente	-120,0	-43,4	-163,4	+9,8	-19,7	-9,9	+21,0	-41,2	-20,2

¹ Les chiffres donnés ci-après ne comprennent pas les recettes et les dépenses extraordinaires des Ministères de l'Agriculture et des P.T.T. s'élevant à fin juin 1939 à 28,8 millions en recettes et 29,1 millions en dépenses (cf. cinquantième rapport, page 3, dépenses).

La gestion du budget de l'Etat fait donc apparaître un excédent de 83,7 millions (2%) des recettes sur les dépenses, supérieur à celui de l'année dernière.

Par contre, le déficit des Chemins de fer, signalé dans le précédent rapport, a continué à augmenter au cours des trois mois envisagés ; il atteint, à fin juin 1939, 71 millions de leva (9%), contre 41 millions à fin juin 1938.

2. Recettes¹ (cf. appendice I, a) et c)).

Compte non tenu des recettes d'ordre (reprise en recettes des soldes non transférés de la dette publique extérieure) et, comme il a déjà été dit, des recettes extraordinaires provenant d'emprunts consentis aux Ministères de l'Agriculture et des P. T. T., les recettes de l'Etat et des Chemins de fer pour les six premiers mois s'élèvent à 4.639,7 millions de leva, dont 3.828,5 millions pour l'Etat et 811,2 millions pour les Chemins de fer. Les recettes correspondantes de 1938 étaient de 4.437,5 millions, dont 3.551,6 millions pour l'Etat et 885,9 millions pour les Chemins de fer. Les recettes de l'Etat ont donc pendant le 1^{er} semestre de 1939 dépassé de 276,9 millions (+ 8%) celles du 1^{er} semestre de 1938 ; par contre, les recettes des Chemins de fer ont fléchi de 74,7 millions (— 8%). L'amélioration des recettes de douane (+ 104,9 millions ou 20%) d'une année à l'autre est particulièrement remarquable.

En ce qui concerne les recettes des Chemins de fer, il y a lieu de tenir compte, comme l'avait signalé le précédent rapport, que la gestion de 1938 avait bénéficié de 109,9 millions de recettes extraordinaires, qui n'ont pas été renouvelées en 1939 ; les recettes des six premiers mois de 1939 seraient donc supérieures de 35,1 millions aux recettes comparables des six premiers mois de 1938.

Les recettes globales de l'Etat et des Chemins de fer, au cours des six premiers mois, dépassent légèrement les six douzièmes des prévisions budgétaires annuelles. Le caractère approximatif de cette comparaison a été souligné dans le précédent rapport ; en effet, certaines recettes dont la rentrée est prévue par douzièmes ont été encaissées en une fois, alors que, par contre, d'autres provenant d'emprunt et des mines de Pernik, par exemple, restent encore entièrement à recevoir ; une certaine compensation entre recettes en retard et recettes en avance sur les prévisions se produit toutefois.

3. Dépenses¹ (cf. appendice I, a) et b)).

Compte non tenu des dépenses d'ordre et des dépenses des Ministères de l'Agriculture et des P. T. T. à couvrir par de récents emprunts, les dépenses effectives et en souffrance de l'Etat se sont élevées à 3.744,9 millions contre 3.530,6 millions pendant la même période de 1938 (+ 6%).

Les dépenses effectives et en souffrance des Chemins de fer pour les six premiers mois de 1939 sont de 882,3 millions de leva, correspondant aux autorisations mensuelles de dépenses (882 millions) ; les dépenses de la période correspondante de 1938 étaient de 927,1 millions de leva.

II. MONNAIE ET CRÉDIT

a) Banque nationale (cf. appendice II).

La situation de la Banque nationale n'a pas subi de variations sérieuses du 15 avril au 15 juillet dernier. Les postes d'actif au 15 juillet sont sensiblement de même importance qu'au 15 juillet de l'année dernière. Au passif, une élévation de la circulation d'environ 600 millions de leva correspond à une réduction des dépôts de 762 millions de leva ; au cours des douze derniers mois, les dépôts des banques ont diminué de 1.240 millions, soit plus de 50% (le poste « Caisse et banques » de la Banque agricole et coopérative seule est passé de 2.023 millions de leva au 30 juin 1938 à 681 millions au 30 juin 1939).

La situation en devises libras de la Banque continue à être serrée.

Deux nouveaux amendements à l'ordonnance générale établissant le contrôle du commerce extérieur et des changes sont entrés en vigueur le 23 août (*Journal Officiel* n° 187, 1939). Toutes les devises étrangères et l'or offerts à la Banque nationale seront payés au cours officiel augmenté d'une prime de 35%. La Banque nationale vendra elle-même les devises étrangères et l'or avec une prime de 35%, plus 1/2% de commission, et ce prix sera désormais appliqué au Trésor public qui, jusqu'à présent, ne payait ni prime ni commission. La fraction des devises à remettre à la Banque nationale par les vendeurs de produits bulgares exportés dans les pays à devises libras qui n'ont conclu avec la Bulgarie aucun accord spécial de paiement ou de clearing est de 75% au minimum, quels que soient les articles exportés. La fraction à remettre pour les produits exportés dans les autres pays à devises libras est augmentée par rapport aux ordonnances antérieures (à 40% pour toutes les céréales autres que le blé), mais pour un certain nombre de produits, tels que l'essence de rose, les fruits et légumes, le riz, la soie, le ciment, le minerai, etc., les compensations à 100% restent autorisées. Toutes les devises à provenir d'autre origine que l'exportation doivent être remises intégralement à la Banque. La prime qui peut faire l'objet d'une transaction en compensation devra obligatoirement être inférieure, comme précédemment, à 35%.

¹ Voir note *Equilibre budgétaire*.

b) Généralités sur le crédit.

La proportion entre le montant global net des dépôts et les placements est plus basse qu'elle ne l'a été depuis plusieurs années ; c'est là une conséquence de l'attraction de plus en plus grande exercée par les banques d'Etat ou contrôlées par lui :

	Fin juin 1938	Fin juin 1939	+ ou —
	En millions de leva		
Montant global net des dépôts	13.858	15.009	+ 1.151
Montant global net des placements	12.746	14.692	+ 1.946
Différence	1.112	317	— 795

III. COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR

Le tableau comparé du commerce extérieur au cours du premier semestre des trois dernières années est donné ci-après :

	1937	Janvier-juin 1938	1939
	En millions de leva		
Importations	2.255,0	2.351,3	2.465,6
Exportations	2.387,6	2.582,6	1.872,7
Balance	+132,6	+231,3	—592,0

Le caractère nettement défavorable de la balance des six premiers mois de 1939 a déjà eu une répercussion grave sur les disponibilités en devises du pays ; il est à espérer qu'une bonne récolte de fruits et de légumes permettra de remédier en partie à la réduction très importante des exportations et de parer aux difficultés actuelles.

Cette réduction porte sur tous les produits d'exportation, à l'exception toutefois des fruits, des légumes et des peaux, tant en quantité qu'en valeur ; en outre, certains produits, le blé particulièrement, ont subi une baisse considérable de prix (le prix moyen du blé exporté était de 3 leva 3 le kilogramme l'année dernière, contre 1 leva 5 cette année). Le vin, dont 20 millions de litres ont été vendus en Allemagne, figure cette fois-ci parmi les articles d'exportation (*cf.* le tableau donné en appendice III). Le précédent rapport a commenté la diminution des exportations dont souffre la Bulgarie.

La comparaison des échanges avec les différents pays au cours des six premiers mois de 1938 et des six premiers mois de 1939 fait apparaître, en dehors de quelques fluctuations sans importance, un renversement de la situation du commerce extérieur avec les pays à clearing :

Balance commerciale janvier-juillet.

	1938	1939
Royaume-Uni	— 16,4	— 4,2
Allemagne	— 14,2	— 500,5
Italie	+ 100,0	— 117,4
Pologne	+ 34,5	+ 85,6
Roumanie	— 62,8	— 67,4
Bohême	+ 61,4	— 37,7
Etats-Unis	— 37,0	— 60,7

Il convient de remarquer qu'une partie importante des importations de l'Allemagne, en particulier, est faite à crédit et que si elle affecte le bilan commercial de la Bulgarie elle n'intéresse pas le bilan des paiements des six premiers mois de 1939.

Le déficit de la balance avec l'Allemagne, l'Italie et la Bohême suffit à lui seul pour faire comprendre qu'au cours des six premiers mois de 1939 la balance globale soit défavorable de 593 millions, alors qu'elle était favorable de + 231 millions au cours des six mois correspondants de 1938.

IV. DIRECTION DES CÉRÉALES

Le prix d'achat du blé que la Direction paiera aux paysans pour la saison nouvelle est porté à 3 leva 50 par kilogramme, contre 3 leva 40 l'année dernière et 3 leva 20 en 1937. Ce prix transformé en devises à la parité officielle, représente trois fois le prix international, compte non tenu des frais de gestion de la Direction. Le prix de vente sur le marché intérieur a été légèrement relevé ; le Gouvernement espère, toutefois, maintenir inchangés la qualité et le prix du pain.

V. GÉNÉRALITÉS (*cf.* appendice IV).

L'index général des prix de gros est resté stable pendant les six premiers mois de l'année à 121 en juin contre 118 en juin 1938 (tous les indices sont calculés sur la base 1934/35 = 100).

L'index des prix des produits importés (105 en juin) continue à être très en dessous des prix des produits exportés (172 en juin), mais il est à présumer que ce dernier indice a été

établi en tenant compte de certains produits dont la récolte a été très mauvaise et qui n'ont pas été exportés du tout ; de toute évidence, la situation des échanges commerciaux n'est pas aussi favorable que les chiffres paraissent l'indiquer. Les prix des produits industriels du pays ont tendance à baisser depuis 1937 (99 en juin 1939, contre 105 en juin 1938) ; le fait est particulièrement remarquable pour les articles textiles (90, contre une moyenne de 106 en 1937). L'index du coût de la vie est stable au voisinage de la moyenne de 1934/35 (99,5 en juin).

L'index de la production industrielle, ainsi que celui des ventes des fabriques dépasse l'index de l'année dernière. Il en est de même, pour autant que l'on soit informé, pour les ventes des coopératives et du commerce de détail.

L'activité de la construction est grande, et à Sofia serait supérieure de 50% à celle de l'année dernière (les permis de construire pour l'ensemble du pays se sont élevés au cours des quatre premiers mois à 652.000 m³ contre 545.000 m³ au cours de la période correspondante de l'année dernière.

Le nombre des chômeurs enregistrés a été pour les six premiers mois de 42.500 contre 56.100 l'année dernière.

Les renseignements sur les perspectives de la récolte ne sont pas encore suffisants pour permettre des pronostics sérieux. La récolte de blé serait inférieure à celle de l'année dernière en quantité, mais surtout en qualité ; les récoltes de printemps seraient meilleures que celles de 1938. Les fruits, les légumes, le raisin et le tabac s'annoncent bien.

VI. ÉTABLISSEMENT DES RÉFUGIÉS BULGARES

1. Position au 30 juin 1939 du compte bloqué de l'emprunt 1926.

	Leva
Produit net	1.614.296.149
Dont mis à la disposition du service d'établissement	1.612.824.302
	<hr/>
Solde en dépôt à la Banque nationale	1.471.847

2. Rendement des revenus gagés.

Chapitres du budget	Encaissements			1/12 des évaluations budgétaires
	Avril	Mai	Juin	
	(En millions de leva)			
11. Accise sur marchandises étrangères	10,5	7,7	8,1	9,6
12. Accise sur le vinaigre, la bière, l'acide carbonique et autres bois- sons indigènes, et accise sur l'al- cool	6,7	13,3	7,3	6,2
15. Accise sur le sel	2,7	3,3	3,3	3,6
16. Accise sur le sucre et la glucose . .	25,5	37,7	31,0	29,2
17. Accise sur le riz, la benzine, le pétrole et le gasoil	3,9	4,0	4,7	4,7
37. Allumettes	7,4	8,8	8,5	7,4
63. Intérêts versés par les réfugiés pour emprunts accordés sur ressources provenant de l'emprunt des ré- fugiés.	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,8
Total	56,8	74,9	63,0	61,5

Les versements des réfugiés affectés au remboursement des dépenses d'établissement ont atteint les montants ci-après (leva) :

	Avril	Mai	Juin	Antérieurs	30 juin 1939
Intérêts	150.109	44.371	131.309	25.789.129	26.114.918
Amortissement	158.760	2.110.411	85.653	31.446.757	33.801.581
Total	308.869	2.154.782	216.962	57.235.886	59.916.499

3. Utilisation de l'emprunt.		Leva
Les engagements à régler au 30 juin 1939 s'élèvent à		2.582.821
Pour y faire face, la Direction générale de la Dette publique dispose de :		
Banque nationale, compte « Commissariat »	1.471.847	
Banque nationale	1.110.974	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		2.582.821

VII. EMPRUNT DE STABILISATION 7½% 1928

1. Position au 30 juin 1939 du compte bloqué de l'emprunt.		Leva
Produit net		3.370.065.553
Dont mis à la disposition des administrations		3.370.065.553
		<hr/>
Compte soldé		—

2. Rendement des revenus gagés (douanes).

	(En millions de leva)			
Avril	Mai	Jun		1/12 des évaluations budgétaires
111,1	97,1	93,0		80,6

3. Utilisation du produit de l'emprunt.

I. Chemins de fer et ports.		Leva
La totalité de cette tranche s'est montée à		672.300.000
Dont mis à la disposition de la Direction des Chemins de fer au 30 juin 1939		672.300.000
		<hr/>

Somme aux mains de l'Administration : 1.487.349 leva¹.

II. Routes et ponts.		Leva
La totalité de cette tranche s'est montée à		182.031.732
Dont engagés au 30 juin 1939		181.844.182
		<hr/>
Solde non engagé		187.550
Reste à payer sur engagements opérés		—
Somme aux mains de l'Administration : 187.550 leva.		

¹ Le solde résulte d'un bénéfice de change réalisé sur des fournitures provenant de l'étranger.

Appendice I

**a) RÉSULTATS PROVISOIRES DES SIX PREMIERS MOIS DE L'EXERCICE 1939
COMPARÉS AUX RÉSULTATS DES EXERCICES PRÉCÉDENTS**

	Données annuelles			Résultats provisoires 1 ^{er} janvier-30 juin			
	Résultats définitifs		Prévisions budgétaires 1939	1938	1939		
	1937	1938			6/12 des prévisions 1939	Effectives	%
RECETTES							
<i>A. Budget de l'Etat.</i>							
<i>I. Recettes fiscales :</i>							
1. Impôts directs	589,9	607,9	603,5	308,7	301,7	316,4	104,8
2. Impôts indirects :							
Douanes	1.123,6	1.138	1.082,8	516,2	541,4	621,1	114,7
Accises	1.513,4	1.670,8	1.622,5	771	811,2	810,2	101
Enregistrement	110,5	125	121	56,8	60,5	58,1	96
Timbre	449,8	488	470	223,9	235	242,9	103,4
3. Amendes et confis- cations	76,5	99,1	101	46,4	50,5	25,5	50,5
4. Monopoles	134,1	142,7	135	64,5	67,5	67,9	100,6
5. Exercices clos	239,1	176,8	165	111,3	82,5	84,6	102,6
Total I.	4.236,9	4.448,3	4.300,8	2.098,8	2.150,3	2.235,7	103,4
<i>II. Autres recettes :</i>							
6. Entreprises d'Etat	674,9	742	771,5	369,7	385,8	359	93,2
7. Participation des com- munes aux appointe- ments des institu- teurs et des médecins	503,4	466	490	235,5	245	294,4	120,2
8. Recettes administra- tives et autres.	1.023,7	1.134	1.130	636	565	657,4	116,3
<i>III. Recettes extraordinaires</i>							
9. Recettes extraordinaires	807,9	455,4	482	203	241	271,6	112,7
10. Ressources d'emprunts	24,6	43,1	87,2	8,6	43,6 ¹	10,4 ²	23,8
<i>IV. Recettes d'ordre :</i>							
II. Reprise en recettes des soldes non transférés de la dette publique extérieure	407,9	397,8	364,8	171,8	182,4	167,6	91,9
Total I-IV	7.679,3	7.686,6	7.626,3	3.723,4	3.813,1 ¹	3.996,1 ²	104,8
Total des recettes réelles (sans n° II)	(7.271,4)	(7.288,8)	(7.261,5)	(3.551,6)	(3.630,7) ¹	(3.828,5) ²	(105,4)
<i>B. Chemins de fer et ports</i>							
Total général	1.668,8	2.162,8	1.900,9	885,9	965,3	811,2	84
Total général, non compris n° II.	9.348,1	9.849,4	9.527,2	4.609,3	4.778,4 ¹	4.807,3 ²	100,6
	(8.940,2)	(9.451,6)	(9.162,4)	(4.437,5)	(4.596,0) ¹	4.639,7) ²	(100,9)

¹ Compte non tenu de 216,5 millions qui peuvent être prélevés sur le produit des emprunts accordés aux Ministères de l'Agriculture et des P.T.T. (cf. cinquantième rapport I, 3, Dépenses).

² Compte non tenu de 28,8 millions effectivement prélevés sur le produit des emprunts accordés aux Ministères de l'Agriculture et des P.T.T. et dépenses (cf. rapport I, 3, Dépenses).

Appendice I (suite)

	Données annuelles			Résultats provisoires 1 ^{er} janvier-31 juin		
	Résultats définitifs		Prévisions budgé- taires 1939	1938	1939	
	1937	1938			Dépenses effectives	Dépenses autorisées par budgets mensuels
DÉPENSES						
<i>(En millions de leva)</i>						
A. Budget de l'Etat.						
1. Pouvoir suprême	38,8	49,7	66,1	21,9	31,3	32,6
2. Dette publique	2.106,3	1.990	1.808,7	1.131,7	922,7	941
3. Cours des comptes	19,9	20,5	22,4	9,9	10,4	10,9
4. Affaires étrangères :						
a) Ministère	84,1	87,6	96,2	36,5	42	46,8
b) Cultes	71,1	71,5	90	32,6	37,5	40,7
5. Intérieur et Santé publique:						
a) Administration et Po- lice	315,5	310,5	338,6	150,9	152	172,6
b) Direction générale de la Santé	192,5	186,5	223	69,2	80,9	105,7
6. Instruction publique	879,2	893,4	1.014	432,2	474,5	499,6
7. Finances	248,2	219,2	233,7	98,4	103,8	112,7
8. Justice	180,5	173,2	193,3	78,8	87	96,3
9. Guerre	1.798,4	1.870,2	1.923,7	774,8	850,7	1.005
10. Commerce	74,2	69,8	87,3	32,4	37,4	43,4
11. Agriculture	324	367,7	438,7	147,2	166,3	211
12. Travaux publics :						
a) Direction générale des Travaux publics	160,6	230,2	332,8	81,6	116,5	150,9
b) Direction générale de la Prestation	158,4	146,4	127,3	60,6	31,3	67
13. Ministère des Chemins de fer et P. T. T. :						
a) Service policier mari- time et fluvial	43	53,4	42,7	18,4	14,2	20,4
b) Direction générale des P. T. T.	247,3	275,8	321,2	114,9	126,9	144,4
c) Direction de l'Aviation	143,2	176,9	266,6	42,9	92,8	132,1
Sur crédits extraordinaires et supplémentaires	1,9	14,5	—	8,4	3,2 ¹	—
Dépenses en souffrance	—	—	—	359,1	531,1	—
Total A	7.087,2	7.207,0	7.626,3	3.702,4	3.912,5¹	3.833,0
B. Budget des Chemins de fer :						
a)	1.619,6	2.132,6	1.900,9	791,6	818,7	882,0
b) Dépenses en souffrance	—	—	—	135,5	63,5	—
Total B	1.619,6	2.132,6	1.900,9	927,1	882,2	882,0
Total général	8.706,8	9.339,6	9.527,2	4.629,5	4.794,7¹	4.715,0
Total général, non compris les dé- penses correspondant aux soldes non transférés de la dette pu- blique	(8.298,9)	(8.941,8)	(9.162,4)	(4.457,7)	(4.627,1)¹	(4.532,6)
Excédent	+641,3	+509,8	—	— 20,2	+12,6	—

¹ Voir note 2 au tableau « Recettes ».

Appendice I (suite)

b) RÉSULTATS MENSUELS DES TROIS DERNIERS MOIS DE 1939

	1939	Avril		Mai		Juin	
	1/12 des prévisions budgétaires	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
RECETTES	(En millions de leva)						
<i>A. Budget de l'Etat.</i>							
<i>I. Recettes fiscales :</i>							
1. Impôts directs	50,3	35,2	39,1	62,6	62,1	84,2	87,2
2. Impôts indirects :							
Douanes	90,2	102,4	121,6	95,7	104,7	79,4	101,1
Accises	135,2	131,1	128,3	120	161,1	148,3	145,7
Enregistrement	10,1	9,6	9,7	9,8	10,5	9,2	11,4
Timbre	39,2	43,9	38,5	44,2	40,5	35,1	42,8
3. Amendes et confiscations	8,4	7	2,3	8,3	1,9	7,6	4,2
4. Monopoles	11,2	10,8	10,9	11,2	12,4	11,5	12,9
5. Exercices clos	13,7	10,5	7,3	9,7	8,6	21,3	14,7
Total I	358,3	350,5	357,7	361,5	401,8	396,6	420,0
<i>II. Autres recettes :</i>							
6. Entreprises d'Etat	64,3	45	52,7	85,3	70,1	57,3	71,8
7. Participation des communes aux appointements des instituteurs et des médecins	40,8	39,1	43,9	38,4	42,6	35,5	36,4
8. Recettes administratives	94,2	60	60,2	85,2	74	70	71,1
Total II	199,3	144,1	156,8	208,9	186,7	162,8	179,3
<i>III. 9. Recettes extraordinaires</i>							
10. Ressources d'emprunts	40,2	0,4	37,8	0,6	50,3	92,3	41,9
	7,3 ¹	3,1	1,5 ²	0,5	2,7 ²	3,4	3,1 ²
<i>IV. Recettes d'ordre :</i>							
<i>II. Reprise en recettes des soldes non transférés de la dette publique extérieure</i>							
	30,4	23,9	—	77,3	83,7	29,7	42,2
Total	635,5¹	522,0	553,8²	648,8	725,2²	684,8	686,5²
Total des recettes réelles (sans les recettes d'ordre)	(605,1)¹	(498,1)	(553,8)²	(571,5)	(641,5)²	(655,1)	(644,3)²
<i>B. Chemins de fer et ports</i>							
	158,4	200,4	151,5	163,8	147,3	164,2	202,5
Total mensuel général	793,9¹	722,4	705,3²	812,6	872,5²	849,0	889,0²
Total mensuel, non compris les recettes d'ordre	(763,5)¹	(698,5)	(705,3)²	(735,3)	(788,8)²	(819,3)	(846,8)²
DÉPENSES							
<i>A. Budget de l'Etat</i>							
	635,5 ¹	620,4	650,2 ²	499,4	575,0 ²	616,9	641,3 ²
<i>B. Chemins de fer et ports</i>							
	158,4	160,4	139,2	195	166,1	118,6	210,6
Total des dépenses	793,9¹	780,8	789,4²	694,4	741,1²	735,5	851,9²
Dépenses en souffrance (+ ou — au cours du mois)	—	+ 4,2	+ 48,0	— 35,3	+ 52,8	+ 123,8	— 71,9
Total mensuel général	793,9¹	785,0	837,4²	659,1	793,9²	859,3	780,0²
Total mensuel, non compris les dépenses d'ordre	(763,5)¹	(761,1)	(837,4)²	(581,8)	(710,2)²	(829,6)	(737,8)²

¹ Compte non tenu des montants à prélever sur le produit des emprunts accordés aux Ministères de l'Agriculture et des P.T.T.

² Compte non tenu des sommes prélevées et dépensées sur le produit des emprunts ci-dessus.

Appendice I (fin)

c) SITUATION DÉTAILLÉE ET COMPARÉE DES RECOUVREMENTS DES IMPÔTS DIRECTS POUR LES TROIS PREMIERS MOIS DE L'EXERCICE 1939

Impôts	Résultats 1 ^{er} janvier-30 juin				
	1938	1939	% de 1939 par rapport à 1938	Prévisions 1939	% des recouvrements par rapport aux prévisions 1939
	(En millions de leva)				
Impôts cédulaires	218	232,5	107	209	112
Impôt sur le revenu global	8,9	9,6	108	6,3	154
Impôt sur les brebis et les chèvres	28,8	31	107	21,5	144
Impôt sur l'exemption de la prestation	24,4	15,2	62	25,5	60
Impôt militaire	15	14,1	94	22,5	64
Impôt sur les successions	13,6	14	102	17	82
Total	308,7	316,4	103	323,3	98
Impôts arriérés	95,3	75,4	79	82,5	91
Amendes et intérêts de retard sur impôts arriérés	17,1	8,1	48	21	39
Total général	421,1	399,9	95	426,8	94

d) SITUATION DE LA TRÉSORERIE, AVRIL-JUIN 1939

	Avril	Mai	Juin
	(En millions de leva)		
Solde au début du mois du compte du Trésor à la Banque nationale	1.066,9	937,3	1.013,8
Budget de l'Etat et des Chemins de fer:			
Encaissements	711,9 ¹	879,5 ¹	894,3 ¹
Décaissements	796,0 ¹	748,1 ¹	856,9 ¹
	+ 84,1	+ 131,4	+ 37,4
Ressources extrabudgétaires :			
Diverses	— 45,5	— 54,9	— 43,3
Emission de bons du Trésor			
Solde en fin du mois du compte du Trésor	937,3	1.013,8	1.007,9
Paiements exigibles en souffrance (non compris les dettes à long terme consolidées ou en suspens)	613,8	666,6	594,7
Solde	+ 323,5	+ 347,2	+ 413,2

¹ Y compris les sommes prélevées sur les emprunts des Ministères de l'Agriculture et des P.T.T.

Appendice II

SITUATION DE LA BANQUE NATIONALE DE BULGARIE EN 1937, 1938 ET 1939

ACTIF	15 juillet 1937	15 juillet 1938	15 avril 1939	15 juillet 1939
Or monnayé et non monnayé	1.797	1.994	2.006	2.006
Devises	397	834	957	896
Monnaies divisionnaires	451	666	650	591
Portefeuille et avances de commerce .	708	549	553	531
Bons du Trésor	385	385	400	400
Dette de l'Etat	3.523	3.468	3.441	3.417
Placements	323	396	399	409
Autres avoirs	252	245	205	263
Total	7.835	8.537	8.612	8.514
PASSIF				
Capital versé et réserve	1.713	1.700	1.702	1.701
Billets de banque en circulation . . .	2.425	2.421	3.115	3.015
Comptes courants et de dépôts	3.102	3.784	3.296	3.022
Dont de banques	(1.739)	(2.316)	(1.317)	(1.076)
Exigibilités en devises	50	152	36	37
Autres exigibilités	546	480	463	739
Couverture (%)	32,51	32,14	31,30	33,23
Taux de l'escompte	6	6	6	6
Circulation totale	3.611	3.628	4.323	4.283

Appendice III

EXPORTATIONS DES PRINCIPALES ESPÈCES DE MARCHANDISES

Principales espèces de marchandises	Janvier-Juin				
	1939	1938	1939	1938	Différence
	Quantités		Valeurs		Quantités
Gros bétail à cornes (nombre)	3.246	5.833	16.405	24.922	— 2.587 — 8.517
Porcs vivants (nombre)	1.423	11.466	4.151	33.809	— 10.043 — 29.658
Poules vivantes (nombre)	187.739	683.817	7.017	23.263	— 496.087 — 16.246
Viande de porc, fraîche (tonnes)	198	1.030	5.146	24.857	— 832 — 19.711
Poules abattues (tonnes)	1.042	1.937	37.041	61.965	— 895 — 24.924
Saindoux (tonnes)	11	1.102	376	34.208	— 1.091 — 33.832
Kachkaval (tonnes)	225	693	9.016	23.150	— 468 — 14.134
Œufs (tonnes)	6.325	8.201	174.488	198.122	— 1.876 — 23.634
Froment (tonnes)	66.728	104.710	100.755	346.187	— 37.982 — 245.432
Maïs (tonnes)	—	56.217	—	143.510	— 56.217 — 143.510
Haricots secs (tonnes)	2	4.142	24	21.690	— 4.140 — 21.666
Son (tonnes)	—	7.576	—	18.533	— 7.576 — 18.553
Pruneaux (tonnes)	2.302	441	27.830	5.582	+ 1.861 + 22.248
Fraises mi-conservées (tonnes)	1.596	1.919	17.305	21.567	— 323 + 4.262
Semences de tournesol (tonnes)	3.702	9.517	14.327	38.242	— 5.815 — 23.915
Tabac en feuilles (tonnes)	13.988	18.133	1.005.610	1.261.245	— 4.145 — 255.635
Déchets de graines oléagineuses; tourteaux (tonnes)	12.710	20.107	30.513	51.866	— 7.397 — 21.353
Essence de roses (kilos)	0.779	0.542	23.415	16.181	+ 0.237 + 7.234
Peaux brutes et tannées (tonnes)	1.132	720	90.837	73.910	+ 412 + 16.927
Fraises fraîches (tonnes)	1.898	826	30.526	10.752	+ 1.072 + 19.774
Vin (tonnes)	15.680	1	102.142	21	+ 15.679 + 102.121

Appendice IV

DONNÉES GÉNÉRALES ÉCONOMIQUES ET FINANCIÈRES

Années et mois	Commerce extérieur					Indices économiques							Banque nationale							
	Valeur (millions de leva)			Poids (1.000 t.)		Trans- port par chemin de fer. Mar- chan- dises arrivées (1.000 tonnes)	Volume de la produ- ction indus- trielle 1934/35 = 100	Ventes de détail des coopé- ratives (mil- lions de leva)	Prix de gros 1926 = 100	Coût de la vie 1926 = 100	Total des dépôts (millions de leva)	Total des place- ments (millions de leva)	Or	Mon- tant net des devises	Porte- feuille commer- cial *	Dette cou- rante du Gou- verne- ment	Circulation		Couver- ture %	Taux d'es- compte
	Impor- tations	Expor- tations	Balance (+ ou -)	Impor- tations	Expor- tations												de billets de banque	totale		
(En millions de leva)																				
	Moyenne mensuelle.					Moyenne mensuelle.							Fin.							
1931 .	388	495	+ 107	24,6	64,1	366	—	—	74,2	89,3	—	—	1.511	257	579	279	2.919	3.629	37,69	9,5
1932 .	289	282	— 7	21,8	49,0	376	—	—	64,8	82,2	—	—	1.519	123	427	423	2.635	3.521	36,07	8
1933 .	184	237	+ 53	19,2	35,9	353	—	—	58,2	76,3	9.706	11.021	1.545	141	473	818	2.984	3.971	35,39	8
1934 .	187	211	+ 24	20,5	33,0	327	—	—	59,3	71,2	10.024	10.901	1.547	121	373	655	2.449	3.736	35,71	7
1935 .	251	271	+ 20	23,0	27,3	344	—	51,4	60,5	66,6	10.597	10.939	1.591	448	612	910	2.497	3.732	33,37	6
1936 .	265	326	+ 61	23,6	47,4	365	—	56,2	61,6	63,8	11.493	11.245	1.652	724	505	936	2.571	3.811	34,17	6
1937 .	415	418	+ 3	27,3	57,3	413	142,7	61,4	69,8	65,0	12.605	12.544	1.994	585	1.001	385	2.569	3.822	31,62	6
1938 .	411	465	+ 54	31,9	41,7	460	155,4	69,1	72,3	67,2	14.034	13.256	2.006	1.238	577	400	2.800	4.083	31,21	6
1938 :																				
I .	298	547	+ 249	13,5	55,0	308	111,2	49,0	72,0	67,8	13.853	12.927	1.994	698	675	385	2.361	3.605	31,99	6
II .	371	531	+ 160	20,3	42,9	310	122,3	49,2	70,8	67,8	14.029	12.963	1.994	673	694	385	2.262	3.454	31,77	6
III .	443	500	+ 57	29,2	56,8	358	127,9	70,8	70,0	67,6	13.814	12.710	1.994	749	592	385	2.356	3.534	32,02	6
IV .	449	384	— 65	38,0	46,8	366	111,8	70,6	70,3	67,4	13.943	12.743	1.994	695	598	385	2.441	3.648	31,93	6
V .	438	307	— 131	37,1	27,3	433	132,0	75,8	70,7	67,6	13.824	12.678	1.994	669	576	385	2.350	3.511	31,86	6
VI .	353	313	— 40	26,7	56,4	466	148,0	66,4	70,5	67,7	13.858	12.746	1.994	689	580	385	2.313	3.462	31,76	6
VII .	395	208	— 187	35,2	28,9	497	164,2	65,1	73,3	69,1	13.970	12.716	1.994	719	532	385	2.489	3.707	32,41	6
VIII .	472	188	— 284	40,0	24,5	587	220,8	77,8	74,8	68,9	13.954	13.337	1.994	592	629	385	2.968	4.292	32,80	6
IX .	362	463	+ 101	32,5	48,6	573	192,4	71,2	75,0	68,9	13.920	13.857	2.003	606	792	385	3.137	4.504	31,90	6
X .	387	577	+ 190	27,8	46,6	626	192,4	69,2	76,2	69,1	14.172	14.119	2.003	792	859	400	3.115	4.531	31,54	6
XI .	458	824	+ 366	38,3	37,3	561	176,9	86,3	75,5	69,1	14.365	14.089	2.003	1.062	683	400	2.938	4.303	31,00	6
XII .	509	736	+ 227	33,5	28,9	436	165,0	77,5	75,2	69,4	14.708	14.181	2.006	1.238	577	400	2.800	4.083	32,21	6
1939 :																				
I .	271	310	+ 39	24,2	11,7	307	110,7	56,7	75,0	69,5	15.059	13.956	2.006	1.211	352	400	2.636	3.885	31,69	6
II .	367	319	— 48	26,7	7,4	267	117,4	57,8	73,5	69,8	14.997	14.056	2.006	999	312	400	2.577	3.733	31,72	6
III .	484	263	— 221	38,5	13,7	357	137,5	83,3	72,1	69,9	14.792	14.180	2.006	885	492	400	2.958	4.126	31,61	6
IV .	495	274	— 221	40,2	13,9	405	121,6	78,7	73,3	69,8	14.820	14.216	2.006	819	588	400	3.166	4.379	31,49	6
V .	441	434	— 7	37,7	59,5	496	146,9	87,0	73,0	68,8	14.794	14.333	2.006	738	623	400	2.931	4.128	31,94	6
VI .	408	273	— 135	33,0	42,8	508	—	—	—	69,6	15.009	14.692	2.006	721	575	400	2.891	4.099	33,14	6

* Données révisées.

* Escompte et avances.

* Escompte et réescompte des bons du Trésor.

Genève, le 14 novembre 1939.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

CINQUANTÉ-DEUXIÈME RAPPORT
DU COMMISSAIRE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS EN BULGARIE

(PÉRIODE JUILLET-SEPTEMBRE 1939)

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Série de Publications de la Société des Nations
II. QUESTIONS ÉCONOMIQUES
ET FINANCIÈRES
1939. II.A. 23. ✓

INTRODUCTION

1. M. Kiosséïvanov, Président du Conseil des ministres, ayant, le 19 octobre, présenté la démission du Gouvernement, a été chargé par le Roi de former son septième cabinet. Sur neuf ministres, cinq appartenaient au précédent cabinet, parmi lesquels le ministre des Finances, M. Bojiloff.

Sur la proposition du Conseil des ministres, le Roi a signé l'oukaze de dissolution du Parlement, qui devait se réunir en session ordinaire le 28 octobre. Les membres du nouveau Parlement seront élus entre le 24 décembre 1939 et le 28 janvier 1940.

Dans sa déclaration, le Gouvernement affirme son « inébranlable décision de suivre la politique de neutralité qu'il a proclamée et qui correspond aux tendances du peuple bulgare. Dans sa politique financière, il attachera toujours un grand prix à un budget stable et équilibré. En ce qui concerne sa politique fiscale, il renforcera l'imposition directe des citoyens aisés et des revenus élevés. Il demeure étranger à tous les essais ainsi qu'aux expériences dangereuses dans son système fiscal et dans sa politique budgétaire et monétaire. »

2. La gestion du budget de 1939 se développe comme prévu ; les recettes de l'Etat pour les neuf premiers mois sont supérieures de 7% aux recettes de l'année précédente. La diminution des exportations bulgares consécutive à la guerre a amené une réduction des recettes des chemins de fer.

3. Le bilan de la Banque nationale à fin septembre fait apparaître une circulation monétaire de 5.910 millions en augmentation de 1.811 millions sur le montant de la circulation à fin juin dernier.

4. Le déficit de la balance commerciale pour les neuf mois de 1939 est de 519,7 millions de leva contre 139,6 millions pour la période correspondante de 1938.

5. Le présent rapport a été établi par M. Pierre Cheysson, commissaire de la Société des Nations en Bulgarie, avec la collaboration de M. Kōstner, conseiller auprès de la Banque nationale de Bulgarie.

I. BUDGET

1. Equilibre budgétaire¹ (cf. appendice I, a)).

Au 30 septembre, la situation budgétaire est la suivante :

	Etat	Chemins de fer Millions de leva	Total
Recettes effectives globales	5.937,9	1.340,9	7.278,8
Dépenses globales :			
effectives	5.193,1	1.223,0	6.416,1
en souffrance	723,9	62,5	786,4
	<u>5.917,0</u>	<u>1.285,5</u>	<u>7.202,5</u>
Solde	+ 20,9	+ 55,4	+ 76,3

Depuis le précédent rapport, la situation s'est développée comme suit :

	Juillet			Août			Septembre		
	Etat	Chemins de fer	Total	Etat	Chemins de fer	Total	Etat	Chemins de fer	Total
Encaissements	700,0	165,5	865,5	594,1	168,7	762,8	647,7	195,5	843,2
Dépenses (effectives et en souffrance)	650,6	137,2	787,8	678,1	117,4	795,5	675,8	148,7	824,5
Solde du mois	+49,4	+28,3	+77,7	-84,0	+51,3	-32,7	-28,1	+46,8	+18,7
Solde antérieur	+83,7	-71,1	+12,6	+133,1	-42,8	+90,3	+49,1	+8,5	+57,6
Solde global à la fin du mois	+133,1	-42,8	+90,3	+49,1	+8,5	+57,6	+21,0	+55,3	+76,3
Solde global à la fin du mois de l'année précédente	-42,3	-33,1	-75,4	-56,4	+48,2	-8,2	-43,0	+14,9	+57,9

2. Recettes.

Compte non tenu des recettes d'ordre et des recettes extrabudgétaires provenant des emprunts faits aux Ministères de l'Agriculture et des P.T.T., les recettes de l'Etat au cours des neuf premiers mois s'élèvent à 5.716,2 millions de leva contre 5.312,6 au cours de la période correspondante de 1938 (+ 403,7 millions ou 7%). Si les rentrées de juillet et d'août 1939 ont

¹ Les chiffres donnés ci-après ne comprennent pas les recettes et les dépenses extraordinaires des Ministères de l'Agriculture et des P.T.T. s'élevant à fin septembre 1939 à 118,5 millions de leva en recettes et en dépenses (cf. cinquième rapport, page 3, Dépenses).

été supérieures de 156,4 millions aux rentrées de juillet et août 1938, en septembre les recettes sont inférieures de 29,3 millions (4%) aux recettes correspondantes de 1938 ; les taxes douanières et les accises ont rapporté, en septembre 1939, 43,3 millions (17%) de moins qu'en septembre 1938 : C'est là une conséquence de la guerre qui a considérablement ralenti les échanges commerciaux avec l'étranger et aussi l'activité économique du pays.

A fin septembre 1939, les recettes des chemins de fer (1.340,9 millions) sont inférieures de 179,4 millions (13%) aux recettes de l'année précédente. Les rapports antérieurs ont expliqué que les chemins de fer avaient bénéficié en 1938 de 37,5 millions de recettes exceptionnelles. Il n'en subsiste pas moins une diminution des recettes comparables qui s'élève à près de 11%. Les recettes des trois mois considérés sont inférieures de 21% (17,6 millions) à celles des trois mois correspondants de 1938. Cette différence est due, en grande partie, elle aussi, à la diminution des exportations bulgares.

Les recettes effectives du budget de l'Etat au cours des neuf premiers mois de l'exercice représentent 105% des neuf douzièmes des prévisions budgétaires pour l'année entière. En ce qui concerne les recettes des chemins de fer, la proportion par rapport aux prévisions est de 92,6%.

3. Dépenses.

Compte non tenu des dépenses d'ordre et des dépenses extraordinaires des Ministères de l'Agriculture et des P.T.T. à couvrir par des ressources d'emprunts¹, les dépenses effectives et en souffrance de l'Etat se sont élevées à 5.695,3 millions pour les neuf premiers mois, contre 5.269,6 millions de leva au cours de la période correspondante de 1938 et 4.993,3 millions de leva au cours de la période correspondante de 1937. L'augmentation sur 1937 est de 275,8 millions de leva (5,5%) pour 1938 et de 701,5 pour 1939 (14%).

Les dépenses effectives et en souffrance des chemins de fer jusqu'à fin septembre sont de 1.285,5 millions de leva ; elles étaient de 1.505,4 millions à fin septembre 1938 et de 1.182,2 millions à fin septembre 1937. Il convient de remarquer que, comme pour les recettes, certaines dépenses de 1938 n'ont pas été renouvelées en 1939.

II. SITUATION DE LA TRÉSORERIE.

	Juillet	Août	Septembre
	(En millions de leva)		
Solde au début du mois du compte du Trésor à la Banque nationale . . .	1.007,9	922,8	959,4
Budget de l'Etat et des Chemins de fer :			
Encaissements	895,5	787,8 ¹	877,8 ¹
Décaissements	936,1	713,2 ¹	656,7 ¹
	— 40,6	+ 74,6	+ 221,1
Ressources extrabudgétaires	— 44,5	— 38	— 37,7
Diverses	—	—	—
Emission de bons du Trésor	—	—	—
Solde en fin du mois du compte du Trésor	922,8	959,4	1.142,8
Paiements exigibles en souffrance (non compris les dettes à long terme consolidées ou en suspens)	476,7	584,0	786,4
Solde	+ 446,1	+ 375,4	+ 356,4

La Trésorerie reste aisée. Les paiements en souffrance à fin septembre se décomposent en :

	Millions de leva
Appointements	48,2
Pensions d'Etat	41,3
Fournitures et prestations	696,9
	<u>786,4</u>

III. DETTE PUBLIQUE

Le 14 septembre dernier, le ministre des Finances a fait connaître au « League Loans Committee » et à l'Association nationale des porteurs français de valeurs mobilières que « la guerre ayant provisoirement désorganisé les transports, toutes les exportations de produits bulgares sont pratiquement arrêtées. Les disponibilités de la Banque nationale en devises sont réduites à presque rien et sont très insuffisantes pour assurer les achats destinés à satisfaire les besoins les plus indispensables du pays ; la Banque nationale ne peut donc, jusqu'à une

¹ Voir note 1 de la première page de ce rapport sur le Budget.

modification substantielle de la situation, remettre au Gouvernement les devises nécessaires au service des emprunts extérieurs. Le Gouvernement bulgare veut, néanmoins, tenir les engagements pris à l'égard des porteurs et il propose, pour assurer jusqu'à la fin de 1939 le service des emprunts extérieurs représentant la contrevaletur d'environ 75 millions de leva, de consacrer à ce service la totalité des devises à provenir d'achats de produits bulgares, le blé et l'orge étant seuls exceptés des produits à acheter ; la Bulgarie dispose actuellement de graines de tournesol ou de tourteaux de tournesol et disposera prochainement de maïs. L'opération n'est possible que si les associations de porteurs peuvent obtenir des ministères compétents anglais et français *primo* les contingents d'importations nécessaires et *secundo*, à concurrence du montant à verser aux porteurs, une dérogation aux accords en vigueur relatifs à la compensation entre les ventes bulgares dans ces pays et les achats à y faire. »

Le Gouvernement bulgare effectua néanmoins le 15 septembre la totalité des transferts prévus par les contrats en cours.

Mais, le 15 octobre, il ne put transférer que les sommes nécessaires pour compléter la provision du coupon de l'emprunt 7½% 1928 payable le 15 novembre prochain et il suspendit tous autres transferts.

Entre temps, le Gouvernement français a donné les autorisations demandées le 15 septembre par le Gouvernement bulgare, et celui-ci se préoccupe de vendre en France des graines de tournesol en quantité suffisante pour pouvoir effectuer les versements afférents aux emprunts d'avant guerre tels qu'ils sont prévus par l'accord du 1^{er} décembre 1938.

Il est rappelé que les dispositions de cet accord sont relatives seulement à l'année 1939 et expirent le 31 décembre prochain. Un nouvel arrangement devra intervenir avant cette date.

La situation de la Dette publique au 30 septembre 1939 était la suivante :

a) *Dette flottante.*

	Millions de leva
1. Bons du Trésor à court terme escomptés par la Banque nationale ou divers fonds	458,1
Le Trésor dispose de la faculté d'escompter 800 millions de bons ; il lui reste donc une marge de 341,9 millions de bons.	
2. Bons émis en paiement de diverses fournitures	1.867,6
3. Il existe en outre des bons du Trésor de garantie représentant 90% de la valeur des scrips des emprunts extérieurs de l'Etat et représentant la valeur des arriérés non payés du 1 ^{er} avril 1932 au 1 ^{er} avril 1934 (mémoire)	—
4. Autres dettes	1.245,5
Total de la dette flottante	<u>3.571,5</u>

b) *Dette consolidée.*

Emprunts extérieurs :

d'avant guerre	9.021,9	
d'après guerre :		
7% 1926	1.137,3	
7½% 1928	2.494,3	
divers	<u>271,1</u>	
		12.924,6
Emprunts intérieurs		2.564,6
Dette de l'Etat envers la Banque nationale		<u>3.417,0</u>
		18.906,2

c) *Dette garantie par l'Etat.*

Emprunts extérieurs	470,1	
Emprunts intérieurs	<u>7.723,6</u>	
		8.193,7

La comparaison des situations de la dette publique aux 30 septembre 1939 et 31 mars 1939 (*cf.* cinquantième rapport) donne lieu aux remarques suivantes :

La marge des bons que le Trésor public peut encore escompter auprès de la Banque nationale est de 200 millions ; celle qu'il peut escompter auprès d'autres organismes est de 141,9 millions.

Les bons émis au titre de l'affaire de compensation de 1934 seront complètement amortis au 31 décembre prochain ; il n'en reste plus que 14,2 millions.

La dette garantie par l'Etat comprend entre autres les dettes des services publics tels que la Direction des Céréales, le Fonds des routes, les Postes et Télégraphes ; pour partie elle représente une dette en compte courant auprès de la Caisse d'épargne postale de la Banque agricole qui sera consolidée en fin d'année par les emprunts consentis par les mêmes établissements.

IV. MONNAIE ET CRÉDIT

1. Banque nationale.

Les avances consenties par la Banque ont augmenté de 839 millions entre la fin de juin et la fin d'août ; elles ont été affectées principalement aux achats de blé de la nouvelle récolte par la Direction des céréales. Au cours de septembre, premier mois de la guerre, le poste avances a marqué un nouvel et important accroissement de 595 millions de leva employés en partie à de nouveaux achats de la Direction des céréales. La guerre n'a pour ainsi dire pas affecté les dépôts et les retraits ont été insignifiants. Les banques y ont fait face au moyen de leurs réserves propres et ont peu recouru à leurs possibilités de réescompte auprès de la Banque nationale.

La circulation est passée de 4.099 millions de leva le 30 juin à 5.910 millions le 30 septembre et a donc augmenté dans ce laps de temps de 1.811 millions de leva.

La couverture des engagements courants est, simultanément, tombée de 33,14% à 26,54% (cf. Appendice II).

2. Banques privées (cf. Appendice III).

Les bilans pour 1938 des banques privées font apparaître une faible marge bénéficiaire entre le total des profits cumulés et le total des pertes cumulées. Le capital des banques a de nouveau été amorti de 82,6 millions au cours de l'année à la suite surtout de la réorganisation de deux banques privées avec le concours étranger. L'accroissement des dépôts a été satisfaisant et a permis de réduire l'importance des réescomptes de plus de 300 millions ; les avances et l'escompte ont diminué de 90 millions ; bon nombre de créances douteuses ont été amorties et les positions de caisse améliorées.

Au cours des six premiers mois de 1939, les dépôts ont peu varié ; la réduction du réescompte constaté en 1938 s'est développée corrélativement avec la diminution de l'encaisse.

V. COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR

Au début de septembre, un décret interdit un grand nombre d'exportations parmi lesquelles figurent surtout des produits alimentaires et le fourrage ; le décret interdit en outre toute réexportation de produits importés ; la prohibition d'exportation des porcs et des peaux fut rapportée par la suite. Ces mesures de restriction n'ont pas affecté l'importance des exportations qui sont, à cette époque de l'année, composées surtout de fruits, de raisins et de légumes, et les chiffres de septembre dernier sont de 616,6 millions de leva, supérieurs de 153,9 millions à ceux de septembre 1938 ; l'augmentation est due aux exportations d'œufs pour 74,5 millions, de raisins pour 35,9 millions, de blé pour 25,7 millions, de tabac pour 56,7 millions.

L'importation de matières premières en Bulgarie jusqu'à fin août a été pour la plupart des articles supérieure à celle de l'année dernière, mais l'activité accrue de l'industrie cette année paraît devoir absorber en un mois ou environ les stocks qui ont pu être constitués, et la pénurie de matières premières se manifestera bientôt si elle ne s'est déjà manifestée. Beaucoup d'articles dont on a besoin peuvent venir de l'Est ; il ne semble donc pas que leur approvisionnement puisse être contrarié pour une question de transport.

La balance commerciale des neuf premiers mois des trois dernières années a été la suivante :

	Importations	Exportations	Balance + ou —
	(Millions de leva)		
1937	3.702,1	3.376,5	— 325,6
1938	3.580,7	3.441,1	— 139,6
1939	3.706,9	3.187,2	— 519,7

La détérioration du bilan commercial est due pour un tiers à l'augmentation des importations et pour deux tiers à la réduction des exportations. Les articles dont l'exportation a surtout diminué sont : le blé (— 95 millions de leva) dont le prix est considérablement tombé, puisqu'en volume les exportations de 1939 sont supérieures à celles de 1938 ; le maïs (— 148 millions) et le tabac (— 150 millions). La diminution globale des exportations bulgares est toutefois compensée quelque peu par une amélioration de certains prix comme ceux des œufs et par un accroissement de l'exportation de différents produits comme les fruits, les légumes et spécialement le vin (19.000 tonnes ont été vendues à l'étranger pour 125 millions de leva). L'appendice IV a donne un tableau détaillé des produits exportés.

Le commerce bulgare se répartit comme suit entre les pays étrangers classés par ordre d'importance :

Pays	Janvier-septembre					
	1939			1938		
	Importations	Exportations	Balance	Importations	Exportations	Balance
	(Millions de leva)					
Allemagne	2.256,9	1.977,3	— 279,6	1.778,3	1.715,5	— 62,8
Pologne	294,5	227,8	— 66,7	210,6	206,4	— 4,2
Italie	294,3	151,4	— 142,8	250,2	336,2	+ 86,0
Bohême et Moravie	176,1	122,5	— 53,6	241,6	242,3	+ 0,8
Roumanie	140,4	5,1	— 135,3	122,3	4,0	— 118,3
Angleterre	125,5	152,7	+ 27,2	270,8	244,4	— 26,5

Le commerce avec les pays à devises faibles prend une place de plus en plus importante, d'une part, et, d'autre part, ce commerce se traduit par une balance nettement défavorable à la Bulgarie.

VI. GÉNÉRALITÉS (cf. Appendice V)

Bien que les renseignements statistiques ne soient pas encore publiés, l'on peut dire que les récoltes de 1939 ont été meilleures que celles de 1938, à l'exception du blé, dont la production a été néanmoins satisfaisante.

La production industrielle dont l'index pour juillet est connu, demeure supérieure à celle de l'année précédente ; il en est de même pour le commerce de détail tant des maisons privées que des coopératives.

Les services de statistiques ont établi les index des prix du mois d'août ; l'index général n'a pas varié ; par contre, l'index des prix des produits exportés est de juillet à août tombé de 174 à 169 alors que les prix des produits importés s'est élevé de 105 à 110 (base 1934/35 = 100). Le coût de la vie n'a pas changé, l'index est voisin de 100 depuis juillet de l'année dernière.

Le montant total des dépôts à la fin de juillet est de 15 milliards contre 14 milliards à fin juillet de 1938 ; le montant net des placements était à la même époque de 14,6 milliards contre 12,7 milliards l'année précédente. Le resserrement de la liquidité des banques, observé depuis l'année dernière, est mis en lumière par le seul rapprochement de ces deux catégories de chiffres.

La bourse de Sofia a enregistré des baisses sensibles sur le cours des titres d'Etat : en douze mois, s'achevant à la fin du mois d'août, les emprunts extérieurs bulgares ont fléchi de 15 %, l'emprunt 1923 des réfugiés de 22 % et les obligations de la Caisse d'amortissement de 25 %. Ces dernières se négocient à 40 % de leur valeur nominale (parité de rachat = 70, intérêt annuel 3 %).

VII. ÉTABLISSEMENT DES RÉFUGIÉS BULGARES

1. Position au 30 septembre 1939 du compte bloqué de l'emprunt 1926.

	Leva
Produit net	1.614.296.149
Dont mis à la disposition du service d'établissement	1.614.296.149
	<hr/>
Solde en dépôt à la Banque nationale, compte « Commissariat »	—

2. Rendement des revenus gagés.

Chapitres du budget	Encaissements			1/12 des évaluations budgétaires
	Juillet	Août	Septembre	
	(En millions de leva)			
11. Accise sur marchandises étrangères	8,9	10,8	12,2	9,6
12. Accise sur le vinaigre, la bière, l'acide carbonique et autres bois- sons indigènes, et accise sur l'al- cool	12,6	11,5	8,4	6,2
15. Accise sur le sel	2,8	5,2	6,6	3,6
16. Accise sur le sucre et la glucose . .	37	22,7	3,2	29,2
17. Accise sur le riz, la benzine, le pétrole et le gasoil	2,2	1,5	5,8	4,7
37. Allumettes	9	9,9	9,6	7,4
63. Intérêts versés par les réfugiés pour emprunts accordés sur ressources provenant de l'emprunt des ré- fugiés.	0,1	0,1	1,9	0,8
Total	72,6	61,7	47,7	61,5

Les versements des réfugiés affectés au remboursement des dépenses d'établissement ont atteint les montants ci-après (leva) :

	Juillet	Août	Septembre	Antérieurs	30 septembre 1939
Intérêts	115.564	100.498	1.858.590	26.114.918	28.189.570
Amortissement	77.544	148.889	98.432	33.801.581	34.126.446
Total	193.108	249.387	1.957.022	59.916.499	62.315.016

3. Utilisation de l'emprunt.		Leva
Les engagements à régler au 31 août 1939 ¹ s'élèvent à		2.564.477
Pour y faire face, la Direction générale de la Dette publique dispose de :		
a) Commissariat de la Société des Nations	—	
b) Banque nationale	2.564.477	
	<hr/>	2.564.477
Solde		—

VIII. EMPRUNT DE STABILISATION 7½% 1928

1. Position au 30 septembre 1939 du compte bloqué de l'emprunt.		Leva
Produit net		3.370.065.553
Dont mis à la disposition des administrations		3.370.065.553
		<hr/>
Compte soldé		—

2. Rendement des revenus gagés (douanes).

	(En millions de leva)			
Juillet	Août	Septembre		1/12 des évaluations budgétaires
84,2	82,4	72,2		80,6

3. Utilisation du produit de l'emprunt.

I. Chemins de fer et ports.

	Leva
La totalité de cette tranche s'est montée à	672.300.000
Dont mis à la disposition de la Direction des Chemins de fer au 30 septembre 1939	672.300.000
	<hr/>
Somme aux mains de l'Administration : 1.487.349 leva ² .	—

II. Routes et ponts.

	Leva
La totalité de cette tranche s'est montée à	182.031.732
Dont engagés au 30 septembre 1939	181.844.182
	<hr/>
Solde non engagé	187.550
Reste à payer sur engagements opérés	—
Somme aux mains de l'Administration : 187.550 leva.	

Corrigendum au cinquante et unième rapport
(document C. 246. M. 168. 1939. II. A.).

- Page 1 (table des matières, Appendice I b)) : Au lieu de « trois premiers mois de 1939 » lire « trois derniers mois ».
- Page 9 (titre b)) : Biffer « de 1939 ».
- Page 10 (titre c)) : Au lieu de « trois » lire « six ».

¹ Les renseignements postérieurs à cette date n'ont pas encore été obtenus.
² Le solde résulte d'un bénéfice de change réalisé sur des fournitures provenant de l'étranger.

Appendice I

**a) RÉSULTATS PROVISOIRES DES NEUF PREMIERS MOIS DE L'EXERCICE 1939
COMPARÉS AUX RÉSULTATS DES EXERCICES PRÉCÉDENTS**

	Données annuelles			Résultats provisoires 1 ^{er} janvier-30 septembre			
	Résultats définitifs		Prévisions budgétaires 1939 ¹	1938	1939		
	1937	1938			9/12 des prévisions ¹	Effectives	%
RECETTES							
(En millions de leva)							
A. Budget de l'Etat.							
I. Recettes fiscales :							
1. Impôts directs	589,9	607,9	603,5	444,6	452,6	468,7	103,5
2. Impôts indirects :							
Douanes	1.123,6	1.138	1.082,8	806,1	812,1	891,7	109,7
Accises	1.513,4	1.670,8	1.622,5	1.205,3	1.216,9	1.252,2	102,9
Enregistrement	110,5	125	121	89	190,7	90	99,2
Timbre	449,8	488	470	357	352,5	371,3	105,3
3. Amendes et confiscations	76,5	99,1	101	69,3	75,7	35,1	46,3
4. Monopoles	134,1	142,7	135	104,7	101,2	109,9	108,5
5. Exercices clos	239,1	176,8	165	138,5	123,8	119,6	96,6
Total I.	4.236,9	4.448,3	4.300,8	3.214,5	3.225,5	3.338,5	97,4
II. Autres recettes :							
6. Entreprises d'Etat	674,9	742	771,5	541,9	578,7	568,1	98,2
7. Participation des communes aux appointements des instituteurs et des médecins	503,4	466	490	359,1	367,5	427,6	116,3
8. Recettes administratives et autres	1.023,7	1.134	1.130	868,8	847,5	949,6	112
III. Recettes extraordinaires :							
9. Recettes extraordinaires	807,9	455,4	482	297,5	361,5	411	113,6
10. Ressources d'emprunts	24,6	43,1	87,2	30,8	65,4 ²	21,4 ³	32,7
IV. Recettes d'ordre :							
11. Reprise en recettes des soldes non transférés de la dette publique extérieure	407,9	397,8	364,8	262	273,6	221,7	81
Total I-IV	7.679,3	7.686,6	7.626,3	5.574,6	5.719,7 ²	5.937,9 ³	103,8
Total des recettes réelles (sans n° 11)	(7.271,4)	(7.288,8)	(7.261,5)	(5.312,6)	(5.446,1) ²	(5.716,2) ³	(95,5)
B. Chemins de fer et ports							
Total général	1.668,8	2.162,8	1.930,6	1.520,3	1.448,0	1.340,9	92,6
Total général, non compris n° 11	9.348,1	9.849,4	9.556,9	7.094,9	7.167,7 ²	7.278,8 ³	101,5
Total général, non compris n° 11	(8.940,2)	(9.451,6)	(9.192,1)	(6.832,9)	(6.894,0) ²	(7.057,1) ³	(36,5)

¹ Y compris les budgets supplémentaires.

² Compte non tenu de 324,7 millions de leva à prélever sur le produit des emprunts accordés aux Ministères de l'Agriculture et des P. T. T. (cf. cinquantième Rapport I, 3. Dépenses).

³ Compte non tenu de 118,5 millions de leva effectivement prélevés sur le produit des emprunts accordés aux Ministères de l'Agriculture et des P. T. T.

Appendice I (suite)

	Données annuelles			Résultats provisoires 1 ^{er} janvier-30 septembre		
	Résultats définitifs		Prévisions budgétaires 1939 ¹	1938	1939	
	1937	1938			Dépenses effectives	Dépenses autorisées par budgets mensuels
DÉPENSES						
(En millions de leva)						
A. Budget de l'Etat.						
1. Pouvoir suprême.	38,8	49,7	66,1	33,2	48,8	50,1
2. Dette publique	2.106,3	1.990	1.808,7	1.595,8	1.264,8	1.365
3. Cours des comptes	19,9	20,5	22,4	14,8	15,8	16,5
4. Affaires étrangères :						
a) Ministère	84,1	87,6	96,2	62,4	66,2	69,8
b) Cultes	71,1	71,5	90	52,3	59,6	61,8
5. Intérieur et Santé publique:						
a) Administration et Po- lice	315,5	310,5	338,6	220,7	233,1	252,4
b) Direction générale de la Santé	192,5	186,5	223	112,2	124,8	166,2
6. Instruction publique	879,2	893,4	1.014	649,6	723,7	744
7. Finances	248,2	219,2	233,7	154,5	165,5	173,2
8. Justice.	180,5	173,2	193,3	123,6	133,3	144,2
9. Guerre :						
a) Ministère	1.798,4	1.870,2	1.923,7	1.164,9	1.348,1	1.606,6
b) Direction de l'Aviation	143,2	176,9	266,6	87,9	163,1	197,5
c) Défense maritime flu- viale	43	53,4	42,7	31,2	26,3	30,8
d) Direction générale de la Prestation	158,4	146,4	127,3	100,5	92,7	107,1
10. Commerce	74,2	69,8	87,3	49,6	58,6	66,2
11. Agriculture	324	367,7	438,7	247,5	264,7	314
12. Travaux publics	160,6	230,2	332,8	141,3	202,8	252,9
13. Ministère des Chemins de fer. Direction des P. T. T. . .	247,3	275,8	321,2	191,5	197,4	222,9
Sur crédits extraordinaires et supplémentaires	1,9	14,5	—	12,4	3,8 ²	—
Dépenses en souffrance	—	—	—	485,7	723,4	—
Total A.	7.087,2	7.207,0	7.626,3	5.531,7	5.917,0²	5.841,0
B. Budget des Chemins de fer :						
a)	1.619,6	2.132,6	1.930,6	1.361,4	1.223,0	1.285,0
b) Dépenses en souffrance	—	—	—	144	62,5	—
Total B.	1.619,6	2.132,6	1.930,6	1.505,4	1.285,5	1.285,0
Total général	8.706,8	9.339,6	9.556,9	7.037,1	7.202,5²	7.126,0
Total général, non compris les dé- penses correspondant aux soldes non transférés de la dette pu- blique	(8.298,9)	(8.941,8)	(9.192,1)	(6.775,0)	(6.980,8)²	(6.852,4)
Excédent	+641,3	+509,8	—	+ 57,0	+76,3	—

¹ Y compris les budgets supplémentaires.

² Compte non tenu des 118,5 millions de leva de dépenses extraordinaires effectuées par les Ministères de l'Agriculture et des P. T. T. (cf. cinquantième Rapport I, 3, Dépenses).

Appendice I (suite)

b) RÉSULTATS MENSUELS (JUILLET-SEPTEMBRE 1939)

	1939	Juillet		Août		Septembre	
	1/2 des prévisions budgétaires ¹	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
RECETTES	(En millions de leva)						
A. Budget de l'Etat.							
I. Recettes fiscales :							
1. Impôts directs	50,3	48,4	52,1	41,1	39,4	46,5	60,8
2. Impôts indirects :							
Douanes	90,2	84,6	93,1	98,1	93,2	107,1	84,3
Accises	135,2	130,7	157	154,7	147,5	148,9	128,4
Enregistrement . . .	10,1	8,8	9,9	13,5	10,9	9,9	11,1
Timbre	39,2	37,4	39,6	41,8	44,8	43,9	44,1
3. Amendes et confiscations	8,4	8,6	2,2	7,9	2,9	6,4	4,5
4. Monopoles	11,2	11,9	13	14,2	14,6	14,1	14,4
5. Exercices clos	13,7	9,2	19,4	9,3	6,2	8,7	9,4
Total I	358,3	339,6	386,3	380,6	359,5	385,5	357,0
II. Autres recettes :							
6. Entreprises d'Etat . . .	64,3	61,6	79	53	63,3	67,6	66,7
7. Participation des communes aux appointements des instituteurs et des médecins	40,8	49,7	47	41	45,6	32,8	40,6
8. Recettes administratives	94,2	82,2	113,1	58,4	61,3	92,2	117,7
Total II	199,3	193,5	239,1	152,4	170,2	192,6	225,0
III. 9. Recettes extraordinaires .	40,2	1,5	40,3	0,7	40,5	92,4	58,6
10. Ressources d'emprunts	7,3²	13,4	4,1³	7,3	4,9³	1,5	2,1³
IV. Recettes d'ordre :							
II. Reprise en recettes des soldes non transférés de la dette publique extérieure	30,4	44,6	30,2	4,1	19	41,5	5
Total	635,5²	592,6	700,0³	545,1	594,1³	713,5	647,7³
Total des recettes réelles (sans les recettes d'ordre) .	(605,1)²	(548,0)	(669,8)³	(541,0)	(575,1)³	(672,0)	(642,7)³
B. Chemins de fer et ports	160,9	172,6	165,5	246,9	168,7	214,8	195,4
Total mensuel général	796,4²	765,2	865,5³	792,0	762,8³	928,3	843,1³
Total mensuel, non compris les recettes d'ordre	(766,0)²	(720,6)	(835,3)³	(787,9)	(743,8)³	(886,8)	(838,1)³
DÉPENSES							
A. Budget de l'Etat	635,5²	660,8	758,1³	526,7	564,8³	515,3	488,9³
B. Chemins de fer et ports	160,9	169,9	147,8	189,6	123,4	210,2	133,1
Total des dépenses	796,4²	830,7	905,9³	716,3	688,2³	725,5	622,0³
Dépenses en souffrance (+ ou - au cours du mois)	—	-10,3	-118,0	+ 8,5	+107,3	+136,8	+202,4
Total mensuel général	796,4²	820,4	787,9³	724,8	795,5³	862,3	824,4³
Total mensuel, non compris les dépenses d'ordre	(766,0)²	(775,7)	(750,7)³	(720,7)	(776,5)³	(820,8)	(819,4)³

¹ Y compris les crédits supplémentaires.
² Compte non tenu des montants à prélever sur le produit des emprunts accordés aux Ministères de l'Agriculture et des P.T.T.
³ Compte non tenu des sommes prélevées et dépensées sur le produit des emprunts ci-dessus.

Appendice I (fin)

c) SITUATION DÉTAILLÉE ET COMPARÉE DES RECOUVREMENTS DES IMPÔTS DIRECTS POUR LES NEUF PREMIERS MOIS DE L'EXERCICE 1939

Impôts	Résultats 1 ^{er} janvier-30 septembre				
	1938	1939	% de 1939 par rapport à 1938	Prévisions 1939	% des recouvrements par rapport aux prévisions 1939
	(En millions de leva)				
Impôts cédulaires	316,3	343,9	109	313,5	109
Impôt sur le revenu global	10	10,9	108	9,4	115
Impôt sur les brebis et les chèvres	41,9	41,8	100	32,3	130
Impôt sur l'exemption de la prestation	34,8	23,3	67	38,3	61
Impôt militaire	21	24,9	118	33,8	73
Impôt sur les successions	20,6	23,9	116	25,5	93
Total	444,6	468,7	105	452,8	103
Impôts arriérés	119,8	109,4	92	123,7	88
Amendes et intérêts de retard sur impôts arriérés	26,3	9	35	31,5	28
Total général	590,7	587,1	99	608,0	96

Appendice II

SITUATION DE LA BANQUE NATIONALE DE BULGARIE EN 1938 ET 1939

	30 septembre 1939	31 août 1939	30 juin 1939	30 septembre 1938
ACTIF				
Or monnayé et non monnayé	2.006	2.006	2.006	2.003
Devises	705	842	757	649
Monnaies divisionnaires	374	431	651	495
Bons du Trésor	2.009	1.414	575	802
Portefeuille et avances de commerce	400	400	400	385
Dette de l'Etat	3.417	3.417	3.417	3.468
Placements	733	405	409	432
Autres avoirs	279	282	250	280
Total	9.923	9.196	8.465	8.513
PASSIF				
Capital versé et réserve	1.698	1.699	1.700	1.691
Billets de banque en circulation	4.426	3.960	2.891	3.137
Comptes courants et de dépôts	3.133	2.941	3.164	3.142
Dont de banques	(890)	(880)	(1.023)	(1.185)
Exigibilités en devises	36	37	36	42
Autres exigibilités	630	500	675	502
Couverture (%)	26,54	29,07	33,14	31,90
Taux de l'escompte	6	6	6	6
Circulation totale	5.910	5.388	4.099	4.503

Appendice III.

**SITUATION DES BANQUES PRIVÉES EN BULGARIE AUX 31 DÉCEMBRE 1937,
31 DÉCEMBRE 1938 ET 30 JUIN 1939**

ACTIF.	31 décembre 1937	31 décembre 1938	30 juin 1939
Caisse et Banque nationale	496,4	689,1	409,5
Autres banques	166,9	281,8	256,7
Effets escomptés	1.872,2	1.910,1	1.715,8
Avances	1.437,9	1.310,0	1.447,9
Gages	512,6	541,2	679,5
Placements	382,0	392,4	396,9
Immeubles et mobilier	250,9	233,6	229,8
Contentieux et effets protestés	359,2	284,8	276,8
Divers	711,8	627,2	828,5
Pertes	37,6	42,7	—
Total	6.227,7	6.312,9	6.241,4
PASSIF.			
Capitaux	871,3	788,7	795,7
Dépôts d'épargne	1.411,7	1.576,0	1.644,2
Dépôts commerciaux	1.477,2	1.800,7	1.766,3
Autres créditeurs	447,5	422,4	388,6
Banques	40,6	39,0	29,2
Réesc compte	717,5	397,2	102,7
Gages	512,6	541,2	679,5
Succursales	242,7	272,9	315,5
Divers	462,1	427,1	569,7
Profit	44,5	47,7	—
Total	6.227,7	6.312,9	6.241,4

Appendice IV a).

EXPORTATIONS DES PRINCIPALES ESPÈCES DE MARCHANDISES

Principales espèces de marchandises	Janvier-Septembre					
	1939	1938	1937	1939	1938	1937
	Milliers de tonnes			Millions de leva		
Gros bétail à cornes	1,6	2,8	4,9	17,9	30,7	42,0
Porcs vivants	0,2	1,6	0,6	4,2	34,0	9,0
Poules vivantes et abattues	1,3	2,9	3,6	46,6	90,8	110,6
Viande de porc, fraîche	0,2	1,0	0,4	5,3	25,0	8,9
Saindoux	0,0	1,1	1,4	0,4	34,2	41,7
Kachkaval	0,3	1,2	0,9	12,4	39,8	23,5
Œufs	11,6	12,0	13,7	366,7	320,7	293,3
Froment	116,3	109,4	121,6	265,7	360,7	428,5
Maïs	1,0	58,6	92,3	3,1	150,9	162,1
Haricots secs	0,0	4,2	20,8	0,3	22,1	114,3
Son	1,3	12,8	19,3	1,9	31,0	33,9
Raisins frais	26,6	23,2	17,1	258,3	221,7	119,5
Autres fruits frais ou mi-conservés	17,2	7,2	6,9	192,9	81,8	78,0
Semences de tournesol	10,1	9,7	23,5	38,2	39,3	73,2
Tabac en feuilles	17,1	20,0	15,0	1.206,9	1.357,2	1.077,0
Déchets de graines oléagineuses, tourteaux	19,1	27,5	24,6	44,3	68,3	53,2
Essence de roses (en milliers de kilogrammes)	(1,6)	(1,3)	(1,6)	44,5	39,8	39,3
Peaux, brutes	1,2	1,0	2,0	86,7	78,9	189,4
Peaux, tannées	0,5	0,4	0,4	45,0	43,7	43,3
Vin	19,1	0,0	—	124,9	0,0	—
Total, autres marchandises incluses	308,2	387,3	475,9	3.187,2	3.441,1	3.376,5

Appendice IV b).

IMPORTATIONS PAR CATÉGORIES DE MARCHANDISES

Catégories de marchandises	Janvier-Septembre		
	1939	1938	1937
	En millions de leva		
Tabac, sucre et denrées coloniales	91,6	36,9	42,3
Produits chimiques	136,4	159,9	150,4
Matières à tanner et à teindre, vernis, etc.	100,1	101,0	102,4
Résines, gommes, huiles minérales, matières collantes et ouvrages	194,1	150,9	137,1
Huiles végétales, graisses, cire, etc.	51,3	61,4	43,2
Matières médicinales et médicaments	69,4	69,8	51,4
Pierres, terres, verres et leurs ouvrages	71,4	66,8	51,4
Métaux et leurs produits ; divers minerais	799,3	856,5	824,5
Matières et produits de la papeterie	81,6	80,1	99,5
Peaux et produits de la peausserie	106,4	120,6	132,1
Matières textiles et ouvrages	700,2	717,2	715,8
Caoutchouc, gutta-percha et leurs produits	44,9	43,1	31,9
Wagons de chemins de fer et de tramways, automobiles, etc.	296,3	157,5	208,1
Machines, instruments, etc.	791,3	799,8	1.006,5
Total, autres marchandises incluses	3.706,9	3.580,7	3.701,1

Appendice V.

DONNÉES GÉNÉRALES ÉCONOMIQUES ET FINANCIÈRES

Années et mois	Commerce extérieur					Indices économiques							Banque nationale							
	Valeur (millions de leva)			Poids (1.000 t.)		Trans- port par chemin de fer. Mar- chan- dises arrivées (1.000 tonnes)	Volume de la produc- tion indus- trielle 1934/35 = 100	Ventes de détail des coopé- ratives (mil- lions de leva)	Prix de gros 1926 = 100	Coût de la vie 1926 = 100	Total des dépôts (millions de leva)	Total des place- ments (millions de leva)	Or	Mont- tant net des devises	Porte- feuille commer- cial ¹	Dette cou- rante du Gou- verne- ment ²	Circulation		Conver- ture %	Taux d'es- compte
	Impor- tations	Expor- tations	Balance (+ou-)	Impor- tations	Expor- tations												de billets de banque	totale ¹		
(En millions de leva)																				
	Moyenne mensuelle.					Moyenne mensuelle.							Fin.							
1931 .	388	495	+ 107	24,6	64,1	366	—	—	74,3	89,3	—	—	1.511	257	579	279	2.919	3.629	37,69	9,5
1932 .	289	282	— 7	21,8	49,0	376	—	—	65,1	82,2	—	—	1.519	123	427	423	2.635	3.521	36,07	8
1933 .	184	237	+ 53	19,2	35,9	353	—	—	58,2	76,3	9.706	11.021	1.545	141	473	818	2.984	3.971	35,39	8
1934 .	187	211	+ 24	20,5	33,0	327	—	—	60,3	71,2	10.024	10.901	1.547	121	373	655	2.449	3.736	35,71	7
1935 .	251	271	+ 20	23,0	27,3	344	—	51,4	61,4	66,6	10.597	10.939	1.591	448	612	910	2.497	3.732	33,37	6
1936 .	265	326	+ 61	23,6	47,4	365	—	56,2	62,2	63,8	11.493	11.245	1.652	724	505	936	2.571	3.811	34,17	6
1937 .	415	418	+ 3	27,3	57,3	413	142,7	61,4	70,2	65,0	12.605	12.544	1.994	585	1.001	385	2.569	3.822	31,62	6
1938 .	411	465	+ 54	31,9	41,7	460	155,4	69,1	72,8	67,2	14.034	13.256	2.006	1.238	577	400	2.800	4.083	31,21	6
1938: I .	298	547	+ 249	13,5	55,0	308	111,2	49,0	72,4	67,8	13.853	12.927	1.994	698	675	385	2.361	3.605	31,99	6
II .	371	531	+ 160	20,3	42,9	310	122,3	49,2	71,2	67,8	14.029	12.963	1.994	673	694	385	2.262	3.454	31,77	6
III .	443	500	+ 57	29,2	56,8	358	127,9	70,8	70,5	67,6	13.814	12.710	1.994	749	592	385	2.356	3.534	32,02	6
IV .	449	384	— 65	38,0	46,8	366	111,8	70,6	70,8	67,4	13.943	12.743	1.994	695	598	385	2.441	3.648	31,93	6
V .	438	307	— 131	37,1	27,3	433	132,0	75,8	71,2	67,6	13.824	12.678	1.994	669	576	385	2.350	3.511	31,86	6
VI .	353	313	— 40	26,7	56,4	466	148,0	66,4	70,9	67,7	13.858	12.746	1.994	689	580	385	2.313	3.462	31,76	6
VII .	395	208	— 187	35,2	28,9	497	164,2	65,1	72,7	69,1	13.970	12.716	1.994	719	532	385	2.489	3.707	32,41	6
VIII .	472	188	— 284	40,0	24,5	587	220,8	77,8	74,1	68,9	13.954	13.337	1.994	592	629	385	2.968	4.292	32,80	6
IX .	362	463	+ 101	32,5	48,6	573	192,4	71,2	74,3	68,9	13.920	13.857	2.003	606	792	385	3.137	4.504	31,90	6
X .	387	577	+ 190	27,8	46,6	626	192,4	69,2	75,5	69,1	14.172	14.119	2.003	792	859	400	3.115	4.531	31,54	6
XI .	458	824	+ 366	38,3	37,3	561	176,9	86,3	74,8	69,1	14.365	14.089	2.003	1.062	683	400	2.938	4.303	31,00	6
XII .	509	736	+ 227	33,5	28,9	436	165,0	77,5	74,6	69,4	14.708	14.181	2.006	1.238	577	400	2.800	4.083	32,21	6
1939: I .	271	310	+ 39	24,2	11,7	307	110,7	56,7	74,4	69,5	15.061	13.956	2.006	1.211	352	400	2.636	3.885	31,69	6
II .	367	319	— 48	26,7	7,4	267	117,4	57,8	72,9	69,8	15.002	14.056	2.006	999	312	400	2.577	3.733	31,72	6
III .	484	263	— 221	38,5	13,7	357	137,5	83,3	73,4	69,9	14.802	14.180	2.006	885	492	400	2.958	4.120	31,61	6
IV .	495	274	— 221	40,2	13,9	405	121,6	78,7	74,5	69,8	14.951	14.216	2.006	819	588	400	3.166	4.379	31,49	6
V .	441	434	— 7	37,7	59,5	496	146,9	87,0	74,3	69,8	14.805	14.333	2.006	738	623	400	2.931	4.128	31,94	6
VI .	408	273	— 135	33,0	42,8	508	175,3	74,6	73,4	69,6	15.035	14.692	2.006	721	575	400	2.891	4.099	33,14	6
VII .	452	430	— 22	30,0	67,0	529	176,6	69,9	72,4	69,9	15.037	14.593	2.006	767	441	400	3.038	4.324	32,99	6
VIII .	399	267	— 132	33,8	36,4	556	—	—	72,7	69,1	—	—	2.006	805	1.414	400	3.960	5.388	29,07	6
IX .	391	617	+ 226	30,0	55,9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.006	669	2.009	400	4.426	5.910	26,54	6

Données revisées.

¹ Escompte et avances.

² Escompte et réescompte des bons du Trésor.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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II. B. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL

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- 1939.II.B.2. *Idem.* Report to the Council on the Work of its Fiftieth Session, held at Geneva from June 15th to 20th, 1939.
- 1939.II.B.3. Observations on the Present Prospects of Commercial Policy.
- 1939.II.B.4. Report of the Co-ordination Committee on the Economic and Financial Questions contained in the Agenda of the Twentieth Ordinary Session of the Assembly.
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Geneva, April 3rd, 1939.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

**REPORT TO THE COUNCIL ON THE WORK
OF ITS FORTY-NINTH SESSION**

Held at Geneva from March 27th to 30th, 1939.

The following members were present:

M. F. VAN LANGENHOVE (*Chairman*).
M. V. V. BADULESCO.
M. F. DOLEZAL.
M. P. ELBEL (assisted by M. J. TARBÉ DE SAINT-HARDOUIN).
Mr. Henry F. GRADY.
Sir F. W. LEITH-ROSS.
M. J. A. LINS DE BARROS.
Mr. F. L. McDOUGALL.
M. E. PÉQUIGNOT.
M. B. K. SUVIRANTA (replacing M. R. Rytö).

The following were also present:

M. G. ČURČIN (replacing M. M. Pilja, corresponding member).
M. A. DE NICKL (corresponding member).

I. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

The Economic Committee was convened, on the initiative of its Bureau, mainly for the purpose of discussing the bases of the report which it proposes to submit to the next Assembly. The Committee accordingly confined itself at this meeting to a general exchange of views on the present economic situation and, as the outcome of this exchange of views, the broad lines which the next report should follow were sketched out. The Secretariat was asked to prepare a draft report on these lines which would be the object of detailed examination by the Committee at a further meeting in June.

II. STUDY OF MEASURES FOR RAISING STANDARDS OF LIVING

The Committee considered a preliminary report submitted to it by the Sub-Committee on Standards of Living. This report was supplemented by statements from representatives of the competent Sections of the Secretariat and of the International Labour Office, who gave an account of the progress of work connected with the problem of raising standards of living.

The Committee discussed the lines along which this enquiry should be continued. It was generally agreed that the problems involved were vast and complicated, but that the investigations of the Economic Committee should be mainly concerned with the consequences of economic policy in all its aspects, in their bearing upon the standard of living.

It was suggested that an independent economist might be invited to study the effects on the standard of living of economic policy in certain typical countries. The precise scope of the study was left to the decision of the Sub-Committee.

III. FRAMING OF PRINCIPLES TO GOVERN CERTAIN NON-TARIFF PROVISIONS OF COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS

1. In the report on the work of its forty-eighth session (July 1938), the Economic Committee suggested that in the study of various technical questions relating to international trade the aim should be to establish uniform principles suitable for embodiment in bilateral commercial agreements. This method has the advantage of greater flexibility than the alternative of drafting conventions, which has hitherto proved somewhat disappointing. It does not involve the use of the complicated procedure of accessions and ratifications; and it would be by no means incompatible with the multilateral treaty, if it were found practicable to revert to the latter at a later stage.

The Committee accordingly instructed the Secretariat to undertake investigations on these lines with the necessary expert assistance.

It contemplated the meeting of four special committees for the study of the following questions:

- (a) The import and export of live animals;
- (b) The inspection of meat;
- (c) The import and export of plants, fruit, vegetables and other vegetable products;
- (d) Fraudulent practices in connection with foodstuffs.

2. The first two committees have met. The Economic Committee took note of their reports at its present session. In accordance with their terms of reference, they have drawn up principles suitable for embodiment in bilateral agreements and thus gradually leading to uniformity of practice. These principles are supplemented by observations and notes defining their meaning and scope.

The Committee considers that this work should be brought to the knowledge of the various Governments without waiting until the other parts of the programme are finished. Certain comments, which the Committee proposes to formulate at its next session, should, however, be added.

3. In its report, the Committee of Experts for the Inspection of Meat drew attention to the desirability of submitting for study by an enlarged committee methods for the preservation of meat by physical or chemical processes and methods for the manufacture of preserves of meat or offal and of preparations with a basis of meat or offal.

Before deciding about the action to be taken on this proposal, the Committee instructed the Secretariat, with the co-operation of the Chairman of the Committee of Experts, and other assistance if necessary, to define the scope of the problem and to ascertain the practical utility of drawing up uniform principles in this matter.

4. When the time came to set up the Committee of Experts to examine the questions arising out of the supervision of the import and export of plants and other vegetable products, the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome informed the Secretariat that it had decided to organise such a committee itself. The Institute's decision was based on a resolution of the London Conference formally instructing it to undertake this enquiry. The Institute invited the Economic Committee, whose co-operation was expressly provided for in the resolution, to be represented on the proposed committee.

The Bureau of the Economic Committee agreed to this procedure, and the Committee appointed two of its members to represent it at the meeting of experts, which was held at Rome from March 2nd to 4th last.

On the basis of the International Convention for the Protection of Vegetable Products, signed at Rome on April 16th, 1929, the Committee of Experts drew up a report containing a statement of general principles regarding the international trade in plants and other vegetable products. The Permanent Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture will submit this report to Governments for examination.

The Economic Committee took note of this report.

The Committee considers that the initiative of any further work which may appear necessary should be taken by the Rome Institute.

5. Further consideration of the problems raised by the campaign against fraud in connection with foodstuffs led the Committee to recommend the provisional postponement of the meeting of the special Committee, the constitution of which was decided upon at the last session. According to information communicated to the Committee, more particularly by a representative of the Health Section of the Secretariat, the Health Committee will, at its next session, have before it the results of an enquiry which was addressed to a large number of countries in regard

to certain aspects of these problems. It seemed to be expedient to wait until the Health Committee, in the course of its consideration of the matter, specified certain points the study of which might with advantage be undertaken by the Economic Committee and, if necessary, by the Committee of Experts.

IV. SOIL EROSION

During its last session, the attention of the Economic Committee was drawn to the dangers arising out of deforestation and consequent soil erosion in various parts of the world. It therefore indicated to the Assembly the desirability of instituting a study of the question of deforestation, to be carried out in collaboration with the International Institute of Agriculture.

This suggestion was adopted by the Assembly, which asked the Economic and Financial Organisation "to undertake a study of the causes which have led to the harmful deforestation and soil erosion of certain areas and of the measures which Governments have undertaken to check and counteract these tendencies".

Several members of the Committee have again drawn attention to the great damage caused by soil erosion, whether due to deforestation or to other causes. It seems, however, that valuable information on the subject has already been collected in a number of countries; this is not perhaps the case, however, in certain Eastern European countries. Several national institutions, public or private, are keeping information on this subject up to date and are continually revising it.

During recent years, the particular question of the prevention of deforestation and the encouragement of reforestation has been discussed at several international congresses. In 1931, the International Institute of Agriculture held an enquiry, extending over a large number of countries, as to the methods employed by them with that object. The results of this enquiry are embodied in a first volume published by the Institute in 1938.

In these circumstances, the Committee is inclined to think that any enquiries or studies on this subject that it undertook might, for the moment at any rate, duplicate others which are already completed or are still in progress.

It feels, however, that the question might usefully be taken up again as a part of the work of the European Conference on Rural Life planned for the autumn. Some of the countries participating in that Conference are experiencing, in certain areas, the harmful effects of erosion, due mainly to deforestation. Their attention might with advantage be drawn to the experiments made in other countries to check this adverse development.

Geneva, June 20th, 1939.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

**REPORT TO THE COUNCIL
ON THE WORK OF ITS FIFTIETH SESSION**

Held at Geneva from June 15th to 20th, 1939.

The following members were present:

M. F. VAN LANGENHOVE (*Chairman* in the absence of M. H. M. Hirschfeld).
M. V. V. BADULESCO.
M. F. DOLEZAL.
M. J. L. F. VAN ESSEN (replacing M. H. M. Hirschfeld).
Sir Frederick W. LEITH-ROSS.
M. J. A. LINS DE BARROS.
Mr. F. L. McDUGALL.
M. E. PÉQUIGNOT.
M. J. TARBÉ DE SAINT-HARDOUIN (replacing M. P. Elbel).
M. B. K. SUVIRANTA (replacing M. R. Ryti).

The following also attended the session:

M. G. ČURČIN (replacing M. M. Pilja, corresponding member).
M. A. DE NICKL (corresponding member).
Mr. Donald EDGAR (replacing Mr. Henry F. Grady) as observer.
Mr. A. J. BASTER, member of the International Labour Office.

I. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

The report which the Economic Committee is submitting to the Council on this subject is contained in a separate note, published under No. C.179.M.108.1939.II.B.

II. STUDY OF THE MEANS OF RAISING THE STANDING OF LIVING

The 1938 Assembly asked the Economic Committee to consider the advisability of maintaining for another year its Sub-Committee for the *Study of the Standard of Living* "in order that definite proposals for the further prosecution of this work may be laid before the Assembly in 1939".

This Sub-Committee has since held sessions in December 1938 and last March. At these two sessions it received information on the various studies in progress and gave the necessary directions in regard to these studies.

The Economic Committee also suggested in its last report to the Council that an independent economist should be asked to study the effect on the standard of living of the economic policy of certain characteristic countries, the scope of this study to be defined by the Sub-Committee.

Professor G. WESTIN-SILVERSTOLPE has kindly agreed to undertake this work, on the basis of the programme drawn up by the Sub-Committee at its session in March 1939.

The Economic Committee has accordingly instructed its Sub-Committee to meet in September a few days before the beginning of the next Assembly and to submit to the latter, on the basis of the studies it has made up to that date, proposals regarding the lines on which the work in this sphere should be pursued.

The Economic Committee suggests that, if necessary and in agreement with its Bureau, its two representatives on the Second Committee of the Assembly should be asked to attend this meeting of the Sub-Committee in order to decide among other things on the action to be taken on Professor G. Westin-Silverstolpe's report. It also considers that it would be desirable for Professor N. F. HALL, who has already collaborated with the Sub-Committee, to be invited to attend the meeting in question.

III. VETERINARY QUESTIONS

In its preceding report, the Committee gave the Council an account of the work of the Committees of Experts which it had appointed to draw up rules on the international trade in meat and live animals.

These rules are reproduced as an annex to the present report.

They are preceded by an introduction the text of which has been finally revised by the Committee at its present session.

The Economic Committee requests the Council to authorise the despatch of the present report and its annex to the Governments with the recommendation that they should as far as possible take these provisions into account in their bilateral negotiations on the subject.

IV. METHODS OF PRESERVING PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

At its preceding session, the Economic Committee postponed a decision on the examination, which it had been asked to make by one of the above-mentioned Committees of Experts, of the methods of preservation of meat and meat preparations. It also asked that, meanwhile, the real scope of this study and its practical utility should be defined.

The Secretariat has submitted to the Committee a study on this subject prepared in collaboration with Dr. BOUSSARD, Chief of the Veterinary Service at the French Ministry of Agriculture, and Professor NICOLAS, Inspector-General of French Veterinary Schools, in charge of the Preserved and Prepared Meats Laboratory at the Department of Agriculture, which provides most of the information which the Committee desired. The Committee wishes to take this opportunity of thanking these two gentlemen for the very valuable assistance they have given the Secretariat.

Before deciding on the setting-up of a committee of experts, however, the Committee would like to obtain fresh information concerning in particular the attitude of certain of the countries which appear to be most interested in the trade in these products. The Secretariat has been asked to obtain this information.

V. FRAUD IN CONNECTION WITH FOODSTUFFS

At its preceding session, the Economic Committee recommended the postponement of the Special Committee which it had decided to set up to examine the question of the campaign against fraud in connection with foodstuffs and thought it desirable to wait until the Health Committee, which was to hear the results of an enquiry conducted among numerous States on certain aspects of these problems, should have defined the points that might usefully be studied by the Economic Committee and ultimately by the Committee of Experts.

During its present session, the Economic Committee was acquainted with the conclusions of the Health Committee. That Committee considers on the one hand that, without prejudice to the later development of these researches, the Economic Committee might undertake a preliminary examination of the possibilities of bringing methods of inspection and analysis into closer harmony in practice, and on the other hand that, as regards the question of determining the frauds most dangerous to public health owing to their frequency, it might itself undertake a preliminary study, should the Economic Committee think this desirable, within the limits of a programme which should be clearly defined by the latter.

The Economic Committee accordingly decided to undertake an enquiry limited to a certain number of countries in order to obtain information regarding the disputes which the inspection of foodstuffs at the frontiers of the various countries has occasioned in the international trade in these goods and, more generally, regarding the difficulties encountered by exporting manufacturers of foodstuffs as a result of the differences between national regulations.

The Secretariat has been instructed to collect this information.

VI. APPOINTMENT OF ASSESSORS TO THE SECOND COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY

The Committee appointed M. H. M. HIRSCHFELD, Chairman of the Committee, and M. V. V. BADULESCO to attend the proceedings of the Second Committee of the next Assembly on its behalf.

ANNEX

RULES CONCERNING THE EXPORT AND IMPORT OF LIVE ANIMALS, MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS, AND METHODS OF MEAT INSPECTION

INTRODUCTION

Since 1927, the Economic Committee has been studying the international aspect of the problems involved in veterinary control with a view to suggesting to Governments concerted action which would effectively protect human health and combat animal diseases and at the same time safeguard the interests of international trade.

Instructions to this effect were given to the Committee by the Council consequent on a recommendation of the International Conference for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions, held at Geneva from October 17th to November 8th, 1927. The representatives at this Conference of countries exporting live animals, meat and meat preparations had stressed the fact that veterinary control measures had not always been aimed solely at combating animal diseases and protecting public health, but sometimes had the indirect effect of impeding or discriminating between the trade of the exporting countries.

The Economic Committee decided first to define the possibilities and scope of the international action proposed.

With the help of experts, guiding principles were drawn up for the organisation of health services in the various countries and as regards the supervisory measures to be applied to the export, import or transit of live animals, meat, meat preparations and other animal products.

The results of these efforts are embodied in the general report of the Sub-Committee of Experts on Veterinary Questions and the Economic Committee's report submitted to the Council in December 1930.¹

On this basis, several draft Conventions were drawn up, covering those aspects of the problem which appeared to lend themselves to multilateral agreements.

Thus, after Governments had been consulted, three draft Conventions concerning:

- (a) The campaign against contagious diseases of animals;
- (b) The transit of animals, meat and other products of animal origin;
- (c) The export and import of animal products (other than meat, meat preparations, fresh animal products, milk and milk products)

were signed at a Diplomatic Conference held at Geneva on February 20th, 1935.²

Further, the Committee began the study of a draft Convention on the International Commerce in Meat and Meat Preparations, which was referred to Governments for their observations and finally completed in April 1938.

The Diplomatic Conference, however, at which the draft should have been opened for signature was not convened and the draft was left in abeyance. The Economic Committee took this decision, partly in view of the fact that the experts had mentioned in their report that certain provisions of the draft might usefully be completed by rules standardising the methods of meat inspection and partly because of the slow rate at which the Conventions signed on February 20th, 1935, were being ratified.

In point of fact, under their final provisions, the Conventions in question should have come into force ninety days after the deposit of five ratifications or accessions. In April 1938, however, the only Convention in force was that for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals, which had been ratified by Bulgaria, Latvia, Belgium, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Roumania, and acceded to by Iraq. The other two Conventions had been ratified by four countries only: Latvia, Belgium, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Roumania.³

At its session in July 1938, the Economic Committee, feeling that for the remainder of the work contemplated it would be desirable to adopt a different method, decided that the experts should be asked to draw up "rules" to be recommended for adoption by Governments.

Following this more adaptable method, the experts succeeded in framing "rules" concerning:

- (a) The export and import of live animals (Appendix 1);
- (b) The methods of inspection of meat intended for international trade (Appendix 3).

¹ Document C.633.M.252.1930.II, Veterinary Questions, November 4th, 1930.

² Documents C.77(1).M.33.1935.II.B, C.78(1).M.34(1).1935.II.B, and C.79(1).M.35(1).II.B.

³ As a result of ratification by Bulgaria on September 7th, 1938, these two Conventions came into force in December 1938.

As already stated, these rules supplement several of the provisions contained in the draft Convention on the International Commerce in Meat, which was completed in April 1938 and is also reproduced in Appendix 2.

* * *

The Economic Committee recommends that this body of provisions should be communicated to Governments, with a request that the fullest possible consideration be given to them when conducting bilateral negotiations.

These are not regulations to be used by national veterinary authorities. The experts have strictly confined themselves to solving, by clear and precise rules, accompanied, where necessary, by notes designed to prevent misinterpretation, the difficulties frequently raised in practice under the pretext of public health policy, but which are really tantamount to measures of indirect protectionism. The adoption of these rules would establish, as between exporting and importing countries, a unity of doctrine and a uniformity of practice which, whilst making due allowance for the needs of public health, would have a favourable effect upon international trade.

The experts have omitted all unnecessary points of detail and refrained from laying down requirements which are scientifically questionable. It is, however, obvious that their recommendations in no way exclude any other more flexible arrangements which the countries concerned may conclude between one another.

The Economic Committee would like to add that, in its opinion, this work would find a useful complement in the exchange of occasional visits between qualified representatives of the veterinary services of exporting and importing countries. Whenever this method has been adopted, it has proved extremely helpful in dissipating misunderstandings and promoting uniformity of practice.

Appendix 1.

INTERNATIONAL RULES CONCERNING THE EXPORT AND IMPORT OF LIVE ANIMALS¹

Preliminary observation: With a view to avoiding unnecessary repetitions, the Committee, in propounding the following rules, has frequently omitted points already dealt with in conventions previously drawn up by committees of experts appointed for the purpose by the Economic Committee.

It would, more particularly, invite reference to the text of the International Convention of February 20th, 1935, concerning the Transit of Animals, Meat and Other Products of Animal Origin (document C.78.M.34.1935.II.B).

A. *List of the Animal Species in which there is International Trade and in respect of which the Rules drawn up by the Committee should be applied.*

1. The bovine, ovine, and caprine species and, in general, all species of ruminants, whether domesticated or wild.
2. The porcine species.
3. All species of solipeds and their cross-breeds.
4. All species of canines and felines, whether domesticated or wild.
5. All species of rodents, whether domesticated or wild.
6. All species of poultry and psittacidæ and, in general, all other species of birds the importation of which may involve danger of the communication of disease to human beings or animals.

Observation: The experts, considering that certain diseases of birds may be propagated by eggs for hatching, as well as by chicks, are unanimously of opinion that the

¹ The Committee of Experts appointed to draw up rules concerning the export and import of live animals met at Geneva from February 20th to 24th, 1939.

The composition of the Committee was as follows:

Professor Dr. H. C. L. E. BERGER (Netherlands), Director of the Veterinary Service, Chief Veterinary Inspector to the Public Health Service, The Hague.

Dr. C. BOUSSARD (French), Head of the Veterinary Service at the Ministry of Agriculture, Paris.

Mr. Vincent BOYLE, M.R.C.V.S. (United Kingdom), (as observer), Superintending Veterinary Inspector, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, London.

Dr. FLUCKIGER (Swiss), Director of the Veterinary Office at the Federal Department of Public Economy, Berne.

M. Stasys JANKAUSKAS (Lithuanian), Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, and Rector of the Veterinary Academy, Kaunas.

M. Dragomir PETROVITCH (Yugoslav), Veterinary Surgeon; Secretary to the Veterinary Service, Ministry of Agriculture, Belgrade.

Lt.-Col. T. D. YOUNG, O.B.E., D.V.S.M., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.I. (Canadian), London.

Professor Rudolf MANNINGER (Hungarian), Director of the National Veterinary Institute, Budapest (was prevented from taking part in the work of the Committee).

Dr. C. BOUSSARD was elected Chairman of the Committee.

importation of such eggs should be regulated. The regulations in question should prescribe:

- (1) The production on importation of a certificate to the effect that the establishment from which the eggs for hatching come is free from all contagious diseases of birds;
- (2) The inspection of eggs for hatching at the time of their presentation at the frontier of the importing country.

7. Hive bees.

Observation: The experts are of opinion that the importation of bees should be regulated, as it may be the cause of the propagation of contagious diseases which bring about the depopulation of hives. The disappearance of the hives puts an end not only to the production of honey, but also, in the opinion of expert botanists, to the fertilisation of certain varieties of fruit trees.

General Observation on the Scope of the List: Although the importation of certain other animal species not included in the foregoing list —e.g., silk-worms, fish, molluscs, etc.—may involve a certain danger of the transmission of contagious diseases to animals of these species or even to man (molluscs), the Committee did not feel called upon to lay down special rules in the matter.

B. *Conditions governing the Admission of Animals to Import.*

I. The importation of live animals is, in certain cases, made subject to the grant of an authorisation by the authorities of the importing countries.

The Committee is of opinion that this obligation should be imposed only when it is justified by considerations relating to health.

II. The existence of cattle plague in the exporting country justifies absolute prohibition of importation.

The existence, in an exporting country, of swine fever, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of bovines or tularæmia may justify the prohibition by importing countries of the importation of animals susceptible to any of the above diseases, regard being given to the number and position of the centres of infection in the country of origin.

III. Each country remains free to fix the length of the period during which the exporting country or certain regions in that country must be free from the above-mentioned diseases before animals susceptible thereto coming from that country or from those regions may be admitted to import.

Observations: (a) The Committee did not think that it should specify the length of the periods during which the exporting country or certain regions of that country must be free from the above-mentioned diseases before animals coming therefrom may be admitted to import. The length of such periods should be fixed, in each particular case, in accordance with the generally recognised facts regarding the development of these diseases;

(b) The Committee feels unable to specify what epidemiological distribution would, in the case of each contagious disease, justify measures of prohibition, since there has so far been no unification of the methods of sanitary and medical prophylaxis applied in all countries in respect of such diseases.

(c) The Committee considers that the importation and international movement of circus and menagerie animals should be subject to sanitary regulations. Since, however, these animals are not the subject of trade in the strict sense of the term, the Committee did not feel called upon to lay down rules in the matter.

C. *Certificate of Origin and Health.*

I. Animals presented for import must be accompanied by a certificate of origin and health made out by a Government veterinary officer of the State from which they come or by a veterinary surgeon in private practice approved by that State, to the effect that the animals in question have been found to be healthy. This certificate must be drawn up on the basis of the model reproduced as an annex to the Convention of February 20th, 1935, concerning the Transit of Animals, etc., and adapted to meet the needs of individual cases in regard to the various species and diseases of animals.

II. As regards animals of the *bovine species*, the veterinary officer must further certify that there is not and has not been for forty days previously any case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease in the place of origin or within a radius of twenty kilometres or in the districts traversed on the way to the place of loading by rail or water.

Furthermore, that there is not and has not been, within the same period and the same radius:

1. For the *bovine and caprine species*, any case of foot-and-mouth disease or sheep-pox;
2. For animals of the *porcine species*, any case of foot-and-mouth disease or swine fever;
3. For *solipeds*, any case of infectious anæmia;

4. Lastly, for *poultry*, within the same period and within a radius of ten kilometres, any case of fowl plague or fowl cholera.

Observations: (a) In drawing up the foregoing rule, the Committee was guided by the Convention of February 20th, 1935, concerning the Transit of Animals, etc.

Owing to the differences existing between the administrative divisions of various countries, some of the items in the certificate have, in practice, given rise to difficulties of interpretation, more particularly as to the exact significance of the term "commune". The Committee is of opinion that these difficulties might be obviated by taking the certificate to mean that there are not and have not been within the previous forty days any cases of the contagious diseases mentioned in the place of origin or within a radius of twenty kilometres or in the districts traversed on the way to the place of loading by rail or water.

(b) The Committee does not feel able to propose rules for certificates of origin and health in respect of animals belonging to species not mentioned above and leaves it to importing countries to prescribe appropriate measures in each particular case.

The Committee is, however, of opinion, in the light of recent findings, that the application of particularly strict measures should be considered in regard to rodents by which *tularæmia* may be transmitted.

III. For large animals, it will be sufficient to make out a single certificate on which the animals are mentioned individually.

As regards small animals, a collective certificate might be made out.

IV. The certificate must be drawn up in the language of the country from which the animals come and be translated on the back of the same document into the language of the country of destination.

In certain special cases, however—where it would be difficult when drawing up the certificate to obtain a translation in the language of the importing country—a translation in a language used internationally might serve instead.

If this translation has not been made, either into the language of the importing country or into a language used internationally, the authorities of the country of destination may, when the animals are presented for importation, demand that the translation should be supplied.

V. The certificate must have been issued not more than forty-eight hours before the despatch of the animals.

When animals are to be conveyed by sea, their state of health must also be verified by the port veterinary inspector immediately before shipment. In this case, the veterinary inspector must countersign the certificate of origin and record thereon the date of his inspection.

D. Quarantine.

I. The placing in quarantine of animals intended for export cannot be prescribed as an absolute rule. Such quarantine may, in certain cases, be made compulsory as the result of an agreement between the countries concerned.

II. Quarantine at the frontier of the importing country cannot be made compulsory. Such quarantine may with advantage be replaced by quarantine at the place of destination.

Observation: Although certain countries have thought it necessary to require quarantine in the case of animals imported for immediate slaughter, the Committee does not regard this measure as justifiable.

E. Conditions of Transport.

I. In the case of transport by sea, every precaution must be taken to protect animals from the risk of contamination in ports of call.

II. Transport by rail or road must be effected in vehicles constructed to prevent the escape or dissemination of excreta and other materials liable to transmit infection.

III. Whatever the method of transport adopted, and with a view to meeting the various difficulties arising in the course of transport, the exporting countries must take steps to see that the animals are properly loaded and suitably fed and that they receive all the requisite attention in order to avoid unnecessary suffering.

Observation: There is no reason to prohibit the use of vehicles with more than one deck for small animals intended for import, provided always that the flooring is of such a nature that no solid or liquid excrement can fall through on to the animals on the lower decks.

IV. The bedding and fodder required by animals *en route* must come from districts in the exporting country where there is no contagious disease.

F. *Disinfection.*

I. Ropes, halters, rugs, etc., which have been used previously must be disinfected prior to loading.

II. The bedding used in transport vehicles and any unused fodder must be destroyed either at the place of unloading or at the place of destination.

III. Loading and unloading compounds and, in general, all places in which animals have been kept either before loading or after unloading must be disinfected by the methods usually employed.

IV. The clothes of attendants, and ropes, halters, rugs, etc., must be disinfected immediately after the animals have been received, either at the place of unloading or at the place of destination.

V. Ships or any other vehicles which have been used for the transport of animals must be thoroughly disinfected immediately after unloading.

G. *Import Formalities.*

I. Animals may be presented for importation only at Customs offices authorised for the purpose by decision of the importing country, which must periodically publish a list of such offices.

The points of entry must be so selected, as regards both their situation and their number, as not to interfere with normal currents of trade.

II. The offices must be open on such days and at such times as in no way to hinder the operations connected with the import of animals under normal conditions.

III. Animals must be examined immediately on arrival at the frontier by the veterinary inspector, who must be a veterinary officer in the service of, or approved by, the Government. Inspection must be carried out in a sufficient light and, as far as possible, by daylight.

IV. Sufficient time must be allowed for inspection at the frontier.

V. Should the inspector find that the animals are suffering from disease or that they are not accompanied by the regulation papers, there shall be applied, at the importer's expense, all such measures (isolation or slaughter) as the circumstances may require, if it is impossible to return the animals to the place from which they came.

H. *Diagnostic Tests.*

I. The place at which mallein and tuberculin tests and serodiagnosis are to be carried out will be agreed upon by the countries concerned.

II. The importing countries will determine the method of diagnosis to be followed.

III. Animals intended for slaughter must be exempted from the mallein and tuberculin tests and, in general, from all diagnostic tests, provided that they are stated, on importation, to be intended for slaughter, it being understood that the importing countries are entitled to take all the necessary steps to ensure that such animals are used solely for that purpose.

J. *Importation of Dogs.*

When a country has reason to fear the transmission of rabies through the importation of dogs from countries infected with this disease, it should prescribe all such measures as it may deem expedient in respect of dogs which it is intended to import for commercial purposes.

Appendix 2.

PROVISIONS FOR AN INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE IN MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS¹

Preamble.

[List of heads of States.]

Convinced that, in order to facilitate the international commerce in meat and meat preparations, it is essential to afford countries importing such goods the best guarantees that the goods

¹ The Sub-Committee of Experts invited to revise the draft Convention drawn up at the request of the Economic Committee in 1935 met at Geneva from April 25th to 29th, 1938.

This Sub-Committee was composed as follows:

- Dr. V. DROUIN (*Chairman*), Honorary Director at the French Ministry of Agriculture.
- Dr. R. G. ARIAS, Economic and Commercial Adviser at the Embassy of the Argentine Republic, London.

(See next page.)

are perfectly sound and are innocuous from the point of view of the transmission of epizootics;

Have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

Who, having produced their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions:

Article I.

The High Contracting Parties shall not impose on the importation of the following products, originating in their respective territories, conditions or sanitary rules other than those defined in the present Convention:

- (a) Fresh, chilled or frozen meat;
- (b) Salted or smoked meat or meat otherwise prepared;
- (c) Preserved meat,

derived from the bovine, ovine or porcine species.

Article II.

The importation of the products enumerated in Article I shall only take place through the Customs offices and ports open for traffic in these products.

Article III.

The undertaking laid down in Article I shall not affect the right of the importing country to carry out independently an inspection of the products enumerated in the said article on their entry into its territory.

Article IV.

1. The products referred to in Article I shall be derived from animals which have undergone a national veterinary inspection, including an inspection of the live animal immediately prior to slaughter and a further inspection after slaughter.

2. The ante-mortem inspection of the animal shall be followed immediately after slaughter by a veterinary inspection including an examination of the organs, viscera and muscular tissues. Special attention shall be paid to examination of the lymphatic systems and serous membranes.

3. Products derived from animals found at the time of slaughter to be in a feverish or overworked condition or to be suffering from any other condition liable to impair the soundness of the said products shall be excluded from consignments for export.

4. The discovery of lesions, diseases or deterioration affecting the soundness of the carcass shall entail rejection for export purposes.

5. Meat which is to be used for the manufacture of preserves or prepared in any other way shall fulfil at the time it is used the requirements of the present Convention as regards soundness.

Article V.

In establishments in which meat and meat products intended for export are prepared, manufactured or handled, the following hygienic requirements shall be observed:

(a) The establishment—which must be sufficiently roomy—shall be adequately lighted and ventilated. It shall be cleaned thoroughly each time after use.

The inside walls of the premises, and all appliances, such as tables, machines and receptacles of all kinds, shall be of material and construction easily and thoroughly cleaned.

(b) The preparation, manufacture and handling of the products shall be carried out at every stage under conditions of the strictest cleanliness in a suitable temperature and under strict veterinary supervision.

(c) The employees of all establishments handling products intended for export shall—if necessary after a medical examination—be shown to be free from all transmissible diseases

Professor Dr. H. C. L. E. BERGER, Director of the Veterinary Service and Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Public Health Service of the Netherlands.

Dr. G. FLUCKIGER, Director of the Veterinary Office of the Swiss Federal Department of Public Economy.

Dr. M. MARCZEWSKI, Inspector-General, Chief of the Veterinary Services at the Polish Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform.

Dr. Maurice PIETRE, Director of the International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris.

Lt.-Col. H. A. REID, O.B.E., F.R.C.V.S., D.V.H., F.R.S.E., Veterinary Officer of the New Zealand Government.

Dr. J. RUZICKA, Chief Adviser of Section at the Czecho-Slovak Ministry of Agriculture.

Dr. J. VILLEGAS SUAREZ, Technical Director of the Ministry of Agriculture and Professor of Rural Economy at the Uruguay Veterinary School, Delegate of the President of the Republic to the National Meat Commission.

Mr. H. R. TINNEY, B.V.Sc., Veterinary Officer of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Lt.-Col. T. Dunlop YOUNG, O.B.E., D.V.S.M., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.I., Veterinary Officer of the Canadian Government in London.

Mr. T. P. WHITE, Inspector in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, was prevented by important duties from attending the meeting.

and not to be carriers of germs and shall observe, particularly as regards their person, their clothing and the utensils which they employ, the rules of hygiene prescribed by the competent authority.

(d) A slaughtered animal or parts of a slaughtered animal utilised for the preparation of foodstuffs intended for export shall not be exposed to contact liable to involve their contamination or deterioration.

The same conditions shall apply to the period during which the products remain in the refrigeration chambers.

(e) In the course of inspection, every precaution must be taken to prevent confusion in the elimination of meat found to be unfit for export.

Article VI.

Each High Contracting Party shall be entitled to require in regard to meat intended for import into its territory, that the meat:

(a) In the case of inter-continental traffic:

(1) Shall have been placed in a cooler immediately after dressing, inspection and the affixing of the veterinary mark;

(2) Shall be wrapped in thin cloth in the case of chilled meat, in muslin and in packing-cloth in the case of frozen beef, in thin cloth in the case of frozen mutton, and in one or two wrappers in the case of frozen pork.

(b) In the case of traffic between countries of the same continent or neighbouring continents:

(1) Shall be placed in a cooler immediately after inspection and the affixing of the veterinary mark;

(2) Is the object of full precautions as regards cleanliness and hygiene, especially when no use is made of wrappers; these may, however, be deemed indispensable in instances where transport necessitates repeated unloading and reloading operations *en route*;

(3) Shall be loaded in vehicles, isothermic chambers or refrigerated holds, specially reserved for foodstuffs which are not liable to taint the products.

In general, the use, in all types of packing, of straw, hay or any other material liable to spread contagious diseases of animals is strictly prohibited.

Article VII.

1. Receptacles containing preserved meat shall indicate the country and factory of origin. These particulars shall be stamped, printed, moulded or engraved on the receptacles.

2. Evidence of inspection must be shown at any rate on the packing-case.

3. It shall be sufficient to state the nature of the product on labels firmly affixed, and the fact, when this applies, that sterilisation is incomplete.

Article VIII.

Each High Contracting Party retains the right to refuse to allow the importation of meat or meat preparations to which have been added colouring matter or preservatives not authorised by its national legislation. In that case, it shall rest with each Party to take such steps as it may consider desirable, other than returning the consignment to the territory of the last country of transit.

Article IX.

1. Each consignment of the products enumerated in Article I shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin and of soundness, embodying the terms of the present Convention in accordance with the specimen copy attached hereto.

2. Meat, whether in the form of the entire carcase, sides, quarters or specified pieces, shall bear a legible stamp, label or rustless metal tag testifying that inspection has taken place.

3. Packages containing small pieces shall bear labels or rustless metal tags to prove that inspection has taken place.

4. In the event of re-export, the products referred to in Article I shall be accompanied not only by the certificate of origin and soundness mentioned above (or when necessary a certified copy thereof), but also by a statement from the veterinary service of the re-exporting country to the effect that there is no risk of transmission of infectious diseases by the products in question owing to their having been held in that country and that they have retained their original soundness.

5. Moreover, the goods may only be re-exported in the State in which they were originally imported.

Article X.

1. Apart from the guarantees of soundness provided in the foregoing Articles, the High Contracting Parties may require a statement to the effect that the products imported are not harmful from the point of view of the transmission of epizootic diseases.

2. When the live-stock of the importing country is free from an epizootic disease which is prevalent to a serious extent in the country of origin of the products referred to in Article I, paragraphs (a) and (b), the importation of such products may be prohibited if such a measure is indispensable to ensure that the disease will not be introduced.

3. Where cattle plague appears in the country of origin, the export of the meat referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of Article I is forbidden.

Article XI.

The present Convention does not affect the right of each High Contracting Party to require that meat imported should be either in the form of the entire carcass, or in sides, quarters or specified pieces. It may not, however, require fresh, chilled or frozen beef to be sent either in the form of the entire carcass or in halves.

Article XII.

If, notwithstanding the fulfilment of all the formalities and conditions provided in the present Convention, the goods are found at the time of inspection referred to in Article III to show clear traces of lesions, diseases or deterioration, affecting the soundness of the meat, the health authority of the importing country may take such steps as it considers expedient, other than returning the consignment to the territory of the last country of transit. An official document stating the reasons for such rejection shall be delivered to the party concerned.

Article XIII.

1. Nothing in the present Convention shall affect the provisions of any other convention, treaty or agreement, which has been or may hereafter be concluded between any of the High Contracting Parties under which treatment more favourable than that laid down in the present Convention is or may be granted to the countries exporting the products referred to in Article I.

2. The same treatment shall be granted at its request to any other High Contracting Party fulfilling the same conditions.

Article XIV.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to create, where such does not exist, and to maintain in their respective countries an official veterinary health organisation for the purpose of carrying out the measures provided in the present Convention.

This organisation shall consist of a Government veterinary service which shall be responsible for:

- (a) Superintending the premises and establishments referred to in the aforesaid Convention;
- (b) Inspecting live-stock and animal products;
- (c) Issuing certificates regarding the origin of the live-stock and the sanitary condition of the products derived therefrom.

Sub-Appendix.

MODEL CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND OF SOUNDNESS

I the undersigned [name and qualification of the Government veterinary officer or veterinary surgeon in private practice approved by the State] certify that the meat or preparations of meat hereinafter described:

..... [weight] [nature of goods] marked as under:
consigned from [place of consignment] by [name and address of consignor] to [name and address of consignee]; transport by [form of transport and, if transport is by water, name of vessel]

- (1) Are entirely derived from animals submitted to veterinary inspection and found in healthy condition before and after slaughter;
- (2) That they contain no preservative substance or colouring matter which is not authorised by the laws of the importing country;
- (3) That they have been prepared and handled in accordance with the requirements of food hygiene;
- (4) That they were properly inspected and found to be fit for human consumption;
- (5) That every precaution was taken to obviate any risk of transmission of epizootic disease.

Done at on [date in full].

{Official stamp or seal.}

[Signature of veterinary surgeon, stating official position.]

Appendix 3.

INTERNATIONAL RULES RELATING TO METHODS FOR THE INSPECTION
OF MEAT INTENDED FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE¹

I

The rules governing the inspection of meat intended for the international trade should be enacted by the State and applied uniformly throughout the country. The application of these rules may be entrusted to local authorities, subject to direct supervision, by State veterinary officials.

In certain cases, it may be necessary to attach to the veterinary inspectors assistants (*préposés*) without veterinary qualifications. It will be the duty of such assistants to set aside, for inspection by the veterinary officer, any animal or any meat the condition or appearance of which may seem to them in any way abnormal. They shall not be empowered to take decisions except as regard ordinary minor lesions the character of which is beyond doubt.

Such assistants shall be competent to recognise the signs indicating the general state of health and the organic soundness of animals for slaughter, and also the normal condition of meat and the symptoms of disease or deterioration.

They shall be given the necessary instruction by means of a course of theoretical and practical training lasting at least three months and conducted by veterinary officers, in accordance with a syllabus approved by the State. The practical training shall be given at a slaughterhouse. On the conclusion of the classes and practical work, candidates shall be required to pass an examination conducted by a board of veterinary officers appointed by the State.

Observation: In view of the diverse character of national laws and administrative practices in the matter of meat inspection, the Special Committee of Experts concentrated its attention on two cardinal points:

- (1) The need for direct State responsibility in the enactment and enforcement of the principal rules to be applied;
- (2) The conditions governing the recruiting and training of the subordinate staff appointed to assist the veterinary inspectors. In this connection, one of the experts advanced the view that the period of three months provided for the training of lay assistants was too long. In his opinion, a better solution, in view of the practical requirements, was that inspection should be carried out exclusively by veterinary officers at large slaughterhouses, particularly those working for export, while at private or smaller slaughterhouses, lay assistants might act as supervisors in the cases provided for in the scheme, after a period of training lasting less than three months.

It is precisely on those two points that exporting and importing countries have sought to draw up agreed rules in recent bilateral negotiations.

METHODS OF INSPECTION

II. ANTE-MORTEM INSPECTION

i. Animals must be submitted to an ante-mortem inspection by a veterinary officer. This inspection must take place, as far as possible, immediately before slaughter, and in any case not more than twelve hours before slaughter.

Observation: After a close study of the period within which ante-mortem inspection should be carried out, the Committee unanimously came to the conclusion that the time-limit laid down above cannot be extended without involving the risk of changes occurring in the condition of the animal between the ante-mortem inspection and slaughter.

¹ The Committee of Experts to examine methods to be employed for the inspection of meat intended for international trade met at Geneva from November 21st to November 25th, 1938.

The Committee was composed as follows:

Dr. H. C. L. E. BERGER, Director of the Veterinary Service and Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Public Health Service (Netherlands).

Dr. J. BOES, Head of the Veterinary Service in the Ministry of Agriculture (Belgium).

Dr. C. BOUSSARD, Head of the Veterinary Service in the Ministry of Agriculture (France).

Dr. G. FLUCKIGER, Director of the Veterinary Office of the Federal Department of Public Economy (Switzerland).

Dr. N. M. GOODMAN, Ministry of Health (United Kingdom) (in the capacity of an observer).

Lt.-Col. H. A. REID, O.B.E., F.R.C.V.S., D.V.H., F.R.S.E., Veterinary Officer (New Zealand).

Mr. H. R. TINNEY, B.V.Sc., Veterinary Officer (Australia).

M. A. M. VIACAVA, Agricultural Attaché to the Embassy of the Argentine Republic, London (Argentine Republic).

Lt.-Col. T. D. YOUNG, O.B.E., D.V.S.M., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.I. (Canada).

Mr. T. P. WHITE (United States), Inspector in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture in the United Kingdom, was prevented by his duties from attending the meeting.

2. The object of the ante-mortem inspection shall be to ascertain whether:

(a) The animal shows symptoms of disease or abnormal conditions that might affect the wholesomeness of the meat;

(b) The animal shows symptoms of a contagious disease in regard to which legal provisions exist in the importing country.

Animals found to be affected by any such contagious disease shall not be slaughtered for export. Suspect animals shall be marked in an appropriate manner, isolated, and, if the presence of disease is confirmed, slaughtered in a special place.

Observation: As regards ante-mortem inspection, the Committee considers its purpose is to enable the inspector to study more closely those animals which, while still alive, show symptoms likely to give rise to doubts of the wholesomeness of their meat. Inspection must therefore include a particularly close examination of such animals.

The Committee also considers that in no case can an importing country allow the introduction of meat taken from animals suffering from a disease specified as contagious in its own sanitary legislation.

The Committee does not think it necessary to enumerate those diseases, although there is much divergence in the lists found in the legislation of the various countries. Those divergencies are generally due to local epidemiological conditions and to lack of definite scientific knowledge of the consequences of certain diseases. In the circumstances, the Committee does not believe it possible or even desirable to seek uniformity on this point.

III. SUPERVISION OF SLAUGHTER

All operations connected with slaughter must be carried out under the supervision of the responsible veterinary officer.

Observation: This rule results from the fact that some national regulations do not provide for supervision of slaughter, or else leave such supervision in the hands of the officials of the slaughterhouse itself.

The Committee considers supervision by a responsible veterinary officer indispensable.

IV. INSPECTION AFTER SLAUGHTER (POST-MORTEM)

This inspection should take place immediately after slaughter; it should be carried out systematically according to the following rules:

A. General Principles.

I. Viscera.

(a) All the internal organs must be inspected during or immediately after evisceration.

Should this inspection have to be postponed, the organs shall be retained in such a manner that no substitution can occur.

Observation: The apparent contradiction between the two paragraphs of this sub-section is due to the fact that the Committee has allowed for variations in the rate of slaughtering processes, caused by different working methods (continuous or chain-method, etc.) in different slaughterhouses.

(b) All the organs and their lymph glands shall be examined by observation and palpation. When any abnormal condition is observed, the nature and significance of which cannot be determined by such examination, the organ and its glands shall be incised in such manner as to avoid soiling or contaminating the other organs or the carcass.

Observation: In this sub-section, the Committee has sought to subordinate commercial considerations to the requirements of public health and for this reason recommends the incision of certain organs in specified cases. It has not attempted, however, to enumerate those cases, preferring merely to provide for compulsory incision when it is impossible by any other means to determine the nature and significance of the abnormal condition observed, and leaving it to the judgment of the veterinary inspectors to decide upon the practical need for such incision.

(c) Several incisions shall be made in the lymph glands to be examined.

2. Carcass.

Inspection of carcasses shall include:

(a) Verification that bleeding has been carried out correctly and completely;

(b) Estimation of the general condition, colouring and odour;

- (c) A search for evidence of bruising, dropsy, swelling or deformity, or any other abnormalities;
- (d) An examination of the serous membranes, which must be presented intact;
- (e) When the carcass is split, the sternum, vertebræ and spinal cord should be examined.

B. *Technique of Inspection (Bovines and Swine).*

I. *Head.*

Inspection of the head shall include an examination of:

- (a) The surface and substance of the tongue (which shall be loosened, but not detached, before examination);
- (b) The palate;
- (c) The lymph glands.

In the case of adult animals of the bovine species, an examination of the cheek-muscles shall be made, if necessary, by linear incisions parallel to the internal and external walls of the lower jaw.

Observations: The Committee discusses the substance of this last rule in great detail.

Most of the members did not consider that it should be made compulsory in every case to carry out multiple incisions of the cheek-muscles, having regard to the resulting depreciation in commercial value of the part in question. They felt that it should be left to the veterinary inspectors to take a decision, although well aware that such incisions are compulsory in some cases—*e.g.*, in the case of meat coming from countries or regions where cysticercosis is frequently met with, or when the external appearance of certain organs or of the cheek-muscles themselves leads to a suspicion that the disease may be present.

The Committee accordingly added the words "if necessary" to the text.

One of its members considered, however, that these incisions should be made compulsory in every case; he adduced the following reasons:

The results of the infestation of the human body with *Taenia saginata* are serious enough to warrant an investigation for the larval form of the parasite among bovines. Some experts do not think such an investigation necessary because cysticercosis does not exist in their country. They admit, however, that they have never tried to find it.

The taenia most frequently met with in man is *Taenia saginata*. It is found throughout Europe, North and South America, Africa and Asia. Its frequency is indicated in all scientific statistics.

As the taenia cannot exist without first passing through the bovine organism in its larval stage, the existence of bovine cysticercosis in all countries must necessarily be admitted, even though no special investigation for it has been made.

The history of meat inspection has shown that bovine cysticercosis might justifiably be thought to be non-existent or rare as long as the internal and external masseters were not incised. As soon as stricter scientific methods were applied to meat inspection by competent persons, cysticercosis was frequently observed.

The number of cysticerci found corresponds to the number of masseter incisions parallel to the front of the maxillary and to the care with which the slices cut in this way are examined.

This opinion is confirmed by Professor BLANCHARD, who points out that the ever-increasing frequency of *Taenia inermis* is due to the fact that cysticercosis often remains undetected (1) because of the small size of *Cysticercus bovis*, which makes it rather difficult to see; (2) because inspection is less strict in the case of beef than in that of pork.

2. *Abdominal Cavity.*

(a) *Stomachs, intestines, spleen and urinary bladder.* — The outer, and, when necessary, inner surfaces of the stomachs and intestines, and the surface and substances of the spleen shall be examined, together with the associated lymph glands. The urinary bladder and its contents shall also be examined.

(b) *Liver.* — The surface and substance of the liver and the hepatic lymph glands shall be examined, and, when necessary, the bile-ducts incised.

(c) *Kidneys.* — The lymph glands of the kidneys and adrenal glands shall be examined before the removal of the kidneys. Thereafter, the kidneys shall be exposed and the surface examined. If necessary, the kidneys shall be removed and split by incision and the substance examined.

(d) *Uterus and ovaries.* — The inner and outer surfaces of the uterus of female animals which are or have been pregnant and the substance of the ovaries shall be examined.

3. *Thoracic Cavity.*

The various organs shall be examined before being separated from each other:

(a) *Lungs.* — The lungs and associated lymph glands shall be examined by observation, palpation and incisions.

(b) *Heart.* — The heart sac (pericardium) shall be incised and the ventricles and auricles opened.

Observation: The obligation to open the ventricles and auricles for examination of the myocardium and endocardium arises from the fact that, generally speaking, infectious diseases bring about lasting lesions in the heart and that there may be cysticerci in the cardiac muscle. Some members of the Committee, however, found themselves unable to agree to this obligation, considering that opening of the cavities of the heart was only required when there are grounds for suspecting the presence of an infectious disease and that commercial requirements could thus be reconciled with those of health. The reason adduced was the following:

Hearts form an important article of food in the United Kingdom and millions are exported there from various countries. A common method of preparing hearts is to stuff them with various seasonings. If the ventricles and auricles have been opened, they cannot be stuffed; this would restrict their sale as an article of human diet and they could only be used for commercial purposes, as is proved by the reduced value obtained for hearts which have been accidentally cut during evisceration.

4. *Udder.*

The udders of female animals which are or have been pregnant shall be examined by observation and palpation; incisions shall be made at the base of the teats, and also in any other region showing signs of induration. The supra-mammary glands shall also be incised.

5. *Testicles and Penis.*

The outer surface and the substance of the testicles and penis shall be examined.

C. *Inspection with a view to the Detection of Tuberculosis (Bovines and Swine).*

Whenever tubercular lesions are found, the carcass and viscera shall be further examined in accordance with the following instructions:

(1) The viscera and associated lymph glands shall be examined for evidence of tubercular lesions, both in the substance and in the covering membranes. *The existence of tubercular lesions in the lymph gland of an organ shall be held to be proof that the organ is affected by tuberculosis.*

(2) The superficial glands and, if necessary, the inter-muscular glands shall be systematically examined for tubercular lesions.

(3) Whatever the nature and extent of the tubercular lesions, the carcass shall be split and the exposed vertebral and sternal surfaces examined.

Observation: See observations under V ("Conditions governing authorisation to export", section (a)—"Tuberculosis in bovines and swine").

D. *Inspection with a view to detecting Caseous Lymphadenitis (Sheep and Lambs).*

Should caseous lymphadenitis be found or suspected, the following procedure shall be followed:

(1) *Full-grown animals:* the superficial inguinal or supra-mammary, precrural and prescapular lymph glands shall be incised.

(2) *Lambs:* Palpation of the same glands shall be sufficient, though incisions shall be made whenever necessary.

V. CONDITIONS GOVERNING AUTHORISATION TO EXPORT

1. Meat and organs from healthy animals may be passed without restriction for international trade.

2. In addition, meat liable to objection on account of special localised pathological conditions (tuberculosis, caseous lymphadenitis, etc.) may also be passed for export, subject to the following provisions:

(a) *Tuberculosis in bovines and swine.*

Meat from tuberculous animals should not, as a general rule, be passed for international trade. Nevertheless, exceptions may be made in respect of the carcasses of animals found to be suffering from forms of tuberculosis other than the acute miliary or the caseous forms, the symptoms being present either exclusively in the viscera and the glands corresponding to the viscera, or in the glands of the head alone.

Observation: The Committee, faced with the great diversity of the national regulations governing the passing or rejection of meat from tuberculous animals, has endeavoured to obtain the greatest possible degree of uniformity.

The experts are not unaware that specialists have so far failed to agree on the dangers attending the consumption of such meat by human beings in certain cases. In the course of the discussion, particular reference was made to the debates at the recent International Veterinary Congress at Zurich.

Nevertheless, realising that these divergencies of view relate, not to the problem as a whole, but to certain particular aspects of it, the Committee has considered it useful to define those rules concerning which unanimous agreement has already been secured, in the hope that, should they be generally applied, the international trade in meat will possess such safeguards as, in the present state of scientific knowledge, are considered proper and sufficient to protect the health of consumers effectively.

(b) *Caseous lymphadenitis.*

1. When lesions exist only in the viscera and their lymphatic glands, the carcase may be passed for international trade.

2. When caseous lymphadenitis is found in only a single gland of the carcase, whether or not accompanied by visceral lesions, meat certified sound after the part corresponding to the infected gland has been removed may then be passed for international trade.

Observation: In this clause, the Committee has endeavoured to allow for both sanitary and commercial requirements. It considers it to be generally agreed that caseous lymphadenitis in no way endangers human health and accordingly that only those portions of the carcase which contain lesions due to lymphadenitis should be rejected.

Some experts, however, consider that the existence of caseous lymphadenitis in a single gland only of the carcase justifies the rejection of that carcase for export purposes. This view is based upon the loss in value consequent upon the presentation of an incomplete carcase. Moreover, some countries refuse to allow importation of carcasses in separate portions, believing that the reasons for which the carcase was cut up cannot be determined by inspection in the importing country.

3. If the affection is detected in more than one lymph gland of the same carcase, the meat may not be passed for export.

(c) *Trichinosis.*

Carcasses and organs of animals affected with trichinosis shall not be passed for export.

Note.—Microscopic examination for trichinosis should not be made compulsory for exporting countries which are free of that disease.

(d) *Cysticercosis.*

Carcasses and organs of animals affected with cysticercosis shall not be passed for export.

VI

Observation: The Committee has considered it unnecessary to list the abnormalities which should lead to the rejection of meat for purposes of international trade. Its view is that the procedure to be followed in this connection is laid down in the regulations of the various countries regarding meat intended for domestic consumption, that those regulations are uniform in character, and that no disagreement is possible in applying them.

Nevertheless, the Committee has judged it expedient to specify the rules that should be observed in the case of certain lesions, the presence of which brings into play regulations differing from country to country.

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IV. SOCIAL

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Geneva, January 31st, 1939.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS

Summary of Annual Reports for 1937/38, drawn up by the Secretariat

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS

In discussing the rearrangement of the questionnaires¹ on traffic in women and children and obscene publications, at its second session in 1938, the Advisory Committee on Social Questions came to the conclusion that the latter questionnaire did not require revision as it had produced satisfactory replies in the past.² The Committee, however, recommended that the summary of the answers on obscene publications should be issued separately from the report on traffic in women and children, stating that "as the central authorities for the two subjects are frequently different, this arrangement would be more convenient and would be more likely to produce good results than the present arrangement".

Reports on obscene publications have been submitted by or on behalf of the following countries, dependencies, protectorates, colonies, mandated territories, etc.:³

Afghanistan (—).
Union of South Africa (—).

Albania (—).
Belgium.

British colonies, possessions, protectorates and mandated territories:

Bahamas (—).
Barbados (—).
Basutoland (—).
Bechuanaland (—).
Burma.
Caiman Islands (—).
Ceylon.
Cyprus (—).
Falkland Islands (—).
Gambia.
Gibraltar (—).
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (—).
Gold Coast (—).
Guiana (—).
Honduras (—).
Hong-Kong.
Jamaica (—).
Kenya (—).
Leeward Islands (—).
Federated Malay States.

Unfederated Malay States.
Malta (—).
Mauritius (—).
New Hebrides (—).
Nigeria.
Nyasaland (—).
Palestine (—).
Northern Rhodesia.
Sarawak (—).
Seychelles (—).
Sierra Leone (—).
Solomon Islands (—).
Straits Settlements.
Swaziland (—).
Tanganyika (—).
Trans-Jordan (—).
Trinidad and Tobago (—).
Turks and Caicos Islands (—).
Uganda (—).
Windward Islands (—).
Zanzibar (—).

¹ Document C.T.F.E.524 (1931).

² A full summary of this discussion is contained in the report on the work of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions (document C.147.M.88.1938.IV).

³ Countries which sent in reports on obscene publications, but stated either that there were no cases or that the trade in and production of obscene publications did not exist, are marked thus : (—).

Bulgaria.
Denmark.

France.

French colonies, protectorates and mandated territories:

French Equatorial Africa (—).
French West Africa (—).
Cameroons (—).
Guadeloupe (—).
French Guiana (—).
French Possessions in India (—).
Indo-China.
Madagascar (—).
Martinique (—).

Morocco (—).
New Caledonia (—).
French Oceania (—).
Reunion (—).
St. Pierre and Miquelon (—).
Somaliland and dependencies (—).
Syria and Lebanon.
Togoland (—).
Tunisia (—).

Greece (—).
Hungary.
India.
Ireland.

Latvia.
Lithuania (—).
Luxemburg.
Netherlands.

Netherlands Overseas Territories:

Curaçao (—).
Netherlands Indies.

Surinam (—).

New Zealand.
Poland.
Siam.

Switzerland.
Turkey.
Venezuela.

QUESTION 1

OFFENCES DISCOVERED

" Please give full information as to offences discovered during the year and of the action taken. It should be stated whether the cases relate (a) wholly to your own country or (b) partly to another country (giving the name of the country)."

Replies.¹

BELGIUM. — From a report by the Crown Prosecutor, Antwerp, it appears that the authorities had to intervene in twelve cases of obscene publications. No proceedings were instituted, however, and no cases were reported by other central authorities. In one case, the publications came from abroad.

From a report of the Crown Prosecutor of the court of first instance of Louvain, it appears that :

1. Proceedings were instituted against S. G., Belgian, born 1901, wife of H. G., Belgian, born 1910, and J. M. L., Belgian, born 1870, mother of S. G.

S. G. and J. M. L. had sold obscene prints to a minor under 16 years of age. All three had stocked obscene literature and advertised obscene photographs or prints.

S. G. was sentenced by the magistrate's court of Louvain on March 5th, 1938, to imprisonment for four months and a fine of 100 gold francs or an additional month of imprisonment, sentence being suspended for five years.

H. G. was sentenced to a fine of 100 gold francs or imprisonment for one month, the sentence being suspended for five years.

J. M. L. was sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen days and a fine of 50 gold francs or additional imprisonment for fifteen days, sentence being suspended for five years.

2. In September 1937, E. V. reported that his son, born on July 5th, 1923, had in his possession obscene publications. He had been buying these publications for about two years at Tirlemont (Tienen) in the shop kept by the G.'s and J. M. L. A search by the police led to the discovery of a stock of obscene publications such as those mentioned above. All the publications were French, and had been imported, before the coming into force of the Royal Decrees of May 29th, 1936, December 15th, 1936, and June 21st, 1937. Most of the publications advertised obscene photographs and films.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Burma.* — No cases were detected during the period under review of obscene goods imported as cargo or in passengers' baggage, and all those reported consisted of pictures, magazines, books and a private letter imported through the medium of the post. Of the total number of cases, 10 were for the trade and the remainder for clubs and private individuals.

The relatively large number of cases — *i.e.*, 95 — as compared with 16 last year, may be ascribed to the fact that, during the course of the year, it was decided to treat certain French magazines and periodicals as obscene, and although the secretaries of the clubs and other addressees concerned were informed of the fact when the first lot was confiscated, the magazines continued to arrive till the subscriptions expired.

In 88 cases, the offensive matter came from abroad. Of the remaining 7 cases, 2 were definitely of Indian origin and 5 were assumed to be of the same origin.

Of the total of 119 books and publications, 118 came from France and one from India. Of the total of 378 pictures and picture books, 266 came from France, 43 from India and 69 probably from India. One obscene letter came from France.

All these seizures were made in the Port of Rangoon. There were no cases reported in other districts of Burma.

No prosecutions were undertaken.

Ceylon. — There were two prosecutions, both ending in convictions for publishing obscene matter in the Singhalese language. Warnings were administered in nine border-line cases.

Straits Settlements. — Singapore. — In the following cases, fines were imposed, or sentence of imprisonment inflicted.

1. A male Kheh was fined 15 dollars under Section 292 (a) of the Penal Code for selling obscene postcards in the streets.

2. A ship's runner (Chinese) purchased obscene postcards from a member of the crew of a visiting ship and, together with another Chinese, attempted to sell them. The purchaser was convicted under Section 292 (a) of the Penal Code and, in default of payment of a fine of 50 dollars, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four weeks. The second accused, convicted under Section 292 (c) of the Penal Code, was fined 30 dollars.

¹ The replies are arranged alphabetically according to the French names of countries.

3. Two male Chinese were fined 2 dollars each for selling obscene prints.

4. A Ceylonese bookseller was searched when leaving the s.s. *Cremer* and found in possession of twenty-three packets of obscene postcards, said to have been purchased from a member of the crew. He was convicted under Section 292 (a) of the Penal Code and, in default of payment of a fine of 50 dollars, was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month.

5. A male Chinese was fined 10 dollars under Section 293 of the Penal Code in connection with a number of obscene postcards, said to have been brought from China.

The report also gives details of a case in which obscene matters were stopped by the postal authorities. As a false name had been given as suppliers of this matter in Paris, the sender could not be traced.

Gambia. — One offence was discovered, partly relating to Gambia and partly to France.

Hong-Kong. — Eight offences were discovered. In 6 cases, the offensive matter came from abroad; in 2 cases, it has been alleged that it came from abroad. The country of origin was China. In all 8 cases, prosecution was undertaken. In 7 cases, fines or alternative imprisonment, ranging from 5 dollars or imprisonment for fourteen days to 200 dollars or imprisonment for two months with hard labour, were inflicted. The confiscated books and pictures were destroyed. In 4 cases, the offensive matter was exhibited by means of "peep-shows" with indecent pictures.

Federated Malay States. — The following offences have been discovered :

1. T. I., a Japanese of Parit Buntar, was found in the possession of 146 photographs on postcards of French prostitutes which were considered to be of a pornographic character. They had originally been obtained from an unknown Chinese in Penang and were imported from France. A fine of 100 dollars was imposed. The postcards were destroyed.

2. P. S. Th., a Chinese, was found during a Customs examination at Gemas railway station in the possession of 72 obscene postcards. No offence was disclosed, as it could not be proved that the photographs were for sale or circulation. The postcards, which were of Chinese origin, were destroyed.

Unfederated Malay States. — *Kelantan.* — A few numbers of a paper, published in Jawi Malay with illustrations, entitled *The Shorga Dunia*, were found to have been circulated in the State. This paper was considered unsuitable and entry prohibited. It is believed that the publication has since ceased.

Nigeria. — Two cases arising from the same facts :

1. A native of Nigeria, an apprentice photographer by profession, was sentenced to imprisonment for one month with hard labour for exhibiting obscene pictures (photographs). This case relates wholly to Nigeria.

2. A native of Nigeria, a photographer by profession, was fined £5 for printing obscene pictures (photographs) for sale in a public place, and £3 for possession of obscene pictures (photographs). This case relates wholly to Nigeria.

Northern Rhodesia. — On December 13th, 1937, a German resident of Luanshya was fined £15 for sending indecent photographs through the post. The photographs, which were of naked native prostitutes, were taken in the Belgian Congo and were developed and printed at Luanshya in Northern Rhodesia and from there were sent through the post to Nkana.

BULGARIA. — Two persons (a man and a woman) were sentenced to imprisonment in conformity with Article 230 of the Penal Law (Production of and Traffic in Obscene Publications).

DENMARK. — Increased activity has been displayed by the Copenhagen police — especially in the last six months — with a view to ascertaining by what means pornographic material is produced, imported and circulated, in order thereafter to suppress such circulation by application to other authorities and representations to importers and dealers and by means of the Penal Code, the Press Law, international Conventions, the Postal Law, the Universal Postal Convention, the film censorship and the police regulations; and the result seems to have been a considerable decrease in the circulation of pornographic literature.

One of the measures taken by the police is to request all importers and vendors of certain French illustrated journals in Copenhagen to cease such importation or trade.

The names of these journals are : *Beaulé Magazine*, *Mon Paris*, *Paris Magazine*, *Paris mes Amours*, *Paris Music-Hall*, *Paris Plaisirs*, *Paris Sex Appeal*, *Pour lire à deux* and *Vénus*, and the French commercial attaché has been informed of these names at his request.

Letters were written to about 1,700 book-importers, book-publishers, booksellers, second-hand bookshops, newspaper stalls, and tobacconists who sell newspapers, and 85% of them

stated that they were complying with the request ; none of the dealers who did not reply sell the above-mentioned journals.

In the period under review, proceedings have been taken in respect of pornographic productions against the editors of the scientific journal *Sex og Samfund (Sex and the Community)*. The municipal court found the editors guilty, while they were acquitted by the provincial court ; at the end of the period under review, the case was pending with the supreme court.

Steps have also been taken in respect of D. H. Lawrence's book, *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, which is banned in England and published in English in Paris, and James Joyce's *Ulysses*, which is also banned in England but published in English in Germany, both these books having been imported into Denmark.

In June 1938, the Copenhagen police arrested a secondhand-book dealer and his assistant, who had sold obscene pictures. During the search, between 7,000 and 8,000 obscene pictures and about 500 obscene photographic plates were found. They were all of foreign origin, but the countries of origin could not be ascertained. In addition, about 200 volumes of French, German and English flagellation literature were found, together with German and Austrian scientific works on sexual subjects. At the end of the period under review, the case was pending before the court.

FRANCE. — There were 40 convictions for the sale of obscene publications.

FRENCH COLONIES, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Indo-China*. — Two offences of this character were discovered during the past year :

The first was committed by two Annamites, 33 and 19 years of age, who were sentenced on December 13th, 1937, by the court of Saigon to imprisonment for four months for " uttering, hawking and selling obscene photographs ".

In the second case, an Annamite was fined by the police court.

Syria and Lebanon.¹ — An Arab weekly publication of a pornographic character, appearing in Beirut, was banned by the Lebanese Government at the request of the police. The Film Censorship also banned 5 films as being licentious, and made many cuts in others for the same reason.

HUNGARY. — Several cases were reported in which proceedings were instituted against the authors and publishers of various books and reviews containing novels and stories, because of certain indecent passages in the said publications.

On the other hand, no proceedings were instituted for the manufacture of or traffic in obscene pictures or for the publication or circulation of printed matter of a wholly obscene nature.

INDIA. — In a letter dated October 25th, 1937, the Home Office, London, stated that a communication to a publishing firm in New York² had been posted in London, which requested that firm to despatch two books entitled *Amazing True Story of the Sexual Life in the World War* and *Untrodden Fields of Anthropology*, by Dr. Jacobus, to a firm in Bombay. As these books were deemed to be indecent and unsuitable for transmission through the post according to the standards applied in England, the Collector of Customs, Bombay, was apprised of the facts, with a view to their confiscation should they come to notice at that port.

On May 18th, 1938, the Home Office, London, informed the Director, Intelligence Bureau of the Home Department, Government of India, that a firm in Bombay, referred to above, had ordered from the same publishing firm in New York three copies of the English edition of a book entitled *Perfume Garden*, by Sheikh Neffzawi. The New York publishers are known to be dealers in indecent wares, and this book also is, according to standards applied in England, considered unfit for general circulation. It has frequently been condemned by the English courts. The Superintendent, Foreign Post, Bombay, and the Collector of Customs, Bombay, were accordingly requested to keep a watch for the copies which had been ordered and if they were found to be obscene they were asked to confiscate them.

IRELAND. — The proprietor of a bookshop who was engaged in the sale of obscene publications was convicted on six grounds. He was sentenced to imprisonment for six months in respect of four offences and imprisonment for three months in respect of the other two, the sentences to run concurrently. The obscene publications in the possession of the accused were forfeited. The magazines and periodicals complained of were imported from the United States of America. The results of an appeal which has been lodged in this case are not yet known.

LATVIA. — During the year covered by the report, 12 publications — 9 original and 3 translations — were seized as obscene publications in virtue of a decision by the Minister of Social and Public Welfare.

¹ During the period from July 1st, 1936, to June 30th, 1937.

² The name of this firm can be consulted in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

Under Article 18 of the Press Law, the Minister of Social and Public Welfare has prohibited the importation and sale to the public of 4 publications coming from France, 4 from Germany and 1 from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

LUXEMBURG. — Only 1 case was reported to the Parquet of Luxemburg in 1937. It did not give rise to criminal proceedings since there was no "aggravated obscenity".

NEW ZEALAND.

1. Two men, one a printer and publisher, and the other a retailer, were prosecuted for selling an indecent document (a magazine imported from America). They were both convicted; the former was fined £20 and costs and the latter £2 and costs. An order was made for the destruction of the seized literature.

2. A man was prosecuted for sending through the post to a single woman an indecent letter. He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for three months with hard labour.

3. A firm of tailors was prosecuted for causing an indecent document (an advertising magazine) to be printed and was convicted and fined £20 and costs.

4. A man was prosecuted for leaving on premises occupied by a married woman an indecent nude photograph. He was convicted and fined £25 and 10s. costs.

NETHERLANDS. — Between July 1st, 1937, and July 1st, 1938, reports were made on 7 cases of breaches of Article 240 of the Criminal Code. In 3 cases, the obscene publications came from abroad and, in 3 cases, from within the country. In the other case, the place of origin could not be determined.

In 3 cases, no proceedings were instituted and, in the other 4 cases, judgment has not yet been pronounced.

In addition, reports were made on 8 cases of obscene publications within the meaning of Article 240 (a) of the Criminal Code. In 3 cases, no proceedings were taken; in 1 case, judgment has not yet been pronounced; in another case, the accused was acquitted, and, in the remaining 3 cases, the accused were sentenced, one to imprisonment for six months (the maximum) of which four months were to be conditional, and the other two to fines of 25 florins or imprisonment for fifteen days.

The Netherlands Post Office intercepted 25 consignments of obscene publications and pictures, 22 from abroad and 3 from within the country.

In 12 doubtful cases, the Post Office asked the opinion of the central authority. Of these 12 consignments, 3 came from within the country, 6 from France, 2 from Czecho-Slovakia and 1 from Spain.

NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS TERRITORIES. — *Netherlands Indies.* —

1. A Japanese had a catalogue printed recommending drugs in an obscene manner. He was sentenced to pay a fine of 100 florins.

2. A native who had sent an obscene picture by post was sentenced to a fine of 5 florins.

3. Two Chinese who were offering obscene books for sale were charged. The court has not yet given its decision.

4. A Japanese had a catalogue printed which was regarded as obscene. He was sentenced to a fine of 60 florins.

5. A native who gave an obscene drawing to a little European girl was sentenced to detention for one week.

6. The postal administration has received obscene books printed in Belgium, which were mailed from the Netherlands and 3 photographs which were posted from Paris.

POLAND. — During the period under review, 25 cases were discovered of circulating, uttering or being in possession of obscene photographs, sketches, negatives and other objects.

In addition, on 15 occasions individual numbers of various Polish periodicals were confiscated on account of articles or illustrations of an obscene character.

Apart from the above, 3 pamphlets and 9 books were confiscated.

As regards foreign periodicals, 11 books published in German in Germany, and one book published in Polish in the United States of America were confiscated, and a ban was placed on postal subscriptions to the following additional periodicals published in France: *Sans Gêne* and *Séduction*.

SIAM. — During the year ending June 1938, the authorities discovered 9 cases of the publication of immoral literature and 2 cases of the publication of obscene pictures. The literature and pictures in question were appropriated and destroyed. These cases related wholly to Siam.

SWITZERLAND. — In only 8 of the 19 cases discovered were the offenders convicted, fined or sentenced to terms of imprisonment up to fifteen days. In 2 cases, service of the sentence of imprisonment was temporarily suspended. Most of these offences related to publications (books, magazines, photographs, films) of foreign origin.

TURKEY. — One case of the publication of obscene literature was discovered during the year.

VENEZUELA. — See under Question 3.

QUESTION 2

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CENTRAL AUTHORITIES

“ Please give particulars of any cases during the year in which communications have been sent to or received from other central authorities, giving the name of the central authority.”

Replies.

DENMARK. — A communication was sent through the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to the British central authority regarding *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, and a request was made to the Netherlands central authority for a list of works regarded in the Netherlands as obscene.

A communication was received from the Austrian central authority about the measures taken in Austria against certain obscene publications.

NETHERLANDS. — The State Office for the Suppression of the Traffic in Obscene Publications has been in touch with the central authorities of the following countries : Germany (twice), Austria (three times), Belgium (twice), United Kingdom (once), Denmark (once), Netherlands Indies (once), Czecho-Slovakia (twice) and Switzerland (six times).

NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS TERRITORIES. — *Netherlands Indies*. — The central authorities of the countries concerned in the cases mentioned under (6) (Question 1) have been informed.

POLAND. — During the period under review, the Central Office has had no correspondence with other central authorities, but the Central Investigation Service communicated with the central police authorities of Budapest and Brno on the subject of the suppression of obscene publications.

SWITZERLAND. — The Swiss Central Office made seven applications to the German central authorities (Berlin and Vienna), three to the Paris central authority and three also to Amsterdam. The Federal Public Prosecutor received requests for information from the central authorities in Berlin, Vienna and Amsterdam. All these cases referred to information regarding publishing firms, private persons or publications. At the request of the Swiss Central Office, the French central authorities took action against a publisher (warning).

QUESTION 3

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

“ Under this heading shall be given an account of any changes in legislation, difficulties experienced, new questions arising, etc.”

Replies.

ALBANIA. — Under the laws in force, obscene publications and the importation of reviews, periodicals and photographs containing subjects or drawings liable to offend against public morals are forbidden.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Gold Coast*. — The literate population of the Gold Coast does not appear to have any interest in obscene publications, and hence no questions have arisen during the period as to this matter.

DENMARK. — A proposal was made for a change in the police regulations so as to forbid the display of indecent pictures, printed matter, writings, photographs, etc., in public streets or other places to which the public are admitted.

In combating pornographic pictures and publications, a difficulty has arisen through the fact that many foreign papers imported into Denmark, though the actual contents do not come under the penal laws, contain advertisements offering pornographic literature. The question has arisen whether stricter control should not be exercised over such advertisements, especially in the case of journals intended for export.

FRENCH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.
— *Indo-China*. — The offences in question are extremely rare in this country, and the legislation in force is sufficient to provide for their punishment.

GREECE. — Law No. 44, of 1937, for the amendment and codification of the cinematograph laws includes provisions directed against obscene films. Law No. 4,311, of 1929, for the ratification of the 1923 Convention on obscene publications is still in force.

LUXEMBURG. — An amendment to the existing legislation was made by the Law of December 29th, 1937, enabling the entry of obscene foreign publications into the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg to be prohibited.

NETHERLANDS. — Seeing that most countries are trying to stamp out obscene publications, it may be noted that publishers now evade the law by providing quasi-scientific publications on sexual subjects. These publications are sometimes advertised by prospectuses delivered from door to door.

It has been found impossible to prosecute a man who kept a library from which he lent obscene books of which he had only one copy each, because the law only prohibits the "circulation" of such books, and circulation presupposes more than one copy.

Finally, it should be noted that obscene films of small dimensions are being imported from France. The importation of such films for exhibition at home to adults is not an offence in the eyes of the law.

NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS TERRITORIES. — *Curaçao*. — The Ordinance of January 18th, 1937 (*Bulletin of Publications*, No. 89), has amended Articles 246 and 471 of the Penal Code in respect of the protection of minors and the suppression of obscene publications.

SWITZERLAND. — For the amendments made in legislation, the Committee is referred to the report regarding traffic in women and children.¹ Section Five of the new Swiss Criminal Code of December 21st, 1937, contains provisions concerning obscene publications. The chief of these is included in Article 204 :

" 1. Any person who manufactures or keeps in his possession obscene written matter, pictures, films or other articles to be traded in, distributed or exhibited in public ;

" Any person who, for the aforesaid purposes, imports, transports or exports such articles or in any way puts them into circulation ;

" Any person who publicly or clandestinely deals in, distributes or exhibits such articles in public, or hires them out professionally ;

" Any person who announces or in any way makes it known, with a view to promoting prohibited circulation or traffic, that a person is engaged in any of the punishable offences above referred to ;

" Any person who announces or makes it known how and through whom such articles may be obtained directly or indirectly :

" Shall be punished by a term of imprisonment or a fine.

" 2. Any person who hands over or exhibits such articles to a person under 18 years of age shall be punished by a term of imprisonment and a fine.

" 3. The court shall order the articles to be destroyed."

See also Articles 210-212 of the new Code.

As in previous years, measures against pornographic publications were taken mainly in the case of publications of French origin. Several special consignments from abroad were subjected to police investigation, followed in each case by *confiscation* of the publications considered to be obscene.

By means of an arrangement made with the principal Swiss newsagents, the Swiss Central Office has drawn up a list of obscene or immoral magazines (*revues*) which may not in future be offered for sale in Switzerland. The Central Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Administration has also acceded to the arrangement by ordering that postal subscriptions may not in future be accepted for such publications. These steps have proved successful as regards wholesale distribution, the effects of which are particularly injurious.

VENEZUELA. — Traffic in obscene publications is prohibited by the Postal Law, and if publications of this type are discovered by the authorities, they are confiscated, and the other legal penalties are also applied.

¹ See document C.68.M.30.1939.IV (Question 1).

ANNEX

TABLE SHOWING THE POSITION WITH REGARD TO RATIFICATION
AND SIGNATURES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC
IN OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS¹

(Drawn up on January 31st, 1939.)

- r. indicates ratification or definite accession.
s. indicates signature or accession not yet perfected by ratification.

Afghanistan	r.	China	r.
Union of South Africa	r.	Colombia	r.
Albania	r.	Costa Rica	s.
United States of America	—	Cuba	r.
Argentine Republic	s.	Czecho-Slovakia	r.
Australia	r. ²	Danzig	r.
Belgium	r. ³	Denmark	r.
Bolivia	—	Dominican Republic	—
Brazil	r.	Ecuador	—
Great Britain and Northern Ire- land	r.	Egypt	r.
Bahamas	r.	Estonia	r.
Barbados	r.	Ethiopia	—
Basutoland	r.	Finland	r.
Bechuanaland	r.	France	s.
Bermuda	r.	Germany	r.
Ceylon	r.	Greece	r.
Cyprus	r.	Guatemala	r.
Falkland Is.	r.	Haiti	s.
Fiji	r.	Honduras	s.
Gambia	r.	Hungary	r.
Gibraltar	r.	India	r.
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	r.	Iran	r.
Gold Coast	r.	Iraq	r.
British Guiana	r.	Ireland	r.
British Honduras	r.	Italy	r.
Hong-Kong	r.	Japan	r.
Jamaica	r.	Latvia	r.
Kenya	r.	Liberia	—
Leeward Is.	r.	Liechtenstein	—
Federated Malay States	r.	Lithuania	s.
Unfederated Malay States	r.	Luxemburg	r.
Malta	r.	Mexico	—
Mauritius	r.	Monaco	r.
Newfoundland	r.	Netherlands (Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	r.
Nigeria	r.	New Zealand	r.
Nyasaland	r.	Nicaragua	—
Palestine	r.	Norway	r.
N. Rhodesia	r.	Panama	s.
S. Rhodesia	r.	Paraguay	r.
St. Helena	r.	Peru	s.
Sarawak	—	Poland	r.
Seychelles	r.	Portugal	r.
Sierra Leone	r.	Roumania	r.
British Solomon Is.	r.	Salvador	r.
Somaliland	r.	San Marino	r.
Straits Settlements	r.	Sa'udi Arabia	—
Swaziland	r.	Siam	r.
Tanganyika	r.	Spain	r.
Trans-Jordan	r.	Sudan	—
Trinidad and Tobago	r.	Sweden	—
Uganda	r.	Switzerland	r.
Windward Is.	r.	Turkey	r.
Zanzibar	r.	U.S.S.R.	r.
Bulgaria	r.	Uruguay	s.
Canada	r.	Venezuela	—
Chile	—	Yugoslavia	r.

¹ Reservations made with regard to the application of the Conventions are not given.
² Including Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territory of New Guinea and Nauru.
³ Including the Belgian Congo and the mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

Geneva, January 31st, 1939.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS

**Summary of Annual Reports for 1937/38, prepared
by the Secretariat**

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

1. At its second session in April 1938, the Advisory Committee on Social Questions discussed fully the question of the annual reports on traffic in women and children and obscene publications.¹ It decided that it was not necessary to rearrange the questionnaire on obscene publications as there was general agreement that the summary of answers on that subject gave a good picture of the position. It recommended, however, that the summary of annual reports on obscene publications, which had so far been published in the same document as the summary of reports on traffic in women and children, should appear as a separate document. The present document therefore contains reports on traffic in women and children² only.

In altering the questionnaire on traffic in women and children, the Committee's chief desire was to adapt it to the many changes that had taken place in the general situation since the questionnaire was first drawn up. The Committee also wished the answers to the questionnaire to distinguish more clearly than hitherto between national and international cases of traffic, and to give more information on the repressive measures taken by Governments.

2. The Committee therefore recommended, and the Council adopted on May 14th, 1938 (hundred-and-first session), the text of a new questionnaire, which differs from the previous one on the following main points :

(a) Questions which for several years have produced either few replies, or replies of little value, and questions overlapping each other have been deleted or modified. This applies to the old Questions 4 (employment agencies) and 5 (travellers and migrants), and, to a certain extent, to Question 6 (children).

(b) A paragraph contained in the original questionnaire³ in force up to 1932 has been reinserted in the new Question 5 (communication between central authorities). As a result, Question 5 now asks for the name and address of the central authority in each country, for experience has shown that, though the yearly repetition of the same information might appear superfluous, there is no other means of discovering changes and of keeping a complete, up-to-date list of central authorities.

(c) New questions have been inserted — *e.g.*, Question 2, asking for information about regulation and licensed houses; Question 4, separating international from national cases of traffic; Question 7, asking for information on any special difficulties arising in connection with the prevention of the traffic in women and children and for suggestions on this subject; Question 8, administrative measures relating to venereal disease.

(d) The fact that the previous Question 7 has now become Question 1 indicates the importance that the Committee attaches to receiving full information on new legislative or administrative measures.

The Council, in adopting the new questionnaire, expressed the opinion that it constituted a considerable improvement on the questionnaire in use up to that time.

¹ A full summary of this discussion is contained in the report on the work of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions, second session (document C.147.M.88.1938.IV).

² The Summary of Annual Reports on Obscene Publications is being issued simultaneously with this report (document C.69.M.31.1939.IV).

³ Document C.T.F.E.524 (1931).

3. Following the decision of the Council, the Secretary-General sent out the new questionnaire to the Members of the League and non-member States signatories of the Conventions for the suppression of traffic in women and children, drawing their attention to the new period covered by the most important question (No. 3), and expressing the hope that, as a result of the new questionnaire, a greater number of reports would, in future be sent to the Secretariat.

This hope has already been realised at the date on which this year's summary is being completed. A number of countries which had not reported for many years have now done so. Other countries sent far more complete reports than ever before. On January 31st, 1939, reports had been submitted by twenty-five self-governing countries and by or on behalf of sixty-one colonies, protectorates, mandated territories, etc. The summary for 1936/37 (concluded on January 31st, 1938), contained reports from sixteen Governments and from forty-seven dependent or mandated territories.¹

4. As was to be expected, some countries were not able to base their report for 1937/38 on the new questionnaire. This applies particularly to overseas territories where the new questionnaire was received too late. The present document therefore contains summaries of reports based on the old questionnaire, side by side with reports based on the new one. This is especially apparent with regard to Questions 3 and 4, which deal with cases of national and international traffic. In order that the report should not be too disconnected, the answers based on the old questionnaire have been fitted into the framework of the new one as far as possible.²

* * *

The Governments of the following States have communicated to the Secretariat annual reports on traffic in women and children for 1937/38 :³ *Afghanistan, Union of South Africa, Albania, United States of America, Australia, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, New Zealand, Netherlands, Poland, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Venezuela.*

Reports have also been received from or on behalf of the following colonies, possessions, protectorates and mandated territories :

British Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates and Mandated Territories :

Europe : Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta.

Asia : Ceylon, Hong-Kong, Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States, Mauritius, Sarawak (Borneo), Seychelles, Straits Settlements.

Africa : Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Gambia, Gold Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Nyasaland Protectorate, *Northern and Southern Rhodesia*, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Uganda, *Zanzibar*.

America : Bahamas, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands (Antigua), Trinidad, Turks and Caicos Islands, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

Oceania : Fiji Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, New Hebrides, British Solomon Islands.

Mandated territories : Palestine and Trans-Jordan, Tanganyika Territory.

French Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories :

Asia : *Indo-China, French possessions in India.*

Africa : *French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Madagascar and dependencies, Morocco, Reunion, French Somaliland, Tunisia.*

America : *Guadeloupe and dependencies, French Guiana, Martinique, St. Pierre and Miquelon.*

Oceania : *French Oceania, New Caledonia and dependencies.*

Mandated territories : *French Cameroons, French Togoland, Syria and Lebanon.*⁴

Netherlands Overseas Territories :

Netherlands Indies, Curaçao and Surinam.

¹ Up to April 19th, 1938, twenty self-governing countries and fifty-five dependent or mandated territories had reported to the Secretariat for the year 1936/37.

² Answers based on the old questionnaire have been inserted in the present report according to the following method :

Answers corresponding to Question 1 (old questionnaire) have been inserted under Questions 3 and 4 of the new questionnaire. As the old Question 1 did not make a clear distinction between national and international cases, only those cases were summarised under Question 4 (new questionnaire) which were clearly of an international character. As the old Question 1 corresponded to the period July 1st-June 30th of each year, while the new Question 3 corresponded to the calendar year immediately preceding the date of the report, the summaries based on the old Question 1 did not cover the same period as those received under the new questionnaire. In order to draw attention to this fact, countries or territories whose reports are based on the old questionnaire have been preceded by an asterisk as far as the summary under Questions 3 and 4 (new questionnaire) is concerned.

Answers received under Question 2 (old questionnaire) will be found under Question 5.

Answers received under Question 3 (old questionnaire) will be found under Question 6.

As the answers to the old Questions 4, 5 and 6 contained certain information which it was considered desirable to retain, but which did not always fit clearly into any part of the new questionnaire, they were either summarised under Question 7 or inserted under a new heading (Miscellaneous Information) which was created *ad hoc*.

³ The countries or territories printed in italics have based their answers on the new questionnaire or have sent in additional information relating to questions contained in the new questionnaire.

⁴ This report covers the period from July 1st, 1936, to June 30th, 1937.

No reports have been received from the following countries Members of the League. The countries which are parties to the 1921 International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children or to the International Convention of 1933 for the Suppression of Traffic in Women of Full Age, or to both, are printed in italics :

Argentine Republic, Bolivia, *Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Guatemala, Haïti, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.*

The following countries, non-members of the League but parties to one or both of the above Conventions, have also not sent in reports :

Brazil, Japan.

QUESTION 1

NEW MEASURES

Please give a description of any new measures, either legislative or administrative, taken during the year which are concerned directly or indirectly with the prevention or repression of traffic in women and children. The answers should include any measures of a social character.

Replies.¹

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. — Very little legislation relating to the subject was passed during the year. Three States adopted the provisions of uniform Acts which have been drawn up to secure better enforcement of criminal laws. Louisiana passed a law based on the provisions of the uniform Act for out-of-State supervision of persons on parole, and Mississippi passed a uniform Act to secure the attendance of witnesses from without the State in criminal proceedings. Similar laws were adopted in Virginia.

Kidnapping was made a capital offence in Louisiana. Heretofore, the penalty was imprisonment for twenty years.

Laws authorising further regulation of public dance-halls and other places of amusement were enacted in Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia.

AUSTRALIA. — Queensland passed an Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to public health which includes, *inter alia*, certain measures arising out of traffic in women and children, thus providing further protection in that regard.

UNITED KINGDOM. — *England and Wales.* — The Children and Young Persons Act, 1938, which applies to England and Wales, makes minor amendments in the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, relating to children and young persons who commit offences or are in need of care or protection, including children and young persons in moral danger, victims of sexual offences, etc.

Scotland. — The law relating to children and young persons who have committed offences or are in need of care or protection as being in moral danger or for other reasons has been consolidated in the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1937, which came into force on July 1st, 1937.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Ceylon.* — Protective measures for the better supervision of servants' agencies and orphanages are under consideration.

Unfederated Malay States. — *Johore.* — The Women and Girls' Protection Enactment was amended by Enactment 3 of 1938 as follows :

(i) It shall be sufficient defence for the accused if he had reasonable cause to believe that the girl with whom he had carnal intercourse was of or above the age of 16 years ;

(ii) Making it an offence to bring into the State a woman or girl by false pretences whether or not for the purpose of present or subsequent prostitution ;

(iii) Making it an offence for both male and female to live on the earnings of prostitution of another person or solicit for immoral purposes in public places ;

(iv) Giving power to search where there is reasonable cause to suspect that an offence under the enactment has been committed.

Seychelles. — Attention is directed to Ordinance No. 8 of 1932, entitled : " An Ordinance for regulating Immigration into the Colony and to provide for the Deportation of Aliens and Undesirable Immigrants ", as amended by the " Immigration and Deportation (Amendment)

¹ The replies are arranged alphabetically according to the French names of countries. Negative answers are not included in this summary, except under Questions 2, 4 and 5. An exception was made for these questions in order to show as completely as possible the extent to which prostitution is regulated, the incidence of international traffic and the frequency of communications between central authorities.

Ordinance, 1935 ” (Ordinance No. 2 of 1935), and to Ordinance No. 3 of 1935, entitled : “ An Ordinance to regulate the Deportation of Undesirable British Subjects and for Similar Purposes ”, and to the “ Deportation (British Subjects) Rules, 1936 ”, made under the authority of Sections 2 and 20 of the “ Deportation (British Subjects) Ordinance, 1935 ” (Ordinance No. 3 of 1935).

Trans-Jordan. — No formal precautions have been taken because such measures are unnecessary in a country composed of small villages or nomads where everyone knows what the others do and where children and women are very jealously guarded.

BULGARIA. — Seeing that the majority of victims of prostitution are former domestic servants, a Household Staff Office was opened in Sofia in May 1938 in accordance with the 1934 Decree regarding Household Staffs. This office includes a registration service for domestic servants and provides an employment bureau and rooms where they can spend the night. Among other services performed by the office should be mentioned the medical examination of future domestic servants, and the organisation of special courses of professional training and general instruction and education for them.

FRANCE. — A draft law extending the offence of trafficking to cases of women of full age sent abroad for immoral purposes, with their consent, has been tabled in the Senate, together with a draft venereal disease prevention law. This latter draft provides for the abolition of the exceptional regime applied to prostitutes, for the strengthening of the measures for the suppression of incitement to immorality and for the prohibition of the exploitation of the prostitution of any person, even of full age; such provisions would involve the closing of licensed brothels, a measure which has already been put into effect by eighteen municipalities.

By a circular of December 1936, the Ministry of Public Health officially instructed prefects to grant no more authorisations for the opening of licensed brothels. This circular lays down that even the slightest breach of the preventive regulations against venereal disease shall entail the closing of premises where such breach has been established.

Article 355 of the Penal Code, which provides penalties for the abduction or leading away of minors, has been modified by a law of January 14th, 1937.

By the new provisions, if the minor abducted or led away is under 15 years of age, the punishment shall be penal servitude for life. The same punishment is applied in certain cases irrespective of the minor's age. Abduction followed by the minor's death shall be punished with death.

Women police assistants were introduced in 1935 in Paris, Nancy, Lyon and Strasburg. Their duties were explained in a previous report, which emphasised their particular value in the prevention of prostitution and the rescue of prostitutes. Two fresh institutions were established in 1937 at the prefecture of police — namely, the anti-venereal social service (social service in hospitals), and women police assistants; both have given very satisfactory results. Provisions for the development of these new services are contemplated.

Measures are also being studied for developing the social services to provide adequate supervision of work by minors, protection for minors living in harmful conditions, and better organisation of leisure, particularly for domestic workers with no connections in the towns in which they are working.

FRENCH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.
— *Indo-China.* — No new measures for the prevention or punishment of the traffic in women and children have been enacted in Indo-China during the period in question.

It has, however, been considered necessary by the Governor-General of the colony to take steps to prevent the owners of the establishments known as “ Sing-Song Girl Houses ” from carrying on such practices in respect of their female staff. It has been thought proper to give the Administration power to inspect the contracts of the girls concerned, and to forbid their employers to advance them funds or valuables exceeding the equivalent of one month's salary. This last measure is indeed calculated to prevent the owners of such establishments from detaining their female employees against their will, by making them large loans which they cannot repay, and then requiring them to agree to a revolting arrangement in order to get rid of their debts.

The chief local administrative officers have been requested to take the necessary action.

FRENCH SOMALILAND AND DEPENDENCIES. — There is no international traffic in French Somaliland. A system of strict supervision has, moreover, been introduced and recently reinforced, more particularly on persons landing.

GREECE. — 1. The International Convention of October 11th, 1933, for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age was ratified by Law No. 360 and published on June 18th, 1937.

2. Law No. 869 of 1937 on “ The General Prisons Association and the Study of Crime ”, as extended by a ministerial decree of April 4th, 1938, conferred upon the body in question, amongst other powers, that of investigating questions concerning prostitution and the traffic in women and children.

3. The Royal Decree of April 5th, 1938, for the "Creation of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies", provides that such bodies shall be set up in all towns where there is a court of first instance. These societies are to extend their beneficent activities to all the communes within their respective areas. Their principal object will be to follow up and re-educate juvenile delinquents, including those of either sex convicted of procuring or prostitution.

4. Preliminary investigations are in progress for the reform of the laws concerning children's courts, in particular Law No. 5098 of 1931, and their practical application.

5. Administrative Measures. — Traffic in women, whether minors or of full age, being exceedingly rare in Greece, no special legislative measures were introduced in this matter during the year 1937/38, apart from that implementing the above-mentioned Convention. There are, of course, persons who benefit by the prostitution of others. Such cases are followed up by the police authorities, who keep a close watch on suspected persons and institute proceedings whenever such action is warranted by law. The police authorities are, moreover, empowered to take administrative action to protect the victims of procuring, either by sending them back to their parents or legal guardians, or by committing them to the care of homes or the Athens rehabilitation school. The police authorities are helped in this work by the Central Committee for Action against Venereal Diseases (Law No. 3032) and the departmental committees presided over by the prefects.

INDIA. — *Madras.* — The Madras Suppression of the Immoral Traffic Act, 1930, as amended in April 1938, penalises third-party earnings by traffic in women and children, and makes the offence cognisable by the police.

United Provinces. — The Naik Balika Ashram, Meerut, maintained by the Naik B. Rakshini Sabha, Meerut, has been declared a "settlement" under Section 8 (c) of the Naik Girls' Protection Act, 1929, and the Ashram has also been given a recurring grant from provincial revenues for the maintenance of the home.

The report also gives the following information regarding some individual provinces :

Agra. — Investigation is held in every case in which a child is reported to be missing.

Barailly. — Special vigilance is exercised by the police.

Naini Tal. — No measures taken other than registration under Naik Girls' Protection Act, which is in the province of magistracy and not police.

NETHERLANDS. — On January 31st, the Minister of the Interior, acting also for the Minister of Justice, sent a circular to the Governors of Provinces instructing them to draw the attention of communal authorities to the desirability of supplementing the provisions of the Criminal Code relating to the suppression of immorality and prostitution and, where such supplementary provisions were already in existence, of enforcing them rigorously.

The following model provisions against soliciting and clandestine brothels were annexed to the circular :

I.

The following acts are prohibited :

(a) Soliciting any person on the public highway, or in any place visible from the public highway, by words, gestures or in any other manner, to commit immorality;

(b) Being or remaining on a public highway or on any part thereof specified by the burgomaster and aldermen at times specified by the same after being ordered by a police official, in the interests of public order and morality, to go elsewhere.

II.

A. Without prejudice to Article 250 (a) of the Criminal Code; all persons are prohibited from providing opportunities on premises under their control for others to engage in immoral conduct either repeatedly or for gain.

B. 1. All persons are prohibited from visiting the premises referred to in paragraph A above after such premises have been closed in pursuance of an order published by the burgomaster and aldermen.

2. A closing order shall be deemed to have been published when a copy of such order has been posted on the premises.

3. All persons shall be bound to permit the posting on such premises of a copy within the meaning of the foregoing paragraph.

SIAM. — The Immigration Act B.E. 2480 (1937) provides that, if the authorities suspect anyone of carrying on or having connection with traffic in women and children, they can place the suspected person or victim under surveillance.

SWITZERLAND. — On December 21st, 1937, the Federal Assembly adopted the new Swiss Criminal Code, which was also accepted by popular vote on July 3rd, 1938, and will come into force on January 1st, 1942. Section 5 of this Code contains provisions concerning offences against morality (Articles 187-212). The Committee is referred more especially to this Section, Article 202 of which, dealing with traffic in women and children, reads as follows :

1. Any person who, to gratify the passions of another person, engages in the traffic in women or children, more particularly by procuring or enticing them or leading them astray, shall be punished by imprisonment with hard labour.

2. The punishment shall be imprisonment with hard labour for a term of at least three years :

- If the victim is under 18 years of age ;
- If the victim is the wife or a relative in the descending line of the offender, his adopted child or the child of his spouse, or if she was entrusted to his care, custody or supervision ;
- If the offender employed false pretences, violence, threats or compulsion ;
- If he abused his authority as the victim's employer or exploited her distressed condition ;
- If the victim has been taken abroad ;
- If she was to be handed over to a professional procurer ;
- Or if the offender is a professional trafficker.

3. Any person making arrangements for traffic in women or children shall be punished by imprisonment with hard labour or imprisonment.

4. The offender shall in all cases be sentenced in addition to pay a fine, and, if he is an alien, to expulsion.

5. An offender shall also be liable to punishment if he has committed the offence abroad, if he is arrested in Switzerland and is not extradited to a foreign country, and if the offence is punishable in the State in which it was committed.

QUESTION 2

LICENSED OR RECOGNISED BROTHELS

If any system of regulation exists in your country, please give :

- (a) *The number of brothels which are licensed or recognised ;*
- (b) *The number and nationality of the prostitutes who are inmates of these brothels,*
and
- (c) *The number and nationality of the other prostitutes who are inscribed or registered.*

In order to show as fully as possible the extent to which prostitution is regulated, negative answers to this question have been included. The answers do not yet give a complete picture of the situation because, as stated in the introductory remarks, some countries and many overseas territories have based their answers for this year on the old questionnaire which did not contain this question.

Replies.

ALBANIA. — (a) There are only licensed brothels, the number of which is twenty-two :

(b) 130 prostitutes of Albanian nationality			
17	”	”	Greek
11	”	”	Hungarian
7	”	”	Yugoslav
6	”	”	French
3	”	”	Italian
1	”	”	Roumanian
1	”	”	Czech

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. — Brothels are not generally recognised or licensed in the United States. No statistics are available on the number that are so recognised.

AUSTRALIA. — (a) No licensed or recognised brothels are tolerated in Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, New South Wales and Queensland. In Western Australia, there are no licensed brothels but there are twenty-four houses recognised as brothels.

(b) In these recognised brothels in Western Australia, there are 79 British and 2 French prostitutes.

UNITED KINGDOM. — There is no system of regulation in the United Kingdom, nor are prostitutes registered or inscribed.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Northern Rhodesia, Zanzibar.* — Nil.

BULGARIA. — Public brothels are forbidden in Bulgaria, and complete abolition has taken the place of regulation.

FRANCE. — The regulation system is in force, but a provision forbids the registration of foreign prostitutes, even unconnected with licensed brothels.

FRENCH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.
— *Cameroons.* — No authorisations for the opening of brothels have been granted.

Guadeloupe. — There are no licensed or recognised brothels.

French Guiana. — There are no brothels in French Guiana.

Morocco. — The Moroccan authorities have opened an investigation into the question of licensed or recognised brothels in the towns in the French zone of Morocco. The results are not yet to hand.

Tunis. — There are approximately 290 European and 207 Moslem prostitutes.

GREECE. — The system in force in Greece is that of regulation. The country has 125 brothels licensed, and 63 tolerated, by the police. There are 1,257 prostitutes, 688 of whom live in the licensed brothels and 569 in the recognised brothels. There is also another category of women described as being of "immoral life", who are also under police supervision. There are, in all, 502 of these, 82 being foreigners; 154 of them live in brothels, while 348 live at addresses of their own.

HUNGARY. — Hungary applies a system of partial regulation, prostitutes being registered with the public morals police in virtue of Decree No. 160100/1926 B.M., but licensed brothels no longer exist in Hungary.

The total number of registered prostitutes is 1,557, all of Hungarian nationality.

LATVIA. — The number of prostitutes registered and under medical supervision is 515. The towns and nationalities are as follows: Riga: 408; of these, 232 are Latvian, 77 of Russian origin, 43 Polish, 30 Jewish (without other indication of nationality), 19 German, 3 Lithuanian, 3 gipsies and 1 Estonian.

In the other three towns, the position is as follows: Liepaja: 65; of these, 34 are Latvian, 12 Polish, 8 German, 5 Jewish (see remark above), 3 Russian, 2 Lithuanian and 1 Estonian. Jelgava: 22; of these, 17 are Latvian, 4 Lithuanian and 1 Polish. Daugavpils: 20; of these, 10 are of Russian origin, 5 Polish, 4 Latvian and 1 Jewish (see remark above).

The nationality of these registered prostitutes, totalling 515, is indicated below: 287 are Latvian, 90 of Russian origin, 61 Polish, 36 described as Jewesses, 27 German, 9 Lithuanian, 3 gipsies and 2 Estonian.

LUXEMBURG. — There is no licensed or recognised brothel in the territory of the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg.

NETHERLANDS. — The system of licensed or recognised brothels has been abolished in the Netherlands.

NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS TERRITORIES. — *Curaçao and Netherlands Indies.* — The system of licensed brothels does not exist either in the Netherlands Indies or in Curaçao.

SIAM. — (a) There are 76 licensed brothels.

(b) There are 92 prostitutes of Siamese nationality and 249 of Chinese nationality.

(c) None.

SWITZERLAND. — There are no recognised brothels in any part of Switzerland.

TURKEY. — (a) Number of brothels licensed in accordance with the Regulations for Action against Prostitution: 173.

(b) Number of prostitutes who are inmates of these brothels: 880.

(c) Number of other prostitutes inscribed or registered: 2,555.

QUESTION 3

CONVICTIONS ¹

Please give the number of persons convicted (during the calendar year immediately preceding the date of this report) of all offences connected with traffic in women and children, specifying the offences and indicating the nature of the penalties imposed in typical cases.

It is particularly requested that the figures should include all those convicted of any form of procuration, brothel-keeping² or living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of another person.

¹ The information asked for in Question 3 refers to the calendar year immediately preceding the date of the report. Countries or territories whose reports are based on the old questionnaire and therefore cover the period June 30th, 1937, to July 1st, 1938, have been preceded by an asterisk.

² This applies only to countries where it is an offence to keep a brothel.

Replies.

AFGHANISTAN. — The Government of Afghanistan states that traffic in women and children and traffic in obscene publications are prohibited in that country. As a result of the efforts of the authorities to prevent such traffic, no case has occurred.

*UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. — Only one case came to notice at Johannesburg during the period covered by the report. During April 1938, an anonymous letter was received from a resident in Johannesburg to the effect that one J. W., of Johannesburg, was suspected of taking a troupe of girls to Lourenço Marques during the Easter holidays, to take part in a vaudeville revue at Costa's Casino, Lourenço Marques. It was alleged that the girls were really being taken for purposes of prostitution. The allegations made were fully investigated and found to be incorrect.

Enquiries were made regarding the activities of Costa's Casino, and the Union Consul-General reported confidentially that the local police considered that Costa's Casino was conducted in a respectable manner and not for the purpose of prostitution.

Enquiries were made locally and also at Lourenço Marques about the alleged activities of the manager of Costa's Casino, Mr. M., and his frequent visits to Johannesburg, but nothing detrimental could be found against him.

There is no other indication that trafficking in women and children for immoral purposes is being carried on in the Union.

ALBANIA. — Ten women — 8 Albanians and 2 Greeks — arrested on charges of clandestine prostitution, have entered brothels in accordance with the decrees in force.

Thirteen persons have been detected acting as procurers, and harbouring persons in their houses for that purpose. Those so detected have been either interned or imprisoned, according to the gravity of their offence.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. — The following tables¹ show the convictions which have been made for the violation of the White Slave Traffic Act relating to the transportation of women from one State to another, or to or from a foreign country,² for immoral purposes.

Age of Complainng Witness (Victims) and Age and Sex of Defendants convicted under the Mann ("White Slave") Act, Year ended December 31st, 1937.

Age of complainng witness	Total cases			Inter-State cases involving commercialised vice			Inter-State cases not involving commercialised vice			International cases involving commercialised vice ^a			International cases not involving commercialised vice ^b		
	Complainng witness	Defendant		Complainng witness	Defendant		Complainng witness	Defendant		Complainng witness	Defendant		Complainng witness	Defendant	
	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.
Total . . .	396	355	77	276	236	71	116	117	6	3	1	—	1	1	—
Under 18 years	89	—	2	32	—	—	56	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
18 years	32	1	1	23	1	1	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
19 and 20 years	55	9	6	42	5	4	12	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
21 to 24 years	117	54	17	101	35	17	16	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 years	68	96	20	58	65	20	9	31	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 years	18	76	6	12	53	6	6	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 to 39 years	9	64	11	3	43	9	6	19	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
40 to 44 years	3	27	6	1	18	6	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 to 49 years	—	16	4	—	10	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 years and over	—	12	4	—	6	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported .	5	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

M = Male, F = Female.
^a The defendant was an American; the complainng witnesses were all Canadians.
^b The defendant and the complainng witness were both Americans.

¹ This report was prepared by the Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, for the year ended December 31st, 1937.

² The United States report classes cases of inter-State and international traffic together. The international cases are therefore included in the above summary.

Age of Complaining Witness (Victims), by Type of Sentence imposed upon Defendants convicted under the Mann ("White Slave") Act, Year ended December 31st, 1937.

Age of complaining witness	Total cases	Sentence imposed		
		Defendant sentenced to imprisonment ^a	Defendant placed on probation	Defendant fined — no imprisonment ^b
Total	396	340	51	5
Under 18 years	89	71	17	1
18 years	32	28	3	1
19 and 20 years	55	51	4	—
21 to 24 years	117	103	13	1
25 to 29 years	68	59	8	1
30 to 34 years	18	15	2	1
35 to 39 years	9	6	3	—
40 to 44 years	3	2	1	—
Not reported	5	5	—	—

^a The average term of imprisonment was one year, ten months and seven days. There were fifty-nine cases in which fines were imposed as part of the sentence; the aggregate amount of the fifty-nine fines was \$32,750.
^b The average amount of fine imposed was \$100.

The following cases are given as examples :

1. G. W. C., aged 28, female, housewife, married, entered the United States from Canada about September 1937 and was deported on January 7th, 1938, having been found subject to deportation in consequence of not being in possession of an unexpired immigration visa, and having entered by means of false statements for immoral purposes.

The foreign central authority, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was notified on February 7th, 1938. This alien entered the United States as the wife of an American citizen, to whom she was not married, claiming previous residence in the United States.

2. G. S., aged 42, male, shoemaker, married, entered the United States from Italy in 1913 and was deported on January 20th, 1938, having been found subject to deportation for being the manager of a house of prostitution, for deriving benefits from the earnings of a prostitute and for having been sentenced more than once to imprisonment for having conspired to transport two women in inter-State commerce for immoral purposes. He served his sentence in a Federal penitentiary and was deported upon his release from that institution. The foreign central authority, the Director-General of Public Safety, Royal Italian Ministry of the Interior, Rome, was notified on February 4th, 1938.

3. R. D., female, single, negress, by profession a maid, entered the United States on November 3rd, 1921, as a British subject with a residence in the Bahama Islands and was deported on January 25th, 1938, having been found to be an inmate of a house of prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States.

The foreign central authority, the Commandant of Police, Nassau, Bahama Islands, was notified on February 7th, 1938.

4. S. S., aged 35, male, married, chiropractor, entered the United States from Japan on September 5th, 1919, and was deported on February 6th, 1938, having been found subject to deportation in that he was assisting a prostitute, and that subsequently to his entering the United States was found protecting a prostitute from arrest. The alien and his wife were managing a hotel in which prostitutes were found practising their profession. The foreign central authority, the Department of Home Affairs, Tokio, was notified on February 17th, 1938.

5. M. M., aged 31, female, married, hotel clerk, entered the United States from Canada on July 19th, 1937, and was deported on February 13th, 1938, having been found subject to deportation in that she was a prostitute at the time of her entry and was found practising her profession subsequent to her entry. The foreign central authority, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was notified on March 3rd, 1938.

6. L. R. B., aged 33, male, single, entered the United States from Canada on September 24th, 1936, and was deported on February 13th, 1938, having been found subject to deportation, in that he was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa, that he entered by means of false and misleading statements, that he had committed a felony and other crimes involving moral turpitude, that he entered the United States for immoral purposes and that at the time of his entry belonged to a class excluded by law. The alien had lived for a period of five years with an American citizen who was married to another. He was sentenced to serve eighteen months in a Federal penitentiary for returning to the United States unlawfully after deportation. He was released to the service for deportation.

The foreign central authority, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was notified on March 3rd, 1938.

7. E. G. C., aged 22, female, married, houseworker, entered the United States from Canada during the summer of 1934 and was deported on February 14th, 1938, having been found subject to deportation in that she was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa, that she was likely to become a public charge at the time of entry, that she entered the United States for immoral purposes, and that she was found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States.

The report continues: " Her marriage in 1935 to an American citizen constituted miscegenation, her husband being a negro ". The foreign central authority, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was notified on February 26th, 1938.

8. L. S., aged 51, female, Chinese, married, entered the United States in September 1909. She was deported in April 1938, having been found subject to deportation in that she was convicted with several other Chinese of conspiring to import and keep in the United States in a life of prostitution a Chinese girl, for which she was sentenced to a term in a Federal prison for women. The foreign authority, the Minister of the Interior, Hankow, China, was notified.

9. H. B., female, married, English, entered the United States in 1900 and was deported on April 30th, 1938, having been found practising prostitution and having been charged on three different occasions with soliciting and practising prostitution. The foreign central authority, the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, London, was notified.

10. A. B., aged 61, male, married, hotel-keeper, entered the United States from France in May 1932 and was deported on April 27th, 1938, having been found subject to deportation in that he was found managing a house of prostitution, that he had falsely represented himself to be a citizen of the United States and that he had returned and entered the United States after he had been arrested and deported in connection with the business of prostitution. This alien had a record of previous deportation in 1915. He served a prison sentence on the charge of representing himself as a citizen of the United States. The foreign central authority, Direction de la Sûreté Nationale, Paris, was notified on May 14th, 1938.

11. E. V., aged 33, male, married, shoemaker, entered the United States from Italy in February 1921 and was deported on April 30th, 1938, having been found subject to deportation in that he was an inmate of a house of prostitution and was deriving benefits from the earnings of a prostitute. This alien was arrested several times on various charges including the issuance of cheques without sufficient funds, vagrancy, operation of houses of prostitution and destruction of Government property. For the latter, he was sentenced to prison. Over a period of years, he had acted as a procurer for his wife and other girls, placing them in various cities as prostitutes and collecting their earnings. The foreign central authority, the Director General of Public Safety, Royal Italian Ministry of the Interior, Rome, was notified on May 11th, 1938.

12. S. G., aged 29, male, single, labourer, entered the United States from Italy in 1912 and was deported in June 1938, having been found subject to deportation in that he was employed in a house of prostitution. This alien, with his brother, managed a house of prostitution owned by another. His police record dated from 1918 and includes arrests for vagrancy, theft, violation of conditional bill of sale, and as an incorrigible. The foreign central authority, the Director General of Public Safety, Royal Italian Ministry of the Interior, Rome, was notified on July 11th, 1938.

13. H. S., aged 37, female, single, prostitute and manager of a house of prostitution, Japanese, entered the United States in 1902 and was deported in June 1938, having been found subject to deportation in that she was found managing a house of prostitution and was receiving the earnings of a prostitute and was an inmate of a house of prostitution. This alien admitted the operation of houses of prostitution at various places in Hawaii over a period of several years. The foreign central authority, the Department of Home Affairs, Tokio, was notified on July 20th, 1938.

BELGIUM. — Thirty-six national cases are reported by the various competent authorities in Belgium. None of these is a case of international traffic although sometimes foreigners were involved. The following may be quoted as examples.

1. S. M. J. B., born in 1893, and his mistress E. B., born in 1890, both Belgians, opened premise for the sale of liquor, in July 1937, in the neighbourhood of the Fort of Battice. These premises quickly attracted suspicion. E. B. had intercourse for money with soldiers of the garrison, and the couple employed, allegedly as a servant, Z. L., a minor, born in 1920 and of Belgian nationality. The investigations brought to light the fact that, during the few days during which this girl of 17 lived on the premises, she had relations with a number of soldiers at the instigation of her employers and in company with the woman E. B. She admitted, however, that she had not resisted her employers' suggestions with much determination, and that she had previously had relations with several men. The accused received the following sentences, not subject to suspension: S. M. J. B., imprisonment for six months; the woman E. B., 5 months; the man who had acted as go-between to bring them and the girl together, three months. All three were, in addition, deprived of civil and political rights for five years.

2. M. S., Belgian, born February 16th, 1903, was sentenced by the magistrate's court of Louvain on December 18th, 1937, to imprisonment for one month and loss of civil rights for five years, sentence being suspended for five years, for inciting a minor over 16 and under 18 years of age to commit immoral acts.

3. M. C. D., Belgian, born March 15th, 1895, was sentenced by the magistrate's court at Louvain on March 5th, 1938, to imprisonment for one year and loss of rights for five years for inciting a minor (of whom she was the mother) under 16, but over 14 years of age, to commit immoral acts.

4. Proceedings were instituted against G. B. van A., Belgian, born on April 6th, 1901, of no occupation, for having wilfully enticed J. L. C. K., born in October 1919, Belgian, and A. E. van G., Belgian, born in October 1917, for immoral purposes in order to gratify the passions of another person. The two minors had had sexual intercourse together. An enquiry by the police, who suspected J. K.'s father of having assaulted her, led them to suspect that G. van A. tolerated such intercourse between the two minors. G. van A. was acquitted in October 1937.

5. Proceedings were instituted against A. C. V., wife of G. A., Belgian, born on May 20th, 1894, residing at Antwerp, for having, in the course of July 1937, incited two minors, J. H. B. and A. H., Belgians, both born in 1917, to commit immoral acts in order to gratify the passions of another person. She had provided them with a room in her hotel. She was sentenced in December 1937 to a fine of 100 gold francs or imprisonment for one month and to loss of civil rights for five years.

6. J. T. W., a Belgian, working woman, born 1903 and residing at Antwerp, induced, in February 1938, W. F., of German nationality, born in July 1919, to commit immorality with F., whom she had good reason to suppose was a minor. F. had sexual intercourse with the woman W. in her room.

She was sentenced, in May 1938, to imprisonment for eight days and a fine of 26 gold francs (or, in default, to further imprisonment for eight days) and loss of civil rights for five years.

7. Proceedings were taken against A. D., a Belgian housekeeper aged 36, and her husband, for inciting to prostitution a minor over 14 and under 16 years of age, with the aggravating circumstance that they were the parents of the victim. The latter, F. C., aged about 15, of French nationality, was employed as a day-worker. A. D. and her husband were sentenced to imprisonment for three years for inciting their child to prostitution. The circumstances of the offence, which was repeated many times, were considered as particularly shameful.

UNITED KINGDOM.

(1) *Living on the Earnings of Prostitutes.*

England and Wales. — In the year ended December 31st, 1937, 217 persons, including three persons under 17 years of age, were found guilty of offences under the provisions of the Vagrancy Acts, which apply to any male person who lives on the earnings of prostitutes, or controls or directs prostitution, or in any public place persistently solicits or importunes for immoral purposes, and to any female person, for purposes of gain, controlling, directing, etc., a prostitute to aid, compel, etc., her prostitution.

Of these persons, 157 were sentenced to imprisonment, 79 to sentences of from three to six months. Of the young offenders, one was sent to an approved school and two were placed on probation.

Scotland. — There were ten convictions, and sentences of imprisonment varying from six weeks to twenty-one months were imposed.

(2) *Procuration.*

England and Wales. — Seven persons were found guilty of various forms of procuration which includes the following offences :

- Procuring women or girls for immoral purposes, or using drugs with like intent ;
- Householder permitting defilement of girls ;
- Detaining women in brothels ;
- Conspiracy to defile a female ;
- Persons having custody, etc., of young girl causing, etc., her seduction, etc. ;
- More serious offences of living on prostitute's earnings, etc. ;
- Procuration, abduction, etc., of female defective.

Of these, one was sentenced to penal servitude for four years, and the remainder to sentences of imprisonment of from three months to two years.

Scotland. — There were three convictions ; in one case punished by imprisonment for one month, in each of the others by a fine of £5 or, in default of payment, imprisonment for thirty days.

(3) *Brothel-keeping.*

England and Wales. — A total of 166 persons were found guilty by summary courts and three by superior courts. All the latter and thirty-two of the former were sentenced to varying periods of imprisonment from fourteen days to nine months. Most of the others were fined.

Scotland. — There were fourteen convictions. In four cases, the offender was sentenced to imprisonment up to two months. In eight, heavy fines of from £10 to £100 were imposed, with the alternative of imprisonment for from forty days to three months.

Northern Ireland. — Eighteen persons were convicted of brothel-keeping. Fines of from £1 to £20 were imposed on sixteen of them. The others were sentenced respectively to imprisonment for one and two months.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Ceylon.* — During the period in question, there were seventeen cases in which persons were discovered procuring, enticing or leading away women and girls for immoral purposes, in order to gratify the passions of another person. There were also two cases of sodomy.

In the following paragraphs, particulars are given of a number of selected cases :

1. A Sinhalese woman, aged 28, her husband, also Sinhalese, aged 24, and a Tamil man aged 22 years, were charged with the offence of procuring for various persons for immoral purposes a young Sinhalese girl of 13 years. The girl in question had been taken over by the woman on a pretext of arranging a marriage for her. The accused were convicted and sentenced each to rigorous imprisonment for eight months.

2. A Sinhalese woman, aged 35 years, obtained from the custody of their parents three Sinhalese girls, all aged about 16 years, on the pretext of obtaining employment for them, and offered them for immoral purposes to various persons. The woman was charged with the offence of running a brothel and was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of 100 rupees.

3. A Sinhalese man, aged 60, and two Sinhalese women, aged 42 and 48 respectively, offered for immoral purposes a 16-year old Sinhalese girl to various persons in the town of Gampola. One of the women, who was the mother of the victim, was charged along with the two others. They were all convicted, the man to rigorous imprisonment for three months and the women to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

4. Two Sinhalese women, aged 17 and 18 years, were charged for living on the earnings of prostitution. They pleaded guilty and were sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

5. A Sinhalese man, aged 24 years, and his mistress, also Sinhalese, aged 30 years, were charged for conducting a brothel in which three Sinhalese women, two aged 19 years and one aged 25 years, were employed. They were convicted and fined 300 rupees and 150 rupees respectively.

* *Cyprus*. — Two offences by the same person wholly relating to Cyprus were discovered during the period under review for keeping a brothel in order to gratify the passions of other persons. The offender was a woman, about 40, Cypriot British subject; the victims were women of ages ranging between 18 and 30, Cypriot British subjects.

Convictions were obtained in both cases, under Law 12 of 1899, Section 3 (1).

* *Straits Settlements*. — The report of the Government of the Straits Settlements contains seventeen cases referring to Malaya only. A large number of persons of foreign birth were, however, involved. The following cases are given as examples :

Singapore. —

1. Three Cantonese women, aged 63, 38 and 50 respectively, were charged with assisting in the management of a brothel (Section 8(a), cap. 33). The case was withdrawn and the three women were banished.

2. A, a male Indian (Tamil), aged 26, was found in a Japanese hotel with two Tamil girls whom he had brought from Malacca to Singapore by promising that they would have a good time. On arrival he lived on the earnings of their prostitution. The girls gave their ages as 20 years, but they were probably not more than 18. A was convicted under Section 6 (1) of cap. 33 (living on the earnings of prostitution) and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months. The hotel proprietor, a Japanese male, was convicted under Section 8(b) of cap. 33 (knowingly permitting premises to be used as a brothel) and fined 250 dollars. He was later banished. The girls were returned to their parents at Malacca.

3. A, a Hokkien woman, aged 46, was charged with living on the earnings of prostitution and with knowingly permitting premises occupied by her to be used as a brothel. She was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months on the first charge and acquitted on the second charge. The inmates of the brothel refused to give evidence.

4. During the investigation of a report of causing hurt with a dangerous weapon, it appeared that a male Hokkien, aged 43, had been living on the earnings of a prostitute. He was accordingly charged under Section 6(1) of cap. 33, but, owing to lack of sufficient evidence, the case was withdrawn.

Penang. —

5. A, a Japanese female, age unknown, licensee of a common lodging-house, was charged under Section 8(b), cap. 33, with being occupier of a brothel. She was convicted and sentenced to a fine of 150 dollars, or, in default, simple imprisonment for three months. The fine was not paid. She was banished to Japan after her imprisonment. The lodging-house was ordered to be closed. In connection with the above case, B, a Tamil Hindu male, aged 27, was charged under Section 8(a), cap. 33, with assisting in the management of a brothel. He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of 60 dollars, or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for one month. C, a Hokkien male, aged 27, was charged under Section 6(1), cap. 33, with living on the earnings of prostitution. Owing to lack of evidence, he was acquitted.

6. A, a Jawi Pekan male, aged 30, was charged under Section 8(a), cap. 33, with assisting in the management of a brothel and also under Section 6(1), cap. 33, with living on the earnings of prostitution. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months and fined 200 dollars, or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for four months on the first charge and rigorous imprisonment for four months on the second, sentences to run concurrently. In connection with the above, three Malay females B, C and D, aged 28, 28 and 30 years respectively, were each charged under Section 8(a), cap. 33, with

assisting in the management of a brothel. They were all convicted. B was sentenced to a fine of 40 dollars, or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for three weeks as she was the principal tenant and also the kept mistress of A. C and D were each sentenced to a fine of 10 dollars, or, in default, simple imprisonment for five days.

7. The police were sent for by a European planter, A, age unknown, to remove a woman who was causing a disturbance in his house. The woman turned out to be B, a Tiochiu girl of 17½, whom A had taken as mistress about six months before and now wanted to get rid of. Further investigation showed that B had been brought from China originally as prospective daughter-in-law by a Tiochiu family, and that shortly after the marriage was consummated she had quarrelled with her in-laws, who thereupon made arrangements with a local female go-between C, Tiochiu, age unknown, to get the girl married off to someone else. C had got into touch with D, Hailam male, age unknown, a house servant, who had made the necessary arrangements with A. C and D were charged with procuring under Section 4(1) b, cap. 33, but absconded from 200 dollars bail before hearing. B was committed to the Po Leung Kuk under Section 24, cap. 33, for enquiry and later released to a relation on informal security. A month after, she was allowed to proceed to Singapore with her guardian. Part of the estreated bail has been granted by the Government to be used for her benefit.

The report of the Straits Settlements gives also the following case of a transfer of a child :

A, a Tiochiu female, aged 28, complained that she had transferred her infant daughter B, aged 18 months, to C, a Hokkien female aged 29, for 54 dollars. A week later, A went to C's house and found that her baby was not there. C said that she had retransferred B to D, a Cantonese female, aged 30, through a go-between E, a Tiochiu female, aged 56. The baby was recovered and committed to the Po Leung Kuk under Section 13, cap. 33. B was later released to her mother A on a bond under Section 14, cap. 33, to report to the Protector of Chinese, Kedah. She was put on bond there. C and E were photographed as suspected traffickers. This case refers to Malaya only.

* *Hong-Kong.* — The following convictions were obtained under the Women and Girls' Protection Ordinance No. 4 of 1897. The parties concerned were, in all cases, Chinese and none of the cases related to any other country.

1. The three offenders were females aged 42, 38 and 31 respectively, and the victim a female aged 16 years.

The first offender was sentenced to hard labour for nine months for pledging of a girl, deriving a profit from the sale or pledging of a girl. The second offender was also sentenced to hard labour for nine months for taking in pledge of a girl. The third offender received hard labour for three months for the same offence.

2. The offender was a male aged 25; the victim a female aged 14 years. The offender was sentenced to hard labour for six months' for defilement of a girl between 13 and 16 years of age.

* *Federated Malay States.* — Perak. —

1. X, a Hakka female, aged 32, was found to be forcing A, a Malaya-born Cantonese girl, aged 17, into a life of prostitution.

A was sold by her father to a Hokkien woman as a Mui Tsai at the age of 7 and re-sold to another Hokkien woman when she was 9. She ran away from her a few months later and made a report at a police station. She was placed in the Federal Home at Kuala Lumpur where she lived till she was 15, when she was married to a Hokkien vegetable gardener. He drove her out when she was pregnant and she worked as a servant till her confinement in hospital where she met X who was visiting her sister in confinement. X bought A's child (a female, which died later) for 10 dollars, and when A came out of hospital she went to live with X who had been earning her living as a prostitute. X brought A to Ipoh and forced her into prostitution and also took all her earnings. Proceedings were taken against X under the Banishment Enactment, but she was bound over to be of good behaviour for two years in the sum of 100 dollars. A was detained in the Po Leung Kuk, from where she was later re-married when cured of venereal disease. This case refers to Malaya only.

2. X, a Sikh male, aged 60, was found to be procuring four Tamil girls, A, B, C and D, aged about 12, 13, 12 and 13 respectively. He also took part of their earnings. He was convicted under Section 5(1) (a) of the Women and Girls' Protection Enactment and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months, after the expiration of which he was to be banished.

A, B, C and D, were, after consultation with the Assistant Controller of Labour, Perak, allowed to remain with their guardians, who were warned, photographed and finger-printed. This case refers to Malaya only.

3. A and B, two Hakka married women, aged 23 and 31 respectively, were induced by X, a female Hakka, to come to Malaya. The inducement was high wages. X paid for their passages. On arrival in Kuala Lumpur, X began to make arrangements for their marriage. Arrangements were made for A and B to live elsewhere. There was insufficient evidence for prosecution.

* *Unfederated Malay States.* — Johore. — In May 1938, a suspected brothel was raided and in it were found a Cantonese woman aged 38, together with two young girls aged 9 and 4.

The elder girl was discovered to have been a registered Mui Tsai in Seramban, who had disappeared with her employer three years ago, and had remained untraced. The employer was the same woman who was found with the two girls and proved to be an ex-prostitute. Action was taken against her under the Mui-Tsai Enactment. In view of the circumstances under which they were found, the two children were placed in the Po Leung Kuk Home.

* *Malla*. — Seven persons, males (Maltese British subjects), were dealt with by the court under the White Slave Traffic Ordinance 1930. The offence in five cases was that of importuning persons for the purpose of prostitution. In one case, imprisonment for 100 days was imposed, the sentence having included a charge of committing an offence against modesty and morals. In one case, hard labour for one month and, in one case, imprisonment for one month was imposed. In two cases, the accused were bound over under the First Offenders' Act. In one case, the accused permitted and encouraged prostitution and other immoral practices in his hotel. Imprisonment for one month and a fine of £5 was imposed. In one case, the accused knowingly lived on the earnings of the prostitution of others. He was given hard labour for ten months.

* *Mauritius*. — Two cases of keeping brothels were detected and prosecuted. In the first case, the accused, two in number, were given the benefit of the doubt, and, in the second, the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for three weeks and costs.

In both cases the offenders were women — two Mauritian Creoles and one Mahommedan — and the offence was of a purely local character.

BULGARIA. — The following sentences were passed in connection with prostitution :

1. For incitement to immorality in conformity with Article 228 of the Criminal Law, one man was sentenced to penal internment and thirty men and twelve women to imprisonment. On the same charge, but in conformity with Article 27 of the Decree-Law on the Campaign against Venereal Diseases, sixteen men and nine women were sentenced to imprisonment.

2. For offences against public morality, in accordance with Article 229 of the Criminal Law, twenty-nine men were sentenced to imprisonment.

3. For opening or keeping brothels of any kind (Article 25 of the Law on the Campaign against Venereal Diseases) one man was sentenced to imprisonment.

DENMARK. — In Copenhagen, during the calendar year 1937, five persons, including one woman, were sentenced for enticing women into professional prostitution for purposes of gain. One was sentenced to detention in a workhouse and four to imprisonment (including one man under 18 years of age). Two women were sentenced to imprisonment for living on the immoral earnings of other women. Sixty-two men were sentenced for living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of women. Three were sentenced to detention in a workhouse and fifty-nine to imprisonment.

FRANCE. — One hundred and fifteen persons were convicted of inciting minors to immorality, thirty-six for procuring women of full age for immoral purposes and seventy for living on the immoral earnings of women.

The sentences varied from imprisonment for three months to two years, with accessory penalties of deprivation of civil rights, prohibition of trusteeship or guardianship and closing of liquor shops in which offences had been committed.

FRENCH COLONIES, AND PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.
— *French Equatorial Africa.* — Traffic in women is unknown in the territory.

Indo-China. — The following sentences of imprisonment, varying from three months to one year, have been passed : 36 for inciting minors to immorality ; 5 for opening clandestine brothels ; 9 for kidnapping minors.

*Syria and Lebanon.*¹ — The local police have been actively engaged in suppressing clandestine prostitution — caused largely by the poverty of certain classes of the population — and in limiting its evil effects. In Beirut, twenty-four secret brothels were discovered and closed, and sixty-one women engaged in prostitution and the lessees of the houses were arrested, brought before the court, and sentenced to fines and terms of imprisonment.

Eight cases of corruption of minors were investigated in Beirut, sixteen at Damascus, and six at Aleppo. Four cases of rape in Beirut, three at Damascus and three at Aleppo were also reported. The perpetrators were all arrested, prosecuted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

In the above cases, the accused were all Syrians or Lebanese.

The police investigated two cases of procuring. The offenders were a Greek aged 40 and a Frenchwoman aged 50 ; they will be expelled from the territories under French mandate when the courts have finished with them.

¹ During the period from July 1st, 1936, to June 30th, 1937.

*Tunis.*¹ — The report for Tunis for the period from July 1st, 1936, to June 30th, 1937, contains particulars of sixteen indictments for the enticement of minors with a view to prostitution, for personation and the use of false civil status for immoral purposes, for the theft of identity documents for immoral purposes, etc. The following cases are given as examples :

1. Z., a Tunisian woman, was charged with personation and the use of false civil status for immoral purposes, and was convicted on the latter charge.

2. A. B., a Tunisian woman aged 33, charged with the use of false civil status with a view to prostitution, was sentenced to imprisonment for four months for theft under her false name.

The report for 1937/38 gives the case of a woman accused of habitually inciting female minors to immorality. She was sentenced to imprisonment for three months by the Tunis court of summary jurisdiction.

GREECE. — During the year 1937, nineteen persons were convicted of incitement to immorality and sentenced to terms of imprisonment of not more than five years. On December 31st, 1936, the number of prisoners convicted of this offence was twenty-five, seven of whom were between 20 and 29 years of age, and fifteen between 30 and 49.

By December 31st, 1937, the number of persons in prison for this offence had fallen to twenty, two of whom were between 14 and 19 years of age, six between 20 and 29, seven between 30 and 49 and five over 50 years of age. Of these twenty persons, seventeen were entirely destitute, while three had certain means.

HUNGARY. — In regard to procuration, the competent authorities instituted criminal proceedings in sixty-two cases.

Judgment has already been given in the following cases, as indicated hereunder :

1. V. I., aged 55, a male employee in a domestic servants' employment bureau, led away for immoral purposes, for the sake of gain, unemployed female servants seeking work at the office. The court sentenced him to imprisonment for six months and loss of civil rights for five years.

2. S. I., a working woman, aged 44, led away for immoral purposes, for the sake of gain, a girl aged 19. The court inflicted a sentence of imprisonment for eight months for procuration.

3. F. I., a man aged 56, and P. L., a woman aged 38, were sentenced respectively to imprisonment for six months and seven months, for having led away a girl of 16 for immoral purposes, for the sake of gain.

4. The court sentenced B. I. to rigorous imprisonment for two years and loss of civil rights for five years for procuration on four separate occasions.

INDIA. — *Madras.* — During the calendar year 1937, twenty-five persons were convicted for offences connected with traffic in women and children. Of these twenty-five persons, nineteen were convicted for running brothels, three were convicted for the same offence connected with importing women or girls, two were convicted for running brothels and procuration, and one was convicted for solicitation.

Bombay. — The report from Bombay gives details of twelve cases, of which the following cases are given as examples :

1. A male of 32 years of age, a Mohammedan, was accused of having brought a girl of 17, a Hindu (Jain), to Bombay and kept her as his mistress for about three months. He then tried to dispose of her by inducing her to lead an immoral life. The accused was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years under Section 373 of the Indian Penal Code.

2. Four persons, a female aged 16 and 3 males aged 20, 24 and 26 respectively, were charged in connection with a girl of 14 or 15 years of age, a Hindu. The victim, a minor widow living with her brother, had been sent to Bombay from up-country by the brother of the accused female, who was running a brothel. The accused woman induced her to earn her living as a prostitute. She was later taken to another place by the accused, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, for immoral purposes. The case is still pending.

3. A male, aged 37, a Hindu, was accused of having brought a female, aged 14 or 15, a Hindu, to Bombay in order to sell her for immoral purposes. He approached several persons and demanded 4,000 rupees as the sale price. The police were informed, and arrested him. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Bengal. — Fifteen cases were dealt with under the Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act 1933 during the year 1937. The following cases are given as examples :

1. Four Mohammedan girls of various ages from 16 to 20 were brought into Calcutta for immoral purposes from Quetta, Baluchistan, by four Mohammedans, including a woman, who used to live on their earnings. These persons were convicted and each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year, with the exception of one, who was acquitted.

2. A Mohammedan girl, aged 13 years, was enticed away for immoral purposes by a Mohammedan and kept in a brothel. The girl was traced, and the accused convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months by the police magistrate, Alipore.

3. A Hindu girl, aged about 16 years, was enticed away for immoral purposes by two Hindus, who were charged with being parties to a criminal conspiracy for committing offences of kidnapping between February 1937 and December 1937, as well as kidnapping the girl and wrongly concealing and confining her in a brothel. The accused were convicted : one of them was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and fined Rs. 50, and to further rigorous imprisonment for six months, and the other was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months by the additional chief presidential magistrate, Calcutta.

¹ See also Question 4.

4. A Hindu girl was kidnapped in Calcutta by a Hindu and was detained in a brothel for immoral purposes. She was criminally assaulted. The accused was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years by the court of sessions, 24, Parganas.

United Provinces. — The report mentions fifty-two cases, none of which relate to any country outside India. The number of victims was fifty-four, of which twenty-one were women, thirty-one girls and two boys. A number of cases still await trial, some are pending, and, in some instances, the offenders could not be traced. In thirteen cases, convictions have been pronounced and acquittals in two cases.

The report also gives a great number of "private" cases, which are characterised in the report as cases "in which men have abducted or run away with girls and women purely for private or personal reasons as distinct from professional and commercial cases involving third parties".

Punjab. — The report gives details of the two following cases :

1. A Mohammedan girl, R. J., aged 15 or 16 years, was enticed away by F. A., 24 years old, with the assistance of A. R., 24 years old, and Z. M. (a woman), 50 years old. The girl was offered for prostitution at Amritsar, Delhi and Meerut. The accused lived on her earnings. They were sentenced : F. A. to rigorous imprisonment for seven years, A. R. to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months, and Z. M. to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

2. F. E. and M. S., the second a minor, enticed away two Mohammedan girls, one aged 16, one aged 14, on the pretext that they wished to marry them. Later on, they were arrested while selling them, for purposes of prostitution, to a person who was running a brothel. The accused were sentenced, the first to rigorous imprisonment for one year under each of two sections of the Indian Penal Code, the second to rigorous imprisonment for four years, also on each count, for the above offences.

The report also states that five other cases involving eleven alleged offenders and six victims were still pending.

Bihar. — There were forty cases, all of which related to the province of Bihar. No cases were connected wholly or partly with any other country or any other province of India. All the cases came within the purview of those sections of the Indian Penal Code covering abduction, kidnapping, enticement, etc. Among the women, boys and girls concerned by far the largest number were aged between 12 and 20 years. Two were 22 and 25, and the remainder were below 12 years. Thirty-nine of the victims involved were Hindus, one was a Mohammedan and two were aboriginals (Santals). The accused were both Hindus and Mohammedans, ranging in age between 18 and 31. In those cases which ended in successful prosecution, thirteen persons were sentenced to imprisonment with or without fine.

Central Provinces and Berar. — The report gives details of three cases connected with kidnapping for sale, abduction, etc. A number of other alleged cases are reported as under investigation or are still pending.

Orissa. — A petition was filed in July 1937 by eleven persons residents of Narendrapatna to the effect that the house occupied by one P. B., aged 40, a Hindu (Karan), was used for the purpose of habitual prostitution by disorderly persons to the annoyance of the respectable residents of the locality. The Sadr sub-divisional magistrate had a judicial enquiry made from which he was satisfied that the accused was keeping a brothel in the area and that she herself was leading the life of a prostitute. It was also proved that she used to bring other women for the purpose of prostitution. She was further ordered to discontinue using the house as a brothel, failing which she was to be fined for every day of disobedience of the orders after expiration of the period prescribed. Another petition was filed against this woman stating that she had not discontinued the practice. She was condemned under Section 2 of Bengal Act No. III of 1906, and sentenced to pay a fine of 3 rupees, in default, to undergo simple imprisonment for a week. This punishment corresponds to a lenient view taken by the court in view of the fact that the woman admitted her guilt and later vacated the house.

Sind. — The report gives details of twenty-three cases, some of which are still pending. The following cases are given as examples :

1. In the Karachi district, two Indian males (Mohammedans), aged 23 and 26 respectively, were charged under Article 366 of the Indian Penal Code. The victim was a female Indian Hindu, aged 12. One of the accused was convicted.

2. An Indian Mohammedan (Pathan), aged 30, was charged under Article 363 of the Indian Penal Code. The victim was a male Indian Mohammedan, aged 6 to 7 years. The accused was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

3. Three Indian Mohammedans (males), aged 38, 39 and 14 years respectively, were charged under Article 363 of the Indian Penal Code. The victim was an Indian Mohammedan male, aged 4. The two first-named male offenders were each sentenced to imprisonment for four months, and the accused minor to fifteen stripes.

4. An Indian Mohammedan male, aged 30, kidnapped an Indian Mohammedan girl, aged 9, presumably with intent to sell her. Neither the offender nor the victim could be traced.

5. Eight Mohammedan males are alleged to have kidnapped the victim, an Indian Mohammedan girl, aged 15, for immoral purposes. The girl has been secured, but the offenders were still at large at the time of the submission of the report.

Cases 2 to 5 refer to the Sukkur district.

6. In the Larkana district, an Indian Mohammedan girl, aged 7, was kidnapped by an Indian Mohammedan (male), aged 45, for sale. The accused was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

Ajmer-Merwara. — In two cases, two persons were convicted under Section 363 of the Indian Penal Code, for kidnapping a minor boy aged 12 and a girl aged 15 years, for immoral purposes. The accused, P. B. L., aged 33 years, and J. R., aged 31 years, were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

Baluchistan. — Three Abakhel Pathans — (1) A. K., aged about 35 years, (2) A. K., aged about 32 years, and (3) S. K., aged about 38 years — abducted A., the wife of G., aged about 22, in December 1937, and brought her for sale to the Loralai district. They were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year, under Section No. 66, Indian Penal Code 12, 2.

IRELAND. — One female was convicted of the offence of permitting her premises, which were licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a brothel. She was fined £10 and the licence was forfeited. The defendant herself was disqualified forever from holding a licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor. The same female was also convicted of permitting her premises to be an habitual resort of reputed prostitutes. On this charge, she was fined £10.

LATVIA. — The Government states in its report that it has been unable to assemble the data required for the year 1937.

LITHUANIA. — Four cases were reported in Lithuania during 1937 :

1. P., aged 32, of Ukmergé, a Lithuanian national, kept at her house a Lithuanian girl M., aged 13. She compelled M. to lead an immoral life and earned money in this way. Criminal proceedings have been taken against P.

2. K., of Seduba, aged 28, of Lithuanian nationality, seduced S., a girl of 14, of Lithuanian nationality, for the purpose of unlawful intercourse. Criminal proceedings have been taken against K.

3. J., aged 28, of Krekenava, a Lithuanian national, took away from her home at Panevezys a girl K., aged 11, and had unlawful intercourse with her. Criminal proceedings have been taken against J.

4. D., aged 40, of Varniai, of Lithuanian nationality, took advantage of his daughter, aged 13, with his wife's consent. Criminal proceedings have been instituted against D. and his wife.

LUXEMBURG. — Three cases of brothel-keeping were brought before the Parquet of Luxemburg during the calendar year 1937. As a result of the first, the woman keeping the brothel was sentenced to imprisonment for one month and a fine of 100 francs. Two adult prostitutes were sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen days and fines of 100 francs for prostitution.

Two other cases of charges of brothel-keeping brought against women keeping premises for the consumption of liquor were dismissed, the evidence not being sufficient to warrant detention pending further enquiries.

NEW ZEALAND. — One female was convicted of keeping a brothel and sentenced to imprisonment for one month and two others for assisting in the management of a brothel. Of these, one was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty-one days and the other was ordered to come up for sentence if called upon within twelve months.

One other female was convicted of allowing her house to be used for habitual prostitution and was sentenced to imprisonment for three months.

NETHERLANDS. — For infringement of Article 250 of the Criminal Code (procuring of female minors), the following sentences of imprisonment were passed :

	Cases
18 months	1
12 months	2
12 months (conditional, 8 months)	1
8 months	1
6 months	1
6 months (conditional)	1
4 months (conditional)	1
2 months (conditional)	1
8 days (conditional)	1

For infringement of Article 250 bis of the Criminal Code (procuring), the following sentences of imprisonment were passed :

	Cases
12 months	1
12 months (conditional, 4 months)	1
12 months (conditional)	1

	Cases
10 months (conditional, 4 months)	1
9 months (conditional, 3 months)	1
8 months	2
8 months (conditional, 4 months)	1
6 months	8
6 months (conditional)	1
5 months	2
4 months	4
4 months (conditional)	2
3 months	3
3 months (conditional)	1
2 months	2
2 months (conditional)	1
6 weeks	2
1 month	2
1 month (conditional)	1
3 weeks	1
14 days	1

One person was sentenced to a fine of 150 florins (or detention for 150 days) and conditional imprisonment for three months.

For infringement of Article 250 *ter* of the Criminal Code (traffic in women and children), no sentences were passed.

For infringement of Article 432, paragraph 3 of the Criminal Code (living on the immoral earnings of another person), the following sentences were passed :

	Cases
Detention for 12 days and 3 years at a mendicants' work centre	2
„ „ 12 days and 2 „ „ „ „	3
„ „ 10 days and 3 „ „ „ „	1
„ „ 6 days and 3 „ „ „ „	1
„ „ 5 days and 2 „ „ „ „	1
„ „ 4 days and 3 „ „ „ „	1
„ „ 3 days and 3 „ „ „ „	2
„ „ 3 days and 2 „ „ „ „	1
„ „ 3 days and 1 year „ „ „ „	1
„ „ 3 days and 1 „ „ „ „ (both conditional)	2

NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS TERRITORIES. — *Curaçao*. — A Netherlands subject born at Curaçao was sentenced to conditional imprisonment for five months, subject to good behaviour for a probationary period of two years, for procuring.

Netherlands Indies. — Cases discovered were as follows : (a) National traffic — nil ; (b) Procuring — four. These were native women. (c) The Government Bureau also gave its help in a number of other cases, including :

1. Twenty-four cases relating to clandestine brothels or involving incitement of women of full age to immoral conduct (Article 296 of the Penal Code). Twenty-eight persons were involved in these cases, details of which are given below :

Clandestine Brothels.

	Houses managed by	Number of prostitutes kept	Sentence of imprisonment passed (months)
(a) Natives :			
1 woman		3	2
1 woman		2	3
1 man		2	3
1 woman		1	3
1 man		(?)	3
1 man		1	9
1 woman		3	Acquittal
1 man		6	2
3 men		2	1 (each)
1 man		(?)	8
1 woman		2	2
1 woman		5	1
(b) Chinese :			
1 man		2	Acquittal
2 men		6	2 and 4
1 man		3	4
1 man		(?)	9
1 woman		(?)	12
1 man		1	4
1 man		1	Fine of 75 florins
(c) Japanese :			
1 man		2	3 (each)
1 woman			

Incitement of Women of Full Age to Immoral Conduct.

Natives exploiting	Sex	Sentence of imprisonment passed (months)
1	female	2
1	male	5
1	female	2
1	male	1

2. It should be specially noted that travelling theatrical companies (*wajang*) are sometimes used as a means of enabling foreign prostitutes to enter the Netherlands Indies.

For this reason, the Government Bureau is now notified as soon as a theatrical company enters the territory, in order that it may keep it under surveillance. One such company has been examined, but no case in point was detected.

3. There were thirteen cases of indecent assault, including cases of rape, improper conduct with girls below 15 years of age, and forced abduction.

The cases of persons involved in serious offences have been recorded and the victims placed under the supervision of the "Pro Juventute" association or similar bodies, or of the authorities.

The Bureau has no knowledge of any case of traffic in boys for immoral purposes.

POLAND. — During the period under review, the judicial authorities investigated 580 cases of procuring, inciting to immorality, or otherwise profiting from the immorality of others. In 384 cases, the proceedings were stopped; forty-one cases ended in acquittals, and, in 155 cases, sentences were imposed varying, according to the nature of the offence, from imprisonment for from six months to five years with loss of public and honorary civic rights.

The number of persons statutorily convicted was 185.

All the offences referred to were either of a purely local character, or were committed on Polish territory.

SIAM. — The number of persons convicted of offences connected with traffic in women and children was eighteen. Seventeen of them were sentenced to imprisonment, and one was released by the court. The report gives the following details of the offences :

- (a) One case of detaining a victim for the purpose of gratifying the passions of another person for gain;
- (b) One case of taking away a girl for the purpose of gain;
- (c) Two cases of enticing girls for immoral purposes and in order to gratify the passions of other persons for gain;
- (d) Three cases of taking away girls for immoral purposes;
- (e) One case of taking away a girl for the purpose of gain;
- (f) Four cases of abducting women for immoral purposes;
- (g) Two cases of taking away for gratifying the passions of other persons.

SWEDEN. — No cases of traffic in women, in the true sense of the term, were reported in 1937. In sixteen cases, however, involving seventeen persons, proceedings were instituted for offences under Article 11 of Chapter 18 of the Penal Law (procuring and other forms of permanent exploitation of the immorality of others). In fifteen cases, the accused — fifteen men and two women — were convicted, while one of those under arrest was declared not legally responsible for his actions under Article 5 of Chapter 5 of the Penal Law, and, in the remaining case, the accused was acquitted. All these prosecutions were in city courts of first instance — six at Stockholm, four at Göteborg, three at Hälsingborg, one at Jönköping, one at Malmö, and one at Söderham. Thirteen of those found guilty were sentenced to hard labour, one to two years, one to eighteen months, two to one year, three to eight months, three to six months, two to five months (suspended in one case), and one to four months. The other two were sentenced to imprisonment for four and three months respectively.

SWITZERLAND. — No case of traffic in the strict sense of the term was reported during the period between January 1st and December 31st, 1937, but sixty-four persons (including twenty-nine women) were convicted of procuring, incitement to immorality, exploitation of immorality and professional procuring. Of these sixty-four cases, forty-six were cases of persons who had lived, wholly or partly, on the immoral earnings of third parties. The sentences passed included fines, imprisonment for a minimum of eight days up to a maximum of three months, and imprisonment with hard labour. In most of the cases, the court also imposed the additional sentence of loss of civic rights for a period of from one to five years depending on the circumstances. Only in four cases was the serving of the sentence of imprisonment temporarily suspended.

TURKEY. — During the year, prosecutions were instituted against 181 persons charged with keeping clandestine brothels or being engaged in procuring. There were fifty-two convictions and, in other cases, judgment is still pending.

QUESTION 4

CASES OF INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC

Please give particulars of any cases of international traffic in women and children — that is to say, cases in which part of the offence was committed in another country — and state what action was taken in such cases.

The following countries have stated that no cases of international traffic have been discovered or that no such traffic exists in the country.

As to the countries who have answered according to the old questionnaire, those have been included in the following list which have either answered Question 1 (old questionnaire) in the negative or have only reported on cases clearly recognisable as of a purely national character :

Afghanistan	Uganda
Union of South Africa	Windward Islands (St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada)
Albania	Zanzibar
Australia	Bulgaria
British colonies, possessions, protectorates and mandated territories :	Denmark
Bahamas	Finland
Barbados	France
Basutoland	French colonies, protectorates, mandated territories, etc. :
Bechuanaland	French Equatorial Africa
Cayman Islands	French West Africa
Ceylon	New Caledonia
Cyprus	Cameroons
Falkland Islands	Guadeloupe
Gambia	French Guiana
Gibraltar	French possessions in India
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	Indo-China
Gold Coast	Madagascar
Guiana	Martinique
New Hebrides	Morocco
Honduras	French Oceania
Hong-Kong	Reunion
Jamaica	St. Pierre and Miquelon
Kenya	French Somaliland
Leeward Islands	Syria and Lebanon
Unfederated Malay States (Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu, Brunei ¹)	Togoland
Federated Malay States (Perak) ²	Hungary
Malta	Ireland
Mauritius	Latvia
Nigeria	Lithuania
Northern Rhodesia	Luxemburg
Nyasaland	New Zealand
Sarawak	Netherlands overseas territories :
Seychelles	Curaçao
Sierra Leone	Netherlands Indies
Solomon Islands	Surinam
Swaziland	Poland
Tanganyika	Sweden
Trans-Jordan	Switzerland
Trinidad and Tobago	Turkey
Turks and Caicos Islands	Venezuela

* * *

Replies.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. — For cases of international traffic discovered in the United States, see footnote to the United States answer to Question 3.

BELGIUM. — Apart from the cases mentioned under Question 3, the reports from the different competent authorities of Belgium give a number of cases which may be regarded as being of an international character. Details of four cases follow :

¹ Report on Brunei was included in the Federated Malay States despatches concerning traffic in women and children. or international cases in Johore and Kedah, see late " Unfederated Malay States " .

² For international cases in Negri Sembilan, Pahang and Selangor, see later, " Federated Malay States " .

1. The judicial police attached to the Brussels Public Prosecutor's Office investigated the activities of G., a British subject known as "Alfred", born in England at M.-A. and aged 45, who travels with B., born at Antwerp and aged 38. B. is suspected of engaging in the traffic in women, and the Criminal Investigation Department is now making enquiries to find out whether these suspicions are justified.

2. Four men, P., aged 32, L., aged 33, D., aged 27, and E., aged 36, were prosecuted on a charge of inciting to prostitution a Frenchwoman, P., born at Lille and aged 23. She had been brought into Belgium by D. and E. and is thought to have engaged in clandestine prostitution. P., D. and E. were sentenced by the Antwerp summary court to imprisonment for two years and a fine of 500 francs; P.'s sentence was, however, reduced by the Vacation Court to imprisonment for one year and a fine of 100 francs. Royal Orders of expulsion were issued against P. and E.

3. The attention of the Criminal Investigation Department was drawn to the activities of M., a Belgian subject aged 36, purporting to be the director of an international artists' agency represented in Belgium by W., a theatrical impresario. According to the information obtained, these men appeared to be engaged in recruiting artistes for South America. There was no evidence on which proceedings could be taken against them, but, according to the information supplied by the Argentine police authorities, the agency, which claimed to have connections in South America, is not known in Buenos Aires. The investigation is proceeding.

4. M. S., a girl of Belgian nationality, born in 1915, inserted an advertisement in the newspaper *Le Soir* offering her services as a ladies' hairdresser. She received a telephone call, apparently from a woman (the investigations subsequently showed that the caller was in fact a man, A. B.), asking her to present herself at a furriers' shop, where she would be given full information and put in the way of earning a satisfactory salary provided she showed herself "amenable" with clients. Being unfavourably impressed, M. S. refused the suggested meeting and related the facts to the police. The investigation has not shown clearly that A. B., born in Roumania and of no definite nationality, was engaging in traffic in women; the information collected makes it clear, however, that he had very suspicious connections with persons living in South America.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Strails Settlements*. — Singapore. —

1. A, a Cantonese woman, aged 26 years, arrived from China, ostensibly to join an aunt, B. Investigation showed that the "aunt" was not related to her but had been secured by a male passage-broker who had brought A from China. B was charged under Section 5A, cap. 33 — assisting in bringing a female into the colony under false pretences — but, owing to the disappearance of the passage-broker, the charge was later withdrawn. A returned to China at her own request (Malaya and China).

2. In September 1937, three Cantonese girls, aged 20, 18 and 17 years, were detained for enquiry on arrival at Singapore from Borneo. They were part of a Cantonese theatrical troupe, comprising thirty-two women. A Cantonese woman, aged 25, also in the troupe, claimed that the eldest girl was her cousin and that the others were her nieces. Discrepancies in the statements of the girls showed that this was not so and the woman was charged under Section 5(1), cap. 33, with trafficking in the two younger girls and under Section 5A, cap. 33, with bringing them into the colony under false pretences. The first charge was withdrawn. She was fined 10 dollars on the second charge. All the girls were released to her at their request, the two younger girls on bond under Section 13(1), cap. 33 (Malaya and Borneo).

3. A, a Hokkien professional dancing hostess, aged 22, laid a complaint at the Protectorate that a Formosan woman, B, aged 36, who had bought her in China, had recently brought her to Singapore, where she was forcing her to prostitute. She stated that several other girls were staying with her in a hotel. The Assistant Protector of Chinese visited the hotel and removed to the Protectorate B, another Formosan woman, C, aged 22, who was suspected of abetting the accused, and three Hokkien girls, aged 22, 19 and 17 respectively; the alleged daughter of B, aged 9, was brought in later. B and C were charged under Section 5(1), cap. 33, with trafficking. The first accused was acquitted and the charge against the second was withdrawn. The three older girls were then released, while the youngest girl was later released to her alleged mother, against whom proceedings were taken under another ordinance. It transpired from the above enquiry that there was another girl, aged 15, living in Johore. A male Hokkien, claiming to be her father, failed to produce surety for a bond under Section 13(1), cap. 33, that she would not be trained for immoral purposes, and she was consequently committed to the Po Leung Kuk under Section 13(2) (Malaya and China).

4. A, a Hokkien girl, aged 20, was found in a lodging house in the company of an elder woman, B, aged over 30, also a Hokkien. Information had been received that B had brought A into the colony for the purpose of prostitution, and investigation appeared to confirm this. B was charged (1) under Section 4(1) d, cap. 33, with assisting in bringing her into the colony under false pretences for the purpose of prostitution and (2) under Section 5A of the same ordinance with assisting in bringing the said girl into the colony by false representations. The accused was acquitted on both charges, the girl's failure to give satisfactory evidence being chiefly responsible for the prosecution's failure. The girl was later released to the accused on a bond under Section 13(1), cap. 33 (Malaya and China).

5. A, a Cantonese girl, arrived from China in the company of B, a Cantonese woman, aged 40, said to be the mother of A. A's age was given as 23 years. Investigation revealed that A's age was 17 and that B was not her mother. B was charged under Section 5A, cap. 33, with assisting in bringing the girl into the colony by false representations. She pleaded guilty and was fined 50 dollars or rigorous imprisonment for one month in default. The fine was not paid. The girl was repatriated to China at her own request (Malaya and China).

6. A and B, two Cantonese prostitutes, aged 30, were alleged to be under the control of C, a Cantonese woman, aged 39. During enquiry, A admitted that she had been brought to Singapore by C and that, for a period of two years, she had prostituted under her control and given her earnings to C. B stated that she had been brought from China to find work, but had agreed to prostitute on her arrival. She denied that she was under the control of C. C was convicted under Section 6(1), cap. 33 — living wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution — and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months. A was accommodated at her request in the Salvation Army Women's Industrial Home. A small girl, aged 7 years, was also found in the custody of C and was committed to the Po Leung Kuk, under Section 15(2), cap. 33 (Malaya and China).

7. A Cantonese female, aged 29, reported at the Protectorate that she and two relatives were being threatened with forced prostitution by a woman who had brought them from China on the pretence of finding work. The alleged trafficker was a Cantonese woman, aged 26. Statements from the relatives corroborated the story of the complainant and the alleged trafficker was charged under Section 4(v), cap. 33, with bringing into the colony a female under false pretences, with intent that such female would be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution. She was convicted and fined 300 dollars, or rigorous imprisonment for two months in default. The complainant was found work with a Chinese family as a domestic servant (Malaya and China).

8. A, a Cantonese girl, aged 18, reported that she had been brought from China by B, a Cantonese woman, aged 33 years, ostensibly to find work, but that B proposed to sell her as a prostitute. B was charged under Section 4(1) e, cap. 33, with bringing into the colony a female under the age of 21, knowing or having reasons to believe that such female had been procured for the purpose of having carnal connection, except by way of marriage, with another person or for the purpose of prostitution. After the hearing of the evidence, she was re-charged, under Section 4(1) d of the same ordinance, with bringing into the colony, under false pretences, a female with intent that she should be employed for the purpose of prostitution. She was convicted and fined 100 dollars or rigorous imprisonment for two months in default. After the completion of the case, A was released to her sister (Malaya and China).

9. A, a Cantonese woman, aged 40, arrived from China with B, a Cantonese girl, aged 16, whom she said was her cousin. Investigation showed this to be false. A was charged under Section 5A, cap. 33, with bringing a girl into the colony by false pretences. She stated that a passage-broker, a Cantonese female, C, aged 40, had brought her and the girl to the colony. C was also charged with assisting in bringing a female into the colony by deceitful means. A pleaded guilty and was convicted and fined 20 dollars, or rigorous imprisonment for one week; C claimed trial. The case failed, as the girl's evidence was unsatisfactory. The girl was released to her sister (Malaya and China).

10. A, a Cantonese female, aged 30, complained that she had been brought from China and sold for 80 dollars to be a prostitute. Her mistress was a Cantonese woman, B, aged 40. B lived with a male Cantonese, C, aged 40. B and C were alleged to be living on A's earnings. A Hakka girl, D, aged 18, was also found to be prostituting for the benefit of B and C. B and C were charged under Section 6(1), cap. 33, with living on the proceeds of prostitution. C was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and ten strokes of the rotan, while B was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months. A was sent back to China at her request and D, who was suffering from venereal disease, was admitted to the Tan Tock Seng Hospital (Malaya and China).

11. A, a Cantonese girl, aged 16, complained to the police that a Cantonese woman, B, aged 38, had brought her from China, forced her to prostitute and taken all her earnings. It was found that B had also brought a girl, C, aged 14, from China and had made a false declaration. B was charged under Section 5A, cap. 33, in respect of C — assisting in bringing her into the colony under false pretences. She pleaded guilty and was fined 30 dollars or rigorous imprisonment for one month in default. As regards A, the woman B was charged (1) with importing her for the purpose of prostitution and (2) knowingly living in part on the proceeds of her prostitution. She was convicted on both charges and sentenced (1) to rigorous imprisonment for three months and 200 dollars compensation to A in default of which rigorous imprisonment for another three months and (2) to rigorous imprisonment for six months. A was repatriated at her own request. The compensation was not paid. C was committed to the Po Leung Kuk under Section 16(1) b, cap. 33, as her legal guardian could not be found (Malaya and China).

12. A and B, two Cantonese women, both aged 27, complained that C, a Cantonese woman, aged 49, lived on the earnings of their prostitution. C was charged under Section 4(1), cap. 33, with obtaining possession of a female for the purpose of prostitution and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five months. On a second charge under Section 6(1) of the same ordinance, with living partly or wholly on the earnings of prostitution, she was further sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months (Malaya and China).

13. A, a Cantonese girl, aged 18, complained that B, a Cantonese woman, aged 44, had brought her from China for the purpose of prostitution. B was charged under Section 5(1), cap. 33, with importing into the colony a female for the purpose of prostitution. The charge was amended to Section 4(1), cap. 33 — obtaining possession of a female with intent that she shall be employed for the purpose of prostitution — and to Section 6(1) of the same ordinance — knowingly living partly or wholly on the earnings of prostitution. She was convicted under Section 6(1) and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months. The girl was taken care of by friends (Malaya and China).

14. A, a Cantonese woman, aged 52, was charged with living on the earnings of B, a Cantonese girl, aged 18, who had been sold to her on her arrival in the colony. She was charged under Section 6(1),

cap. 33, convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months. B was taken care of by friends (Malaya and China).

15. A, a Cantonese girl, aged 17, came from China to Malaya ostensibly to join a female cousin. It was later discovered that she had been brought down by a male passage-broker and handed over to a Cantonese woman who sent her servant to the Protector to impersonate the cousin. This woman took the girl to Kuala Lumpur, where she was made to prostitute. The procuress could not be traced. A was committed to the Po Leung Kuk under Rule 7 of the Rules under the Women and Girls' Protection Ordinance, cap. 33. She was later released to her real cousin (Malaya and China).

16. A, a Cantonese woman, aged 40, applied for repatriation to China. She was the accused mentioned in case 5. She alleged that another Cantonese woman, B, aged 56, had paid for her passage from China, and instructed her to claim the girl as her daughter. B was thereupon arrested and charged under Section 5A, cap. 33, with assisting in bringing the girl into the colony by deceitful means. As an early hearing of the case could not be arranged and A claimed to be destitute, the charge was withdrawn and A was repatriated. It was found that, in 1937, B had brought an alleged adopted daughter, now aged 16, to Malaya from China but there was no evidence of her having been used for immoral purposes. The girl was given to the custody of her real sister on bond (Malaya and China).

17. A, a Hokkien woman, aged 45, was reported to have brought two Hokkien women from China for sale as prostitutes. The women were found to be Hokkiens, aged 25 and 17 years respectively. The younger girl gave a full statement which made it clear that A had brought them from Amoy. A was charged under Section 6(1), cap. 33 — living on the earnings of prostitution. The elder girl denied that she had been brought from China and influenced the younger girl to retract her original statement. A was acquitted. The younger girl was admitted to the Po Leung Kuk (Malaya and China).

Penang. —

18. A and B, two Cantonese females, aged 20 and 18 years respectively, arrived in Penang from China to join their respective husbands in Siam and Ipoh. They were suspected of being brought to Penang for the purpose of traffic. B was listed to Perak, where she was put on a security bond. A was committed to the Po Leung Kuk under Section 13(2), cap. 33, to wait for her husband to come for her. She later admitted that her former story was untrue and asked to be repatriated to her relative in China. A letter was sent to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Hong-Kong. As her relatives could not be traced, she was released to work (China and Malaya).

Federated Malay States. — 1. Negri Sembilan. —

A, a married Cantonese woman, aged 26, was taken away without the knowledge of her husband, B, by a Chinese passage-broker, C, who paid for the expenses to Singapore, where A was made to prostitute and give the proceeds to C. Some months afterwards, A managed to get into touch with D, a Cantonese woman in Titi, Negri Sembilan, who claimed to be her aunt. D went to Singapore and attempted to redeem A from C, but without success. C went to China and, in his absence, A ran away to Seremban with the intention of meeting D from Titi. B's younger brother, E, happened to see A in Seremban and reported to the Protectorate. A was detained in the Federal Home, Kuala Lumpur, pending enquiry under Section 21(i) of the Women and Girls' Protection Enactment. She was examined by a medical officer and found to be pregnant and suffering acutely from venereal disease. B is still in China (Malaya and China).

2. Selangor and Pahang. —

A and B, two Hakka married women, aged 18 and 20 respectively, were refugees in Hong-Kong, where they were doing earthwork. X, a male Hakka, by promises of high wages, induced them to come to Malaya and paid for their passages but took promissory notes from them. When they arrived in Setapak, Kuala Lumpur, they were kept in X's house where several attempts were made to dispose of them. X was banished. A and B were committed to the Federal Home and later discharged when work had been found for them. This case relates partly to Hong-Kong and partly to Malaya.

Unfederated Malay States. — Johore. —

1. In February 1938, a Cantonese woman, aged 55, was charged at Kluang with obtaining possession of a Cantonese girl, age 16, for the purpose of prostitution. She had compelled her to become a prostitute and had received her earnings. She was convicted and fined 100 dollars, or in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for two months. She will be deported. The girl was sent to the Po Leung Kuk Home (Singapore and Johore).

2. In June 1938, a Cantonese male, aged 34, was charged at Johore Bahru with bringing his daughter, a Cantonese girl, aged 13, into the State for the purpose of prostitution. He was convicted and fined 75 dollars (or rigorous imprisonment for two months). He will be deported. The girl was sent to the Po Leung Kuk Home (Singapore and Johore).

Kedah. —

1. A Cantonese woman, aged 50, was suspected to be living on the earnings of prostitution of her daughter, aged 17. There was no evidence of a sufficiently strong nature for the case to be taken to court. The girl was detained in the home for women and girls and has since been married.

2. A Cantonese girl, aged 14, was found working in a Chinese club which prostitutes were known to have frequented. This society has since been dissolved. The girl was committed to the home for women and girls. She was later released on an informal security and is now employed in a respectable family.

3. A Cantonese girl, aged 15, was found in a house in which prostitutes were suspected to be living. Her mother, who was the chief tenant, was warned not to sub-let any part of the house to women of loose character. The girl was finally released to her on a bond of 500 dollars under Section 12(2) of Enactment 133 (Women and Girls' Protection).

FRENCH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.

Tunis¹. —

1. M. E., an Italian woman, aged 28, was prosecuted for the theft of identity documents for immoral purposes. She had had herself registered with the police in France under a false name.

2. Legal proceedings were taken against V. G., a Frenchwoman who made a false declaration and assumed a false civil status in applying for registration to the police. She was sent back to France, and the police report was forwarded to Paris.

GREECE. — During the year 1937/38, no case of international traffic came to the notice of the competent authorities, apart from a very few cases of Greek women attempting, on various pretexts, to leave for Beirut for the purpose of prostitution. The necessary measures were taken in all such cases.

NETHERLANDS. —

1. In May 1938, a young Netherlands girl escaped from the institution in which she had been placed by her guardian and was taken to Belgium by a butcher's assistant whom she met on the way. He took her to a tavern where she had to engage in prostitution. After the Netherlands police had discovered her whereabouts, an enquiry was held and the Belgian police restored the girl to her guardian. Proceedings have been instituted against the butcher's assistant, but judgment has not yet been pronounced.

2. A Netherlands merchant, aged 38, tried to persuade three Netherlands girls, aged 20, 20 and 21 respectively, to become barmaids in taverns in Belgium. One of them refused, the other two accepted; but the one aged 21 did not want to engage in prostitution and returned of her own accord. The other, who was a minor, remained until she was repatriated at her father's request. Judgment has not yet been pronounced.

SIAM. — There were four cases, in which the offenders were Chinese. They were prosecuted for enticing girls from China for the purpose of prostitution, but evidence was lacking. The suspected persons were banished from Siam as undesirable aliens.

QUESTION 5

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CENTRAL AUTHORITIES

Please give the name and address of the central authority in your country.

Please give particulars of any cases during the year in which communications have been (a) sent to or (b) received from other central authorities, giving the name of the central authority.

In order to give a general picture of the extent to which the central authorities have communicated with each other, negative answers to this question have been included. The question also existed in the old questionnaire, and the answers received therefore give a fairly complete picture.

The following countries either stated definitely that no communications had been exchanged between central authorities, or gave no instance of any communication, or answered "Nil".

Afghanistan²

Union of South Africa

Albania

Australia

United Kingdom

British Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates and Mandated Territories :

Bahamas

Barbados

Basutoland

Bechuanaland

Brunei

Burma

Ceylon

Cyprus

Falkland Islands

Gambia

¹ During the period from July 1st, 1936, to June 30th, 1937.

² Calendar year 1937.

Gibraltar	Sarawak
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony	Seychelles
Gold Coast	Sierra Leone
Guiana	Solomon Islands
New Hebrides	Straits Settlements
Honduras	Swaziland
Hong-Kong	Tanganyika
Jamaica	Trans-Jordan
Kenya	Trinidad and Tobago
Leeward Islands	Turks and Caicos Islands
Federated Malay States	Uganda
Malta	Windward Islands
Mauritius	Grenada
Nigeria	St. Lucia
Northern Rhodesia	St. Vincent
Nyasaland	Zanzibar
Denmark	
French Colonies and Protectorates and Mandated Territories :	
French Equatorial Africa	Morocco
French West Africa	Martinique
New Caledonia	French Oceania
Cameroons	Reunion
Guadeloupe	St. Pierre and Miquelon
French Guiana	French Somaliland
Indo-China	Syria and Lebanon ¹
French Possessions in India	Togoland
Madagascar	Tunis
Finland	
Greece	
Hungary	
India	
Ireland	
Latvia	
Lithuania	
Luxemburg	
New Zealand	
Netherlands Overseas Territories :	
Curacao	
Netherlands Indies	
Surinam	
Siam	
Sweden	
Turkey	
Venezuela.	

Replies.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. — The central authority for the United States is the Committee on Immigration and Naturalisation, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. The report gives fifty-nine cases in which communications have been sent to other central authorities. These other central authorities are : The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (twenty-nine times); the Director-General of Public Safety, Royal Italian Ministry of the Interior, Rome (thirteen times); the Commissioner of Police, New Scotland Yard, London (five times); the Department of Home Affairs, Tokio (three times); the Ministry of the Interior, Hankow, China, and the Direction de la Sûreté générale, Paris (twice each); and once each to the Department for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Warsaw; the Policia de Vigilancia e Defeso do Estado, Lisbon; the Commandant of Police, Nassau, Bahama Islands; the Chief of Police of Stockholm; the Zentralpolizeistelle zur Bekämpfung des internationalen Mädchenhandels, Berlin.

AUSTRALIA. — The address of the central authority is as follows : Lieut.-Col. H. E. Jones, O.B.E., V.D., Investigation Branch, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, Canberra, Australia.

BELGIUM. — The Belgian central authority has had occasion to enter into communication with the central authorities of other countries in five cases.

UNITED KINGDOM. — The address of the central authority is as follows : The Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, New Scotland Yard, London, S.W.1.

¹ This report covers the period from July 1st, 1936, to June 30th, 1937.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Barbados.* — The Commissioner of Police, Bridgetown, is the central authority for Barbados.

Brunei. — The central authority is the British Resident, Brunei.

Unfederated Malay States. — *Johore.* — The Protector of Chinese, who is the central authority, is in constant communication with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Malaya. Movements of female and child immigrants (and to a less extent, female emigrants) and of girls on security bonds under the Women and Girls' Protection and the Mui-Tsai Enactments are regularly reported between the various Chinese Protectorates in Malaya. In suspicious cases, enquiries are undertaken by one Protectorate on behalf of another as a matter of routine.

The central authorities in the other Unfederated Malay States are as follows :

Kedah : The British Adviser, Kedah, Alor Star ;
Kelantan : The British Adviser, Kelantan ;
Perlis : The British Adviser, Perlis.

Northern Rhodesia. — No central authority has been appointed.

Trinidad and Tobago. — Captain Gerald Beverley Liddelow, Acting Commissioner of Police, is central authority for the colony.

Zanzibar. — The name of the central authority is : The Zanzibar Government.

BULGARIA. — The central authority for the suppression of the traffic in women and children is Police Headquarters, Sofia.

In August 1937, it received a communication from the head office of the Judicial Investigation Department in Warsaw (No. IV.16008) asking whether the Bulgarian police had any knowledge of a gang of white-slave traffickers, of which the chief was an Armenian, Abraham Ter Courrier. Police headquarters reported that both the gang and its leader were unknown to them.

DENMARK. — The central authority for Denmark is now, according to the Ministry of Justice Circular of August 23rd, 1938, the Chief of Police, Politigaarden, Copenhagen, V.

FRANCE. — The central office has co-ordinated the work of the various police services. It has had a considerable correspondence involving the exchange of documentation and information with foreign police forces.

Its action in the preventive field has been very effective. It has circularised to all police services in the country and, when necessary, abroad the description of persons suspected of engaging in the traffic in women.

FRENCH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *French West Africa.* — The General Government is responsible for communicating with foreign central authorities regarding questions of international traffic in women.

French Cameroons. — The address of the central authority is M. le Commissaire de la République française au Cameroun, Yaounde.

Guadeloupe. — The central authority is vested entirely in the Governor of the Colony.

French Guiana. — The address of the central authority is : Ministère des Colonies, rue Oudinot, Paris, VII^e.

Togoland. — The central authority is the Commissioner of the French Republic in Togoland, Lome.

Indo-China. — The Governor-General of Indo-China at Hanoi is responsible for corresponding with the various central authorities of neighbouring countries.

French Somaliland and Dependencies. — The central authority responsible for corresponding on traffic questions with similar bodies in other countries is the Governor-General's Department.

GREECE. — The competent central authority in regard to the traffic in women, licensed brothels and obscene publications is the Directorate of City Police, which is attached to the Under-Secretariat for the Criminal Investigation Department.

HUNGARY. — Section VI of the Royal Hungarian Ministry of the Interior, Central Authority (Public Morals Police) for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Obscene Publications, Budapest, Szövetség-utca 41 sz.

LATVIA. — The Criminal Police Administration performs the duties of central authority.

LUXEMBURG. — The central authority is : Parquet général de la Cour supérieure de Justice at Luxemburg.

NETHERLANDS. — The State Office for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children has been in touch with the central authorities of Germany (in connection with a request for information as to whether acceptance by a young German girl of a position in the Netherlands might expose her to moral danger) and Belgium (in connection with the case mentioned in question n° 4) and received a communication from the Belgian authority regarding certain international traffickers).

NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS TERRITORIES. — *Curaçao*. — The central authority is the Public Prosecutor of the Court of Justice at Curaçao.

Netherlands Indies. — The central authority in the Netherlands Indies is the *Regeeringsbureau ter bestrijding van den z.g. handel in vrouwen en kinderen en van dien in ontuchtige uitgaven*.

POLAND. — During the period under review, the central bureau has corresponded with the Belgian central office, while the Polish Central Investigation Service has communicated, in cases of persons suspected of trafficking in women or of procuring, with the police authorities at Buenos Aires, Brussels, Bucharest, Casablanca, Berlin, New York and Paris.

SIAM. — The central authority in Siam is the Director-General of the Police Department, Ministry of Interior, Bangkok.

SWEDEN. — The central authority is the Chief of Police, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND. — Name and address of the Central Authority : Ministère public de la Confédération suisse, Palais fédéral, Berne.

The German Central Office made seven applications to the Swiss Central Office for information regarding the moral character of persons living in Switzerland who wished to employ girls of German nationality. The Swiss Central Office made similar applications to the central authorities in France and Great Britain.

VENEZUELA. — The central authority in Venezuela for this purpose is the Ministry of Home Affairs, Caracas.

QUESTION 6

REPATRIATION AND DEPORTATION

Please give the number, age and country of origin of the following classes of persons who have been repatriated or deported during the year :

- (a) *Foreign prostitutes ;*
- (b) *Men or women found or believed to be engaged in any form of procuralio, brothel-keeping, living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of another person.*

Replies.

ALBANIA. — Four women have been extradited, including one of Czech nationality, aged 43 years, two of German nationality, aged 17 and 46 years respectively, one of Bulgarian nationality, aged 30 years, on being convicted of clandestine prostitution.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. — From tables established by the Immigration and Naturalisation Service of the United States Department of Labor for the year ended June 30th, 1938, the following principal causes for deportation of aliens of immoral classes under warrant proceedings after entering the United States are given :

Prostitutes or aliens coming for any immoral purpose (of whom 2 under 16 and 5 between 16 and 20 years of age)	84
Prostitutes after entry or inmates of houses of prostitution (of whom 9 between 16 and 20 years of age)	67
Supported by or received the proceeds of prostitution or connected with house of prostitution or other place habitually frequented by prostitutes (of whom 2 between 16 and 20 years of age)	92
Aliens who procured or attempted to bring in prostitutes or aliens for any immoral purposes or assisted or protected prostitutes from arrest	44
Found in the United States after having been deported as a prostitute or procurer or as having been connected with the business of prostitution or importation for prostitution or for other immoral purposes (of whom 5 between 16 and 20 years of age)	84
Total	372

These 372 aliens of immoral classes were deported to the following countries : Mexico, 222; Canada, 55; Italy, 20; Greece, 16; Philippine Islands, 15; United Kingdom, 10; Germany, China and Japan (each), 4; Bulgaria, France, Cuba (each), 3; Dominican Republic, Venezuela (each), 2; Denmark, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, British West Indies, British Honduras, Panama, Uruguay (each), 1.

Another table gives the sex and age of minor aliens of the immoral classes deported under warrant proceedings after entering the United States, and the countries to which they were deported.

Canada (all aged between 16 and 20 years of age, of these six, two were prostitutes or aliens coming for an immoral purpose)	6
Mexico (of whom 2 were under 16 years of age, and 12 between 16 and 20, of whom 3 prostitutes or aliens coming for an immoral purpose)	14
British West Indies (between 16 and 20 years of age)	1
Cuba (between 16 and 20 years of age)	1
Denmark (between 16 and 20 years of age)	1

BELGIUM. — (b) Thirty-four foreign prostitutes were sent out of the Kingdom. They were nationals of the following countries : France, 14; Italy, 5; Luxemburg, 4; Netherlands, 3; Austria, 2; Germany, 2; Poland, 2; Mexico, 1; Roumania, 1. The oldest was born in 1897 and the youngest in 1918. Seventeen foreign prostitutes were expelled from the Kingdom. They were nationals of the following countries : Poland, 5; France, 3; Luxemburg, 3; Italy, 2; Germany, 1; the Netherlands, 1; Roumania, 1; Yugoslavia, 1. The oldest was born in 1884 and the youngest in 1917.

(c) Eight persons were sent out of the Kingdom. They were nationals of the following countries : France, 4; Luxemburg, 2; the Netherlands, 2. The oldest was born in 1895 and the youngest in 1919. Seven persons were expelled from the Kingdom. They were nationals of the following countries : France, 4; Germany, 1; the Netherlands, 1; Poland, 1. The oldest was born in 1898 and the youngest in 1918.

UNITED KINGDOM. — (a) A Dutchwoman, aged 20, who came to the United Kingdom in February 1938, was deported in March 1938, after she had been convicted and fined for loitering for the purpose of prostitution.

(b) An Arab seaman, aged 55, who came to the United Kingdom in 1921, was deported in June 1938, after serving a sentence of one month's imprisonment for keeping a brothel.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Ceylon.* — Occasional prostitution by foreign women visiting the island is suspected to exist (see Question 7). No cases occurred during the year in which such persons were deported or repatriated. No known prostitutes are permitted to land in Ceylon.

Strails Settlements. — The following women and children have been repatriated or deported who have been victims of the offences reported under Questions 3 and 4 : Five Cantonese females aged 26, 17, 13, 16 and 12 respectively.

The following men and women whose cases are covered by Question 6(b), have been repatriated or deported :

Sex	Nationality	Age
Female	Cantonese	39
Female	Cantonese	48
Female	Formosan	36
Female	Cantonese	40
Female	Cantonese	26
Female	Cantonese	33
Female	Cantonese	40
Male	Cantonese	40
Female	Cantonese	38
Female	Cantonese	49
Female	Cantonese	44
Female	Cantonese	52
Female	Cantonese	63
Female	Cantonese	50
Female	Cantonese	38
Female	Hokkien	68
Male	Japanese	45
Female	Japanese	unknown

Hong-Kong. — Three women were banished for life for living on the earnings of prostitution.

BULGARIA. — During 1937, six alien prostitutes were recommended for deportation. In addition, fifteen men and eight women (total, twenty-three) were arrested for inciting to immorality, and the police had notice of twenty-six doubtful cases of the same offence.

DENMARK. — (a) Two prostitutes, aged 31 and 25 years, of Swedish nationality, were deported.

FRANCE. — Sixty persons have been refused admission or expelled.

FRENCH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.
— *Indo-China*. — Four Chinese prostitutes, aged respectively 40, 39, 33 and 26 years, have been expelled from the territories of Indo-China and Kwangchow-wan.

Six Tonkinese girls, of from 20 to 27 years of age, who were practising prostitution were sent back from Laokay to their home villages.

Syria and Lebanon.¹ — The police, continuing its "purge", has expelled a dozen individuals engaged in the traffic in women and children or without definite means of support. It instructed many foreign men and women whom it regarded as suspect to leave French mandated territory and withdrew their identity-cards. The instructions were obeyed without compulsory deportation being necessary. The persons in question will not be allowed to re-enter the territory.

Tunis. — From July 1st, 1936, to June 30th, 1937, 138 men and women living on the proceeds of prostitution were repatriated, reconducted to the frontier or expelled, including sixteen men of from 19 to 35 years of age, of French or Italian nationality, and five repatriated or expelled foreign prostitutes.

Seventy-one European and twenty-one Moslem women have been deported or refused entry.

GREECE. — During the period under review, there was no case of repatriation or deportation of foreign or Greek prostitutes, or of men or women engaging in or suspected of procuring or living on the prostitution of others. Two Greek nationals were sentenced to local banishment for one year (*interdiction de séjour*) for traffic in women.

During the same twelve months, the names of sixty-two women were removed from the register of women of immoral life, it having been established that they had abandoned their previous way of living.

HUNGARY. — Deportation measures were taken against four women of Czecho-Slovak nationality, four Roumanian women and four German women without any proper occupation and living by prostitution.

NETHERLANDS. — (a) Twenty-two foreign women without means of support and engaged in prostitution were expelled from the Netherlands — viz., eighteen German women (including two Austrians), one of whom was a minor, three Belgian women and one woman without nationality.

(b) No one has been expelled on conviction or suspicion of engaging in procuring, etc.

As regards the question of the expulsion of persons living on immoral earnings, it should be noted that the provisions governing the admission of aliens have been made stricter. The number of persons expelled has consequently diminished.

NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS TERRITORIES. — *Curaçao*. — Five foreign prostitutes have been deported, including three of Venezuelan, one of Dominican and one of British nationality; sixty-nine prostitutes have been refused admittance, sixty-eight of whom were Venezuelans and one a Frenchwoman.

POLAND. — During the period under review, there were no cases of repatriation or deportation of victims of the offences referred to in Questions 3 and 4.

(a) Four women between 19 and 27 years of age were deported from Poland as leading immoral lives — viz., two to Germany, one to Czecho-Slovakia and one to Roumania.

(b) An Uruguayan national was deported from Poland.

SIAM. — During the year, there were two men and six women (all Chinese) found to be engaged in procuration of girls for immoral purposes. They were deported to China; their ages ranged from 30 to 58 years. A Chinese woman, aged 66, was found keeping an unlicensed brothel and was likewise deported to China.

SWITZERLAND. — (a) There have been 101 foreign prostitutes repatriated or deported, including sixty-four Germans (16-39 years old), fifteen French (18-28 years old), fourteen Italians (19-33 years old), three Spanish (22, 27 and 28 years old), two Hungarians (26 years old), one Belgian (22 years old), one Yugoslav (20 years old), and one Dutch (24 years old).

(b) Four foreign procurers have been deported from the territory of the Swiss Confederation.

TURKEY. — Two Greek women, aged 37 years and 33 years respectively, and a Bulgarian woman, aged 61 years, were deported for having engaged in procuring.

QUESTION 7

OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Please give your observations as to any special difficulties which may have arisen in connection with the prevention and repression of the traffic in women and children and any suggestions which you desire to make.

¹ During the period from July 1st, 1936, to June 30th, 1937. *

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. — Conditions in South Africa are not conducive to an extensive violation of existing laws. Traffic in women is non-existent and its development in the near future is unlikely. There are no foreign prostitutes nor are there any foreign procurers.

UNITED KINGDOM. — No special difficulties have arisen in the United Kingdom during the year in connection with the prevention and repression of the traffic in women and children. The problem in the United Kingdom is largely that of the independent prostitute rather than organised traffic.

Representations were made to the London County Council in the course of the year that licences to carry on employment agencies for theatrical and other artists should be limited in some way with the object of preventing the possibility of such agencies being used to cover anything of the nature of traffic in women. Enquiries made by the Council as regards the employment of female artists abroad seemed to indicate a need for further control in respect of such employment, and the Council have now prepared draft amended by-laws which they are submitting to the Home Secretary for confirmation. It is proposed to require an employment agent to notify the Council immediately in writing of the name of the person to be employed, the name of the employer, the address of the place or places where such a person is to be employed and the name and address of the responsible person or society from whom information regarding the proposed engagement has been obtained. Notification of these engagements will enable the Council to institute enquiries for the purpose of ascertaining whether the requirements of the by-laws have been fully complied with. It is also proposed to provide that a female person under 18 years of age (instead of 16 as at present) may not be sent abroad for employment without the previous sanction in writing of her parents or lawful guardian and subject to the other safeguards already required.

Arrangements have been made through the United Kingdom delegate on the Advisory Committee on Social Questions for the collaboration of certain eminent British medical psychologists in the enquiry which Dr. Tage Kemp is making as an expert appointed by the Committee into certain aspects of the prevention of prostitution.

FRANCE. — The value of the social services is becoming increasingly apparent, not only in their collaboration with venereal disease treatment centres, but also in the development of preventive measures and measures for the protection of minors in danger.

FRENCH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.
— *French West Africa.* — In view of the very limited number of prostitutes, no special difficulty has arisen in applying the measures for the prevention and repression of the traffic in women and children.

Indo-China. — The attention of the Governor-General of Indo-China has been drawn to the manner in which certain private employment agencies were working. The Chief Resident in Tonkin has been requested to carry out, if necessary, as is done in France, a previous investigation into applications for permission to open employment agencies, such enquiry to investigate the moral character of the director or manager, and to exercise strict supervision over the activities of such establishments.

Syria and Lebanon. — The conditions governing the issue of passports in Syria and Lebanon make any attempt at traffic in women extremely difficult. A preliminary investigation into the reasons for the journey must be carried out both in the applicants' district of origin and at their place of residence. Satisfactory guarantees are required from women who have to leave the country alone or unaccompanied by their families.

As regards traffic on entry into the country, the regulations in force stipulate that all foreigners intending to reside in the country must possess an identity card. This document will not be issued by the police unless the foreigner in question can give good reasons for his presence and show that he possesses satisfactory means of livelihood. If an identity card is refused, the person concerned must leave the country. This procedure enables suspicious individuals to be got rid of and has made it possible to put an end to the activity and residence in the country of a number of foreign women engaging in clandestine prostitution, and of persons without definite means of livelihood or engaged in procuring.

GREECE. — In their efforts to combat prostitution and the traffic in women and children, the competent authorities are working for the improvement of the moral side of education in schools and the foundation of special schools for the rehabilitation of young women of evil life.

HUNGARY. — As for several years past, no case was reported last year which could be classified as one of traffic in women — that is to say, there was no case of women being conveyed abroad for immoral purposes or being sold by or to persons making a regular business of this type of transaction. All the cases noted were ordinary cases of procuration in which the person committing the offence attempted to procure woman for the man directly, generally with her consent and at her wish. The real difficulty in detecting such cases and instituting proceedings is that the victim of procuration does not ask herself for proceedings to be instituted and refuses to make a frank statement.

IRELAND. — There is no evidence of traffic in women and children in Ireland.

NEW ZEALAND. — Prostitution, and its related offences do not constitute a problem in this Dominion calling for any comments.

SIAM. — Difficulties in connection with the prevention and repression of the traffic consist in the lack of convincing evidence, as suspected victims rarely give any useful information through fear of reprisals. Evidence from other sources may assist prevention, but is not generally adequate for the purpose of conviction.

SWEDEN. — The problem of the traffic in women and children in the true sense of the term does not exist in Sweden. A draft for the revision of existing legislation on prostitution was, however, presented at the beginning of 1938.

TURKEY. — The work of male police has, as a result of the experience they have acquired in the course of time, proved to be more effective than that of women police in the campaign against prostitution. Experience shows that clandestine prostitution is a result chiefly of poverty and not of a desire to satisfy a craving for luxury. That this is true is very frequently proved, even in the case of women who are inmates of licensed brothels. The age of women engaging in prostitution varies between 15 and 45 years. The number of minors — *i.e.*, those under 21 years of age, is relatively small. It is hoped to ensure the rehabilitation of these last by finding respectable employment for them: but, should the preventive or administrative measures taken prove to be ineffective, it will be possible for them to be sent by the authorities, as soon as they reach the age of 21 years, to licensed brothels. At the same time, the severity of the measures and penalties applied in their case would be increased.

VENEZUELA. — Administrative and police measures for the prevention and suppression of the traffic in women and children are taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs, and where those engaged in this traffic are aliens they are immediately expelled from the country. At the same time, the necessary steps are taken to prevent the entry into Venezuela of any persons known to be or suspected of being engaged in these illicit activities, and, to this end, the consular representatives of Venezuela abroad have instructions not to grant passport visas to enable persons suspected of such activities to come to Venezuela.

QUESTION 8

MEASURES RELATING TO VENEREAL DISEASE

Please give a description of any measures which are being taken to cope with the problem of venereal disease.

(It is not intended that the reply should include information of a purely medical character.)

ALBANIA. — Prostitutes are obliged, as a precaution against venereal disease, to remain strictly confined to licensed brothels, and are regularly inspected by the State or municipal medical officers.

Prostitutes suffering or suspected of suffering from disease are immediately isolated and treated in hospitals or dispensaries until completely cured.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. — 1. Measures taken to cope with venereal diseases were enacted in five States, as follows :

Amendments to marriage laws, by the addition of a requirement that applicants furnish a physician's certificate showing freedom from venereal disease, were enacted in *Kentucky, New Jersey, New York* and *Rhode Island*.

A *South Carolina* law established a venereal disease clinic in Greenville County, the largest county in the State. The same Act made it compulsory upon domestic servants, after January 1st, 1940, to present employers or prospective employers with a certificate showing that they are free from syphilis or that treatments are being taken. It was made unlawful to employ or to continue to employ domestic servants without such a certificate. Provision was made for annual examinations after 1940, and for the issuance of new certificates based on the results of such examination.

2. The United States Public Health Service has prepared a statement of provisions in connection with the investigation and control of venereal diseases, as follows :

On May 24th, 1938, an Act was passed imposing additional duties upon the United States Public Health Service in connection with the investigation and control of venereal diseases. This new legislation authorises the appropriation of Federal funds not to exceed specified sums for the fiscal years 1939, 1940 and 1941 and, thereafter, such sums as may be deemed necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act. During the closing days of the last session of Congress, the sum of three million dollars was made available for the fiscal year 1939 for the purpose of assisting States and political subdivisions of the States in establishing and maintaining adequate measures for the prevention, treatment and control of venereal diseases, including the training of personnel. Thus the movement to control syphilis and gonorrhoea in the United States became established on a permanent national basis.

During the years following the world war, when Federal and State appropriations for public health work were very meagre, many State departments of health were unable to cope satisfactorily with the venereal disease problem. Even the more fortunate States, which

were able to establish more satisfactory measures for control of venereal diseases, were unable to make much headway single-handed because of the ingress of infected persons from surrounding communities. The new Venereal Disease Control Act, which authorises Federal grants to the States over a period of years, will equalise to some extent the distribution of funds for the control of venereal diseases and will thus make possible a co-ordinated effort to solve this major public health problem.

The special studies and investigations which are contemplated through the use of funds appropriated under this Act will aid in the discovery of more efficient and more economic methods for the control of venereal diseases.

The report concludes : " In order to reduce the incidence of syphilis and gonorrhœa, measures against these diseases must be nation-wide, aggressive and sustained. A continuous, scientific, co-ordinated attack which undoubtedly will result in a material reduction in the incidence of syphilis and gonorrhœa in the United States within the next decade is made possible by the newly enacted Venereal Disease Control Law."

AUSTRALIA. — Treatment for such diseases is compulsory and adequately equipped clinics exist at all public hospitals throughout Australia for treatment of patients. When the police suspect an offender is suffering from such diseases, a remand is obtained when the offender comes before the court in order that such person can undergo medical treatment before his offence is dealt with. In other instances, heavy penalties can be inflicted if sufferers refuse to seek and obtain medical treatment.

BELGIUM. — The prophylactic treatment of syphilis, which has been introduced for the benefit of patients who are not well off, is based on treatment at Government expense under the following conditions :

A. Private Institutions. — 1. The health authorities sanction treatment at Government expense in dispensaries which have a governing body, a service for tracing cases of infection and appropriate equipment for making the necessary examinations.

2. The approved dispensary undertakes to give free treatment to all persons (men and women, whether prostitutes or not) for whom payment of the cost of treatment would be prohibitive. It also undertakes to maintain absolute discretion as to a patient's identity, to accept supervision by Government medical inspectors and to keep a medico-social record for each patient.

3. The State defrays the cost of specific remedies and pays an all-over fee of 3 francs per consultation.

B. Hospitals. — The health authorities supply specific remedies to hospital out-patient departments which undertake to give free treatment to any sufferer from syphilis, whatever be the commune responsible for giving relief.

Some hundred specialised institutions (dispensaries and out-patient departments at hospitals) have been thus approved.

The following procedure has been adopted for the free issue of anti-syphilis remedies :

(1) The regular medical officer of an approved dispensary appends to his prescription the words " to be supplied at Government expense " ;

(2) This prescription must be dispensed by a chemist who retails to the public ;

(3) In the case of products containing arsenic, no chemist may supply at Government expense, and no doctor may accept, any products which do not bear the official control label ;

(4) The chemist makes out a separate bill monthly for each doctor, and sends it to the Ministry of Public Health. The bill shows the official control numbers of the packages of arsenic preparations which have been supplied and contains an endorsement signed by the chemist, reading : " Certified true and correct for the sum of . . . francs " ; the receipts are attached. The latter are returned to the chemist after the bill has been checked.

The Belgian National League against the Venereal Danger, 80, rue de Livourne, Brussels, organises anti-venereal propaganda by means of leaflets, films, theatre performances, lectures and posters.

UNITED KINGDOM. — *England and Wales.* — The basis of the national scheme for the treatment of venereal diseases lies in the Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1916, requiring county and county borough councils to make arrangements, subject to the approval of the Minister of Health :

(1) For enabling any medical practitioner practising in the area of the authority to obtain, at the authority's cost, a report on the examination of any material submitted by him from a patient thought to be suffering from venereal disease ;

(2) For providing treatment at hospitals or other institutions for persons suffering from these diseases ; and

(3) For supplying approved arsenobenzene compounds to medical practitioners who are qualified to administer these drugs for the treatment and prevention of venereal disease.

The councils are also empowered by the Regulations to make such provision as appears to them to be desirable for publicity and education as to the evil effects of venereal disease and as to the importance of skilled treatment in the early stages of the disease.

The entire provision is made out of public funds and without charge to medical practitioners or patients, and the treatment provided at treatment centres established under the regulations is available, under conditions of secrecy, for all comers, irrespective of their place of residence or their means. The local authorities also have power to pay the reasonable expenses incurred by patients in travelling to and from an approved treatment centre in all cases where the medical officer of health is satisfied that the patients are unable to bear the expenses and could not receive the necessary treatment unless the travelling expenses were paid.

All the county and county borough councils have made arrangements under the scheme, and, at the end of August 1938, 187 treatment centres in the charge of specially qualified medical officers had been provided in England and Wales in all important centres of population. The treatment provided consists largely of out-patient treatment, but some beds are available in connection with most of the treatment centres for persons needing in-patient treatment. In some cases, the arrangements include the provision of hostels in which women and girls suffering from venereal disease are treated and maintained for varying periods, and many of the patients are retained in the hostels longer than is necessary for purely medical reasons, in order that they may receive training and instruction which will be helpful to them after they leave the hostels.

Any registered medical practitioner is entitled to consult with the medical officer of the treatment centre without fee in regard to any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from venereal disease who may be under treatment by him. Further, general practitioners are encouraged to make the fullest use of the laboratory and other facilities provided by the local authorities for the diagnosis of cases and for assistance in the treatment of their patients. At the end of August 1938, ninety-four laboratories had been approved for the purpose of the regulations in England and Wales.

Venereal Disease Act, 1917. — Treatment of venereal diseases by unqualified persons is forbidden by Section 1 of this Act, and Section 2 imposes restrictions on advertisements in regard to the treatment of these diseases. Convictions are from time to time obtained for offences under this Act, and although there does not appear to be evidence of any widespread contravention of its provisions, it is important that both the police authorities and the local authorities should see that careful watch is maintained within their areas with a view to the institution of proceedings for any infringements of the Act.

British Social Hygiene Council. — The propaganda campaign in connection with the national scheme has been directed centrally by the British Social Hygiene Council and locally by the county and county borough councils, a large number of which have co-operated with the local branches of the British Social Hygiene Council in carrying out measures directed towards the education of the public in the dangers of venereal diseases and in the importance of seeking treatment at the earliest possible moment. In the interest of the efficient and economical working of the schemes of treatment, local authorities have been urged to make full use of the means of propaganda provided by the British Social Hygiene Council, and to afford to that Council sufficient financial support to enable it to continue this valuable work.

The types of propaganda include the issue of appropriate notices and advertisements in the public Press and, otherwise, lectures, health exhibitions and cinematograph film displays.

General. — The proportion of the infected brought under treatment depends, not only on enlightenment of the public, but on the tracing of sources of infection and of contacts, and also on collaboration of the Venereal Diseases Service with the Maternity and Child Welfare and the School Medical Services in the detection and treatment of venereal diseases among women and children — a collaboration which is increasing.

Scotland. — Power to take administrative action in respect of venereal diseases is conferred upon local authorities in Scotland by regulations, issued in 1916, under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. The scope of action permitted under the regulations extends to the provision of facilities, free and under conditions of secrecy, for diagnosis and treatment of these diseases, education and propaganda. Treatment is provided in institutions, special clinics and at home.

Apart from medical measures for diagnosis and treatment, which have, of course, a direct effect in reducing infection and so lessening the spread of venereal diseases, preventive measures in Scotland are confined to the diffusion of information and instructional lectures, either by the local authority itself or in co-operation with other bodies such as the British Social Hygiene Council, the Alliance of Honour and the Local Insurance Committee constituted under the National Health Insurance Acts. A local authority may contribute to the funds of organisations, such as the British Social Hygiene Council, which undertake propaganda work and are approved by the central authority, the Department of Health for Scotland.

BULGARIA. — Measures against venereal disease are laid down in the Legislative Decree of 1936, which forbids prostitution in any form, requires any person who has contracted

venereal disease to undergo treatment and provides free treatment for poor persons. The decree also provides for enquiries as to the source of infection, and prescribes penalties for persons who, knowing themselves to be infected, transmit their disease to others through sexual intercourse. The Household Staff Office also performs certain duties contributing to the restriction of venereal disease.

DENMARK. — Action is being taken in accordance with the rules laid down in Law No. 81 of March 30th, 1906.

FRANCE. — The anti-venereal social service is being continually developed (dispensaries, social service nurses, etc.).

A draft venereal disease prevention law has been tabled in the Senate.

FRENCH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.
— *French West Africa.* — Women who publicly practise prostitution are, if found to be diseased, sent to a medical institute, which they do not leave until they are cured.

Cameroons. — Any prostitute found to be suffering from a contagious disease is required to undergo treatment.

Guadeloupe. — (a) Patients are treated in special wards of the independent hospital foundation at Pointe à Pitre and at the St. Hyacinthe Hospital at Basse-Terre.

(b) There is a venereal in-patients service at the Pointe à Pitre Hospital above-mentioned for persons in receipt of public assistance. At Basse-Terre, they are admitted to the St. Hyacinthe Hospital. Paying patients are accommodated at the new hospital at Pointe à Pitre and at the St. Claude Hospital at Basse-Terre.

(c) Venereal out-patient consultations for both sexes are given, for Pointe à Pitre, at the Prophylactic Institute; for Basse-Terre, at the consulting room of the public assistance medical officer; for the rural communes, at the dispensaries, where these exist; otherwise, at the communal consulting rooms.

(d) Seamen of the mercantile marine receive treatment, in accordance with the international regulations, on presenting their personal identity card at the Pointe à Pitre Public Health Laboratory.

(e) There are consultation centres for infants and children, including congenital syphilitics, run by the Child Welfare Committee at Pointe à Pitre and by the Red Cross Ladies at Basse-Terre.

(f) Ante-natal consultations, which permit of the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease in expectant mothers, have been instituted in an annex to the maternity ward at the new hospital at Pointe à Pitre.

French Guiana. — The campaign against venereal disease is based on propaganda and treatment.

Talks are given every year on this subject by doctors from the town of Cayenne under the auspices of the Société d'Hygiène et de Prophylaxie. In 1938, films were shown to illustrate the talks and attracted large audiences.

Notices have been posted up in various public places.

Treatment is given at the Health Institute, which has an adequately equipped laboratory where, in addition to the Vernes, several other tests can be made.

The treatment, which is free, is given monthly to from 100 to 120 patients, who, unfortunately, do not always persevere with it.

The specificity index is therefore very high; school inspections show that 15% of the children suffer from dental malformation or other defects due to syphilis.

Gonorrhœa is the cause of many accidents both among men and women.

Both these diseases are the principal causes of sterility and stillbirths.

Indo-China. — The present system not having given complete satisfaction, a full programme for a campaign against venereal disease has just been prepared by the Inspectorate-General of Hygiene and Public Health, with the assistance of the Venereal Disease Commission. It is at present under consideration by the Governor-General's advisers.

French Somaliland and Dependencies. — A new scheme for combating venereal disease is at present under consideration.

Togoland. — Free treatment is provided for persons suffering from venereal disease by all the dispensaries and hospital establishments in the territory.

The territory has decided to build a special centre for the study of venereal disease.

GREECE. — A draft law is at present under consideration under which the communication of venereal disease, failure to follow the necessary course of treatment or the discontinuance of such treatment before cure will be made punishable offences. Penalties will also be laid down for doctors specialising in such work who fail to report to the authorities cases in which patients treated by them leave off their treatment without justification. In view of the seriousness and complexity of the issues raised by the draft law, its provisions are being weighed with the utmost circumspection.

HUNGARY. — Law XIV of 1876 lays down that persons suffering from venereal disease and unable to obtain treatment for financial or other reasons shall be sent to hospital. Decree

No. 160100 B.M. relating to the regulation of prostitution stipulates that persons caught in the act of practising clandestine prostitution must either prove that they are in good health by producing an official medical certificate or submit to medical examination by the police authorities. Should a person be found to be infected with venereal disease, the police authorities order compulsory medical treatment and, if the party refuses such treatment, he or she is sent to a hospital until cured.

The "Anti-Venereal Committee", set up to combat venereal disease, endeavours, by organising lectures and through the Press, to draw public attention to the danger of venereal disease and the necessity of urgent medical treatment. Persons of slender means are treated free of charge in clinics and hospitals.

IRELAND. — Regulations have been made for the prevention and treatment of venereal disease in every area in which its prevalence has been ascertained. Under these regulations local authorities are empowered, with the approval of the Minister for Local Government Public Health, to adopt schemes providing for facilities being made available for the treatment of persons suffering from that disease. Examinations are made and treatment is given in all cases free of charge and without reference to the means or place of residence of patients. Approved schemes for this purpose are in operation in four county boroughs and in fourteen counties. Seventy-five per cent of the expenditure incurred by local authorities in connection with the approved schemes is refunded to them by a State grant.

LATVIA. — Articles 145 to 156 of the Health Law published on December 22nd, 1937 (Collection of Laws and Ordinances No. 219, of 1937), provide special measures for the campaigns against venereal disease. Under this law, the Ministry of Social Welfare published more detailed provisions on this subject on February 10th, 1938 (*Valdibas Vēstnesis (Official Journal)*, No. 33, of 1938).

LUXEMBURG. — In order to provide speedy and effective treatment rendering venereal diseases non-contagious, the Grand-Ducal Government grants free medical and pharmaceutical treatment in the doctor's consulting room to all persons who would find difficulty in paying high fees.

Only contagious cases are treated at the expense of the State; non-contagious symptoms of tertiary syphilis and so-called para-syphilitic complaints do not, therefore, entitle those suffering from them to free treatment.

All doctors may participate in giving free treatment.

In order to ensure complete professional secrecy, the service has been so organised that the patient's name is known to no one except the doctor treating the case. The information which the doctor must supply to the competent service would, however, enable a case to be investigated should it be thought necessary to do so.

NEW ZEALAND. — The report points out that there have been alterations to the Social Hygiene Regulations of 1925. It gives the following additional information :

Venereal disease may be treated only by a registered medical practitioner. No distinction is made between adults and children.

Cases requiring in-patient treatment are admitted to public hospitals on the same terms as other cases requiring in-patient treatment. Public hospitals (to which public clinics are attached) charge a small fee for out-patient treatment, but this is remitted in indigent cases. Clause 10 of the Regulations above-mentioned makes provision for free treatment of indigent cases where treatment is not conveniently available at a public hospital or public clinic.

Prostitution being clandestine in New Zealand, there is no means of differentiating between prostitutes and others attending clinics.

Clinics are staffed by the trained personnel of the hospitals to which they are attached. The follow-up of cases is dealt with under Clause 6 of the Regulations. The only residential accommodation during treatment is admission to hospital as an in-patient.

NETHERLANDS. — No penalties are provided by law for persons infecting others with venereal disease. Nor is it compulsory for anyone infected with such disease to undergo treatment.

The campaign against venereal disease is carried on, not by means of compulsion, but by hygienic and social measures. Private enterprise plays a leading part. The association which deals with this problem — the *Nederlandsche Vereeniging voor Zedelijke Volksgezondheid* — has realised the essential importance of eliminating the reasons which deter sufferers from undergoing treatment, and of persuading persons who are unaware that they are suffering — or still suffering — from venereal disease (this particularly applies to women) to undergo treatment voluntarily.

In order to cover the whole country, the above-mentioned association has decentralised its work. Since January 1st, 1927, when responsibility for anti-venereal disease measures was entrusted to the State Public Health Supervision Service, an increase in activity has been evident. At this Service's suggestion, the campaign has been taken up by the Green Cross and the White and Yellow Cross, which have set up committees and consulting offices.

Social assistance is generally given by a social assistant, who — in order that her work in this field may pass unnoticed — does not deal exclusively with cases of venereal disease. Her efforts are mainly directed to :

- (a) Removing sufferers' objections to undergoing treatment;
- (b) Persuading sufferers who have discontinued their treatment to resume it;

(c) Taking precautionary measures for the protection of those in contact with sufferers;

(d) Discovering carriers of infection and persuading such persons to undergo treatment.

Though the social assistants cannot employ coercion upon sufferers who refuse to undergo treatment, the results of their work are — to judge by statistics — highly satisfactory.

Another interesting fact learnt during the campaign is that, whereas, in 1890, prostitutes were responsible for three-quarters of all cases of venereal disease, in 1937, this proportion had shrunk to one-quarter. In the case of seamen alone does infection come almost invariably from prostitutes.

NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS TERRITORIES. — *Curaçao.* — Polyclinics where persons suffering from venereal diseases are treated exist in all the islands and, in Curaçao, there is also a clinic where free treatment is given.

There is a legislative provision which makes it obligatory for diseased persons to undergo treatment, and punishes them if they discontinue treatment and doctors if they fail to report the fact to the authorities.

There is a special laboratory for research work on this problem.

Netherlands Indies. — There are no enactments punishing persons who communicate venereal disease to others or compelling persons so infected to undergo treatment.

Persons suffering from venereal diseases are generally treated at all hospitals and polyclinics. This treatment forms part of the general campaign against disease waged by the Government, the local authorities and private institutions. In the larger hospitals and in the military hospitals, there are specialists in skin diseases who practise also in the polyclinics, where numerous patients of both sexes (including prostitutes) attend of their own free will and are given treatment at moderate fees or, if destitute, free of charge.

On practical and economic grounds, no organised campaign against venereal diseases or research work into their incidence in the various districts has been instituted. Such measures would not appear to be urgently necessary and, from the point of view of propaganda in favour of treatment carried out on the principles of Western medical science, such research would probably do more harm than good.

On the other hand, efforts are being made to enlighten the public in various ways as to the character and dangers of venereal diseases. The People's Book Bureau (*Balai Poestaka*) has, for several years past, been publishing and circulating cheap booklets, printed in the vernacular, dealing with these diseases. The native Press and several periodicals also collaborate in this work through their columns dealing with medical topics.

It should, in conclusion, be pointed out that several native associations have recently taken up the problem of combating prostitution.

SIAM. — Measures taken for the control of venereal disease are of two categories — *i.e.*, prevention and treatment of the disease.

Prevention. — (1) Health education : (a) Health instructions are given in schools, barracks and police stations by medical officers; (b) venereal disease exhibits are shown to the public on certain occasions; (c) films concerning venereal disease are shown in colleges, barracks and other suitable places; (d) pamphlets on this disease and its danger are distributed to the public; (2) Midwives receive instructions in the prevention of eye-diseases of newly born babies; (3) Inspection of immigrants with a view to preventing the introduction of the disease into the country; (4) Control of medical advertisements exaggerating the merit of cures.

Treatment. — (1) A clinic specialising in the treatment of venereal disease is in operation; (2) All hospitals and health centres give free treatment of cases of venereal disease; (3) Some hospitals and health centres provide free disease treatment for foreign seamen.

SWEDEN. — When the system of regulation was abolished in Sweden on January 1st, 1919, provision was made for the application of measures to prevent the spread of venereal diseases (*lex veneris*). This law provides for, *inter alia*, the compulsory and free treatment of the said diseases.

SWITZERLAND. — The cantonal authorities are responsible for the control of venereal disease. Most cantons — such as Berne, Soleure, Neuchatel, Lucerne, Vaud and Zurich — have police regulations or orders enacting the precautions to be taken against contagious diseases. These regulations and orders are based on the following principles : (1) the police authorities are bound to report all cases which come to their knowledge; (2) any person suffering from venereal disease must consult a doctor and follow the treatment prescribed until completely cured; (3) when a person suffering from venereal disease discontinues regular treatment or gives it up before being cured, the doctor treating the case, after drawing the patient's attention to the consequences of his neglect and finding that his instructions have not been followed, must report the case to the competent authority. If necessary, the recalcitrant patient will be taken to hospital by force.

TURKEY. — The dispensaries of the Venereal Diseases Department apply the measures relating to these diseases. Further, prostitutes suffering from disease receive treatment in the women's hospitals and clinics connected with these dispensaries.

VENEZUELA. — With regard to the measures taken in this country to solve the problem of venereal disease, the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance supplies the following information.

(1) The notification of cases of venereal disease is compulsory, as provided by the relevant regulations.

(2) Twenty-three special dispensaries have been set up to treat venereal diseases, besides ten health offices with venereal clinics.

(3) Contacts and sources are watched by the public health nurses, who also superintend and visit in their own homes those patients who are undergoing treatment but decline to attend the dispensary.

(4) Every expectant mother is tested, and, if the result is positive, arsenical treatment is given until delivery and the newly born child is carefully watched.

(5) The standard medical treatment for recent and contagious syphilis is treatment for eighteen months with trivalent arsenic and fat-soluble bismuth.

(6) Every contagious case is treated, whatever the patient's age. With non-contagious syphilis, men under 50 and women under 42 are treated.

(7) Congenital syphilis is treated in the same way as recently acquired syphilis.

(8) Facilities for serological and radiological diagnosis are given to general practitioners for the benefit of poor patients who are unwilling to attend the free dispensaries provided by the Ministry. At the same time, free medical treatment is provided for patients treated by doctors who come under the Health Supervision Committee associated with the Ministry's Division of Venereology.

Though gonorrhœa is not regarded as the main problem of venereal disease, it is treated in all dispensaries; the tendency, however, is to give prophylactic treatment at the night prophylactic departments which operate in various dispensaries and are provided with special staff.

The third venereal disease is Nicolas Favre's disease, which provides a high percentage of infectious cases, with the frightful consequences of rectal-constriction, etc. No treatment has as yet given satisfactory results; the prophylaxis of this disease is exceptionally difficult because its epidemiology is not clear; cases are, however, treated with tartar emetic and prontosyl.

Inguinal bubo is also frequent, but no successful method of prophylaxis has yet been found, for the reasons explained in the foregoing paragraph.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

ALBANIA. — Under the regulations and ordinances in force in the country, prostitution is allowed only on premises declared to be licensed brothels.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Ceylon.* — (1) The pawning or bartering of children is almost unknown. The adoption of poor children by the more respectable and wealthier classes of Sinhalese is not uncommon, and such children are generally well cared for. Certain religious institutions take charge of poor and parentless children, who are well cared for and educated; but certain orphanages run by private individuals, also maintained by public collections and benefactions, are suspected of misappropriating such income for their individual gain, with the result that children in these orphanages are sometimes badly neglected and exposed to evil influences.

(2) There are two institutions in Colombo: one conducted by a religious body where fallen women are taken over and educated, taught different crafts, given in marriage as opportunity occurs and generally helped to live a respectable and decent life; and the other, conducted by a private individual, which receives a Government grant of money annually, where fallen women are admitted and found employment.

(3) It is suspected that some domestic servants' employment agencies exploit women and girls for immoral purposes. Legislation for the proper control of employment agencies is still under consideration (see Question 1).

(4) It is a well-known fact that some residents on the island, both European and Sinhalese, at times tempt away women passengers who temporarily disembark at the port and misbehave with them in hotels and rest houses. The detection of these offences is very difficult.

The danger of such passengers being molested in this manner has been greatly minimised by the presence of the representative of the Young Women's Christian Association and of the European police at the Colombo passenger jetty.

The report also states that, apart from the cases mentioned under Question 3, there are undoubtedly a number of small brothels in the larger towns on the island to which village girls are enticed.

Casual individual prostitution also exists. A continual watch is kept for both types of offence, but detection of the former is difficult.

British Guiana. — No system exists of adopting, pawning or bartering of children for immoral purposes, and consequently no special measures are considered necessary.

Unfederated Malay States. — Perlis. — Women and children immigrants from China *via* Penang report to Chief of Police, Perlis, for enquiry.

Trinidad and Tobago. — The police supervise the railway stations and a close scrutiny is kept of all persons arriving in, and leaving, the colony.

Zanzibar. — The police have had under observation brothels and places known to be used for prostitution with a view to preventing their being frequented by young girls.

FRENCH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.
 — *French West Africa.* — The General Government of French West Africa, Dakar, is responsible for co-ordinating and exercising permanent supervision over the administrative activities in the various colonies belonging to this group : constituency of Dakar and dependencies, Senegal, Mauretania, French Sudan, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey and Niger. Each of these territories has administrative autonomy, and is administered by a Colonial Governor, under the supreme authority of the General Government.

Syria and Lebanon. — A. The conditions governing the admission of prostitutes to licensed brothels are as follows :

- (1) They must be over 21 years of age ;
- (2) They must be persons without profession or resources enabling them to earn their living in some other way ;
- (3) It must be established by a thorough investigation that they are already engaged in clandestine prostitution ;
- (4) The police must be satisfied that advantage has not been taken of the good faith or inexperience of the young women concerned.

In the case of foreign women, in addition to the two conditions enforced in previous years — namely, that (1) they must be of age ; (2) they must already have been engaged in the profession abroad, and proof to that effect must be furnished — a guarantee in the form of a bank deposit at the disposal of the police is now required, to enable the latter to repatriate them at any time.

B. The admission of actresses, etc., into the country is governed by the following conditions :

- (1) They must be of age ;
- (2) They must have already exercised their profession abroad, and proof to that effect must be furnished ;
- (3) They must be in possession of a regular contract, duly visaed by the police (the residence of actresses, etc., in the country is strictly conditional on the exercise of their profession, and may not exceed six months) ;
- (4) A repatriation guarantee must be deposited with the police.

These strict conditions constitute an almost insuperable obstacle to those engaged in the traffic in women and children.

The latter may indeed be said to be non-existent, whether in respect of persons entering or leaving the country. In the interior, there are undoubtedly persons who encourage clandestine prostitution, the primary cause of which is poverty. The guilty are actively tracked down and sentenced ; but, in the case of many of the women exploited, it is simply a question of earning their daily bread.

POLAND. — (1) No case was detected of persons being sent abroad for immoral purposes through employment agencies.

Active work for the protection of women and children travelling is carried on by station missions ; during the period under review, the number of these missions was increased by the opening of a new agency at Łuck.

During the period under review, 148,541 persons in all received assistance in various forms from the station missions. They comprised :

Emigrants	17,291
Persons travelling in search of employment	34,209
Persons travelling for other purposes	82,633
Miscellaneous	14,408

The persons who received assistance from the station missions included :

Polish nationals	145,834
Foreigners	2,707

(2) With regard to women police, attention should be drawn to the organisation of a training course for fifty new women police constables and the opening of a new detention room for minors in Poznan.

ANNEX

A.

TABLE SHOWING THE POSITION WITH REGARD TO RATIFICATION
AND SIGNATURES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS
ON TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES
OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ¹

(Drawn up on January 31st, 1939)

r. indicates ratification or definite accession.

s. indicates signature or accession not yet perfected by ratification.

Country	International Convention of 1921 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children	International Convention of 1933 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age
Afghanistan	—	r.
Union of South Africa	r.	r.
Albania	r.	s.
United States of America	—	—
Sa'udi Arabia	—	—
Argentine Republic	s.	—
Australia	r.	r. ²
Belgium	r.	r.
Bolivia	—	—
Brazil	r.	r.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	r.	s.
Bahamas	r.	s.
Barbados	r.	s.
Basutoland	—	s.
Bechuanaland	—	s.
Bermuda	—	s.
Ceylon	r.	s.
Cyprus	r.	s.
Falkland Is.	r.	s.
Fiji	r.	s.
Gambia	r.	s.
Gibraltar	r.	s.
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	r.	s.
Gold Coast	r.	s.
British Guiana	r.	s.
British Honduras	r.	s.
Hong-Kong	r.	s.
Jamaica	r.	s.
Kenya	r.	s.
Leeward Is.	r.	s.
Federated Malay States	—	s.
Unfederated Malay States	—	s.
Malta	r.	s.
Mauritius	r.	s.
Newfoundland	—	s.
Nigeria	—	s.
Nyasaland	r.	s.
Palestine	r.	s.
N. Rhodesia	r.	s.
S. Rhodesia	r.	s.
St. Helena	—	s.
Sarawak	r.	s.
Seychelles	r.	s.
Sierra Leone	r.	s.
British Solomon Is.	r.	s.
Somaliland	—	s.
Straits Settlements	r.	s.
Swaziland	—	s.
Tanganyika	r.	s.

¹ Reservations made with regard to the application of the Conventions are not given.

² Including Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

Country	International Convention of 1921 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children	International Convention of 1933 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age
Trans-Jordan	F.	S.
Trinidad and Tobago	F.	S.
Uganda	F.	S.
Windward Is.	F.	S.
Zanzibar	F.	S.
Bulgaria	F.	F.
Canada	F.	—
Chile	F.	F.
China	F.	S.
Colombia	F.	—
Costa Rica	S.	—
Cuba	F.	F.
Czecho-Slovakia	F.	F.
Danzig	F.	S.
Denmark	F.	—
Dominican Republic	—	—
Ecuador	—	—
Egypt	F.	—
Estonia	F.	—
Ethiopia	—	—
Finland	F.	F.
France	F.	S.
Syria and Lebanon	F.	—
Germany	F.	S.
Greece	F.	F.
Guatemala	—	—
Haiti	—	—
Honduras	—	—
Hungary	F.	F.
Iceland	—	—
India	F.	—
Iran	F.	F.
Iraq	F.	—
Ireland	F.	—
Italy	F.	—
Italian colonies	F.	—
Japan	F.	—
Latvia	F.	F.
Liberia	—	—
Liechtenstein	—	—
Lithuania	F.	S.
Luxemburg	F.	—
Mexico	F.	—
Monaco	F.	S.
Netherlands (Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	F.	F.
New Zealand	F.	—
Nicaragua	F.	F.
Norway	F.	F.
Panama	S.	S.
Paraguay	—	—
Peru	S.	—
Poland	F.	F.
Portugal	F.	F.
Roumania	F.	F.
Salvador	—	—
San Marino	—	—
Siam	—	—
Spain	F.	—
Sudan	F.	S.
Sweden	F.	F.
Switzerland	F.	F.
Turkey	F.	F.
U.S.S.R.	—	—
Uruguay	F.	—
Venezuela	—	—
Yugoslavia	F.	S.

B.

The following information relating to the International Agreement of 1904 and the Convention of 1910 has been communicated to the Secretariat of the League of Nations by the French Government, which is the depository of these instruments.

1. COUNTRIES, PROTECTORATES, COLONIES, ETC., WHICH HAVE RATIFIED OR ACCEDED TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, SIGNED AT PARIS, MAY 4TH, 1910

Australia (including Papua and Norfolk)	Japan
Austria-Hungary	Lithuania
Belgium	Luxemburg
Brazil	Monaco
Great Britain (Isle of Man, Jersey, Guernsey)	Morocco
Bulgaria	Netherlands (Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)
Canada	New Zealand
Chile	Norway
China	Poland
Cuba	Portugal
Czechoslovakia	Russia
Danzig, Free City of	Siam
Denmark	Union of South Africa
Egypt	Spain
Estonia	Sudan
Finland	Sweden
France (French colonies)	Switzerland
Germany	Tunis
India	Turkey
Iran (Persia)	Uruguay
Iraq	Yugoslavia (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes)
Ireland	
Italy	

British colonies, etc.:

Bahamas	Nyasaland
Barbados	Uganda
Ceylon	Gold Coast
Cyprus	Palestine (including Trans-Jordan)
Falkland Islands	Southern Rhodesia
Fiji Islands	Solomon Islands
Gambia (colony and protectorate)	Sarawak
Gibraltar	St. Lucia and St. Vincent
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	Seychelles
Grenada	Sierra Leone
British Guinea	Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)
British Honduras	Straits Settlements
Hong-Kong	Tanganyika
Jamaica	Newfoundland
Kenya	Trinidad
Malta	Leeward Islands
Mauritius	Zanzibar

2. The same countries have also ratified or acceded to the INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, signed at Paris, May 18th, 1904, for accession to the Convention necessarily entailed accession to the Agreement of May 4th, 1904. However, the United States of America acceded to the Agreement of 1904 but have not acceded to the 1910 Convention.

ADDENDUM

Geneva, May 1st, 1939.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS

**Summary of Annual Reports for 1937/38 prepared
by the Secretariat**

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Since January 31st, 1939, the date on which the main document¹ was concluded, the following countries have sent in their annual reports or additional information on the traffic in women and children :

*Union of South Africa.*²

Mandated Territory of South West Africa.

British Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates and Mandated Territories :

Fiji.

Palestine.

Southern Rhodesia.

India :

Assam.

Central Provinces and Berar.²

Delhi.

Madras (additional information).

North-West Frontier Province.

Punjab.²

The French Government has supplied some additional information regarding prostitution in French Somaliland and Dependencies and in Tunis, which will be reproduced under Question 2 in this document.

Information communicated by the United Kingdom regarding Mui Tsai will be found under "Miscellaneous Information", North Borneo. This information has also been communicated to the Advisory Committee of Experts on Slavery.

The replies of the above-mentioned countries are presented in the same form as in the main document.

¹ Document C.68.M.30.1939.IV.

² Reply to Question 3 of the new questionnaire.

QUESTION 1

NEW MEASURES

Please give a description of any new measures, either legislative or administrative, taken during the year which are concerned directly or indirectly with the prevention or repression of traffic in women and children. The answers should include any measures of a social character.

Replies.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Palestine*. — Chapter XVII of the Criminal Code Ordinance, which was enacted in 1936 to replace the now obsolete Ottoman Penal Code, defines offences and measures relating to traffic in women and children and allots penalties therefor. The new legislation is more specific on the subject and classifies, *inter alia*, the following offences : (i) procuration for immoral purposes ; (ii) procuring, defilement of females by threats, fraud or administering drugs ; (iii) keeping of brothel ; (iv) determination of tenancy of premises on conviction for permitting to be used as brothel ; (v) permitting child to reside in brothel ; (vi) living on earnings of prostitute ; (vii) solicitation ; (viii) detention with intent or in brothel ; (ix) constructive detention by withholding clothes ; (x) warrant for search of suspected premises ; (xi) woman aiding, etc., for gain prostitution of another woman ; and (xii) conspiracy to defile.

QUESTION 2

LICENSED OR RECOGNISED BROTHELS

If any system of regulation exists in your country, please give :

- (a) The number of brothels which are licensed or recognised ;
- (b) The number and nationality of the prostitutes who are inmates of these brothels, and
- (c) The number and nationality of the other prostitutes who are inscribed or registered.

Replies.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Fiji*. — No system of regulation of brothels exists in Fiji.

Palestine. — No licensed or recognised brothels are allowed in Palestine.

FRENCH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *French Somaliland and Dependencies*. — The native women who engage in prostitution do so at home. They thus come within the category of "registered prostitutes".

Turis. — Most of the Moslem women described as engaging in prostitution live in the reserved quarters.

The European prostitutes, on the other hand, are as a general rule "registered".

QUESTION 3

CONVICTIONS¹

Please give the number of persons convicted (during the calendar year immediately preceding the date of this report) of all offences connected with traffic in women and children, specifying the offences and indicating the nature of the penalties imposed in typical cases.

It is particularly requested that the figures should include all those convicted of any form of procuration, brothel-keeping² or living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of another person.

¹ The information asked for in Question 3 refers to the calendar year immediately preceding the date of the report.

² This applies only to countries where it is an offence to keep a brothel.

Replies.

Union of South-Africa. — The following additional information regarding the persons convicted in the Union of South Africa for offences connected with the traffic in women and children during the calendar year 1937 has been received :

2 persons were convicted for the keeping of brothels ; 8 for living on the proceeds of immorality ; 347 for soliciting for prostitution ; altogether, 357 persons.

MANDATED TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA. — During the period in question, 10 persons were convicted of contravening Section 1 of Proclamation No. 28, of 1921. The penalties imposed were as follows :

Imprisonment for nine months with hard labour ;
Imprisonment for twelve months with hard labour, and eight lashes ;
Imprisonment for three years with hard labour ;
Imprisonment for twelve months with hard labour ;
Imprisonment for three months with hard labour ;
Imprisonment for three months with hard labour ;
Imprisonment for four months with hard labour ;
Imprisonment for three months with hard labour ;
Imprisonment for nine months with hard labour ;
Imprisonment for eighteen months with hard labour.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Palestine.* — 11 persons at Jaffa and 4 at Haifa were convicted for brothel-keeping ; one at Haifa for living on the immoral earnings of another person. The penalties ranged from imprisonment for one month to six months, and fines of from £P10 to £P27.

INDIA. — *Central Provinces and Berar.* — The report gives details of 11 cases : of kidnapping girls under age, purchasing minor girls with intent to employ them as prostitutes, kidnapping for sale, kidnapping for the purpose of sale for marriage, etc.

The number of convicted persons was 21.

The sentences ranged from imprisonment for six months to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The victims (where age is given) ranged between 10 and 16.

Punjab. — A statement shows that 150 persons were convicted of offences connected with traffic in women and children in the Punjab. The penalties imposed extend to rigorous imprisonment up to six years. The majority of the offenders were condemned to rigorous imprisonment for two, three and four years.

QUESTION 4

CASES OF INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC

Please give particulars of any cases of international traffic in women and children — that is to say, cases in which part of the offence was committed in another country — and state what action was taken in such cases.

In addition to the countries whose names are given in the main document,¹ the following countries have stated that no cases of international traffic have been discovered or that no such traffic exists in the country.

Countries who have answered according to the old questionnaire, have been included in the following list if they have either answered Question 1 (old questionnaire) in the negative or have only reported on cases clearly recognisable as of a purely national character.

Mandated Territory of South West Africa.

British Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates and Mandated Territories :

Fiji.
Palestine.
Southern Rhodesia.

India :

Assam.
Delhi.
North-West Frontier Province.

¹ Document C.68.M.30.1939.IV, page 20.

QUESTION 5

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CENTRAL AUTHORITIES

*Please give the name and address of the central authority in your country.
Please give particulars of any cases during the year in which communications have been
(a) sent to or (b) received from other central authorities, giving the name of the central
authority.*

The following additional¹ countries either stated definitely that no communications had been exchanged between central authorities, or gave no instance of any communication, or answered "Nil".

*Mandated Territory of South West Africa.
British Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates and Mandated Territories:*

Fiji.
Palestine.
Southern Rhodesia.

India:

Assam.
Delhi.
North-West Frontier Province.

Replies.

MANDATED TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA. — The address of the central authority is as follow: Dr. D. G. Conradie, Administrator, Windhoek.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Fiji.* — The Colonial Secretary, Secretariat, Suva.

INDIA. — *Madras.* — The Government of Madras has decided to designate the Inspector General of Police, Madras, as a central authority under Article 1 of the Agreement of 1904, in lieu of the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

QUESTION 6

REPATRIATION AND DEPORTATION

Please give the number, age and country of origin of the following classes of persons who have been repatriated or deported during the year:

- (a) *Foreign prostitutes;*
(b) *Men or women found or believed to be engaged in any form of procuration, brothel-keeping, living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of another person.*

Replies.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Palestine.* — One Roumanian prostitute, aged 25, was arrested at Tel-Aviv and deported from Palestine.

QUESTION 7

OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Please give your observations as to any special difficulties which may have arisen in connection with the prevention and repression of the traffic in women and children and any suggestions which you desire to make.

Replies.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Palestine.* — Prostitution is practised mostly in the principal towns, especially Jaffa, Haifa and Tel-Aviv. As brothel-keeping is prohibited by law, the offender's

¹ See document C.68.M.30.1939.IV, page 24.

modus operandi is to carry on her profession singly, coming in touch with her prospective clients at coffee shops or bars and subsequently inviting them to her privately owned or leased premises. This defeats the law, which defines a brothel as a house, room or set of rooms in any house which is occupied or frequented by *two or more females* for the purpose of prostitution.

QUESTION 8

MEASURES RELATING TO VENEREAL DISEASE

Please give a description of any measures which are being taken to cope with the problem of venereal disease.

(It is not intended that the reply should include information of a purely medical character.)

Replies.

MANDATED TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA. — District surgeons are supplied with drugs for the treatment of venereal diseases free of charge. In centres where hospital accommodation is available, natives are treated at such hospitals free of charge and are rationed while under treatment. In five centres where there are no hospitals, venereal compounds have been established to provide the necessary treatment.

Every effort is made, when a case of venereal disease is discovered, to trace the source of infection.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Fiji.* — Venereal disease, notification of which is compulsory, is not a major problem in Fiji, and no special measures have as yet been necessary to cope with it. A centre for free treatment is maintained at the office of the Medical Officer of Health in Suva, and facilities for free treatment exist at all the principal hospitals and dispensaries throughout the colony.

Palestine. — As the law stands at present, the wilful communication of a venereal disease is not punishable. Section 195 of the Criminal Code Ordinance, which provides that "a person doing certain acts which are likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life is guilty of a misdemeanour", was once unsuccessfully invoked in connection with venereal disease, the court holding, after hearing expert evidence, that venereal disease is not dangerous to life.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *North Borneo.*¹ — (a) The number of Mui Tsai on the registers as at December 31st, 1938, was 2, compared with 19 registered on the coming into operation of the Female Domestic Service Ordinance, 1930;

(b) During the period under review, there were no prosecutions under the ordinance.

One Mui Tsai left her employer and married in Sandakan on December 18th, 1938.

¹ See introductory remark.

ADDENDUM

Geneva, May 1st, 1939.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS

**Summary of Annual Reports for 1937/38, prepared
by the Secretariat**

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS

Since January 31st, 1939, the date on which the main document¹ was concluded, the following countries have sent in their annual reports on obscene publications :

· *Mandated Territory of South West Africa.*²

· *United Kingdom.*

British Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates and Mandated Territories :

Palestine.

India :

*Assam.*²

*Delhi.*²

*North-West Frontier Province.*²

The replies of the above-mentioned countries are presented in the same form as in the main document.

¹ Document C.69.M.31.1939.IV.

² Sent in report on obscene publications, but stated either that there were no cases or that the trade in and production of obscene publications did not exist.

QUESTION 1

OFFENCES DISCOVERED

Please give full information as to offences discovered during the year, and of the action taken. It should be stated whether the cases relate (a) wholly to your own country or (b) partly to another country (giving the name of the country).

Replies.

UNITED KINGDOM. — During the year ended June 30th, 1938, legal proceedings were taken in 78 cases of traffic in obscene wares. In 24 cases, the courts made orders for destruction of the obscene matter. In 3 of these 24 cases, the court also imposed costs. The offensive matter came either from the United Kingdom or from the following countries: United States of America, France, Germany, Spain. In a number of cases, the country of origin was unknown.

The following two cases are given as examples:

1. A bookseller was summoned to show cause why certain obscene magazines seized from his shop should not be destroyed. The court made an order for destruction and imposed 9s. costs (United States of America).¹

2. A shopkeeper was summoned to show cause why certain magazines found on his premises should not be destroyed. An order for destruction was made (France).

In the following cases, sentences of imprisonment with or without hard labour and/or fines were pronounced:

1. The two owners of a bookshop were each fined £75 and ordered to pay £12 12s. costs for exposing obscene books and photographs for sale. An order for destruction was also made (United States of America, France, Germany).

2. The proprietor of a club was fined £25 and £5 5s. costs for selling obscene postcards (unknown).

3. 3 persons were sentenced to hard labour for six weeks for selling obscene photographs and pamphlets for a bookstall (Great Britain).

4. For exposing obscene books, a man was sentenced to hard labour for two months and an order for destruction was made (United States of America, France).

5. A shopkeeper was sentenced to hard labour for six months for publishing and selling obscene books. Large numbers of obscene books and photographs were ordered to be destroyed (United States of America, Great Britain, France).

6. A shopkeeper was sentenced to imprisonment for two months and ordered to pay £15 15s. costs for selling and exposing obscene books and prints. An order for destruction was also made (United States of America and unknown).

7. The two owners of a business were each fined £50 for selling and procuring obscene photographs and sending an obscene packet through the post. Large numbers of prints and negatives were ordered by the court to be destroyed (Great Britain).

8. A man was fined £5 or imprisonment for thirty days on each of two charges of keeping for sale obscene prints. The court also made an order for destruction (United States of America and unknown).

9. A man was fined £3 on each of nine charges of selling obscene photographs and books — most of the photographs had been taken by himself. An order for destruction was also made (Great Britain, Spain and unknown).

10. A shopkeeper was fined £35 or imprisonment for two months together with £15 15s. costs on each of two charges of selling and publishing an obscene book. An order for the destruction of photographs and books was made (unknown).

11. An order for the destruction of certain obscene books and photographs found in a private flat was made and a sum of £5 costs was imposed (United States of America and unknown).

12. A shopkeeper was fined £25 and £5 costs or imprisonment for one month for selling obscene books and photographs. An order for destruction was also made (United States of America, France and unknown).

13. A stallholder was fined £2 for exposing to view obscene books. The court also made an order for destruction (Great Britain).

¹ The country of origin of the goods, where known, is shown in parentheses.

14. A shopkeeper was fined £3 and costs for keeping obscene books for sale ; his wife was fined £2 for aiding and abetting. The court also made an order for destruction (United States of America).
15. A bookseller was fined £20 or imprisonment for forty-nine days for selling an obscene book — two other similar charges were dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907. An order for destruction of a number of obscene magazines was also made (United States of America, France).
16. A bookseller was fined £7 on each of two charges of selling obscene literature and ordered to pay £5 5s. costs. The court also made an order for destruction of a number of books and photographs (United States of America, France and unknown).
17. A wholesale bookseller was fined £100 and £25 costs for sending and procuring to be sent obscene postal packets and for selling obscene libels (France).
18. An order for the destruction of large numbers of obscene magazines seized was made (United States of America).
19. Eight persons occupying five shops were prosecuted for selling obscene books or pictures. The person who supplied the others was fined £2 10s. on each of two summonses, four persons were fined £1 on each of two summonses and the three other persons were discharged on payment of costs. Large numbers of magazines were ordered to be destroyed (United States of America).
20. A shopkeeper was sentenced to imprisonment for one month and fined £31 or imprisonment for thirty-one days on two charges of selling obscene magazines. Costs of £5 5s. were also imposed and the court made an order for destruction of the books seized (United of States America, Great Britain).
21. A large number of obscene books was seized from five shop premises and the court made orders for their destruction. Four of the occupiers were summoned for exposing obscene prints and were dismissed on payment of 25s. in costs in each case (United States of America, France).
22. Three shopkeepers were fined £2, £2 and £5 respectively for supplying obscene literature. Orders for destruction were made in each case (United States of America, Great Britain, France).
23. Three persons were prosecuted for publishing obscene libels and conspiracy and received sentences of imprisonment for nine, nine and six months respectively. Large quantities of documents in course of printing were ordered to be destroyed (Great Britain).
24. A newsagent was fined £5 and ordered to pay 4s. 9d. costs for possessing obscene periodicals. The court also made an order for destruction (United States of America).
25. A stallholder was fined £20 for selling obscene periodicals and photographs. The court also made an order for destruction (United States of America and unknown).
26. A shopkeeper was fined £5 and ordered to pay 7s. costs for selling obscene books ; an order for destruction was also made (United States of America and unknown).
27. Two persons occupying a shop were prosecuted for selling obscene books — one person was fined £2, the other person was dismissed on payment of 4s. costs. An order for destruction was also made. The wholesaler who supplied the books was also proceeded against, and the court made an order for the destruction of a large number of books and periodicals (United States of America, Great Britain).
28. Two persons concerned in the management of four shops were fined a total of £20 and £10 respectively for selling obscene books. The court also made orders for destruction (United States of America, France).
29. A newsagent was fined £2 for exposing for sale obscene books and an order for destruction was also made (United States of America, France, Germany).
30. A wholesale newsagent was fined £5 and ordered to pay 10s. 6d. costs for supplying obscene magazines (United States of America).
31. A shopkeeper was fined £45 and ordered to pay costs of £2 13s. for selling obscene books at two shops. An order for destruction was also made (United States of America, Great Britain).
32. A shopkeeper was fined £25 and ordered to pay £21 costs for selling obscene books and an order for destruction was also made (United States of America, Great Britain, France).
33. Two persons occupying a shop were fined £15 and £1 respectively for selling obscene books and prints. Costs of £10 10s. and £1 respectively were also imposed, and the court made an order for destruction (United States of America, France and unknown). A shopkeeper was fined £50 and costs

of £10 10s. for selling obscene books and prints and an order for destruction was also made (United States of America, France, Spain and unknown).

34. The occupiers of four shops (five persons in all) were summoned for exhibiting and selling obscene books and prints. They were sentenced as follows : Fined £15 or imprisonment for two months, fined 40s., fined £5 and 6s. costs or imprisonment for one month, fined £15 or imprisonment for two months, fined £10 and 12s. costs or imprisonment for two months. Numbers of books and photographs were ordered to be destroyed (United States of America, France and unknown).

35. Two persons occupying a shop were prosecuted for selling obscene books. One was sentenced to imprisonment for one month, the other was placed on probation with supervision for twelve months. The court also made an order for destruction (United States of America, France, Germany).

36. A shopkeeper was fined £5 or imprisonment for one month and ordered to pay £5 5s. costs for exposing to view obscene magazines. An order for destruction was also made (United States of America).

In addition, a number of shopkeepers were also cautioned by the police for exposing obscene books for sale, but no proceedings were taken.

* * *

In addition to the foregoing cases, the postal authorities detained 602 packets, etc. (all of which except 5 came from abroad), containing indecent wares, and Customs seizures totalled 483.

The matter stopped in the post consisted of :

- (a) 157 packets, etc., containing obscene books ;
- (b) 312 packets, etc., containing obscene periodicals ;
- (c) 36 packets, etc., containing obscene photographs ;
- (d) 97 packets, etc., containing catalogues, etc., of obscene wares.

The countries of origin of the packets included under (a) to (d) were as follows : United States of America 62 ; Austria 1 ; Belgium 1 ; United Kingdom 5 ; Finland 20 ; France 512 ; Germany 1.

Customs seizures comprised 88 books, 211 photographs or films, 190 postcards, 218 prints, 2 miscellaneous obscene articles and over 10,000 magazines and periodicals. In addition, 401 packages containing a large number of magazines were seized.

In several hundred cases, attempts to obtain indecent wares through the post were frustrated and, in 493 cases, a suitable explanation or warning was given to the sender by the postal authorities.

In a number of instances, persons attempting to obtain goods through the post from dealers in obscene wares were interviewed by the police and severely cautioned.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Palestine.* — There was one discovery at Tel-Aviv, but no prosecution ensued, as the evidence available was deemed to be insufficient.

QUESTION 2

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CENTRAL AUTHORITIES

Please give particulars of any cases during the year in which communications have been sent to or received from other Central Authorities, giving the name of the Central Authority.

Replies.

UNITED KINGDOM. — During the year ended June 30th, 1938, no cases were reported by other Central Authorities.

The following 8 cases were reported to the Central Authorities of other countries :

1. The Central Authority for India was informed that an order had been sent through a London agent for obscene books to be sent to India from a firm in New York.
2. The Central Authority for the Straits Settlements was informed that an order had been sent through a London agent for obscene books and periodicals to be sent from various firms in Paris to that country.

3. The Central Authority for the United States of America was informed that large numbers of obscene magazines purporting to have been produced in the United States were being circulated in Great Britain. No evidence could be found that the magazines were being transmitted through the post, and it was later proved that the periodicals were in fact printed and published in England.

4. The Central Authority for the United States of America was informed that obscene books published in the United States had been sent to a person in England. The publishers are now under indictment in New York for wrongfully using the mails.

5. The Central Authority for the British West Indies was informed of an order for a series of obscene photographs to be sent from a firm in Paris to an address at Barbados.

6. The Central Authority for Kenya was informed that an order for aphrodisiacs had been sent by a London firm to a dealer in Paris for delivery to Nairobi and it was thought that the order might lead to the distribution of obscene goods in Kenya. Arrangements were made at Kenya to intercept any obscene goods sent to the address in question.

7. The Central Authority for Nigeria was informed that obscene books had been ordered from a dealer in Paris to be delivered to Northern Nigeria.

8. The Central Authority for Norway was informed that an obscene book had been ordered from a dealer in Paris to be delivered to an address in Norway.

QUESTION 3

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Please give an account of any changes in legislation, difficulties experienced, new questions arising, etc.

Replies.

UNITED KINGDOM. — There has been no new legislation during the year ended June 30th, 1938. An interesting judgment delivered by the Lord Chief Justice in the case of *Hood v. W. H. Smith & Sons, Limited*, made it clear, however, that the responsibility in law, of the retailer for the contents of the magazines he sells extends to the wholesale supplier of such magazines.

In the administrative sphere, an advance has been made by the setting-up of machinery to collect from the police and distribute to the authorities concerned particulars of periodicals condemned by the courts of this country.

Proceedings have been instituted against some of the chief wholesale dealers in such magazines and a very considerable decrease in the dissemination of these periodicals has been observable.

In one of these cases, over 100,000 magazines purporting to be produced in the United States of America, and dealing with flagellation were distributed before it was discovered that they were being printed in this country.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATE TERRITORIES. — *Palestine*. — In order to reduce the importation of such publications a score of French magazines, which were deemed to be obscene, were excluded from the country by order of the High Commissioner under Section 20 (1) of the Press Ordinance

Geneva, June 1st, 1939.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS

**Summary of Annual Reports for 1937/38 prepared
by the Secretariat**

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Owing to a clerical error, it was stated under Question 5, page 25, of the main document¹ that the central authority for the United States was "The Committee on Immigration and Naturalisation, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D.C." This text should read :

"Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalisation, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D.C."

* * *

REPORT FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA (received on May 13th, 1939)

The reply of the above-mentioned country is presented in the same form as in the main document.

QUESTION 1

NEW MEASURES

Please give a description of any new measures, either legislative or administrative, taken during the year which are concerned directly or indirectly with the prevention or repression of traffic in women and children. The answers should include any measures of a social character.

Reply.

See Question 8.

¹ Document C.68.M.30.1939.IV.

QUESTION 2

LICENSED OR RECOGNISED BROTHELS

If any system of regulation exists in your country, please give:

- (a) *The number of brothels which are licensed or recognised;*
- (b) *The number and nationality of the prostitutes who are inmates of these brothels, and*
- (c) *The number and nationality of the other prostitutes who are inscribed or registered.*

Reply.

Brothels are not recognised or licensed in Canada.

QUESTION 3

CONVICTIONS¹

Please give the number of persons convicted (during the calendar year immediately preceding the date of this report) of all offences connected with traffic in women and children, specifying the offences and indicating the nature of the penalties imposed in typical cases.

It is particularly requested that the figures should include all those convicted of any form of procuration, brothel-keeping² or living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of another person.

Reply.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics is unable to give any data on the complaining witness in any case reported to the Criminal Statistics Branch. Only names and details of age and nationality of convicted or acquitted cases are reported to this branch; no details of trials are collected, and therefore there is no means of telling whether the victim of a procurer has been transported to a foreign country or whether she has remained in Canada.

The following table gives a survey of sentences and ages of those found guilty of procuration or of being keepers and inmates of bawdy-houses.

YEAR OCTOBER 1ST, 1937 — SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1938.

Crime	Total	Sentence			Age											
		Fine	Imprisonment	Probations	16 and under 19 years		19 and under 20 years		21 and under 40 years		40 and under 60 years		60 and over 60 years		Not given	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Procuration.	43	1	41	1	—	—	1	—	34	3	4	—	—	—	1	1
Keepers and inmates of bawdy-houses . .	1,877	1,650	179	48	—	72	2	155	72	1,295	44	152	6	8	28	43

¹ The information asked for in Question 3 refers to the calendar year immediately preceding the date of the report.
² This applies only to countries where it is an offence to keep a brothel.

QUESTION 4

CASES OF INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC

Please give particulars of any cases of international traffic in women and children — that is to say, cases in which part of the offence was committed in another country — and state what action was taken in such cases.

Reply.

No data.

QUESTION 5

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CENTRAL AUTHORITIES

Please give the name and address of the central authority in your country. Please give particulars of any cases during the year in which communications have been (a) sent to or (b) received from other central authorities, giving the name of the central authority.

Reply.

The central authority for Canada is the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

(a) Particulars sent by central authority for Canada to other central authorities during the calendar year 1938 : Nil.

(b) Particulars received by Canadian central authority from foreign central authorities : forty-three cases were reported, all from the United States central authority. The age and sex of this number follow :

Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female
19	—	2	26	—	1	33	2	1
20	1	1	27	2	3	34	1	1
21	—	3	28	—	5	36	—	1
22	—	2	29	1	1	38	—	—
23	—	1	30	—	1	40	1	—
24	1	4	31	1	1	48	1	—
25	—	1	32	—	3			

QUESTION 6

REPATRIATION AND DEPORTATION

Please give the number, age and country of origin of the following classes of persons who have been repatriated or deported during the year :

- (a) *Foreign prostitutes ;*
- (b) *Men or women found or believed to be engaged in any form of procuration, brothel-keeping, living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of another person.*

Reply.

With reference to the number, age and country of origin of the following classes of persons who have been repatriated or deported during the year : (a) foreign prostitutes, (b) men or women found or believed to be engaged in any form of the traffic, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are at present making enquiries to obtain this information as soon as possible.

QUESTION 7

OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Please give your observations as to any special difficulties which may have arisen in connection with the prevention and repression of the traffic in women and children and any suggestions which you desire to make.

Reply.

With regard to observations as to any special difficulties which may have arisen in connection with the prevention and repression of the traffic in women and children, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are at present making a study of this subject to ascertain whether they cannot secure the information required in a standardised form as a matter of routine, in order to simplify the task of preparing the required annual report. It is therefore expected that the annual report for 1939 will be complete and will offset any further criticism in the League on this count.

QUESTION 8

MEASURES RELATING TO VENEREAL DISEASE

Please give a description of any measures which are being taken to cope with the problem of venereal disease.

(It is not intended that the reply should include information of a purely medical character.)

Reply.

A grant of varying amounts was set aside by the Dominion Government for distribution amongst the provinces in the fiscal years 1919 to 1932. This grant was in the beginning \$200,000 per year, but was gradually reduced to \$100,000 per year and was discontinued on March 31st, 1932. This assistance contributed materially to the establishment of extensive treatment centres in each of the provinces. The other phases of the management of this problem designed not specifically to prevent the spread of the disease have gradually grown and in recent years, even though there has been no Federal grant, the provinces have maintained their anti-venereal services on a reasonably high standard.

It is commonly realised by all public health workers, including those in the provinces, that there are numerous weaknesses in our venereal-disease services; for instance, there should be a more thorough epidemiological study of each case coming to the attention of the clinician or private practitioner, in order that the source might be discovered and dealt with; there should be an increase in personnel in clinics to enable them to handle a greater volume; and clinical hours should be extended to enable working people to take full advantage of this service.

With a view to assisting towards the accomplishment of these objectives, the Dominion Government made a grant of \$50,000 in 1938, with which arsenicals were to be purchased and distributed to the provinces. It is too early as yet to say that this has had any marked effect, but all agreed that any saving resulting to them through this grant would be applied towards the extension of their services. The making of this grant more or less coincided with an increased activity on the part of some of the provinces — British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec being outstanding examples. These provinces have very considerably strengthened their anti-venereal disease services.

ADDENDUM No. 2

Geneva, June 1st, 1939.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS

**Summary of Annual Reports for 1937/38, prepared
by the Secretariat**

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS

REPORT FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA (received on May 13th, 1939)

The above-mentioned country's reply is presented in the same form as in the main document C.69.M.31.1939.IV.

QUESTION 1

OFFENCES DISCOVERED

Please give full information as to offences discovered during the year, and of the action taken. It should be stated whether the cases relate (a) wholly to your own country or (b) partly to another country (giving the name of the country).

Reply.

(a) Relating wholly to Canada. — The Dominion Department of National Revenue deals only with publications which are imported. Any prosecutions of persons exhibiting for sale publications printed in Canada would come under the provisions of the Criminal Code, which Code is administered by the various provinces.

(b) Relating partly to another country. — Letters are received frequently in the Department of National Revenue regarding the methods employed to intercept the importation of immoral or indecent publications. Constant scrutiny by Collectors of Customs of importations of books and other publications results in sample copies representing such importations being forwarded to headquarters for the attention of the Examiner. Many organisations and individuals also draw attention to books and periodicals which they regard as being undesirable.

During the calendar year 1937, the Examiner of Publications received 1,330 letters regarding alleged treasonable or seditious, or immoral or indecent publications. Individual books and magazines of an alleged immoral or indecent character submitted for reading and examination numbered 856, the total number of such publications contained in shipments being 129,583. Of the 856 alleged immoral or indecent books and other publications, thirty-five individual titles were officially prohibited by memoranda sent to Collectors. Many others were not permitted delivery. It may be explained that a memorandum is sent to Collectors only when a book or magazine is likely to have a wide general circulation. Books, magazines, photographs and novelties which are obviously indecent are ordered to be seized or exported, and no memorandum is issued, as in the majority of cases their importation is not likely to be of a general character.

QUESTION 2

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CENTRAL AUTHORITIES

Please give particulars of any cases during the year in which communications have been sent to or received from other Central Authorities, giving the name of the Central Authority.

Reply.

The central authority for Canada is the Dominion Department of National Revenue, Customs Branch, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Publications dealt with and either prohibited importation, seized, or returned to the exporters, during the calendar year 1937, were almost wholly from the United States, with the exception of a few shipments from France. They were chiefly books, magazines and other publications which were found to be of an immoral or indecent character and therefore prohibited importation into Canada.

QUESTION 3

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Please give an account of any changes in legislation, difficulties experienced, new questions arising, etc.

Reply.

Item 1201, Schedule C of the Customs Tariff classifies as prohibited goods: "Books, printed paper, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character".

Section 13 of the Customs Tariff Act reads as follows:

"The importation into Canada of any goods enumerated, described, or referred to in Schedule C to this Act is prohibited; and any such goods imported shall thereby become forfeited to the Crown and shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Minister directs; and any persons importing any such prohibited goods, or causing or permitting them to be imported, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars."

There have been no changes in legislation or regulations.

Geneva, July 15th, 1939.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS

REPORT ON THE WORK
OF THE COMMITTEE IN 1939

(THIRD SESSION)

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I. ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANISATION

The third session of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions took place at Geneva from June 19th to July 1st, 1939.

I. COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE

The Council of the League of Nations, when adopting the report on the reorganisation of the Advisory Committee in 1936, recommended that the number of Governments represented on the reconstructed Committee should be twenty-five. Previously fifteen Governments had been represented on the Committee.

The appointments up to the present date have been as follows :

On January 25th, 1937 (ninety-sixth session), the Council renewed the mandates of the countries represented on the former Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People—namely: United States of America, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, India, Italy, Japan, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Turkey, Uruguay. It invited the following six countries to send representatives to the new Advisory Committee on Social Questions : the Argentine Republic, China, Hungary, Mexico, the Netherlands, Switzerland.

On January 26th, 1938 (hundredth session of the Council), two of the four seats vacant were filled by Ireland and Yugoslavia.

On January 18th, 1939 (hundred-and-fourth session), the Council invited the Governments of Greece and Lithuania to be represented on this committee. Altogether, twenty-five countries have been invited to participate in the work of the Committee since its reorganisation. As, however, Japan has informed the Secretary-General of her withdrawal from the Committee, there is still one vacancy.

Government Delegates.

M. H. DE BIE (<i>Chairman</i>)	<i>Netherlands.</i>
Miss E. CASTENDYCK (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).	<i>United States of America.</i>
M. C. A. PARDO	<i>Argentine.</i>
His Excellency Count H. CARTON DE WIART	<i>Belgium.</i>
Mlle. M. BAERS, technical expert and substitute delegate.	
Mr. J. F. HENDERSON	<i>United Kingdom.</i>
Miss Z. L. PUXLEY, substitute delegate.	
Mr. A. RIVE	<i>Canada.</i>
His Excellency M. Hoo Chi-tsai	<i>China.</i>
M. Hsu Fu Yun.	
Mlle. E. L. LUTAI.	
Dr. E. HEIN	<i>Denmark.</i>
His Excellency Count B. CLAUZEL	<i>France.</i>
His Excellency M. G. BOURGOIS, substitute delegate.	
Mme. E. BRAULT, technical expert.	
Dr. J. A. CAVAILLON, technical expert.	
Mlle. M. VERNIÈRES, substitute expert.	
M. M. MELAS	<i>Greece.</i>
Dr. B. JOHAN	<i>Hungary.</i>
Mrs. K. BOSE	<i>India.</i>
Mr. H. A. MACCARTHY	<i>Ireland.</i>
Mme. J. TUBELIS	<i>Lithuania.</i>
Mlle. P. GUILLÉN	<i>Mexico.</i>
M. M. GARZA RAMOS, substitute delegate.	
His Excellency Dr. W. CHODŹKO	<i>Poland.</i>
Mme. W. WOYTOWICZ-GRABIŃSKA, substitute delegate.	
His Excellency M. V. V. PELLA	<i>Roumania.</i>
Princess A. CANTACUZÈNE.	
M. C. GORGÉ	<i>Switzerland.</i>
M. W. RICKENBACH, technical expert.	
His Excellency M. J. NOGUEIRA	<i>Uruguay.</i>
Mlle. M. ATANATSKOVITCH	<i>Yugoslavia.</i>

Liaison Officers.

Professor J. PARISOT	Health Organisation.
Mme. M. THIBERT.	International Labour Office.

Secretariat.

M. E. E. EKSTRAND.	Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections.
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The following Governments were not represented : Chile, Italy, Spain and Turkey.

Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur.

Under the Rules of Procedure governing the Committee (Article 2), the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman remain in office for a period of two years. Dr. Estrid HEIN, delegate of Denmark, having acted as Chairman for two consecutive years, was replaced by the Vice-Chairman, M. H. DE BIE, delegate of the Netherlands, who had been elected in 1938. The Committee elected Miss Elsa CASTENDYCK, delegate of the United States of America, as Vice-Chairman. Mrs. Keron BOSE (India) was elected Rapporteur for the Committee as a whole.

Experts.

For the 1939 session the following experts were present :

- (1) Judge Inge DEBES, Chairman of the Norwegian Council on Social Legislation, Oslo, invited for the discussion on the social aspects of illegitimacy ;
- (2) Mr. S. COHEN, former assessor, representing the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls, Women and Children on the Traffic in Women and Children Committee, invited for the discussion on the two questions of the rehabilitation of adult prostitutes and of the prevention of prostitution, on which he is acting as rapporteur.
- (3) Dr. T. KEMP, Director of the University Institute for Human Genetics, Copenhagen, who had already assisted the Traffic in Women and Children Committee in 1936 on the question of the rehabilitation of prostitutes and the Advisory Committee on Social Questions in 1938 on the question of the prevention of prostitution, invited for the discussion of the latter question.

2. CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS AND THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

In pursuance of a decision taken by the Assembly at its 1938 session, the Council requested the Chairman of the Committee on Social Questions and the President of the Health Committee each to invite one or two of his colleagues on those committees to proceed, with the Secretary-General, to an examination of the methods to be employed in a system of permanent co-ordination between the Advisory Committee on Social Questions and the Health Organisation. The Committee was made up as follows :

For the Health Committee: Professor J. PARISOT (France), *President*; Dr. N. M. GOODMAN (United Kingdom); Dr. B. JOHAN (Hungary).

For the Advisory Committee on Social Questions: Dr. E. HEIN (Denmark), *Chairman*; Miss E. CASTENDYCK (United States of America); Dr. W. CHODŹKO (Poland).

The International Labour Office was represented by M. STEIN, Chief of the Social Insurance Section.

The Co-ordination Committee met in Geneva on June 16th and 17th, 1939. The Secretary-General made a statement to the Committee on Social Questions informing it of the main features of the report which is to be submitted by the Co-ordination Committee to the Council at its next session.

At a private meeting of the Committee, an exchange of views took place regarding the report of the Committee for Co-ordination between the Advisory Committee on Social Questions and the Health Committee, which had been communicated *ad referendum* to the Committee.

In accepting the conclusions of that report, several members expressed the opinion that the functions of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions are quite distinct from those of the Health Organisation, since the Committee is chiefly concerned with the social, moral and legal aspects. The decision now taken to constitute a single department under one head — a matter within the competence of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations — must not preclude the pursuit of the specialised activities of the two organisations. It is essential that the single department should pay close attention to the features which differentiate health problems from social problems — a difficult but not impossible task. Co-ordination will prove advantageous in so far as the Advisory Committee's work is not under-estimated and its vital activities are not impaired. It was also emphasised that the necessity for co-ordinating the work of the two Committees had never been so evident as this year. Some members feared that the fact that the Co-ordination Committee would have to examine the programmes of work of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions and of the Health Committee — in order to determine in which cases studies should be undertaken jointly and how co-ordination should be achieved — might result in delay and inconvenience, but it is thought that this can be obviated if the date of meeting of the Co-ordination Committee is suitably chosen. The opinion was expressed that the Co-ordination Committee should, as far as possible, be representative of the different continents and of the main currents of civilisation. It was pointed out, however, that the Co-ordination Committee must not be too large, as it was intended to represent not States, but only the two organisations. Stress was laid on the importance of a certain degree of stability in membership, but it was also urged that the members of the Committee should not be eligible for reappointment, so that periodical changes might enable all opinions to be represented.

The Committee expressed its confidence that the single department under one head — as at present contemplated — would consist of a fully qualified staff, as is now the case.

The Committee decided to include in its report to the Council a summary of the opinions expressed during the meeting held to discuss the report of the Co-ordination Committee. The Committee expressed the wish that its autonomy should be preserved intact and that any idea of subordination should be ruled out, the Committee retaining its right to submit observations should the experiment prove unsatisfactory. In other words, the Committee on Social Questions reserves the right to judge, in the light of coming experience, of the results of the collaboration now being established.

3. TRIBUTES TO THE LATE MME. AVRIL DE SAINTE-CROIX AND MISS GRACE ABBOTT

Tributes were paid by the Committee to the memory of Mme. Avril de Sainte-Croix, who had been associated for fifteen years with the work of the Committee, and of Miss Grace Abbott, who had played an important part in shaping the work of the Committee.

4. MANDATES OF CORRESPONDENT MEMBERS

The mandate of the correspondent members appointed in 1937 and of the six additional international organisations which were invited to become correspondent members in 1938 will have expired at the time of the January Council in 1940. According to the wish expressed in this matter by the Advisory Committee in 1938, the task of the Committee in 1939 was twofold : first, to review the question of correspondent members in general in the light of the experience gained during the first three years of the working of the new system, and, secondly, to propose to the Council the examination of the requests both of the organisations which desired their term of membership to be renewed and of those which have asked to be appointed correspondent members from 1940.

Twenty-eight organisations were correspondent members at the beginning of 1939 ; all these organisations have applied for the renewal of their mandates. Two more organisations have also applied for membership.

The Committee held the view that no organisation had a right to be reappointed automatically, but it was felt by the members of the Committee that the mandates of all associations who had been correspondent members should be renewed. Generally speaking, this appeared to the Committee to fall within the guiding principles embodied in the Committee's report of 1937, which reads as follows :

“ No international body will be appointed a correspondent member unless it has some definite interest . . . in the work of the Committee or some part of it and unless it is in fact international — that is to say, unless it has affiliated associations in a substantial number of countries, employs a full-time secretariat and is carrying out an active programme of work.”

In considering the question of the appointment of two additional correspondent members, it was pointed out that the National Council of Women in India, which had requested to be added to the list, was, in fact, a national and not an international association. In proposing, nevertheless, to the Council that this organisation should be appointed a correspondent member as from 1940, the Committee was guided by the consideration that when the appointment of correspondent members was visualised it was clearly with the object of keeping the Committee in touch with the movements of voluntary organisations in different countries and in order to facilitate the interest in and dissemination of a knowledge of the Committee's activities. When the rules quoted above were laid down, it was done with the knowledge that a national association — the All-India Women's Conference — had been already appointed a correspondent member by the Council in January 1937.

The Committee therefore assumed that this appointment had been made in view of the fact that this particular national society came from a vast country and occupied a unique position compared with national organisations in other countries. The Committee was not deviating from the principle of the rule laid down in 1937, in inviting a second national society to become a correspondent member, since India constituted a country of hundreds of millions of inhabitants and since opportunities for spreading information over such a vast area are rare ; conditions in India are, in the Committee's opinion, entirely exceptional, and not to be compared with those in European or American countries. Such an appointment would be of material assistance to the work of the Committee by enabling it to receive reports covering vast areas, and also in disseminating a knowledge of its work over the same areas, which would not be sufficiently covered by one association.

The Committee therefore decided to recommend to the Council that the National Council of Women in India and the International Abolitionist Federation (the second organisation which had applied for membership) should be appointed correspondent members for a period of three years from 1940.

The Committee further dealt at great length with the general question of collaboration with the correspondent members, and expressed the view that that collaboration was not wholly satisfactory ; it was in practice restricted to the despatch of documents from the League to the correspondent members and of reports by those members to the League, which were submitted to the Advisory Committee. The latter reports dealt with that aspect or those aspects of the agenda which particularly interested the correspondent members.

In order to make this collaboration closer and more productive, it was suggested that, whenever a question was being studied by the Secretariat on the basis of the work laid down by the Advisory Committee and approved by the Council, a note might be sent to those correspondent members which, in the opinion of the Secretariat, were particularly interested

in the question, requesting them to send in observations concerning the problem. Such observations should then be utilised either by the Secretariat when drawing up reports, or by a sub-committee, or in any other way which might seem productive of results.

In regard to the question as to whether an association ought not to be appointed correspondent member in respect of one subject only, it was felt that this was not desirable — no such appointment had so far been made. As the selection of documents to be sent to each correspondent member was, according to the wish expressed by the Committee in 1938, at the discretion of the Secretariat, this matter was one that could also be safely left in the hands of the Secretariat.

As to the future collaboration between correspondent members and the Advisory Committee on Social Questions, various suggestions were made to the effect that the collaboration should not be restricted to a written exchange of views, as has been the case since the reorganisation of the Committee, and as will continue to be the case even if this method of collaboration should be improved.

It was therefore suggested that consideration should be given to the desirability of setting up machinery by which representatives of the voluntary organisations, acting as correspondent members, should be able at given intervals to get into touch with the Advisory Committee on Social Questions at special meetings.

The Committee invited the Secretariat to examine these means of collaboration and to submit the results of such a study during the year to the members of the Committee for discussion at its fourth session. The delegate of France was appointed Rapporteur for this question.

5. REPORTS OF CORRESPONDENT MEMBERS

Annual reports have been submitted by the following nine organisations :¹ Catholic International Union for Social Service, International Catholic Association for the Protection of Young Girls, International Federation of Friends of Young Women, Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls, Women and Children, " Save the Children " International Union, World Young Women's Christian Association ; and a joint report emanating from the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, the International Council of Women, and St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance.

The reports dealt principally with three questions of interest to the Committee — the training of persons engaged in social work, the study of the rehabilitation of prostitutes, and the prevention of prostitution. As these questions were on the agenda of the Committee, the information contained in the reports formed part of the documentation available to members when these items were discussed.

6. AGENDA FOR THE 1939 SESSION AND DIRECTOR'S PROGRESS REPORT

The draft agenda submitted by the Agenda Sub-Committee was approved ; it appears as an annex to this document.² In his progress report,³ the Director surveyed the work of the League as far as the Social Questions Section was concerned during the year, and referred to the subjects on the Committee's agenda. The chief points in this report are dealt with in the appropriate sections of this document.

In order to enable the Committee to follow the execution of its recommendations by other League bodies and by the Secretariat, the Director, in his progress report, dealt with a number of questions which had figured previously on the agenda of the Committee, but which were of permanent interest to its members.

Amongst these subjects, the Committee was specially interested in the action taken regarding the *Review on Social Questions*. The Committee was gratified to hear that the Assembly, in 1938, had unanimously expressed the wish that this publication should be issued as soon as possible and had voted the necessary budgetary proposals. It took note of the reasons for which the publication had hitherto been delayed.

The Committee reiterated its previous opinion that the publication of such a review would meet a genuine need on the part of the growing number of persons professionally or personally interested in the development of social service.

The Committee also expressed its satisfaction that the 1938 Assembly had pronounced itself in favour of the convocation by the Council, in 1940, of a conference for the suppression of the exploitation of the prostitution of others. It was glad to note that its preparatory work on this question had received the Assembly's approval.

7. DEPARTURE OF M. E. E. EKSTRAND

In view of the impending departure of M. Ekstrand, who had been the Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections for more than eight years, the Committee paid a tribute to the outstanding qualities he had shown in the fulfilment of his task.

¹ Document C.Q.S./42 and Addendum.

² See Annex I, page 20.

³ Documents C.Q.S./44 and C.Q.S./P.E./C.I./116.

His competence, his diplomatic skill, and the part he had played as trustee and inspirer of the Committee's work were emphasised by all the members of the Advisory Committee. It was pointed out that if to-day the work of the League in the field of social questions had assumed such outstanding importance, it was due in no small measure to the tireless energy which M. Ekstrand had devoted to the work. M. Ekstrand had carried out an invaluable constructive policy in respect of international work on social questions.

8. BUDGET

The draft budget¹ for 1940, submitted by the Director of the Social Questions Section, was noted.

9. DATE OF THE NEXT SESSION

It was decided that the next session should open on March 28th, 1940.

II. REPORTS OF THE LIAISON OFFICERS

1. HEALTH ORGANISATION (PROFESSOR J. PARISOT)²

The liaison officer with the Health Organisation of the League, reviewing the work of the Health Committee during the past year, drew the Advisory Committee's attention to its deeper meaning, illustrated by many achievements in a variety of spheres.

One of the most important activities of the Health Organisation in the past two years has been the preparations for a European conference on rural life, which will be held at Geneva in October next. This conference, which aims at the amelioration of conditions of rural life, is being prepared for in collaboration with other technical bodies of the League, the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and with the International Institute of Agriculture. The Health Organisation has prepared surveys on medical-social policy, sanitation, housing and nutrition for the coming conference.

The Belgian, French and Indian delegates raised the question of the participation of the Advisory Committee in the conference on rural life. The close relation existing between the health and social aspects of certain questions, especially nutrition and housing, was stressed by the Polish delegate.

Attention was also called by the Hungarian delegate to the fact that rural health centres are realising that, in order to be successful from the point of view of health, they must stress the social service aspect of their work. The need for a method of measuring results is also keenly felt. The public health work of the health centres is measured by health indices established with the collaboration of the Health Organisation and used in several countries. It might be worth enquiring more closely what part such centres might usefully play in promoting social welfare, and how indices similar to the health indices could be established for measuring social service work.

Professor Parisot reminded the Committee that the programme of the European conference on rural life had been prepared by a special committee appointed by the Secretary-General, and it was for that committee to decide on the participation of any other League body in the conference. The Health Organisation would certainly welcome such collaboration.

2. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE (MME. THIBERT)³

In accordance with the practice followed in previous years, the liaison officer with the International Labour Office presented a report on those aspects of the work of the International Labour Organisation which might be of interest to the Committee. After stating the position with regard to the ratifications of the various conventions concerning admission to employment in industry and agriculture, and maritime employment and non-industrial employment, she reminded the Committee that there was a revival in several countries of those apprehensions concerning unemployment, especially in unskilled occupations, which had died down during the economic recovery of the preceding years. In consequence, and in order to prevent young people from engaging in blind-alley employments, Governments had undertaken more intensive efforts in the field of the vocational education and retraining of young unemployed persons, thus bringing the general problem of vocational training into the foreground. The liaison officer added that the question of vocational training was being discussed by the International Labour Conference, then in session. She also mentioned a meeting of the Committee on Recreation which was held in London in October 1938, and the proposal of a large number of delegates from the Latin-American States to convene at Havana, in November 1939, a second regional conference of American States which are Members of the International Labour Organisation. The work of women and children and social insurance will be among the questions figuring on the agenda of this conference.

¹ Document C.Q.S./43.
² Document C.Q.S./41.
³ Document C.Q.S./39.

III. CHILD WELFARE

1. ANNUAL REPORT ON CHILD WELFARE

The Committee considered the annual report on child welfare framed by the Information Centre with the help of the data supplied by Governments. The material obtained seems to be lacking in uniformity : some Governments draw up their own reports ; others send a note accompanied by printed documents in amplification of it ; others again merely transmit material on which the section dealing with them can be based. The Committee expressed the hope that, in future, there would be greater uniformity in the Governments' methods of conveying information to the Centre, on the lines indicated in the circular letter sent to the Governments every year.

The examination of the annual report gave rise to discussions on various points. The Committee was uncertain whether there had been an actual growth of juvenile delinquency, or whether the increase in the number of cases heard by juvenile courts was due to an improvement in the methods of detection and greater diligence on the part of the responsible authorities with a view to preventing delinquency by taking care of minors in moral danger. It seems more probable that the latter is the true explanation, but it must be borne in mind that there is a certain incentive to indiscipline and crime at the present time, owing to the prevailing difficulties which many families have to meet because their adults have fallen into unemployment while the younger members are unable to find any employment at all.

Several delegates suggested that it would be desirable to encourage adoption, since that provides a home for orphaned or abandoned children, provided always that such adoption can be annulled if it proves to be against the interests of the child. Mention was also made of the danger of allowing minors to be sent abroad for adoption. The United Kingdom delegate suggested that official protection for children of this class ought to be provided by an international instrument. In France, it is generally held that the names of parents who have been deprived of paternal authority should not be mentioned on the birth-certificate of an adopted child. The new Polish law for the encouragement of adoption (Law of June 16th, 1939) empowers the public assistance authorities to give their consent to the adoption of a child of unknown parentage who has been in their custody for two years. The consequences of this measure are extensive, inasmuch as it deprives the parents of children who have been abandoned or have no civil status of all right to a claim for maintenance by or inheritance from those children if the latter subsequently obtain a good situation. This is thus a kind of civil penalty for unworthy parents.

In Roumania, a youth organisation has recently been formed to deal with children from the nursery-school stage until admission to the university, in order to train them by collective discipline to the service of a common ideal. Furthermore, university students have to perform compulsory social service ; in other words, no student of either sex can take a degree without having first spent a period of several months in the villages in which he or she may later have to exercise a social influence or practise a profession.

The Committee also heard statements on the progress made in various countries (United States of America, China, France, India) in the different fields involving child welfare, as well as on the work of the Relief Committee for Chinese Refugees and Wounded, more especially as it affects children.

2. PRINCIPLES ADOPTED IN THE ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF WELFARE WORK AMONG THE YOUNG, INCLUDING SOCIAL ASSISTANCE¹

This study is one of the new subjects which, on the recommendation of the Sub-Committee for Future Work, were placed on the agenda for 1939. The enquiry was entrusted to Mme. BRAULT (France) as Rapporteur, who submitted a preliminary note giving a detailed plan of work.

The Advisory Committee at first decided to limit this study to the following countries : United States of America, Argentine Republic, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

Owing to lack of time and to the complexity of this enquiry, the delegates of the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America made further proposals during the past year regarding the plan of work, suggesting that the time-limit for providing the material should be extended, and recommending that a sub-committee should be set up to reconsider the general lines of the study during the present session. Thus the Rapporteur, when informing the Committee of the progress of the work, had only the draft studies of three countries : France, Poland and Yugoslavia.

In connection with the Polish report, the Rapporteur stressed the sound general structure of social assistance in that country and the well-organised co-ordination of the various branches of the work. The rapid progress made during the past fifteen years and the emphasis laid on safeguarding the family unit were other striking features of the Polish report.

The Yugoslav report outlined the Government's efforts for the protection of the agricultural population, especially in the public health field and in the fight against mortality among children.

When presenting the report of France, the Rapporteur emphasised the co-ordination existing between public health services and social assistance, the great increase in the number

¹ Documents C.Q.S./B./41 and C.Q.S./B./46.

of institutions, and the valuable work done. Finally, Mme. Brault commented on the satisfactory results obtained.

During the session, a Sub-Committee¹ re-examined the plan of work submitted by the Rapporteur, and on its proposal the Advisory Committee decided to adopt the following procedure :

1. To extend the study in question to all the countries represented on the Advisory Committee ;

2. Taking account of the observations of the Governments, and of the discussions in the Advisory Committee, to prescribe the methods of enquiry in such a way that the reports may be of a homogeneous character, which, in spite of the geographical or administrative differences between States represented on the Committee, could facilitate comparison of the information obtained ;

3. To adopt a single general plan and to limit it to certain definite points ;²

4. In order to facilitate the task of the administrations responsible for drawing up reports, to communicate a commentary indicating in a more detailed manner the exact nature of the information desired by the Advisory Committee.³

3. TRAINING OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN SOCIAL WORK.³

This is a new subject which was placed on the Advisory Committee's agenda last year, on the recommendation of the Sub-Committee for Future Work, and which has also been much discussed in the Fifth Committee of the Assembly.

In the absence of Mr. S. W. Harris (United Kingdom), Rapporteur, Mr. J. F. Henderson reported on the progress of the work. He explained the plan of work prepared by the sub-committee⁴ appointed last year, which met in London in March last. The plan of work was submitted to a number of persons in various countries, selected by the sub-committee either by reason of their official position or on account of their personal experience in the special field in question. As the request for information was sent out to the persons consulted only towards the end of March, the information from them will not be available until the end of the present year, and will be submitted to the Advisory Committee at its fourth session in 1940. This is why, although in 1938 the Advisory Committee decided that the two experts should be invited to attend the present session, the invitation was postponed until the 1940 session, when the full documentation will be available.

After a few modifications had been made in the definition of social work, several suggestions were put forward as to how the study could best be developed.

The Belgian delegate desired to draw a clear dividing-line between the activities of social workers and public health workers, on the basis of what in her opinion constituted the final purpose of their work. The health worker proper was concerned with the question of the physical health of the individual and of society ; social workers, on the other hand, were specialists, and their work in relation to the individual had the object of adapting him to his social environment and organising the framework of social life. The right to carry on their important activities unhampered was due to social workers. The Indian delegate also stressed the services rendered by social workers, as distinct from the medical aspect of their endeavours.

On the other hand, the delegates of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France, Mexico and Poland pointed out the difficulty of insisting on such sharp distinctions owing to the close relations existing between health and social work. In France, the public health nurse was considered as a social worker. In the United States of America, the activities of the public health nurse and the social worker were closely related, although carried on by separate groups. The practice of using the same worker for both purposes, especially in the rural field, also presented the important advantage of economy. The same principle applied to the special work accomplished by "La Misión" in remote rural districts of Mexico, where it was engaged in public health nursing and in the raising of the social level of the population.

Professor Parisot, in his capacity of Chairman of the Health Committee, was of opinion that too definite a separation of the purposes of promoting physical health and raising the economic and social level of family life was not advisable in practice and would lead to incomplete results.

Another aspect of the question was raised by the Hungarian delegate, who stressed the importance of both public health and social workers' having the backing of the authorities. It was therefore necessary that the authorities should have a profound comprehension of the duties of these workers, and he felt it would be interesting to consider the possibility of including some instruction in social work in the professional training of officials in public

¹ The Sub-Committee consists of the following members : United States of America, Belgium, United Kingdom, Denmark, France (Rapporteur), Poland, Switzerland.

² See Annex II, pages 20-21.

³ Documents C.O.S./38 and Addendum.

⁴ The Sub-Committee was composed of the representatives of the United States of America (as correspondent member), Belgium, United Kingdom (Rapporteur), France, Hungary, the International Labour Office and the International Health Organisation, Miss E. I. Black, Liverpool University (expert), Dr. René Sand, Ministry of Health, Brussels (expert).

administrations who had to deal with social questions. This opinion was supported by the French and Swiss delegates.

The enquiry into the training of persons engaged in social work constituted, in the opinion of the delegates of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Canada, Denmark, France and Yugoslavia, an excellent opportunity for collaboration between the Health Organisation and the Committee on Social Questions.

Professor Parisot stated that, in his opinion, the Health Committee would welcome the prospect of studying jointly with the Advisory Committee the training of men and women in public health and social work. He informed the Committee that the Health Organisation was continuing its studies on the training of public health nurses, and that there would be no difficulty in co-ordinating the two studies.

The possibility of a joint study at a later date, by the Health Committee and the Advisory Committee on Social Questions, of the training of public health and social workers, through travelling experts who would visit a few selected countries, was raised by the delegate of the United States of America, who expressed the hope that outside funds might be obtained to finance this study.

In conclusion, the Advisory Committee decided that the enquiry should be continued on the lines proposed by the Sub-Committee. It was also in favour of the proposal of the delegate of the United States of America.

The French delegation emphasised that the study of the training of persons engaged in social service, which had been undertaken and was being continued by the Advisory Committee on Social Questions concurrently with a study undertaken by the Health Committee on the training of public health visitors, constituted a typical instance in which the collaboration of the Health Committee and the Committee on Social Questions was called for and the assistance of the Co-ordination Committee required. It therefore proposed that the Co-ordination Committee should be asked to draw up a programme of joint studies on this subject. The delegate of Canada associated himself with the view of the French delegation.

4. FAMILY DESERTION¹

Since the year 1933, the Advisory Committee has been interested in this question, which was placed on its agenda on the recommendation of the Roumanian delegation and the International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law.

The Rapporteur, Professor V. V. Pella (Roumania), submitted a comparative study of the legislative texts relating to family desertion in various countries. In explaining his report to the Committee, he emphasised the difficulty of solving this question on an international basis owing to the divergences existing in the various legislations. After explaining the problem of family desertion in civil law, he analysed the obligations which formed the basis of the penal conception of family desertion. The first question which, in his opinion, the Advisory Committee would have to answer in connection with family desertion, was whether an international enquiry on this subject should include material, physical and moral desertion. Further problems to consider were criminal intent, the unwillingness of the debtor, and whether family desertion should be prosecuted at the instance of the public authorities or only on the complaint of the injured party. The legal position of foreigners in various countries, conflicts of law, the international effect of penal judgments, the recognition of the extra-territorial effect of accessory penalties and international recognition of previous convictions, the question of extradition, and lastly, the universality of punishment, were the most important points to be considered.

The Rapporteur referred to the recommendation of the seventh International Conference for the Unification of Penal Law at Cairo concerning the conclusion of an international convention providing for the more effective prevention and punishment of the offence of family desertion. He recommended that this question should be referred to a sub-committee.

The delegates of France, Greece, Roumania and Yugoslavia thanked the Rapporteur for his report and stressed the interest which they took in the question.

The representative of Belgium emphasised the interest his country had shown in the question of family desertion. Belgian legislation had defined the penal conception of family desertion in successive laws passed in 1928, 1931 and 1939. He further urged the necessity of introducing the conception of complicity into legislation on this subject.

This conception from the penal point of view applied to anyone assisting a person who was legally bound to pay a maintenance allowance to evade his obligations.

He advocated the conclusion of an international convention, or at any rate of bilateral conventions between countries particularly interested in the question.

Associating himself with the tributes paid to the Rapporteur, the Swiss delegate informed the Committee that the Swiss authorities were somewhat doubtful about the necessity and urgency of an international agreement in this field. He concluded from the legislative texts annexed to Professor Pella's report that, in many countries, effective measures were taken to protect society against the danger of family desertion. In his opinion, what interested the Advisory Committee was not so much that guilty parents should be punished as that children should not become victims of family desertion. He reminded the Committee of

¹ Documents C.Q.S./B./44, 44(a), 44(b), 44(c) and 44(d).

the work accomplished by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law in Rome on the enforcement of maintenance obligations abroad, which, in his opinion, would considerably improve the position of the deserted family. He was, however, in favour of setting up a sub-committee; at the same time, he would be glad if the report could be supplemented by a study of certain other important aspects of family desertion.

The Polish delegate gave information about legislation on family desertion in Poland, and the Uruguayan delegate asked that the articles of the Uruguayan Children's Code concerning family desertion should be attached to the report.

The provisions of the Convention of 1931 concluded between the Scandinavian countries were explained by the Danish delegate, who added that, in the present circumstances, she did not see any need to conclude an international convention concerning extradition for family desertion. She agreed, however, that the question ought to be studied by a sub-committee.

The idea of a sub-committee was also supported by the delegate of the Netherlands.

The delegate of the United Kingdom thanked the Rapporteur for his report, and called attention to the fact, which emerged from the report, that in many countries the failure by parents to carry out one or other of their duties to their family was already dealt with, and in some cases punishable, under different national laws. He suggested that the sub-committee should consider how far anything would be gained by creating a new offence to be called "family desertion", in those countries where most or all of the particular forms of "family desertion" were already covered by the law. As to the international aspect, it would equally be necessary, in his opinion, to consider the extent of the evil in connection with any suggestion to create an extraditable offence or to draw up bilateral or multilateral treaties on the matter.

The liaison officer of the International Labour Office mentioned that the prevention of family desertion was the subject of measures relative to the transfer of maintenance payments in the Convention concerning the recruitment, placing and conditions of labour of migrants for employment, and in the annexed recommendations which had just been adopted by the International Labour Conference.

Concluding the discussion on this subject, the Committee agreed to set up a sub-committee composed of the delegates of Roumania (Rapporteur), Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, Poland, Switzerland and Uruguay.

The Rapporteur was invited to draw up a questionnaire on the salient points of the problem, which would be sent to all members of the Advisory Committee. The sub-committee would then examine the answers received and make further proposals to the Advisory Committee as to the lines on which the study of family desertion should be pursued.

5. SOCIAL POSITION OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD¹

The Committee discussed the second part of the study of the position of the unmarried mother and her child. The first part of this study, dealing with the legal position, was printed this year, and the second part concerns the social aspects of illegitimacy. The draft report submitted by M. de Bie (Netherlands), Rapporteur, was considered in May 1939 by a Sub-Committee² appointed last year to assist the Rapporteur.

The Committee thanked the Rapporteur for his interesting report, and a full and useful discussion followed, which was opened by Judge Debes, Chairman of the Norwegian Council for Social Legislation, who had been invited as an expert to assist the Committee in the discussion of this question. After giving an account of Norwegian legislation concerning illegitimacy, Judge Debes analysed the draft report. One of the points especially emphasised concerned the occupation of the unmarried mother. In his opinion, the fact that there were large numbers of unmarried mothers among domestic servants was not due to the especially dangerous circumstances under which they worked, nor to lack of education, but rather to the fact that, as the work was generally considered simple and easy, it was chosen by many young women who were mentally dull or undeveloped. He was of opinion that the question of illegitimacy should be regarded, at least in some respects, as part of the problem of mental deficiency. In order to diminish the number of illegitimate births, he recommended better housing and better working conditions, loans and family allowances to facilitate early marriages, and sterilisation of the feeble-minded.

The expert's views on the influence of housing on social conditions were shared by several delegates. The United Kingdom delegate informed the Committee of the great effort her country had made to improve housing conditions. The legislation on rural housing in her country was then explained by the delegate of France, who laid particular stress on the measures of propaganda carried out by special committees, which had two main purposes:

1. To give, on demand, advice on the preparation and execution of plans for rural building;
2. To furnish associations and professional agricultural organisations with means to carry on propaganda in favour of the improvement of rural housing.

¹ Documents C.O.S./B./42, 43, 43(a), 43(b) and 45.

² The Sub-Committee was composed of the delegates of the Netherlands (Rapporteur), the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Canada (as correspondent member), France, Poland, Switzerland and a representative of the American International Institute for Child Welfare (as correspondent member).

The Roumanian delegate mentioned the model villages built by her Government. The importance of parents' education was stressed by the Belgian delegate. Parents often considered that their duty of guiding their children had ceased when the children were self-supporting; they did not know where their children worked, still less where they spent their leisure hours. Another matter mentioned by her was the unsatisfactory moral atmosphere in which young people were employed in some places. Efforts to initiate collective action among young working people should certainly, in her opinion, have the effect of promoting moral welfare among the young. With regard to the problem of domestic servants, she believed that their educational training and the supervision of placing were the most important factors. The Greek delegate also laid stress on the importance of legislative measures for the protection of domestic servants.

The Indian delegate described the ancient caste system in India, and declared that recent opinion had been moving in the direction of trying to discard this system. She analysed the position of illegitimate children under Hindu, Mohammedan and Buddhist laws.

The difficulties in connection with the problem of illegitimacy in his country were mentioned by the Argentine delegate, the question being complicated by the fact that in the Argentine, which was a strictly Catholic country, divorce, including the divorces which Argentine couples obtained in Uruguay, was not recognised.

The liaison officer with the International Labour Office called attention to the Childbirth Convention of 1919, which affords equal protection to the married and the unmarried mother, the legitimate and the illegitimate child, and has undoubtedly influenced the development of national legislations.

In the course of the session, the Sub-Committee again examined the report in the light of the discussion. In conclusion, the Advisory Committee decided upon the following procedure :

1. Members of the Committee should re-examine the draft report and transmit their observations to the Secretariat by November 1st, 1939;
2. The Rapporteur should communicate these observations to members of the Sub-Committee, and complete the report for the 1940 session;
3. The report should then be printed before the next session of the Committee in 1940 and circulated in final form.
4. The conclusions should be submitted to the Advisory Committee before the meeting of 1940 and should be discussed at this session and the final text added to the printed report.

6. MUI TSAI

The delegate of China raised the question of the Mui Tsai, hitherto dealt with by the Advisory Committee of Experts on Slavery. In the delegate's opinion, this is really a child welfare question, as the idea underlying the Mui-Tsai system is in no way slavery, but a special form of the placing of girls in families.

The Committee therefore decided to place the question of the Mui Tsai on its next agenda in so far as the question is a child welfare matter, and without prejudice to the competence of other League bodies interested in the question, especially the Advisory Committee of Experts on Slavery for cases of abuse and the International Labour Office for conditions of employment. It proposes to establish co-operation with those bodies through the medium of the Secretariat. The Committee also requested the Secretariat to procure it preliminary documentary material on the subject for its next session, and for this purpose to apply for particulars to the Governments concerned.

IV. TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

1. RATIFICATION OF CONVENTIONS

The survey of the present state of ratifications of the international instruments dealing with traffic in women and children, contained in the Director's progress report, showed that, apart from a great number of colonies, oversea possessions, protectorates and mandated territories, forty-five States were parties to the 1921 Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children, and twenty-five States to the 1933 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age.¹

The Committee noted that further progress can naturally only be slow, so far as the 1921 Convention is concerned, as this Convention is now nearly universally applied, and as the countries which have not yet ratified these Conventions have refrained from doing so for reasons which in most cases are still valid.

As to the 1933 Convention, ratifications have been deposited since the Advisory Committee's last meeting by Brazil, Ireland and Mexico. The Committee notes that this Convention is still very far from having reached the universality of the 1921 Convention, and reiterates the hope that more countries will adhere to it as soon as possible.

¹ The full list of the ratifications to these Conventions will be found in Annex III of this report, pages 22-23.

2. SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS ON TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

In accordance with the wish expressed by the Committee in 1938, the summary of reports for 1937/38¹ on traffic in women and children was published as a separate document from that giving the reports on obscene publications. The summary was based on the new questionnaire elaborated by the Committee at its second session.

The Committee noted with satisfaction that about twice as much information had been submitted this year as in the years preceding the rearrangement of the questionnaire, and that not only were the reports fuller, but information was received from countries which had not sent in a report for some years. Compared with previous years, six more countries had sent in annual reports for 1937/38 on traffic in women and children, and reports had been submitted on behalf of twelve more colonies, protectorates, etc., than had been the case last year.

Especially detailed information was received in answer to the new questions asking for information about licensed or recognised brothels, observations and suggestions, and measures relating to venereal disease. The last question in particular had brought in full reports on measures taken during the past few years. The answers complete in some measure the information contained in the League publication on Social Services and Venereal Disease² and give a good idea of the new social measures taken by the majority of countries in the struggle against venereal disease.

The Committee took note of certain difficulties which have arisen in connection with the new questionnaire in consequence of the different periods covered by the various questions in the document.

The Committee therefore decided that, in order to achieve uniformity in the answers, all the questions asking for statistical information should be based on the calendar year, and not only the most important question 3 dealing with persons convicted of offences in connection with traffic in women and children. The Committee therefore suggested that the Council should invite countries to base their future answers to Question 2 (licensed or recognised brothels), Question 3 (convictions), Question 4 (cases of international traffic), Question 5 (communication between central authorities), and Question 6 (repatriation and deportation) on the calendar year preceding the date of the report.

As the Committee wished, however, to have the most recent information on non-statistical matters, and as the calendar year preceding the date of the report ends about fifteen or sixteen months before the Committee's usual time of meeting, information on non-statistical matters such as Question 1 (new measures), Question 7 (observations and suggestions) and Question 8 (measures relating to venereal disease) should continue to relate, as in the new questionnaire established last year, to the twelve months ending June 30th.

The Committee also requested that the discrepancy in the text of Question 3 in English and French should be eliminated.

The Committee was specially interested in the answers received to the new question No. 8, dealing with administrative measures relating to venereal disease. It took note of the efforts which were being made in the United States of America, Denmark and the French colonies to reduce the incidence of venereal disease and to improve treatment.

The necessity for a fuller study of the annual reports on traffic in women and children was again stressed, as in previous years. Governments had made special efforts to supply the League with detailed information on these questions, and it would, in the Committee's opinion, discourage countries from continuing to collect the material for the League if they had the impression that the information was not fully utilised.

It was therefore decided that the Standing Sub-Committee on Traffic in Women and Children, which had not met during the present year owing to other pressing work of the Advisory Committee, should meet during the next session.

3. OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS

In accordance with the wish expressed by the Committee in 1938 and approved by the Council, the summary of annual reports on obscene publications had been issued in a separate document.³

The Committee noted with satisfaction that the 1923 International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications had been ratified by forty-six States. The observations made above regarding the 1921 Convention on Traffic in Women and Children also applied to that Convention.

The French delegate informed the Committee that the Senate had voted a Bill aiming at adapting French legislation to the provisions of the 1923 Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications, and that that text was at present before the Chamber of Deputies.

The Committee decided that the statistical information requested in Question 1 (offences discovered) and Question 2 (communications between central authorities) of the questionnaire

¹ Document C.68.M.30.1939.IV and Addenda 1 and 2.
² Document C.6.M.5.1938.IV.
³ Document C.69.M.31.1939.IV and Addenda 1 and 2.

on obscene publications should in future be based on the calendar year immediately preceding the date of the report.

As for Question 3 (general observations), since the most recent information is desired, no change should be made in the period covered.

4. PREVENTION OF PROSTITUTION

The Committee in 1938 had instructed the Rapporteur to submit for discussion at its third session a draft report on the prevention of prostitution, for which it had drawn up a plan of work in 1937. This plan provided for the collaboration of the International Labour Office and of two experts — Dr. Cavaillon, Technical Inspector-General of the Ministry of Health, France, and Dr. T. Kemp, Director of the University Institute for Human Genetics, Copenhagen.

The Committee had before it this report¹ with the exception of the final chapter embodying conclusions and recommendations. The ideas underlying this report can be summarised as follows :

The law and the police, backed by public opinion, can hamper the exploiters of prostitutes ; they can prevent them from recruiting women by force or fraud or from artificially expanding demand by advertisement and suggestion. Education, the moral protection of young workers of both sexes in industry, commerce and domestic service, and the development of health and social services, can weaken some of the primary causes of both demand and supply.

The general lines of the report were approved, and a number of points particularly stressed for inclusion in the final text.

The Committee agreed that the guiding principle for the treatment of this question was of a moral character. It felt, however, that its duty was not to restrict itself to the enunciation of principles, but to implement those principles by practical and concrete suggestions.

A great deal of attention was given to the problem of the mental state of prostitutes, a subject which had been dealt with in great detail in the chapter which Dr. Kemp had prepared for the report. This expert informed the Committee of certain new developments, especially in the Scandinavian countries, which were based on scientific studies undertaken by himself and other experts in recent times.

The preliminary results were said to have been promising. Progress had chiefly been attained by the following methods and measures :

1. The use of psychiatric examination of prostitutes who have come into touch with the police ;
2. Special treatment of feeble-minded prostitutes ;
3. Placing of prostitutes on probation ;
4. Preparation of more humanitarian and more practical legislation as regards prostitution.

As to point 4, Dr. Kemp informed the Committee of the contents of a draft law prepared by an unofficial body of experts which, in the opinion of the Committee, showed certain remarkable new departures from previous methods of dealing with that question. The Committee was specially interested in the second paragraph of Article 1 of that draft, which concerned women who " enter into immoral relations with chance acquaintances for payment, when it may also be assumed from information obtained that there is danger that the person concerned may be ruined socially as a result of leading a life of debauchery ".

This stipulation was considered to be not only the principal innovation in the legislative measures laid down by the Danish expert, but also a remarkable departure from the lines previously followed by legislation in this matter.

There was one aspect of the psychiatric approach to these questions which greatly interested the Committee : the parallelism observed between the mental condition of prostitutes and that of the social elements contained in the group usually called *souteneurs*. It was pointed out that these men showed to an astonishing degree similar mental peculiarities to those of prostitutes, and that the group contained a large percentage of individuals who could be classified as dull, feeble-minded, or even clearly psychopathic. This point of view seemed, in the opinion of the Committee, to open up new prospects in regard to the possibilities of dealing effectively in certain cases with those elements which in the past had either escaped police action or been treated exclusively from the criminal viewpoint.

Considering, therefore, that the question of *souteneurs* continues to constitute in many countries an important problem threatening public order, the Committee expressed the wish that, apart from the legal side of the question, which is being dealt with in a draft convention on *souteneurs*, a study should be made of the social conditions under which this phenomenon appears, chiefly concentrating on the physical and mental attributes of the *souteneur*.

The criticism made by the Danish expert of the punitive methods formerly used with prostitutes was not fully endorsed by all the members. Apparently in some countries punitive

¹ Documents C.Q.S./A./19(a), 19(b) and 19(c).

measures had had satisfactory effects. The majority of the Committee, however, was of opinion that punitive measures were not likely to achieve lasting and substantial results.

The second group of questions which occupied the attention of the Committee was concerned with the protection of young women against the immediate causes of prostitution.

The Committee discussed such direct preventive measures as means of propaganda and enlightenment, the rôle of railway station missions and the extension of such services, and the importance of extending the organisation of leisure time. Special attention was drawn to the importance of providing social centres for soldiers, sailors and similar groups of men separated from their families. In this connection, certain members specially emphasised the importance of facilitating marriage by family allowances and marriage endowments, and stressed the desirability of measures to compel employers to notify the parents or guardians of minor girls in their service, when such girls leave their employment.

The discussion of the contribution which the International Labour Office had made to the study of prevention, dealing with the moral protection of young women workers, centred mainly on the protection of those young women workers who are shown by experience to be the most exposed to moral risks. Several members expressed their particular interest in the protection of young domestic servants and their hope that the International Labour Organisation would succeed in giving domestic workers a status that, besides improving their conditions of life in general, would also include effective provisions for the moral protection of employees under age.

The liaison officer of the International Labour Office stated that, pending the placing of the question on the agenda of the Conference, the Office would continue, as required by its Constitution, to collect and to distribute information in this field, and would make the regulations and other measures already in force in certain countries as widely known as possible, in order to promote action in other countries.

Attention had been drawn in Chapter V of the report on the prevention of prostitution to recent discoveries in the medical field which have revolutionised the treatment of gonorrhœa and are likely to lead in the future to a marked diminution of this disease, the incidence of which, unlike that of syphilis, has remained almost stationary for the past twenty years. It was pointed out that the facilities for curing syphilis and the corresponding diminution of this disease, and the prospect of similar developments regarding gonorrhœa, might remove one of the elements preventing possible clients from approaching prostitutes. In consequence, the frequenting of prostitutes might increase, and this had as a matter of fact already been observed, with a corresponding increase in fresh cases of the disease, as for instance in a great French port.

In view of these new developments and of the fact that the question of venereal disease had been treated chiefly from the medical point of view by the League up to the present time (only one social aspect having been studied),¹ it was felt that the moment had come for a thorough study of the social aspects of venereal disease.

The Committee therefore unanimously expressed the wish that a new study of the social and medical aspects of venereal disease should be undertaken in common by the Advisory Committee on Social Questions and the Health Committee, and that a report on the matter should be presented as early as possible in the future.

It was felt that the means of collaboration actually prepared, arising from the closer connection between the work of the two Committees, might provide the necessary machinery through which such a study might be undertaken.

It was agreed that the following procedure should be pursued with regard to the publication of the report on the prevention of prostitution. The draft submitted by the Rapporteur would be amended and amplified in the light of the discussion which had taken place in the Committee; more especially, the contents of the paper read by Dr. Kemp should be incorporated in the text. After approval by the Chairman, the final text would be circulated to the members in proof form, as was the case with Part III of the Enquiry into Measures of Rehabilitation (Methods of Rehabilitation of Adult Prostitutes), in order to allow members to study the conclusions and recommendations with a full knowledge of the complete text. The conclusions and recommendations would be circulated simultaneously as a draft in roneo. They would then be discussed by the Committee at its fourth session, and would be added in the form adopted by the Committee as Chapter VI to the volume which will be made available to the public.

5. REHABILITATION OF PROSTITUTES

The Committee concluded its discussion on the enquiry into the rehabilitation of prostitutes, which has been carried out during the last five years, by adopting conclusions and recommendations.²

This enquiry has led to four general conclusions. It shows that the difficulties of rehabilitation have not been exaggerated; that no one method of rehabilitation can be upheld as

¹ *Social Services and Venereal Disease*, document C.6.M.5.1938.IV.

² Document C.Q.S./A./18 submitted by the Rapporteur.

the best in all circumstances ; that special rehabilitation services can only be built up successfully on a foundation of wider social measures ; and that the difficulties of rehabilitation will remain great as long as the demand for prostitutes enables women to earn far more in prostitution than in other work.

Apart from the four general conclusions of which the broad outline has been given above, the Committee adopted a number of specific recommendations on rehabilitation :

1. That prostitutes can be rehabilitated most easily when they have not been in the profession long ; it is therefore important that means of assistance should be made known and offered early ;

2. That the success of attempts at rehabilitation depends partly on the personality and insight of the social worker who directs them, but depends also on knowledge : institutions and organisations should be under the control of trained social workers ;

3. That attempts to combine social assistance with medical treatment for venereal disease have led to particularly interesting results, and it should be the regular practice for trained social workers to be attached to venereal disease hospitals and clinics ;

4. That methods of treatment should be elastic, and should not be decided upon until the case has been investigated. Women who have been professional prostitutes for a long time can only regain health and the habit of work by spending two or three years in an institution. Rehabilitation services should include, besides institutions which take prostitutes for long periods, social service bureaux to give information and help to find employment, and hostels where girls and women can lodge and go out to work.

Help is likely to be successful if certain principles are followed. Prostitutes should be examined by a mental specialist in order that special treatment may be given to those who need it ; when the women make a new start it should be in fresh surroundings, where they will not be reminded of their life or exposed to the influence of former friends and exploiters. Rehabilitation homes should not impose too rigid a discipline or a way of life too different from the ordinary. Such homes must try to provide the prostitute with new values, so that she may be eager to persevere with her training and afterwards, when she leaves, to resist the attraction of her old life. Women should be trained for work which they like and to which they are suited ; they should not be obliged to return to the occupation which they followed before they became prostitutes. In view of the high earnings to which prostitutes are accustomed, normal employment found for them should offer a reasonable standard of living. Social workers should keep in touch for some time with the women who have passed through their hands. After-care should, however, be carried out with intelligence and discretion. Clumsy enquiries may destroy a newly gained reputation and confidence and, indeed, the work of rehabilitation.

Measures of rehabilitation can never by themselves solve the problem of prostitution. They need to be supplemented by preventive action, which is at once easier, more lasting in its effects, and of wider application.

The text of the recommendations and conclusions,¹ of which the above constitutes a short summary, was adopted with a few minor amendments. It was generally acknowledged that these conclusions and recommendations would fulfil a real need for guidance in this matter.

The whole report, consisting of the three volumes : *Prostitutes: their Early Life*,² *Social Service and Venereal Disease*³ and *Methods of Rehabilitation*,⁴ which will be available to the public during the present year, should, in the opinion of the Committee, serve as an important source of information and book of reference for all persons employed in this type of social work, and should stimulate the work of authorities and of public and private institutions in this field, as well as of all persons interested in these questions. The Committee took note with satisfaction of the fact that the first two volumes, which had appeared within the last eighteen months, had already achieved a wide circulation, as indicated by the fact that the first edition of the volume on social service and venereal disease was almost exhausted a year after publication.

6. CONFERENCE OF CENTRAL AUTHORITIES IN EASTERN COUNTRIES

The 1938 Assembly had expressed regret at the unavoidable delay in carrying out the recommendation of the Bandoeng Conference that the League of Nations should establish in the East a bureau to assist the participating countries in their fight against the traffic in women and children in that part of the world. It invited the Advisory Committee to

¹ Document C.O.S./A./18.

² Document C.218.M.120.1938.IV.

³ Document C.6.M.5.1938.IV.

⁴ Document C.83.M.43.1939.IV.

consider the proposal in greater detail at its next session. In the opinion of the Assembly, the questions to be studied by the Advisory Committee might include the place at which the bureau should be set up, the financial provisions necessary for its establishment and maintenance, questions of staff, etc.

The Committee unanimously came to the conclusion that the present situation in that part of the world in which the activities of the bureau would be carried out was not favourable for proceeding with that question. This opinion was strengthened by the fact that the Chinese delegation, which previously had pressed for the early establishment of such a bureau, had stated that, in view of the occupation of a great number of Chinese ports by Japanese troops, such a bureau could not be expected to carry on its work on normal lines. In the circumstances, neither the despatch of an expert adviser to study the creation of such a bureau on the spot, nor the discussion of any details of the establishment of the bureau, such as location, financial provisions, staff, etc., would be of any practical use.

The Committee therefore decided with regret to adjourn the question, but to keep it on the agenda with the intention of reopening the matter as soon as the situation in the Far East permitted of a practical solution.

Annex I

**AGENDA OF THE THIRD SESSION
OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS.**

1. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur.
2. Adoption of the agenda and questions of procedure.
3. Report by the Director on the progress of the work (documents C.Q.S./44, C.Q.S./P.E./C.I./116).
4. Reports of the Liaison Officers :
 - (a) With the International Labour Office (document C.Q.S./39).
 - (b) With the Health Organisation (document C.Q.S./41).
5. Summary of annual reports from Governments on child welfare (document C.91.M.50.1939.IV).
6. Illegitimate children :
Rapporteur: M. H. DE BIE (documents C.Q.S./B./42, 43, 43(a), 43(b); C.Q.S./B./45, C.70.M.24.1939.IV).
7. Correspondent members (document C.Q.S./40 and Addendum).
8. Training of persons engaged in social work :
Rapporteur: Mr. S. HARRIS (document C.Q.S./38 and Addendum).
9. Principles adopted in the administration and organisation of welfare work among the young :
Rapporteur: Mme. E. BRAULT (documents C.Q.S./B./41, C.Q.S./B./46).
10. Family desertion :
Rapporteur: M. V. V. PELLA (documents C.Q.S./B./44, 44(a), 44(b), 44(c), 44(d)).
11. Rehabilitation of adult prostitutes :
Rapporteur: Mr. S. COHEN (documents C.83.M.43.1939.IV, C.Q.S./A./18).
12. Measures of prevention, especially with regard to minors :
Rapporteur: Mr. S. COHEN (documents C.Q.S./A./19(a) and (b)).
13. Summary of annual reports for the year 1937/38 :
 - (a) On traffic in women and children (document C.68.M.30.1939.IV and Addenda).
 - (b) On obscene publications (document C.69.M.31.1939.IV and Addenda).
14. Conference of Central Authorities in Eastern Countries (Bandoeng, 1937) (document C.Q.S./A./20).
15. Mui Tsai (documents C.Q.S./32 and 34).
16. Recreational aspects of the cinema for the young (document C.256.M.152.1938.IV).
17. Draft budget (document C.Q.S./43).
18. Date of next session.

Annex II

**PRINCIPLES ADOPTED IN THE ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF
WELFARE WORK AMONG THE YOUNG, INCLUDING SOCIAL ASSISTANCE**

PLAN OF WORK

I. Introduction.

Brief description of the country, area, geography, climate, vital statistics, etc.

**II. Organisation and Administration of Welfare Work among the Young,
including Social Assistance.**

1. Government.¹

(i) *Legislation.* — List and brief description of the principal laws and decrees governing welfare work among the young and social assistance.

Federate States might give a general description of the legislation of the States or Provinces without going into details concerning the particular legislation of the individual States or Provinces.

¹ In the case of federate States, the Federal Government and State Governments.

(ii) *Organisation.* — Brief description of the scheme of the organisation of the ministries, departments, or federal offices, etc., responsible for the application and carrying out of the laws on which the services mentioned in paragraph 4 of the commentary are based.

Particulars of their respective powers; co-ordination of work, methods employed and services for the protection of different groups of children — namely, infants, children of pre-school age, children of school age, adolescents and special groups of minors (abnormal, defective, or who have committed an offence).

(iii) *Financial Resources.* — Source of the principal funds employed in the services mentioned under (ii): direct or indirect taxes. Is any assistance granted by the Government to the local authorities or private organisations? If so, in what form (subsidising of the services, wages, accommodation, bursaries, etc.)?

2. *Local Authorities.*¹

(i) *Legislation.* — Brief summary of the statutory powers and functions of the local authorities with regard to the services mentioned in paragraph 4 of the commentary.

(ii) *Organisation.* — Brief description of the scheme of the organisation of the regional, municipal, or communal departments responsible for the application and carrying out of the laws and statutes on which the services mentioned in paragraph 4 of the commentary are based.

(iii) *Financial Resources.* — Source of the funds employed in the services mentioned under (ii): taxes and local rates, special taxes, Government subsidies, etc. Financial participation of the regional or departmental authorities in municipal, communal, or private organisations. Form of such assistance (subsidies, wages, accommodation, bursaries, etc.).

3. *Private Organisations.*²

(i) *Organisation.* — Brief description of such organisations in so far as they are actively engaged in one of the services mentioned in paragraph 4 of the commentary.

(ii) *Financial Resources.* — Origin of the principal resources and form of the subsidies granted by the Government and local authorities.

III. *General Trend of Services for Welfare Work among the Young, including Social Assistance (General tendencies).*

Commentary.

1. The purpose of this study is to provide information with regard to the *organisation* of welfare work and social assistance for the young in the various countries. It will enable the Governments and the organisations which are interested in this question to estimate the progress that has been made; to follow the most satisfactory methods; to profit by the experience that has been gained; and to avoid possible mistakes.

2. The investigation will deal essentially with the general principles of the organisation and working. It is not intended to deal with the details of welfare work among the young, but rather to show in broad outline what functions are performed by federal authorities, by State or provincial authorities, by central departments and by local authorities respectively, and also what functions are performed by non-official bodies. (In the case of private organisations, details will only be asked for in respect of national organisations or organisations whose work is of special importance.)

3. The investigation will also show how the various duties are carried out, how the various functions are co-ordinated, and how the various social services are financed.

4. These services should include: (1) public assistance; (2) public health, in so far as it is connected with welfare work among the young, excluding the purely medical aspect;³ (3) child welfare services in the homes of the children; (4) child welfare work in various groups — infants, children of pre-school and school age, adolescents — and treatment of special groups of children (abnormal children, mental defectives, and minors who have broken the law).

5. When the study of these subjects is carried out, the special provisions concerning infants and expectant mothers and the social assistance services for children in rural districts should not be neglected.

6. As regards the trend of development of the youth welfare and social assistance services, it is desirable to obtain information on certain questions of a general character: for example, are the public authorities taking a bigger part in social work; do the smaller organisations tend to become merged in the bigger organisations; are social measures confined to the destitute or are they being extended, particularly in the matter of prevention and prophylaxis, to a larger proportion of the population; what are the methods adopted (indices, standards, etc.) to estimate the progress that has been made?

¹ Regional, provincial, departmental, municipal, communal administration, etc.

² Semi-official, grant-aided, voluntary.

³ In the study of the training of persons employed in social service, the Committee has laid down the same limits, deciding to take account of the training of public health nurses only in so far as they do actual social work.

Annex III

TABLE SHOWING THE POSITION WITH REGARD TO RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND ON OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS¹

(Drawn up on July 1st, 1939.)

r. indicates ratification or definite accession.
s. indicates signature or accession not yet perfected by ratification.

Country	International Convention of 1921 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children	International Convention of 1933 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age	International Convention of 1923 for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications
Afghanistan	—	r.	r.
Union of South Africa	r.	r.	r.
Albania	r.	s.	r.
United States of America	—	—	—
Sa'udi Arabia	—	—	—
Argentine Republic	s.	—	s.
Australia	r. ²	r. ²	r. ²
Belgium	r.	r.	r. ³
Bolivia	—	—	—
Brazil	r.	r.	r.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	r.	s.	r.
Bahamas	r.	s.	r.
Barbados	r.	s.	r.
Basutoland	—	s.	r.
Bechuanaland	—	s.	r.
Bermuda	—	s.	r.
Ceylon	r.	s.	r.
Cyprus	r.	s.	r.
Falkland Is.	r.	s.	r.
Fiji	r.	s.	r.
Gambia	r.	s.	r.
Gibraltar	r.	s.	r.
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	r.	s.	r.
Gold Coast	r.	s.	r.
British Guiana	r.	s.	r.
British Honduras	r.	s.	r.
Hong-Kong	r.	s.	r.
Jamaica	r.	s.	r.
Kenya	r.	s.	r.
Leeward Is.	r.	s.	r.
Federated Malay States	—	s.	r.
Unfederated Malay States	—	s.	r.
Malta	r.	s.	r.
Mauritius	r.	s.	r.
Newfoundland	—	s.	r.
Nigeria	—	s.	r.
Nyasaland	r.	s.	r.
Palestine	r.	s.	r.
N. Rhodesia	r.	s.	r.
S. Rhodesia	r.	s.	r.
St. Helena	—	s.	r.
Sarawak	r.	s.	r.
Seychelles	r.	s.	—
Sierra Leone	r.	s.	r.
British Solomon Is.	r.	s.	r.
Somaliland	—	s.	r.
Straits Settlements	r.	s.	r.
Swaziland	—	s.	r.
Tanganyika	r.	s.	r.
Trans-Jordan	r.	s.	r.

¹ Reservations made with regard to the application of the Conventions are not given.
² Including Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.
³ Including the Belgian Congo and the mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

Country	International Convention of 1921 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children	International Convention of 1933 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age	International Convention of 1923 for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications
Trinidad and Tobago	r.	s.	r.
Uganda	r.	s.	r.
Windward Is.	r.	s.	r.
Zanzibar	r.	s.	r.
Bulgaria	r.	r.	r.
Canada	r.	—	r.
Chile	r.	r.	—
China	r.	s.	r.
Colombia	r.	—	r.
Costa Rica	s.	—	s.
Cuba	r.	r.	r.
Czecho-Slovakia	r.	r.	r.
Danzig	r.	s.	r.
Denmark	r.	—	r.
Dominican Republic	—	—	—
Ecuador	—	—	—
Egypt	r.	—	r.
Estonia	r.	—	r.
Ethiopia	—	—	—
Finland	r.	r.	r.
France	r.	s.	s.
Syria and Lebanon	r.	—	—
Germany	r.	s.	r.
Greece	r.	r.	r.
Guatemala	—	—	r.
Haiti	—	—	s.
Honduras	—	—	s.
Hungary	r.	r.	r.
Iceland	—	—	—
India	r.	—	r.
Iran	r.	r.	r.
Iraq	r.	—	r.
Ireland	r.	r.	r.
Italy	r.	—	r.
Italian colonies	r.	—	—
Japan	r.	—	r.
Latvia	r.	r.	r.
Liberia	—	—	—
Liechtenstein	—	—	—
Lithuania	r.	s.	s.
Luxemburg	r.	—	r.
Mexico	r.	r.	—
Monaco	r.	s.	r.
Netherlands (Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	r.	r.	r.
New Zealand	r.	—	r.
Nicaragua	r.	r.	—
Norway	r.	r.	r.
Panama	s.	s.	s.
Paraguay	—	—	r.
Peru	s.	—	s.
Poland	r.	r.	r.
Portugal	r.	r.	r.
Roumania	r.	r.	r.
Salvador	—	—	r.
San Marino	—	—	r.
Spain	r.	s.	r.
Sudan	r.	r.	—
Sweden	r.	r.	—
Switzerland	r.	r.	r.
Thailand	r.	—	r.
Turkey	r.	—	r.
U.S.S.R.	—	—	r.
Uruguay	r.	—	s.
Venezuela	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	r.	s.	r.

Geneva, August 21st, 1939.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PENAL AND PENITENTIARY QUESTIONS

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE ASSEMBLY

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I. PROGRESS IN REGARD TO THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the sixteenth Assembly in 1935, concerning the treatment of prisoners, Governments have communicated each year to the Secretary-General information on all the improvements they have introduced in their penal and penitentiary system. Since the publication of the last report,¹ September 1st, 1938, the following modifications have been brought to the attention of the Secretary-General.

India.

The Secretary of State for India submits the following report for the year 1938 on reforms carried out in jail administration in India, with special reference to the application of the Standard Minimum Rules :

Rule 1.

Bombay.—A separate section for juvenile female offenders has been opened in the Yeravda Female Jail.

United Provinces.—Orders have been issued for the strict separation from each other of the different classes of prisoners.

Orissa.—The classification of prisoners convicted of offences connected with political movements into different categories has been abolished ; they are now treated as one separate and distinct class by themselves, with the facilities provided for " A " or Division I prisoners, except as regards diet, which is under the consideration of the Provincial Government.

¹ Document A.24.1938.IV.

Series of League of Nations Publications
IV. SOCIAL
1939. IV. 12. ✓

Rule 3.

Bombay.—The Rules prescribing special and more harsh treatment for short-term prisoners in Bombay City have been cancelled.

Rule 4.

United Provinces.—Orders have been issued for the posting-up on the barrack walls of :

- (i) Good mottos, as they will have a reformative influence on the prisoners ; and
- (ii) Printed copies of the rules relating to appeals, offences and punishments, and remission of sentences, for the information of prisoners.

Ajmer-Merwara.—A short address is given to all prisoners on admission to jail explaining to them the result of their past wrongdoing, warning them against misconduct in the jail and advising them to reform their character and conduct.

Rule 6.

United Provinces.—Orders have been issued that before private clothing of prisoners is sold under the rules, the prisoners concerned should be consulted regarding the disposal of their property, so as to give them an opportunity of either sending it to their homes or having it disposed of by auction.

Rule 7.

Madras.—The pattern of prison clothes has been changed and coir mats replaced by jute mats.

United Provinces.—Orders have been issued for the supply of a *pyjama* in place of a *janghia* to prisoners, to protect their legs from cold and to improve their clothing. Sari dress for females has now been introduced and hospital clothing has been improved.

The prisoners have been given a more adequate supply of blankets for the cold weather at an approximate increase in cost of 1 lakh of rupees.

Bihar.—The clothing issued to Hindu prisoners has been modified to some extent. The pattern has also been improved to make them more comfortable for wearing and better in appearance.

Orissa.—In lieu of blankets, which are unsuitable for use in the summer season, every prisoner is being supplied with a *durry* for his bedding.

Rule 8.

Madras.—Wheat was introduced as an authorised cereal in the " C " class dietary. Drinking-water is provided in cells in sub-jails, in closed earthen vessels.

Bombay.—The dietary of " C " class prisoners has been improved.

Bengal.—The issue of mustard oil to prisoners once a week for inunction was introduced in 1938.

United Provinces.—The supply of fruit thrice a week to " A " and " B " class prisoners to the value of 2 annas each *per diem* has been sanctioned.

The monotonous morning meal of parched grams has been modified and the prisoners are now given a somewhat varied diet.

" B " class revolutionary prisoners are now allowed to prepare their own daily menu, provided the present expenditure on their diet is not exceeded.

Bihar.—The purchase of fresh vegetables to supplement the jail garden produce when there is a scarcity has been sanctioned, the issue of dry vegetables on such occasions being discontinued.

Some additions have been made to the ordinary scale of diet of prisoners.

Instructions have been issued to the district and central jails for the storing in hot cases the *chapatis* intended for prisoners.

Central Provinces.—Hot early morning meal was issued to all prisoners. The ration of salt was increased and the reduction which used to be made during the summer months in the ration of *dal* was restored.

North-West Frontier Province.—The dietary of prisoners was improved by the issue of *gur* (coarse lump sugar) to under-trial and certain other classes of prisoners.

Orissa.—Orders have been passed that pounded rice, as distinct from milled rice, should be purchased and used in jails, that highly polished rice should not be used and that, if hand-pounded rice is not available at any time, milled rice not well polished may be purchased and used.

The quantity of vegetables for prisoners has been increased by a third.

Every prisoner is being supplied with a set of hand-made feeding utensils consisting of one brass plate, one brass cup and one small aluminium cup in place of iron ones in the North Orissa jails and with an aluminium set of the above utensils in the South Orissa jails.

Baluchistan.—Jawari bread has been replaced altogether by wheat bread, which is issued to prisoners throughout the week.

Rule 9.

Orissa.—Every piece of land available in the jail garden is utilised to improve cultivation of vegetables and to provide suitable work for the prisoners.

Rule 10.

Madras.—Hand-spinning and weaving were introduced in the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, and the Central Jail, Cannanore.

United Provinces.—Many new industries have been introduced in jails. A Jail Depot has been opened in Lucknow for the display and sale of jail-made products, and a Director of Jail Industries has also been appointed specially to look after jail industries.

Calico-printing has recently been started at the Lucknow and Agra central jails. Arrangements have been made in the Lucknow jail for the finishing and bleaching of cloths.

Light-weight *durries* and carpets have begun to be manufactured in a few jails.

Canework industry has been started in the juvenile jail, Bareilly, and in the Lucknow, Benares, Agra and Allahabad central jails.

Ericulture (producing silk from worms grown on castor plants) has been started at Bareilly and Naini and is going to be extended to Benares; production of silk from worms grown on mulberry is also being tried.

Leather industry has been started at the Cawnpore district jail to which *moochi* (cobbler class) prisoners are transferred from other jails. They work under expert supervision, manufacturing various kinds of leather goods for the use of Government Departments and the general public.

Arrangements have now been completed to start hand-spinning at Bareilly and Naini jails. Female prisoners will also do this work at the latter jail. This kind of work will be extended to the other jails in due course.

It is proposed to provide *biris* (cigarettes) to prisoners who are used to smoking, and for this purpose the manufacture of *biris* has been started in the central jail at Fetehtarh, the tobacco required being grown in this jail, as also in a few other jails.

Hand-made paper industry has been started at the Lucknow central jail. Arrangements are also being made to start the manufacture of chalk crayons.

Bihar.—Hand-spinning on *charkas* has been introduced in all the central and district jails and in the sub-jail at Arrah.

The spinning of *tasar* (silk) has been introduced in the Bhagalpur central jail.

Weaving on hand-looms has been introduced in the jails at Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Purnea, Hazaribagh and Purulia, and in the sub-jail at Arrah.

Eri rearing and spinning have been introduced in the jails at Bhagalpur, Buxar, Ranchi, Mothihari, Gaya and Monghyr.

Cane industry has been introduced in the jails at Buxar, Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Purulia.

Carpentry has been introduced in the jails at Buxar, Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Darbhanga. *Sikki* basket-making has been introduced in the jails at Chapra and Purulia.

Central Provinces.—Soap industry was introduced in the Narshinghpur Borstal Institution. The Borstal inmates are taught, in addition to other trades, motoring and typewriting.

Orissa.—Spinning and weaving have been extensively introduced in jails. Considerable improvements in tailoring, dyeing and soapmaking, etc., were made in some of the important jails.

Rule 11.

Madras.—Oil-pressing by manual labour was abolished.

Bombay.—The installation of power-driven flour mills to replace manually worked stone wheels has been sanctioned in the four central jails and three district jails.

A power-driven flour mill has been installed in the Borstal school and grinding by hand has been abolished.

United Provinces.—Water-lifting and oil-extracting by manual labour in jails has been abolished.

Bihar.—Oil-pressing by manual labour has been abolished.

Central Provinces.—Manual labour for oil-pressing and drawing water has been discontinued in several jails.

Assam.—The system of oil-pressing by hand-mills in the jails of the non-excluded areas was abolished.

Orissa.—The working of *ghanis* (oil-presses) by prisoners in jails has been stopped.

Rule 13.

Madras.—The remission system, which was not admissible to prisoners sentenced to less than six months, has been extended to prisoners sentenced to not less than three months. Prisoners are permitted to convert their gratuity into remission at the rate of 2 annas instead of 4 annas per day.

Bombay.—The scale of ordinary remissions has been revised as follows :

Ordinary prisoners, from twelve to fifteen days per quarter ;
Night-watchmen, from fifteen to eighteen days per quarter ; and
Convict overseers, from eighteen to twenty-one days per quarter.

In addition, prisoners may earn remission for education up to ten days per stage.

Prisoners employed on prison services such as cooks and sweepers, who work on Sundays and holidays, are granted three days additional ordinary remission per quarter. This remission has been extended to hospital attendants, barbers and those employed in gardens and in cattle-sheds.

Punjab.—Remuneration on a cash basis was tried some years ago but was found to be unsatisfactory. Reward for good work done is now given in the form of remission of sentence, which is more appreciated by the prisoners.

North-West Frontier Province.—Work is rewarded by ordinary and special remission. In 1938, sanction was accorded to the grant of small monetary rewards to deserving indigent prisoners on release, to enable them to subsist while in quest of work.

Sind.—The maximum amount of remission which can be awarded to a prisoner has now been increased from one-fourth to one-third of his total sentence. Remission of ten days is granted as a reward for passing a higher educational standard in Sindhi.

Rule 14.

Central Provinces.—Several improvements in the sanitary arrangements in magisterial lock-ups were effected during the year.

Orissa.—Prisoners are provided with hand fans during the summer.

Rule 16.

Punjab.—Electrification of jails is proceeding steadily, three or four jails being done each year. Where electric light has not yet been provided, oil-lamps are provided for use of prisoners wishing to read.

Orissa.—The electrification of the Cuttack jail has been decided on and the work of installation is in progress.

Rule 19.

Madras.—Combs and soap were provided for Borstal inmates.

Bombay.—Electrically driven pumps in the wells have been installed and water service connection throughout the Borstal school has been provided.

United Provinces.—Female prisoners are supplied with more mustard oil for their hair on every Saturday, and to ensure cleanliness are issued with sterilised cloths during the menstrual period, during which lighter labour is to be demanded of them.

Punjab.—Experiments are in progress for the use of jail-made soap for cleansing both body and clothing.

Bihar.—The shaving of prisoners twice a week has been permitted.

Sind.—Furniture and utensils supplied to "A" and "B" class prisoners were greatly improved and additions made to articles formerly supplied to them.

Orissa.—Shaving facilities have been provided for the ordinary prisoners and large earthen *gharas* have been provided in wards for storing cold water for their use during the summer season.

Rule 21.

Punjab.—Improvements have recently been effected in the bedding of all prisoners, who are now provided with durries on which to lie and cotton sheets all the year round. Prisoners are also allowed to wear private clothing :

- (i) When attending court ;
- (ii) On transfer from one jail to another ; and
- (iii) When having interviews with friends and relatives.

Rule 24.

Bombay.—Instructions have been issued directing medical officers of prisons invariably to take a second opinion in cases of serious illness among prisoners.

Bengal.—A hospital in the Pabna jail was constructed during 1938.

Baluchistan.—A midwife to render medical aid to female prisoners has been appointed.

Rule 25.

Bengal.—Increased facilities for indoor games were provided for certain classes of prisoners.

United Provinces.—Games like football, volley-ball, basket-ball, etc., have been introduced in all the central jails at Government expense. The scouts of the Bareilly juvenile jail have been permitted to take part in outside scout rallies, etc.

Central Provinces.—Indoor and outdoor games for the healthy recreation of well-conducted casual prisoners have been introduced in all jails, while the Borstal inmates are given compulsory physical exercise and drill.

North-West Frontier Province.—Facilities for physical exercise are given to almost all prisoners in jail. National games such as " kabadi " have been initiated in the central prison at Haripur, and a recreation hour has been allotted before locking up. These games are played in various sectors of the Haripur central prison, under the supervision of the jail staff.

Orissa.—Provision of exercise for under-trial prisoners has been made.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Boys and youths up to the age of 25 are given physical drill and exercise for half an hour in the morning by a trained instructor.

Rule 27.

Madras.—Prayer-books were supplied to Muslim prisoners, who are also provided facilities to pray individually four times a day.

Bengal.—Special holidays were granted to certain classes of prisoners on their festival days.

Punjab.—Facilities are given to prisoners for private prayers morning and evening and combined prayers are carried out in the Borstal Institution, Lahore, and a few of the jails for adults. Religious preachers are not provided by the Government, partly owing to financial stringency and partly owing to the danger of accentuating the political side of religious differences.

Bihar.—Supply of milk, ghee and fruits is made to prisoners of all denominations observing fast on day or days of important festivals in place of the jail diet, provided no extra cost is involved. The supply of *kanthies* or *malas* (necklaces of beads, etc., for religious purposes) to prisoners who ask for these articles has been permitted.

North-West Frontier Province.—During Ramzan (the fasting month for Muslims), prisoners were issued with freshly cooked food before dawn.

Steps have been taken to impart religious education to prisoners in the Haripur central jail.

Ajmer-Merwara.—All classes of prisoners have quiet prayers inside their barracks on rising in the morning as well as before retiring at night.

Religious and moral discourses are held on Sunday and other holidays by a Pandit and a Moulvi, attendance being voluntary.

Rule 28.

Bombay.—The education of all prisoners with sentences of over three months was introduced under the scheme of adult education of the Poona Saksharata Prasarak Mandal.

The appointment of schoolmasters for the Ahmedabad and Belgaum central jails has been sanctioned.

United Provinces.—Compulsory adult education has been introduced in all central jails, and for this purpose two paid teachers have been appointed in every central jail, with very beneficial results. Most of the prisoners, specially of the casual class, evinced a keen desire to imbibe elementary education, while many old and infirm prisoners displayed the zeal of youth in their studies. Books, slates and *takhties*, or cement boards, were provided.

Punjab.—Paid teachers have been sanctioned for all central jails and large district jails for imparting primary education to all prisoners, while in other jails arrangements for primary education are being made with the assistance of voluntary associations such as the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and non-official visitors, or by making use of educated prisoners. All adolescents receive regular primary education.

Bihar.—As a part of the literacy campaign, the education of all illiterate prisoners in jail has been taken up.

North-West Frontier Province.—Arrangements made in 1937 for magic-lantern displays and lectures to prisoners on hygiene and public health have been developed. These lectures are now a regular feature of prison life.

Primary education was introduced among the female and adolescent prisoners in the Peshawar central jail during 1938.

Sind.—Suitable prisoners are given instructions in first aid. Arrangements have been made for magic-lantern displays and lectures on health to prisoners.

Orissa.—Instructions on first aid and elementary sanitation are being given to the prisoners in the important jails.

Facilities have been provided in the Cuttack and Berhampur jails for imparting elementary education to prisoners, irrespective of age, except old and infirm prisoners incapable of receiving such education. Literate prisoners are encouraged to educate their fellow illiterate prisoners and all possible facilities are afforded to ensure this.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Prisoners up to the age of 25 are taught by paid teachers for about two hours from 8 to 10 in the morning.

Literate prisoners are permitted to teach adult prisoners in their spare time and after lock-up, inside their barracks between 7 and 9 p.m.

Lectures are given by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon on Sundays and other jail holidays, for about half an hour, on first aid, general hygiene, etc.

Rule 29.

United Provinces.—No restrictions are now placed on the supply of books, which have not been forfeited or banned, newspapers and periodicals to all political prisoners, irrespective of their classification, who are permitted to have such publications at their own cost.

Punjab.—All jails possess libraries, but as literacy increases, it will be necessary to provide funds for their extension.

Bihar.—Orders have been passed for the supply of suitable books from local libraries for the use of prisoners.

North-West Frontier Province.—Useful additions of books and newspapers have been made to the existing libraries in jails.

Orissa.—Jail libraries have been considerably enlarged by additional books.

Ajmer-Merwara.—A library with magazines and other periodicals in English, Hindi and Urdu has been provided for the prisoners' benefit.

Rule 30.

Madras.—"A" and "B" class prisoners are allowed to purchase at their own cost certain daily newspapers.

A Telgu fortnightly and a Malayalam weekly are supplied to certain jails, in addition to a Tamil weekly.

Radio sets were installed in all the jails except the Rajahmundry, Salem and Cannanore central jails and the Cuddalore and Madura district jails.

Bombay.—Radios were sanctioned for the four central jails. One has been installed in the Borstal school.

United Provinces.—One daily newspaper, English or vernacular, selected by the majority of the prisoners, is supplied at Government expense ; similarly, a paper of their own choosing is supplied for the use of the minority, if they want one.

The Provincial Government issues a very useful monthly journal—*The Penal Reformer*—to which all jails have been enrolled as subscribers.

Punjab.—A free issue of the most important daily papers in the province was made to all jails for the use of prisoners.

Central Provinces.—Prisoners are allowed to purchase newspapers, periodicals and magazines approved by the Government at their own cost.

A radio was installed in the Nagpur central jail during the year. The Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur, has already been provided with a radio. The installation of radios in the other big jails has had to be postponed for want of funds.

Sind.—A radio with a loud speaker has been installed in the Camp Prison, Sukkur.

Orissa.—One newspaper is allowed to be purchased for the use of prisoners in jail.

Rule 31.

Bombay.—The privilege of letters and interviews has been revised to allow “ C ” class prisoners during the period of two months to receive two letters and to write two letters, one at Government cost and one at their own cost, and to have one interview. “ B ” class prisoners are allowed the same privileges every month.

United Provinces.—Orders have been issued that, unless the jail Superintendent suspects that the privilege is being abused, reasonable facilities should be given to legal advisers, friends or relatives in the matter of interviews with newly convicted prisoners whose cases are pending in court.

All letters addressed to “ B ” class prisoners and received in jail are delivered to them once a month, but they may write only one letter and have one interview monthly.

Central Provinces.—Prisoners are allowed to write and receive letters and have interviews once a month instead of once in three months.

Rule 34.

United Provinces.—Orders have been issued that prosecution for hunger-strikes under Section 52 of the Prisons Act, 1894, should in no case be launched without the previous sanction of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

Rule 36.

Bombay.—Whipping as a jail punishment without the sanction of the Government has been prohibited, pending consideration of future Government policy.

Central Provinces.—The punishment of whipping has been ordered to be inflicted only for mutiny or for incitement thereto, or for other jail offences involving serious physical violence.

Orissa.—The award of corporal punishment to prisoners without the previous sanction of the Provincial Government has been abolished.

Rule 39.

Bombay.—The rule in respect of the imposition of fetters as a means of security has been modified as follows :

- (a) Double fetters have been abolished ;
- (b) Imprisonment over six months—a single fetter only in place of chain fetters attached to both ankles ;
- (c) Imprisonment between three to six months—an ankle ring only in place of a single chain fetter attached to the right ankle ;
- (d) Imprisonment for less than three months—nil, the wearing of a ring on the right ankle being abolished.

Central Provinces.—The imposition of irons as a restraint on prisoners has been restricted to the minimum. Cross-bar fetters have been discontinued.

North-West Frontier Province.—The regulations for the imposition of irons for punishment and safe custody have been further relaxed. Orders have been issued recently that in future no convict (except those classified as dangerous) should be fettered in the central jails.

Sind.—The punishment of cross-bar fetters has been abolished and standing handcuffs and bar-fetters are awarded in refractory cases only.

Baluchistan.—Imposition of standing handcuffs as punishment has been abolished.

Rule 48.

Assam.—The entire scheme for placing the sub-divisional medical officers in combined administrative and medical charge of jails at all sub-divisional headquarters was sanctioned.

Rule 50.

Madras.—Female clerks are employed in the Presidency jail for women, and provision has been made for the appointment of female warders to act as chaperons to female prisoners under escort.

Bengal.—An Assistant Matron has been appointed in the Presidency jail for female prisoners.

Rule 53.

United Provinces.—Notice-boards in three languages (English, Urdu and Hindi), containing a warning against the offering of bribes to jail officials and the acceptance of bribes by the latter, are posted up in conspicuous places in every jail. A written warning is issued to contractors that no commission is to be paid to anybody in the jail; a written warning is also issued to all officials that strong disciplinary action will be taken against them for demanding or accepting bribes or for other acts of corruption.

Central Provinces.—Selected members of the Provincial Legislature have been appointed to complement the non-official visitors to jails in their constituencies.

Orissa.—In the case of non-official visitors for jails, selection of two members of the Provincial Legislature for each district jail and one for each sub-jail has been made obligatory.

Rule 54.

Madras.—The Advisory Board Scheme was extended to members of the "criminal tribes" for internment in settlements.

Bombay.—Orders have been passed that the Advisory Boards must review all cases not recommended for immediate release, after an appropriate period which must not exceed three years.

United Provinces.—The following Acts were passed by the Provincial Legislature during the year :

The United Provinces First Offenders Probation Act, 1938 ;
The United Provinces Borstal Act, 1938 ;
The Prisoners Release on Probation Act, 1938.

Central Provinces.—The Probation of Offenders Act was extended to areas to which it has not hitherto been extended.

Ajmer-Merwara.—A Board for revising the sentences of long-term prisoners now meets twice a year.

Rule 55.

United Provinces.—District Committees of the United Provinces Prisoners' Aid Society have been formed, and the jails have been directed to send monthly to the Secretary of the District Committee lists of prisoners to be released in the following month, and to allow him or his representative to interview the prisoners with a view to making arrangements for them on release.

Miscellaneous.

Central Provinces.—Well-conducted prisoners were allowed the concession of smoking, the cost of "smokes" being met from jail earnings in the case of "C" class prisoners and from private cash in the case of "A" and "B" class prisoners.

Close cropping of hair was made optional, except on medical grounds, and trimmed moustaches were allowed.

There are no changes of importance to report in regard to the administration of jails in Coorg and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

II. POSITION OF ALIENS AND STATELESS PERSONS RELEASED FROM PRISON

At its nineteenth ordinary session in 1938, the Assembly instructed the Secretary-General to consult Member States¹ on the proposals regarding the position of aliens and Stateless persons released from prison made by the seventh International Conference for the Unification of Penal Law² at Cairo in 1938, and by the delegates to the First and Fifth Committees of the Assembly (nineteenth session).

In accordance with this request,³ the Governments of the countries enumerated below have transmitted to the Secretary-General the following observations :

Union of South Africa.

The Government of the Union of South Africa is willing, in principle, to offer its co-operation on the subject of aliens and Stateless persons released from prison and has, in fact, previously had the opportunity of advising the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to that effect in reply to similar representations on this matter.

In so far as municipal legislation is concerned, the position in South Africa is very much in conformity with the first resolution adopted by the seventh International Conference for the Unification of Penal Law at Cairo, early in 1938. Deportation in South Africa is a function of the Department of the Interior and Police respectively, and persons are only deportable for certain specific crimes, each case being considered entirely on its merits. Not in every instance does deportation follow.

With regard to the international character of expulsion—Part II of the resolution adopted by the above Conference—the Union Government has no objection to the adoption of the principles enumerated in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5, and in respect of paragraph 4 is, in principle, willing to co-operate.

It may be of assistance if these observations are supplemented by stating that in South African practice no person against whom a deportation order has been issued is actually deported until his country of origin has notified acceptance of the deportee. Full particulars of the reason for deportation are communicated to the authorities of the countries concerned, and no alien or Stateless person is ever compelled to return to his country of origin by illegal means should such country refuse officially to permit his return. In that respect, difficulty has occasionally been experienced in some cases of persons born in certain post-war European States, owing to the refusal of these States to accept proposed deportees, because the latter, although born within the territories concerned, had either failed to apply formally for nationality of these newly created States, or on other technical grounds.

As the Union Government is always willing to receive Union nationals on production of satisfactory proof of birth in the Union, it feels that in deportation cases countries of birth should also agree to accept deportees in similar circumstances, except where another nationality has been acquired in the interval.

United Kingdom.

Deportation of an alien in the United Kingdom normally follows conviction of crime and a recommendation by the court that he should be deported. The Secretary of State has power to deport an alien in the absence of such a conviction and recommendation if he is satisfied that the alien's continued residence in the United Kingdom is not in the public interest, but this power is exercised sparingly and only in very serious cases.

It is not the practice of His Majesty's Government to deport any alien who is not recognised as a national by another State. In any case of doubt, steps are taken to verify the person's national status before any action is taken with a view to his removal from the United Kingdom. An alien claiming to be a refugee, even though he is still recognised as a national by his Government, would not be deported unless the Secretary of State were satisfied that his continued presence in the United Kingdom threatened the security of the State.

A Deportation Order can be revoked at any time by the Secretary of State, and in this connection regard is paid to the provisions of the Convention relating to the International Status of Refugees, of October 28th, 1933, and to the Convention concerning the Status of Refugees coming from Germany, of February 10th, 1938, to both of which His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom is a party.

If for any reason it is found impossible to deport an undesirable alien, the Secretary of State has power to make an order imposing on the alien such restrictions as he may think fit.

Certain Governments have from time to time requested that they may be notified in advance whenever it is proposed to deport one of their nationals from the United Kingdom. In any such case, it is the practice to inform the Consul-General of the country concerned as soon as it is decided to deport the alien.

Deportation is never used as an alternative to extradition, but facilities are accorded, on request, for the passage through the United Kingdom of any alien who is being deported by another State to his own country.

¹ See document A.70.1938.IV, pages 2 and 3.

² See document A.24.1938.IV, pages 12 and 13.

³ See Circular Letter No. 236.1938.IV, and annexes.

There is no legal provision against the deportation of persons under 18, but in practice no young person whose parents or guardians are resident in the United Kingdom would be deported save in the most exceptional circumstances.

No person who is able to establish a claim to British nationality is refused admission to the United Kingdom, and a British subject deported from another country is not subjected to any special restrictions in the United Kingdom nor denied any facilities for rehabilitation accorded to other British subjects.

A system has recently been introduced, in conformity with the plan formulated by the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, by which an alien, who is to be deported and desires assistance on arrival in his own country, is placed in communication with an appropriate welfare organisation. The facts of the case are given, before the alien's discharge from prison, to the National Association of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, 56, Whitcomb Street, London, W.C.2, which transmits the information to the corresponding organisation in the alien's country and communicates to the alien any instruction received from that organisation.

Bulgaria.

In the circumstances now prevailing, the Royal Government of Bulgaria is, to its great regret, unable to accede to the recommendations for the conclusion of a convention dealing with the position of aliens and Stateless persons released from prison.

Denmark.

In paragraph 1 of resolution I adopted by the seventh International Conference for the Unification of Penal Law held in Cairo in 1938, it is proposed, among other things, that the right of expulsion in consequence of a conviction should be confined to cases of a certain gravity, and should only be exercised if the convicted person's continued residence in the country is deemed to constitute a social danger. Expulsion is therefore not to take place if its consequence would be to hand over the expelled person to a State in whose territory he has been sentenced or is being prosecuted for an offence which does not entitle the said State to make a requisition for his extradition.

Thus formulated, this proposal amounts, in the Danish Government's view, not merely to a limitation of the right of a State to proceed with the expulsion of the person concerned, but also, possibly, to a restriction of the general right of States to decide whether they will allow or refuse the request of an alien to stay in their territory. The Danish Government does not feel that it could agree to such proposals, since it cannot sign away its right to decide freely whether it will or will not allow a particular person to remain in Denmark.

It having been laid down as a principle in paragraph 3 of resolution I that expulsion may not take place if the expelled foreigner would be sent to a territory in which he has been sentenced or is being prosecuted when such sentence or prosecution does not justify a requisition for extradition, the Danish Government is of opinion that such a restriction could not, in any event, apply to those cases—and they are the commonest—in which the expelled person is returned to his own country. It does not appear that any valid argument can be adduced for excluding expulsion to a person's own country on the grounds indicated.

In the opinion of the Danish Government, the same attitude should be adopted towards Stateless persons who hold a permit to stay in, and return to, a particular country. For purely practical reasons, moreover, it does not appear that the question of expulsion to any other country can arise.

In the case of persons under 18 years of age, it is thought that their expulsion to their own country—where this is the only possibility—must also be held to be justified, subject to the proviso, however, that the expelled person's country should be informed beforehand of the details of the case and advised of the time and place of expulsion.

As regards the principles to be embodied in an international convention as set forth in resolution II, the principle that no State may refuse to admit its own nationals to its territory can be accepted, as can the principle that transit should be facilitated, provided always that due consideration is given to the question of security. An agreement on transit has already been concluded among the Nordic countries.

The Danish Government is prepared to accept the principles set forth in resolutions III and IV as regards the treatment of released prisoners who may be regarded as political refugees from their own countries.

It may be added that agreements have been concluded between Denmark and various other countries concerning the communication of particulars of sentences passed on nationals of other States.

The "Danske Fængselselskabers Samvirke" is the central organisation which deals with these questions in Denmark, as the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission has already been informed.

Egypt.

The Royal Egyptian Ministry has duly communicated these proposals to the competent departments for information and any necessary action, and will transmit any observations which examination of the proposals may suggest.

Estonia.

The cases in which the Estonian authorities have had to deal with aliens or Stateless persons sentenced to imprisonment have hitherto been comparatively few.

As a rule, aliens sentenced in Estonia are, on release from prison, expelled to their country of origin (repatriated). As most of them have been nationals of neighbouring countries, this procedure has hitherto raised no particular difficulties.

Difficulties might arise in the case of nationals of more distant countries. Expulsion in such cases would, for instance, involve considerable expenditure and would necessitate obtaining transit visas from other Governments.

Convicted aliens whom it is found impossible to expel, and convicted Stateless persons who are unable to obtain a visa to enter another country, are concentrated in certain areas appointed for that purpose by the Government of the Republic.

The Estonian authorities have no special proposals to make with a view to the settlement of this question.

Finland.

I.

Comparison of the provisions of the present Finnish laws regarding persons other than Finnish citizens with the suggestions of the seventh International Conference for the Unification of Penal Law held at Cairo in 1938 regarding aliens and Stateless persons released from prison shows that the proposed rules are substantially the same as those of Finnish municipal law. In Finland, in fact, the legal position of persons other than Finnish citizens in the matter of expulsion is not altered by their having served a term of imprisonment. The fact that an alien or Stateless person has been sentenced to and has served a term of imprisonment may, particularly if the offence is such as to indicate that that person is a danger to the security of the State and to public order, constitute grounds for his expulsion; but the present laws do not contain any general provision to the effect that every person not a Finnish citizen who has served a term of imprisonment is to be expelled. In this matter, therefore, Finnish law is not to be included among the laws which the suggestions adopted by the Cairo Conference were designed to change.

The most important observation suggested in this connection by the action of the League of Nations would seem to be the following: If the stipulations placing restrictions on the expulsion of aliens and Stateless persons, with a view to improving the position of such persons, are only to apply to those released from prison, and if, at the same time, rules are not introduced to improve the position of other persons belonging to the same categories, far-reaching and unexpected consequences may ensue. An alien or Stateless person might indeed be thereby induced to commit an offence to improve his prospects of avoiding expulsion. It would, moreover, seem illogical to begin by restricting the right of the public authorities to expel those who have infringed the laws of the country whose hospitality they enjoy, while foreigners of unexceptionable behaviour would remain liable to expulsion at any moment. It would be more natural and more equitable to take international action to improve the position of aliens and Stateless persons in general. To mention one point of detail on which agreement might be reached, it might be provided that no State should have the right to expel an alien or Stateless person for a trivial offence, or as the result of a very short term of imprisonment. In such cases, account should also be taken—as was suggested by the Cairo Conference—of the offender's age, and he should not be expelled to a country in which he might be proceeded against or convicted in respect of an offence which would not warrant his extradition. As regards the age-limit, 15 years would be regarded as the most appropriate age in Finnish quarters, that being the age at which criminal responsibility begins under Finnish law.

II.

As regards the proposal of the Cairo Conference for the conclusion of an international convention dealing with expulsion matters, the Government of Finland would be prepared to accept such a convention, provided that it dealt with the position of expelled persons in general and not merely of those released from prison. The various provisions of the draft Convention also meet with the Finnish Government's approval. It is, however, doubtful whether the institution of an international after-care system is to be recommended. The duties of such an organisation can be more satisfactorily performed by the competent national authorities. Such, at least, would be the case in Finland, and the same is probably true of other countries. In countries where such is not the case, the proposed system might perhaps be of value in certain instances, but it is to be assumed that the States parties to such a convention would in general be sufficiently advanced to be able themselves to discharge any duties devolving on them under the convention.

As has already been stated, the Government of Finland considers that matters relating to aliens and Stateless persons released from prison should be dealt with in this convention. It would follow, on general principles, that any contracting State whose laws were not in accordance with the standards fixed would amend them accordingly.

III.

The Cairo Conference proposed that the Protocol dealing with the position of Stateless persons, signed at The Hague in August 1930, should be amplified and made more specific in accordance with the suggestions approved by the Conference. The Government of Finland, as has already been stated, considers that matters relating to the expulsion of both aliens and Stateless persons should be dealt with in the same convention, so that Finnish participation either in the revision or in the acceptance of the Protocol is unnecessary.

IV.

As regards the suggestion that refugees—that is to say, those who have fled from their own countries to avoid reprisals on account of their political opinions, race or religion, or on other similar grounds—should not be reconducted, but that, if necessary, measures of security should be taken for their supervision and safety, a settlement of the matter is to be desired on the same grounds as those underlying the above-mentioned proposal that persons released from prison should not be sent to a country in which they might be proceeded against and convicted in respect of an offence which would not warrant their extradition. At the same time, the possibility of expelling such people need not be entirely surrendered; they could at least be expelled to countries which placed no obstacles in the way of their admission. The Government of Finland considers, furthermore, that the question of refugees should be dealt with at the same time as that of aliens and Stateless persons.

As regards the reconduction of aliens and Stateless persons—which was not dealt with at Cairo, and is not mentioned in the Secretary-General's letter, but is referred to in his report¹ to the nineteenth Assembly—the Finnish Government does not consider that this should be made an international matter. Satisfactory results could scarcely be expected from a convention on the subject. Were the provisions of the convention too strictly followed, they might at some future time, when circumstances had changed, operate to the great prejudice of individual States. The numbers and classes of foreigners which each State is prepared to admit to its territory is a *quæstio facti* determined by various factors such as the size of the home population, labour conditions and the military position. Each State must therefore retain complete freedom of decision as regards the admission of refugees and other foreign nationals, according to the circumstances of each case.

Greece.

Observations of the Royal Greek Ministry of Justice (Penitentiary Service) on the Resolutions adopted by the Seventh International Conference for the Unification of Penal Law.

Resolution I, Paragraph 1(a) and (b), Paragraph 2.

This question is dealt with in Article 37 of the Greek Criminal Code, which enacts that : " In all cases where nationals are placed under police supervision, foreign nationals shall be expelled from the country and reconducted across the frontiers ". Under Articles 33 and 34 of the present Criminal Code, police supervision is exercised over persons convicted of crimes, or of lesser criminal offences or contraventions (the latter being taken to mean theft, fraud and fraudulent conversion, where sums less than 1,000 drachmæ—i.e., 40 Swiss francs—are involved), if, because of their mode of life, character or behaviour, they are regarded as particularly dangerous to public security and morality.

Article 50 of the draft Criminal Code of 1937, which has not yet come into force, provides as follows : " If a person sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment for at least one year is a foreign national, the court may order him to be expelled on his final release, if it considers him to be a danger to public order ".

Resolution I, Paragraph 3.

In principle, the Greek authorities agree with the text adopted by the Conference, as expulsion under the circumstances described in this paragraph would constitute an indirect breach of extradition Conventions. There is, however, a difficulty in the case of countries with which the expelling State is not bound by such a Convention.

Resolution I, Paragraph 4.

The Greek Administration unreservedly approves the text of this paragraph. It agrees in recognising the serious dangers to which delinquent minors under 18 years of age would be exposed if they were expelled to a country where they would lack the supervision of a parent or guardian.

¹ See document A.70.1938.IV, page 2.

Resolution I, Paragraph 5.

The Greek authorities are obliged to enter reservations regarding the proposal that "a measure of expulsion may be suspended or cancelled at any time". In Greece, expulsion is not enforced by the administrative action of a public authority. It is a measure of security enforced under a court decision following proceedings during which the question of whether the accused is or is not a danger to public order is very carefully considered. Should the accused consider the court's decision to be wrong, he can seek to have it rescinded by the various means provided by law.

It may be noted that Article 50, paragraph 2, of the new draft Criminal Code provides that: "Aliens thus expelled may return to Greece only three years after their expulsion, if their return is authorised by a Royal Decree."

Resolution I, Paragraph 6.

On this point, Greek law is in line with the proposals of the Conference. Article 23 of Law 4310 of July 6th, 1929, enacts that if a delinquent alien cannot be expelled, he may be placed under police supervision. This supervision may take the form of requiring him to reside at some specified place in Greece pending his expulsion.

Resolution II, Paragraphs 1 and 2.

The proposals made by the Conference coincide with the practice adopted in Greece and therefore call for no comment.

Resolution II, Paragraph 3.

The competent Greek authorities fully agree with the text of this paragraph, which, if generally applied, would facilitate better supervision of international criminals.

Resolution II, Paragraph 4.

In principle, the Greek authorities have no objection to an international after-care organisation. In Greece, the protection of alien delinquents when released is provided for under Article 30 of the Royal Decree of April 5th, 1938, concerning the "foundation and organisation of released prisoners' welfare societies", which are under the supervision of the Penitentiary Service of the Ministry of Justice.

Resolution II, Paragraph 5.

Equality of treatment as between nationals and aliens is a basic principle of Greek law. The Greek authorities are therefore in full agreement with this paragraph.

Resolutions III and IV.

In principle, the Greek authorities are in agreement with the view taken by the Cairo Conference that the addition of supplementary provisions to the Hague Protocol of August 30th, 1930, concerning convicted Stateless refugees should be considered.

They are of opinion that the arguments on this point contained in Part IV of the Annex¹ are entirely convincing and that the problem should be settled by the conclusion of an international convention. They trust, in conclusion, that the action initiated by the League of Nations with a view to solving these problems, which are so complex, but unquestionably of such great social importance, will be successful.

Haiti.

The Haitian Government has no objection to the adoption of the proposals submitted by the seventh International Conference for the Unification of Penal Law, with a view to putting an end to a practice the effect of which is to condemn a large number of persons to lifelong delinquency and make them pariahs or outlaws.

Furthermore, it desires that, in order to avoid the difficulties which may arise from the application of the principles recommended, the Convention contemplated by the said Conference in its second resolution should be put into force.

India.

The Government of India states that the practice of taking alien and Stateless ex-convicts, on release from prison, to the frontier and forcing them to make an illegal entry into a neighbouring country does not prevail in India.

¹ See Circular Letter No. 236.1938.IV, and annexes.

Ireland.

The Minister for Justice is the only authority in Ireland in whom power is vested to order the expulsion of an alien. The power of the Minister for Justice is conferred by Article 14 of the Aliens Order, 1935. He has discretion to make an order requiring any alien to leave and remain out of the country, subject to the restriction that an alien who is ordinarily resident in Ireland and has been so resident for a period of not less than five years and is for the time being employed in Ireland or engaged in business or the practice of a profession in Ireland may not be deported unless :

(a) Such alien has served or is serving a term of penal servitude or of imprisonment inflicted on him by a court in Ireland ; or

(b) The deportation of such alien has been recommended by a court in Ireland before which such alien was indicted for or charged with any crime or offence ; or

(c) Three months notice in writing of such deportation has been given by the Minister for Justice to such alien.

In fact, no person has been deported from Ireland who had not a passport which entitled him to enter some other country.

The Minister for Justice is not prepared to consider the placing of any additional restrictions on his authority to deport aliens. As Ireland has no land frontier at which a passport barrier exists, the difficulties referred to in the League of Nations document do not arise in this country.

New Zealand.

The problem referred to does not arise in this Dominion. No discrimination in the after-care of ex-prisoners, on the ground of nationality, is made in New Zealand.

Norway.

The Norwegian Government is in general agreement with the principles laid down by the seventh International Conference for the Unification of Penal Law for an international convention regarding the position of aliens and Stateless persons released from prison. It also approves the principles formulated by this Conference for the guidance of States in the matter of municipal law. The adoption of the latter principles as they stand would, however, necessitate certain changes in the Norwegian penal laws at present in force concerning aliens.

The Norwegian Government welcomes the action taken to lay the foundations of a better and more humane penal system, and trusts that international co-operation in this matter will be possible within the League of Nations.

Netherlands.

Although present circumstances are not favourable for a solution of the problem of the treatment of aliens and Stateless persons released from prison, the Netherlands Government, anxious to avoid expelling persons released from prison to countries which they are not permitted to enter, has already adopted the general principles laid down by the seventh International Conference for the Unification of Penal Law.

The Netherlands Government would welcome similar action by all European Governments.

As regards the concrete proposals formulated by the Conference, it must be borne in mind that the problem is one in which considerations of public order play a predominant part.

In order to safeguard these interests, consideration must always be paid to the special conditions obtaining in each case. Consequently, it is difficult to draw up or to enforce hard-and-fast rules.

The resolutions of the Conference suggest the following observations.

Resolution I, Paragraph 1 (a) and (b).

The fact that an alien has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment is not in itself a reason for his expulsion. In the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe, the main consideration in such cases is the danger to public order which the presence of the convicted person may involve. In so far as considerations of public order allow, the personal interests of the convicted person are taken into account—*e.g.*, his business (if any) in the country, marriage to a woman of Netherlands origin, or long residence in the country.

In the overseas territories, expulsion is confined to cases of conviction for criminal, as distinct from summary, offences. Even when convicted of a crime, aliens are not, in practice, expelled, unless their continued presence in the country involves serious danger to public order. Persons who are not free to return to their own country are not expelled.

Resolution I, Paragraph 2.

In the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe, the police authorities consult the Public Prosecutor or the Minister of Justice in all cases where any doubt exists as to the need for expulsion. Moreover, the expelled person may always appeal to the local authorities or to the Minister of Justice.

In the Netherlands Indies, decisions in regard to expulsion do not rest with the local police authorities, but with the highest authorities—that is to say, with the Governor-General or, in certain cases, with the governors or residents in charge of provinces. The Governor-General consults the Director of Justice; and the latter reviews expulsions ordered by heads of provinces.

Resolution I, Paragraph 3.

In the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe, care is taken as far as possible to prevent expulsion resulting in disguised extradition.

In the overseas territories, no cases of the kind have arisen; but the authorities of these territories do not admit the principle that expulsion should not be ordered if its consequence would be to hand over the expelled person to a State in whose territory he has been sentenced or is being prosecuted, when such sentence or prosecution is not such as to render him liable to extradition.

The adoption of such a rule would mean that individuals constituting a danger to public order could not be expelled when well-merited punishment awaits them in their own countries, while they could be expelled when they have never been in trouble with the judicial authorities of their own countries. The consequence of this would be that the less dangerous person would be treated more harshly than a person liable to be proceeded against in his own country. The authorities of the overseas territories could not agree to the embodiment of such an anomaly in their laws or regulations.

Resolution I, Paragraph 4.

This rule relating to minors is observed as far as possible in all Netherlands territories; but the authorities of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe point out that there are cases where it is impossible to avoid expulsion to the country of origin, as, for instance, where delinquent minors, who are no longer children and constitute a danger to public order, cannot be expelled to the country where their parents are living, because the parents are Jewish or political refugees and cannot be found.

Resolution I, Paragraphs 5 and 6.

The practice in the Netherlands is in conformity with these paragraphs.

Resolution II.

Neither in the Kingdom in Europe nor in the overseas territories does the Netherlands Government refuse to admit its own nationals. The difficulties to which the resolution relates are mainly caused by countries which refuse to admit certain categories of their nationals, who have gone abroad either of their own accord or under pressure.

The Netherlands Government attaches great importance to the settlement of this question.

Resolutions III and IV.

The fact that a person is a refugee cannot in all cases safeguard him against expulsion. It frequently happens that Jewish or so-called political refugees have a very bad criminal record. In these cases, expulsion is necessary in the interests of public order. Expulsion is, in principle, resorted to in such cases, unless it involves imminent danger to the life of the person concerned. Criminals cannot claim the right of asylum. In exceptional circumstances, aliens are interned instead of being expelled.

Poland.

The position of aliens and Stateless persons released from prison, which was raised by the First and Fifth Committees of the nineteenth Assembly, is, under present international conditions, a very complicated problem, both from the political and administrative and also from the legal points of view.

This problem cannot indeed be dealt with without reference to the provisions governing the expulsion of Stateless persons which are in force in their own country, as was pointed out in the resolutions passed by the seventh International Conference for the Unification of Penal Law at Cairo in 1938.

It should be added that the question of the importance of public assistance in this field has not, up to the present, been studied in sufficient detail by the international organisations concerned.

In these circumstances, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs considers that this problem is not ripe for successful treatment by the League of Nations, and that it would be preferable

to leave it to the international organisations collaborating with the League in this field. In particular, it would seem that the time has not yet come to prepare a draft international convention as suggested by the seventh International Conference for the Unification of Penal Law.

Roumania.

The Roumanian Government considers that the opinion of the Cairo Conference that no single Government can adequately deal with the problem of aliens and Stateless persons released from prison is fully justified. There is more likelihood of solving such a problem on international lines—namely, by the conclusion of a convention whereby the contracting parties, renouncing their present practice, would undertake not to refuse access to their territory to their subjects expelled from other States or to Stateless persons who, on account of their origin or their last nationality which they have lost, were nationals of those parties.

A resolution to this effect was adopted at The Hague on April 12th, 1930, but in view of the present situation and the measures taken by nearly every country concerning the regulation of immigration, no one is allowed to enter the territory of a State without a special authorisation. This situation, which is often unjust and always irksome, could only be brought to an end by the conclusion of an international convention.

As regards the practical steps contemplated to ensure the efficacy of such a convention, the Roumanian Government doubts whether these are really feasible and reserves the right to submit observations on the matter when the convention is actually drawn up.

Switzerland.

In spite of the importance of the work done at Cairo, the competent Federal authorities are of opinion that, in the circumstances, it would hardly be expedient to conclude an international convention on the subject. Moreover, it does not appear to them that Stateless persons released from prison should enjoy different treatment from Stateless persons by whom no penalty has been incurred. Furthermore, they regard it as scarcely feasible to render the Government's right of expulsion subject to the restrictions recommended by the seventh International Conference for the Unification of Penal Law held in Cairo in 1938.

The competent Federal authorities also point out that the Swiss Penal Reform and Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has, since 1937, assisted aliens released from prison. Heads of penal establishments have found by experience, however, that it takes a long time to obtain information from abroad, and that such information often arrives after the prisoners' release. All they can then do is to procure for such aliens a railway ticket to their country. In many cases, however, repatriation has only been rendered possible through the representations made by the Committee of the above-mentioned Society to foreign prisoners' aid societies. The system hitherto in force has been found satisfactory.

III. TREATMENT OF WITNESSES AND ACCUSED PERSONS

(a) MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS

The technical organisations mentioned in the Fifth Committee's report¹ adopted by the nineteenth session of the Assembly in 1938 appointed representatives who met at the League of Nations headquarters in Geneva on June 22nd and 23rd, 1939, to draw up a joint memorandum on the Treatment of Witnesses and Accused Persons.

The meeting was attended by :

M. V. V. PELLA, representing the International Penal Law Association, the International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law, and the International Law Association ;

M. E. DELAQUIS, representing the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission ;

M. L. RADZINOWICZ, representing the Howard League for Penal Reform.

Consideration was given to the memoranda and observations of the technical organisations, namely :

1. " Enquête sur les garanties contre l'abus de la détention préventive " of the *International Penal and Penitentiary Commission* ;²

2. " Règles en vue de prévenir les violences et autres contraintes exercées contre la personne des témoins et des prévenus " : observations of the *International Penal Law Association* (Professor Roux's memorandum), which observations and conclusions have been endorsed by the *International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law* ;

3. Observations of the *Howard League for Penal Reform* ;

4. Observations of the *International Law Association* ;

¹ See document A.70.1938.IV, page 3.

² See *Bulletin of the Commission, new series, No. 4, September 1928.*

5. "Mesures qui pourraient être proposées en vue de protéger les témoins et les prévenus contre les violences et autres moyens de contrainte physique ou mentale" : preliminary study prepared by the Permanent Bureau of the *International Penal and Penitentiary Commission*;¹

6. Observations, dated June 1939, of the *International Law Association* on the preliminary study prepared by the Permanent Bureau of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission;

7. Further remarks and observations of the Howard League for Penal Reform (memorandum of June 1939).²

After taking as the basis of their discussions the preliminary study prepared by the Permanent Bureau of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission and comparing it, point by point, with the conclusions set out in the memoranda and observations of the International Penal Law Association, the International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law, the International Law Association and the Howard League for Penal Reform, the representatives of the technical organisations embodied their joint conclusions in the following text :

I. Guarantee of Individual Liberty.

Glossary.—This document having been originally drafted in French, it was thought desirable to append this glossary to avoid the misunderstandings which almost inevitably result from any attempt to render French legal terminology in English.

Attachment—Contrainte par corps.

Counsel—Avocat.

This term is used in the broad sense to include any member of the legal professions entrusted with the defence of an accused person.

Detention before Trial—Détenion préventive.

Magistrate—Magistrat.

Throughout the present text, this term is used in the same sense as the French term—*i.e.*, to include members of the judiciary proper, examining magistrates and the various public prosecutors.

Office of Public Prosecutor—Ministère public.

Person accused—Prévenu.

Person charged—Inculpé.

Preliminary Proceedings before the Examining Magistrate—Instruction.

Warrant of Arrest—Mandat d'arrêt.

Warrant to secure Appearance—Mandat d'amener.

Fundamental Principle.

I. Criminal proceedings shall be instituted only in the cases and in the manner prescribed by law.

II. Arrest and Detention before Trial.

Arrest : when permissible.

2. The law should be designed to ensure that arrest and detention before trial are only resorted to in exceptional cases, for urgent reasons of procedure or public security.

The arrest of an accused person should, as a rule, be authorised only if there is strong evidence of his guilt and if, furthermore, there are grounds to fear that he would take advantage of his freedom to flee from the law or prejudice the results of the investigation, or that he would continue to carry on dangerous criminal activities.

Arrest should not be permitted for the less serious offences.

Formalities.

3. The law should always vest the power to order arrests exclusively in a judicial authority. Arrests should be made only on the authority of a written warrant of arrest stating the charge and the reasons for the arrest—that is to say, the grounds for fearing collusion or flight or necessitating measures for the protection of the public. It must be signed by the magistrate by whom it is issued.

The warrant of arrest should be shown to the person charged at the time of his arrest or immediately afterwards, and at the latest within twenty-four hours.

Provisional Arrest.

4. Any person arrested *flagrante delicto* or provisionally arrested on urgent grounds, without the previous issue of a warrant of arrest, should also be taken within twenty-four hours before the competent magistrate if the conditions required for arrest appear to be fulfilled ; otherwise, he must be released within the same time-limit.

¹ See document A.12.1939.IV.

² Extensive extracts from the memoranda or observations mentioned under Nos. 2, 3 and 4 above were reproduced in document A.24.1938.IV.

Notification of Family.

5. The authorities should be required immediately to notify the family of an accused person of his arrest.

Persons arrested to be taken before a Judicial Authority.

6. The law should provide that all accused persons are to be taken before a magistrate within not more than twenty-four hours of their arrest, and that the magistrate shall decide, also within twenty-four hours, whether the legal conditions required for arrest or detention before trial are fulfilled. Should the period of twenty-four hours be insufficient for the latter purpose, or if the arrest is maintained or detention decided upon, the order relating thereto must be accompanied by a written statement of grounds and must be communicated to the person accused.

Warrant to secure Appearance.

7. When a warrant to secure appearance is issued against a person duly summoned to appear either in answer to a charge or as a witness, who has failed to do so without sufficient excuse, such person shall be heard without delay. Should this be impossible, the said person may be held in custody only until he is heard, and in any case for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours.

Appeals and Review by the Authorities of their own Motion.

8. In addition to the possibility of appealing against the warrant of arrest or of applying for provisional release, which the law should allow to all persons arrested, the authorities should be required by law frequently to review the cases of all such persons of their own motion, to ascertain whether continued detention is admissible and necessary.

As soon as the grounds for the arrest or its maintenance lose their validity, the accused must be released.

If the grounds for the arrest have merely changed, a new order stating such grounds must be issued to justify its maintenance.

Duration of Detention before Trial.

9. Detention before trial should be curtailed to the utmost. It should not, in any case, be prolonged after the legal reasons whereby it was necessitated (danger of collusion or flight, danger to society if the accused remains at large) have ceased to apply, nor exceed one-half of the minimum term of the penalty involving loss of liberty prescribed by the law for the offence in respect of which the proceedings were instituted.

Detention to prevent collusion should be limited by law to approximately one month, subject to its extension from month to month in cases involving particularly wide investigations.

Provisional Release.

10. As soon as the progress of the preliminary proceedings permits, an accused person should be provisionally released either on his application or by the authorities of their own motion, with or without bail or other obligations on the accused.

In fixing the amount of bail, the authorities should take into consideration more particularly the financial position of the accused person.

Provisional release should further be granted whenever detention before trial can be obviated or curtailed by one or more such measures as the following : requiring the accused not to leave a specified address, or to reside in a specified area or to appear at regular intervals before an official authority, or placing the accused under police supervision, temporarily confiscating his identity papers, or requiring him to give an undertaking to come before the authorities whenever legally summoned to do so.

Deduction of the Period of Detention before Trial from the Sentence.

11. The law must provide that the period of detention before trial is to be deducted from the sentence.

Conditions of Detention before Trial.

12. Persons undergoing detention before trial should be strictly separated from convicted prisoners.

Furthermore, accused persons under age should be separated from accused persons of full age and placed, if possible, in special establishments.

Each accused person undergoing detention before trial should, in general, be allowed separate quarters.

Limits to Restrictions on Liberty in Places of Detention.

13. Detention before trial not being a penalty, the imposition of any restrictions or hardships not dictated by the purpose of the enquiry and the maintenance of order in the place of detention, together with all vexatious treatment, must be forbidden.

Rights and Privileges of Accused Persons.

14. Accused persons should have the right to wear their own clothes. Any apparel supplied by the State should be quite different from that worn by convicted prisoners.

Accused persons should have the right to procure, at their own cost, comforts and means of occupation not incompatible with the purpose of the detention and with the maintenance of order in the place of detention.

Work.

15. Accused persons should, if they so request, be afforded an opportunity of working, and should be allowed to procure a suitable occupation of their own choice. The director of the place of detention should be required to ensure that accused persons are allowed all the time necessary for the preparation of their defence.

Relations with the Outside World.

16. Visits and correspondence must be permitted in so far as they are not prejudicial to the enquiry.

Other Minimum Conditions. Means of Constraint. Medical Care.

17. Furthermore, the treatment of persons undergoing detention before trial must at least correspond to the conditions laid down in the "Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners", in so far as these may be applicable. Special attention should be given to the examination of the physical and mental state of accused persons.

Means of constraint must not be used save when necessary to prevent the escape of an accused person or when the latter constitutes a danger to the lives or bodily health of other persons. Accused persons must appear before the judicial authorities free and merely accompanied by guards.

Administration of Places of Detention.

18. The officials responsible for the custody of accused persons should be entirely independent of the authorities conducting the investigation.

Register of Accused Persons. Periodical Reports.

19. In every place of detention a bound register with numbered pages should be kept, in which should be entered particulars of the identity of accused persons, their personal property and the date and time of their committal and release.

Before any person is handed over to the director of a place of detention, the order under which such person was arrested must be entered in the register.

Periodical reports on all matters bearing on the position of accused persons should be required by the supervisory authority.

III. Defence.

Right to engage Counsel for the Defence.

20. In all cases, the person charged with an offence should have the right to engage counsel for his defence.

The law should require the authorities to inform such person of his right on his first appearance before them.

Counsel designated should be informed before the second appearance of the person charged.

Compulsory Appointment of Counsel.

21. The appointment of counsel should be compulsory, at least in the case of offences punishable by a penalty involving loss of liberty for a term of more than six months or a measure of security, and, further, whenever the accused is, for special reasons, incapable of conducting his own defence.

Free Assistance.

22. The law should provide that in case of indigence the costs of the necessary assistance shall be born by the State.

Participation of Counsel for the Defence in the Preliminary Proceedings.

23. In countries in which the preliminary proceedings are not secret, the law should permit the participation of counsel for the defence in the proceedings from the first interrogation of the person charged.

Participation of Counsel when the Preliminary Proceedings are Secret.

24. In countries in which the preliminary proceedings are secret, it is desirable that the law should provide at least that, when the essential proceedings appear to be completed, and before they are finally closed, counsel for the defence should be authorised to intervene. He should, in any case, then have the right to acquaint himself with all papers bearing on the case and to apply for additional investigations or to put questions.

Presence of Counsel when Evidence is taken.

25. Counsel for the defence must further at least be entitled to be present at any examination of witnesses or experts and any view of the *locus in quo* which could not take place at the trial, and to put questions.

Communication with the Accused.

26. At all stages of the proceedings, counsel for the defence should have the right, which, however, may, in exceptional circumstances, be suspended for a few days, to communicate freely with the accused wherever he may be. Should the interviews take place in the presence of an official, the latter should not be within hearing of what is said.

IV. Interrogation of Accused Persons and Examination of Witnesses.

Competent Authorities.

27. Even in the earlier stages of the proceedings, the power to interrogate accused persons and to examine witnesses should be confined to judicial authorities or to the public prosecutors in person.

The delegation of the power to interrogate accused persons to subordinate auxiliary authorities should be strictly prohibited by law.

Right of Persons charged to refuse to make any Statement.

28. It is desirable that the law should expressly lay down the principle that no person may be required to incriminate himself.

Should a person charged refuse to make a statement, it shall be for the court to draw whatever conclusions it may think fit from such refusal in the light of the other evidence adduced and his silence should not be regarded as in itself an indication of guilt.

Value of Confessions as Evidence.

29. Confessions obtained by physical or moral compulsion are not admissible in evidence. Confessions made before non-judicial authorities cannot be taken into account unless they are voluntarily confirmed before a judicial authority.

The truth of any confession shall be freely judged in the light of the other evidence.

Interrogation of Accused Persons.

30. Accused persons must be informed of the offences with which they are charged on their first appearance, after the establishment of their identity and before any interrogation.

Scope of the Interrogation.

31. The interrogation should in all cases bear upon facts tending to establish the innocence of accused persons as well as on those likely to incriminate them.

Accused persons should be afforded an opportunity of making a full statement, and also of referring to matters on which they have not been questioned.

Accused persons must be invited to indicate by what evidence their statements can be substantiated, and the summoning of witnesses for the defence must be facilitated.

Interpreter.

32. If necessary, an interpreter should be in attendance at each interrogation or examination of witnesses.

Illicit Measures.

33. It should in all States be strictly and expressly prohibited to employ physical or mental compulsion, force, threats or inducements of any kind, deceit or trickery, misleading suggestions, captious or leading questions to influence testimony and especially to obtain a confession from an accused person.

In particular, it must be strictly prohibited to make improper use of the right to summon an accused person or witness for examination or to subject such persons to protracted questioning without allowing them proper intervals for rest and meals.

Confessions.

34. Should an accused person confess to having committed the offence with which he is charged, he must be questioned as to the circumstances, motives and purpose of his act.

The details of the commission of the offence should be set down in the record of the proceedings as far as possible in the exact words used by the person charged, and special care should be taken to record any circumstances which could only have been within the knowledge of the person by whom the offence was committed.

In all cases, it is desirable that the various questions and replies should be explicitly set down in the record.

The names of any persons who were present at the interrogation or who may by chance have heard the confession should be mentioned in the record.

Measures of Compulsion to secure the Appearance of Witnesses : Competence.

35. Only such measures of compulsion as are provided for by law in the form of penalties and attachment are admissible for the purpose of securing the appearance of witnesses who do not voluntarily obey a summons in good and due form.

The application of such measures should rest exclusively with the judicial authorities.

Exceptions to the Obligation to give Evidence.

36. Apart from cases of professional secrecy or of the secrecy incumbent on the holders of public offices, which the law should in all cases respect when those concerned are unwilling that evidence should be given in relation thereto, the law should grant the right to refuse to give evidence at least to the following persons :

- To the spouse, even divorced, or to the betrothed of the person charged ;
- To ascendants and descendants and to brothers and sisters or their relatives by marriage ;
- To adoptive parents and children.

Furthermore, any witness should be entitled to refuse to reply to any question if by his reply he might expose himself or any of the above-mentioned persons to criminal proceedings.

Notification.

37. In the cases mentioned in Article 36, the authorities should be required to notify witnesses of their right not to give evidence.

Obligation of Witnesses : Measures of Compulsion.

38. Witnesses must be informed of their obligation to speak the whole truth, and their attention must be drawn to the legal consequences of perjury or a refusal to give evidence.

All measures of compulsion within the meaning of Article 33 are inadmissible.

Perjury : Evidence on Oath.

39. Without prejudice to the penalties provided for in the case of perjury, it would seem desirable to examine the possibility of reducing the cases in which evidence must be given on oath, due regard being had to the arguments for and against this practice according to the usages and ideas current in each country.

Measures of Compulsion and Penalties in the Event of Unjustified Refusal to give Evidence.

40. Among the measures of compulsion to induce witnesses refusing to give evidence without legitimate reasons to discharge their duty, the period of detention should be limited to three times twenty-four hours at the most.

The application of such measures of compulsion should rest exclusively with the judicial authorities.

The legal penalties provided for might, within the limits of the law, be varied according to the motives by which witnesses are actuated.

Reservation regarding Countries whose Procedure is of the Accusatorial Type.

41. The provisions of Article 23 *et seq.*, regarding the interrogation of persons charged, do not apply to countries whose procedure is exclusively of the accusatorial type. In such countries nothing should be done to weaken the obligation upon the competent authorities to inform persons charged, at the outset of the investigations, of their right to refuse to make any statement.

V. Safeguards concerning the Authorities responsible for conducting Proceedings.

General Rule concerning Proceedings.

42. All persons concerned in the administration of criminal justice must observe the law and conduct proceedings conscientiously and with proper restraint. They must, more particularly, refrain from the use of force, threats, or abuse towards the parties or witnesses, and avoid any misrepresentation of the true facts of the case.

The States should provide for the professional training of officials and magistrates, not only in legal and technical, but also in psychological matters.

Fundamental Principles to be observed by the Judicial Police, and Regulation of their Powers by Law.

43. The police responsible for tracing and arresting persons believed to be guilty of offences should be placed under the direct authority and supervision of the judicial authorities. In their work of investigating criminal offences, collecting evidence and handing over supposed offenders to the competent authorities, they must be required to observe certain general principles of criminal procedure.

They must in any case :

- (a) Inform suspected persons of the offences which they are alleged to have committed ;
- (b) Respect the right of persons charged to refuse to make any statement ;
- (c) Refrain from any use of compulsion within the meaning of Article 33.

The powers of the police should be defined, in greater detail than is at present usual, in the codes of criminal procedure themselves. More particularly, the extent to which the police are authorised to use compulsion against individuals should therein be clearly specified.

Police Prisons.

44. Police prisons must be placed under the direct authority and supervision of the judicial authorities. Detention in such establishments must be of very short duration.

Co-ordination of the Action of the Office of Public Prosecutions and the Police.

45. The action of the police and of the office responsible for the conduct of prosecutions (*ministère public*) should in general be better co-ordinated.

Duty of the Office of Public Prosecutions.

46. The office of public prosecutions, whose duty it is to bring persons guilty of criminal offences to trial before the criminal courts, should see that the prosecution is conducted without unnecessary rigour and is not directed against innocent persons.

The public prosecutors should as far as possible take part in the investigations in person.

Obligations of those concerned in the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Matter of Records.

47. Those concerned in the administration of criminal justice must be required by law to draw up a formal record of all proceedings.

The record must mention the date and place of the proceedings and the names of the persons taking part, and must be so drawn up as to make it possible to ascertain whether the legal formalities have been observed. It must be signed by the official by whom the proceedings were conducted.

At all important proceedings, particularly interrogations, a secretary or clerk should be in attendance and should also sign the record.

It is desirable that police proceedings should also be formally recorded, and the record signed by at least two police officers present at the proceedings.

Records of Depositions.

48. The depositions of persons heard must be recorded as faithfully as possible. The more important parts of an interrogation should be reproduced verbatim.

On the completion of the interrogation, the record must be read to the deponent, who must have the right to peruse it himself before signing it. Should he refuse to sign, the fact must be mentioned in the record, and the grounds for his refusal stated.

Improvements in the Organisation of Criminal Justice.

49. It is desirable to remedy as far as possible certain defects in the organisation of criminal justice which may lead to illicit practices, more particularly the lack of a sufficient number of examining magistrates or public prosecutors.

Supervision and Disciplinary Responsibility of those concerned in the Administration of Criminal Justice.

50. Apart from the remedies which the law must afford citizens against all illegal proceedings, those responsible for the administration of criminal justice should be placed under the strict and permanent supervision of their official superiors.

The disciplinary measures to be applied in the case of misconduct should include, in the more serious cases, suspension and dismissal.

Penalties.

51. The criminal laws should provide for the infliction of severe penalties on any police officer, official or magistrate responsible for an illegal arrest or illegal detention or using force or other means of physical or mental compulsion, or causing them to be used, for the purpose of extracting confessions or depositions.¹

(b) OBSERVATIONS ON THE DOCUMENT ENTITLED "THE ACCUSED"

Last year, the Howard League for Penal Reform submitted for the consideration of the delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations a document entitled "The Accused" (Introduction and Answers to Questionnaire).² This document represented an attempt to gather together the laws of as many countries as possible on the custody of accused persons.

The Hungarian Government, having examined the above-mentioned document, transmitted to the Secretary-General the following observations on that part of it which relates to Hungary:

Questionnaire on the Custody of Prisoners before Trial.

I. *Who has the custody of an untried prisoner:*

- (a) *Before he is brought before any examining magistrate or other judicial authority;*
- (b) *During the preliminary investigation by the examining magistrate or other judicial authority?*

Ad I(a).—Reply given in "The Accused": "The police, either in a local prison or in police cells."

This reply is correct. Since, however, the question does not call for particulars regarding the place of detention, this part of the reply is superfluous.

Ad I(b).—Reply given in "The Accused": "The magistrate can keep him in a remand prison."

This reply is incomprehensible. The correct reply is: The examining magistrate or the Chamber of Committals for Trial. If it is desired to complete this reply also by referring to the place of detention (a subject not mentioned in the question), the words "in a court prison" should be added; furthermore, Article 153 (Law XXXIII, of 1896) of the Hungarian Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the possibility of the detention of a prisoner in his own home and at his own expense.

II. *Are there any rules restricting the interrogation by the police of the prisoner:*

- (a) *Before he is brought before an examining magistrate or other judicial authority;*
- (b) *During the period in which he is under examination by the examining magistrate or other judicial authority?*

Ad II(a).—Reply given in "The Accused": "There are no such rules, except that the untried prisoner has the right to be interrogated only in the presence of two civilians. A correspondent states that actually the prisoner is not allowed to exercise this choice—two policemen in mufti are chosen. Although the prisoner is not bound to make any statements, the police do not keep the law strictly, and sometimes third degree is used, especially in the case of political prisoners."

To this affirmation the reply in accordance with the facts is as follows: The right of the police to interrogate persons charged is restricted by the rules contained in Article 132, paragraphs 2 and 3 (Law XXXIII, of 1896) of the Hungarian Code of Criminal Procedure. Under these rules, any interrogation must, at the formal request of the prisoner, be carried out in the presence of two persons competent to appear as witnesses in court, members of the armed forces or of the gendarmerie not being competent to appear as witnesses. Articles 133-140 of the Code of Criminal Procedure contain legal provisions for the interrogation of persons charged. The rules laid down by these provisions are binding on all authorities responsible for the conduct of interrogations—that is, on the police and examining magistrates; they give a person charged the right to refuse to reply, to make detailed admissions regarding the facts which are the subjects of the charge, and to make a statement regarding any circumstances in his favour. The same rules forbid the interrogating authorities to hold out any inducement or to resort to trickery, threats, violence or compulsion to lead a person charged to make a confession; the authorities may not exhaust the strength of such a person by interrogation during the night or other unfair means; nor may they ask him questions which are ill defined, vague or equivocal, or which suggest a particular answer, or assume as established a fact which is not proved, or as admitted a fact which is not acknowledged. They must also refrain from putting any question which relates to a fact which cannot be established except on the basis of the reply of the person under interrogation.

¹ When adopting the above report and text, the representative of the Howard League for Penal Reform reserved the right of the Howard League to re-examine the text and, if necessary, to make additional proposals.

² Copies of this document were deposited with the distribution service of the League of Nations Secretariat, where they can be obtained.

Ad II(b).—To this question “ The Accused ” gives the same reply as to question II(a).

The actual facts are as follows : during the preliminary proceedings, the person charged may only be interrogated either by the examining magistrate or by an authority to whom that magistrate has given a rogatory commission (Article 109, paragraph 2, of the Code of Criminal Procedure) ; this means that during such preliminary proceedings the police are not allowed to interrogate the person charged, except at the request or with the authorisation of the examining magistrate.

III. *Is there in law or practice any limit to the time :*

(a) *Before a prisoner is brought before an examining magistrate or other judicial authority ;*

(b) *Before a prisoner is brought to trial ?*

Ad III(a).—The reply given in “ The Accused ” : “ Forty-eight hours ”. A correspondent observes : “ Practically this is often extended to a week. No contacts with lawyers or friends allowed.”

The reply (“ Forty-eight hours ”) is correct and in conformity with Article 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The affirmation of the unknown correspondent, on the other hand—“ Practically this is often extended to a week ”—is not in accordance with the facts, nor is his following remark—which, moreover, has no connection with the question—that no contacts with lawyers or friends are allowed. This observation should be corrected by reference to the following provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure :

As regard contacts with defending lawyers, the rules provided in Article 62, paragraphs 2-5, of the Code of Criminal Procedure must be observed. Under these rules, a prisoner has, in general, the right to confer with his lawyer, even without supervision ; if, however, the purpose of the proceedings so requires, the police and, during the preliminary proceedings, the examining magistrate are required by law to give instructions that letters from his lawyer shall only be delivered to a prisoner after they have been read by the authorities and with their permission ; and, furthermore, that a prisoner may only confer with his lawyer under supervision. An appeal against the application of this rule may be lodged with the court and this appeal is considered by the Chamber of Committals (*Chambre des mises en accusation*) if the charge is one which comes within the court’s jurisdiction. Once the instrument of accusation has been lodged or, alternatively, once the preliminary examination is concluded, contact between prisoner and lawyer is no longer subject to supervision.

As regards contact with other persons, the rules in Article 154, paragraphs 2-4, of the Code of Criminal Procedure provide that, generally speaking, contact is permitted by the public prosecutor ; during the preliminary proceedings, however, only the examining magistrate is entitled to grant such permission. Under the rule quoted above, the examining magistrate may examine the letters of prisoners and any correspondence addressed to them, and it is he who decides whether they shall be permitted to receive visitors. Unless the permission of the examining magistrate is obtained or except under his supervision, only the prison staff or members of the office of public prosecutions and, with the above-mentioned restriction, the defending lawyer, may have contact with a prisoner. The examining magistrate is not entitled to refuse to transmit a request or complaint addressed to a higher court. In cases in which the preliminary proceedings before the examining magistrate have not yet begun, it is the public prosecutor who exercises supervision over a prisoner’s correspondence and visitors, and in cases within the jurisdiction of the district court, it is the district court magistrate who performs this duty.

Ad III(b).—Reply given in “ The Accused ” : “ There is no fixed time-limit. The period of remand, however, is restricted to fifteen plus fifteen days.” A correspondent observes : “ In practice, political cases remain indefinitely.”

The Code of Criminal Procedure does not specify within what period a person charged must be brought to trial. Such a general rule would not be practicable, because the length of the investigations involved by different offences varies so greatly that it would be impossible to lay down a rule which could be applied to every case. Article 107 of Law XXXIV, of 1930, on the simplification of judicial procedure contains an exceptional provision which, however, relates to two cases only. In the first place, in serious cases of assault and personal violence, theft or receiving stolen goods, if the offender has been caught *flagrante delicto* and the offence is therefore established, the law allows the office of public prosecutions to send the prisoner for trial within three days without preliminary proceedings before an examining magistrate and without the deposit of an instrument of accusation. In the second place, in the case of offences cognisable by a court consisting of a single judge which raise no difficult questions either of law or fact, the law likewise permits a person in custody to be brought before the court for trial within three days.

There are, however, rules which prescribe an exceptional procedure for certain offences and the application of various measures of urgency. Under these rules, cases where the prisoner or one at least of several prisoners is under detention either before or during the preliminary proceedings before the examining magistrate must be tried without delay before all other cases.

Furthermore, the second sentence of the reply in "The Accused" does not answer the question but quotes "the legal provision regarding the extension of preventive arrest".

The Howard League correspondent's addition to his reply—namely, that "political cases remain indefinitely"—is incorrect. Taken in conjunction with the preceding sentence of the reply, it would imply that in political cases the judicial authorities pay no attention to the law.

IV. *What is the procedure in cases where the arrested person is not brought before any judicial authority?*

This question is not very clear and no reply to it is given in the document in the section dealing with Hungary. If a person who is arrested is strongly suspected of having committed any criminal offence or a summary offence and there is legal justification for his detention in conformity with Article 145 above-quoted of the Hungarian Code of Criminal Procedure, he must, after examination, but at the latest within forty-eight hours, be brought before the court; if there is no legal justification for his detention, the investigating authority is bound to release him immediately he has been examined.

IV. REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS

(a) THE INTERNATIONAL PENAL LAW ASSOCIATION

(General Secretariat : 75, Rue de Rennes, Paris, VI^e.)

During the year which has just closed, the International Penal Law Association has pursued its scientific activities in a normal and regular manner.

It has continued to issue its important *Revue de droit pénal*, which has now completed fifteen years of existence.

With its printing of the Latvian Penal Code, translated by M. Paul Mintz, former Minister and Professor of Penal Law at Riga, it has maintained its practice of publishing in French the principal modern penal codes. (The translation of three other codes is well under way.)

In order to initiate a wide investigation into the social scourge of criminal abortion, the ravages of which it views with alarm, it has placed this question on the agenda of the fifth International Penal Law Congress, to be held at Belgrade in 1940.

Finally, it has elected as Vice-Chairman of its Governing Body M. Vespasien V. Pella, Minister and General Secretary of the International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law, and as members Professor Luis Jimenez de Asua (of Madrid) and Professor Vladimir Solnar (of Prague), in the place of retiring members not eligible for re-election. This choice of new members is evidence of the care taken by the Association to remain eclectic in its outlook and international in its composition, two necessary conditions for the maintenance of its efforts to achieve progress and peace.

(b) THE INTERNATIONAL PENAL AND PENITENTIARY COMMISSION

(General Secretariat : 12, Oberweg, Berne.)

The next session of the *Commission* will not take place till the autumn. On the other hand, a meeting of the *Bureau of the Commission* has been held; it dealt with current work, and more particularly with certain decisions to be taken with a view to the twelfth International Penal and Penitentiary Congress, which will be held at Rome in September 1940.

There are no changes in the composition of the Commission to report.

There has been a change in the *Directorate of the Permanent Bureau* of the Commission. Professor J. Simon van der Aa, Secretary-General of the Commission, has resigned, his resignation taking effect on October 1st, 1938, and has been replaced by M. E. Delaquis, Professor of Penal Law in the University of Berne.

The programme of questions to be dealt with at the *Rome Congress*, which was drawn up at the 1938 session, has been published in four languages (French, German, English and Italian) and has appeared in the *Recueil de documents en matière pénale et pénitentiaire*, Volume VII, 1938, pages 451 *et seq.* The persons proposed by the delegates of the various countries represented on the Commission have been requested to submit, during the present year, preparatory studies to be used as a basis for the preparation of the general reports. These in their turn will serve as the groundwork for the discussions of the various Sections of the Congress.

After submitting its report entitled "Directives pour l'élaboration des statistiques criminelles dans les divers pays" in the autumn of 1937 to all the Governments concerned, the Mixed Committee set up by the International Statistical Institute and the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to deal with the question of international criminal statistics devoted its attention to the desirable end of arriving, if possible, at a certain uniformity of *national penitentiary statistics*, which are at present compiled in various widely different ways, so that they may serve, in a more satisfactory manner than at present, as an auxiliary method for the study of delinquency and the measures to be taken to combat it.

A second subject for study was also taken into consideration—namely, the statistical examination, on international lines, of the *problem of murder*. Among the various crimes, special attention is being devoted to murder, because it is a serious and very frequent crime and is particularly suitable for a statistical experiment on international lines, since it is clearly

defined in the various penal laws. The Mixed Commission had indeed already, at its first meeting in 1932, expressed the view that it was desirable that such an investigation into the actual law should be undertaken.

A fresh meeting of the Mixed Committee was convened at Berlin this spring ; all aspects of the two subjects were discussed, and the Mixed Committee arrived at certain conclusions concerning them. Since, however, the resolutions which were adopted have to be approved by the two organisations at their next meeting, the results of the discussions of the Mixed Committee will be communicated in due course.

The Sub-Committee on the question of the *repatriation of aliens released from prison* completed its work last year. The Bureau of the Commission has sent out a new circular letter to central bodies containing additional explanations with regard to the practical organisation of the repatriation service, accompanied by a complete list of the central bodies in question. As already stated in the previous report, October 1st, 1938, was fixed as the date on which the service might begin to operate. With a view to being informed of the practical results of this service, the Commission will periodically approach the central bodies and request them to state from time to time what they have done in this field, how many cases they have dealt with in their countries, and whether they require additional information and collaboration on the part of the Commission.

The Sub-Committee on the question of the *after-care of prisoners* has continued its work and will submit its report to the Commission at the next session.

So far as concerns the Sub-Committee on the question of *short-term sentences*—a subject which was taken up during the session at Florence—the Rapporteur who has been appointed will collect the observations of the various members of the Sub-Committee and submit a final report to the Commission during its next session.

A further *exchange of prison officials* was carried out in 1938 and 1939. Italian officials made a study-tour in Germany, and German officials visited Italy. A report on these journeys will be published in one of the forthcoming issues of the *Recueil de documents en matière pénale et pénitentiaire*.

The Commission took note, with all the interest that it deserves, of document A.24.1938.IV, of September 1st, 1938, Report by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, which contains the replies of five more Governments concerning the *treatment of prisoners*. This reveals a continuous improvement on the lines of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners drawn up by the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission. It would seem desirable to add, in this connection, that the Bureau of the Commission has received, through the Home Office in London, a report from the Inspector-General of Prisons in Burma, dealing with important reforms introduced into the penitentiary administration and with the application of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

The Commission has also noted with interest document A.70.1938.IV, of September 27th, 1938, Report submitted by the Fifth Committee on *Penal and Penitentiary Questions*, and the comments of the Fifth Committee at the end of Chapter II of the said report (*Number of Prisoners and Steps taken to reduce it*), in which the Fifth Committee recommends that the prison administrations of all countries should make a detailed study of the measures described in the report of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission and in that of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

In compliance with the request made by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in October 1937, that the Commission should submit suggestions as to the *measures that might be proposed for the purpose of protecting witnesses and persons awaiting trial against the use of violence or any other forms of physical or mental constraint*, the Commission decided, at its session at Florence in May 1938, to bring up to date and extend its enquiry of 1928 into safeguards against the abusive use of detention before trial (published in the Bulletin of the International Penitentiary Commission, new series, No. 4, September 1928), in order to be able to base on such data the suggestions to be submitted later to the League of Nations. Since, however, in the meantime, a meeting of the various bodies consulted was contemplated for the month of June 1939, with a view to drawing up a joint memorandum, the work has had to be accelerated as much as possible ; not only has the enquiry been carried out, but also a *preparatory survey* has been prepared by the Permanent Bureau. This survey sets forth the chief legislative provisions in the various countries with regard to arrest and detention before trial, the defence and interrogation of accused persons, examination of witnesses, and safeguards in relation to the bodies responsible for the conduct of proceedings. In a final section, the conclusions resulting from a comparison of the laws of the different countries are summarised in forty-seven points. These texts have been published in the *Recueil*, Volume VIII, 1939, pages 208 *et seq.*, and offprints have been sent to the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and circulated to the Assembly, the Council and the Members of the League, as well as to the technical organisations which collaborate with the Commission in penal matters.¹

The publication of the *Recueil de documents en matière pénale et pénitentiaire*—the Commission's bulletin—has continued as usual, the first part of Volume VIII having appeared in March and the second in June 1939. The third part will be published in September next.

(c) THE HOWARD LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM

(General Secretariat : Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.)

The following is a summary of the main activities of the Howard League for Penal Reform during the year 1938/39.

¹ See document A.12.1939.IV.

I. *Educational and Propaganda Work.*

In January 1939, a representative Conference, under the Chairmanship of the Right Hon. Sir William Jowitt, K.C., was held on the subject of "The Criminal Justice Bill", then before the House of Commons. Forty-four societies interested in different aspects of the Bill were represented. Seven resolutions on the following subjects were adopted :

1. *Probation.*—Regretting proposal to re-introduce "conviction" in place of "finding guilty".
Miss Madeleine Symons, J.P., Chairman, West London Juvenile Court.
Mr. H. E. Norman, Secretary, National Association of Probation Officers.
Passed unanimously.
2. *Probation.*—Welcoming provision for enquiry into mental condition of offender and urging that steps be taken to ensure effective administration of the clause.
Dr. F. W. Eurich, M.D., C.M., formerly Professor of Forensic Medicine, Leeds University.
Dr. Denis Carroll, National Council for Mental Hygiene.
Passed unanimously.
3. *Corporal Punishment.*—Welcoming provision for abolition of corporal punishment under sentence of the courts.
Mr. George Benson, M.P., Chairman, Howard League for Penal Reform.
Rev. S. W. Hughes, D.D., Secretary, National Council of Evangelical Free Churches.
Passed, one dissentient.
4. *Corporal Punishment.*—Urging abolition for offences against prison discipline.
Mr. H. J. Blackman, Ethical Union.
Mr. Hugh Franklin.
Passed, two dissentients.
5. *Remand.*—Welcoming provision for establishment of remand centres and State remand homes.
Dr. John D. W. Pearce, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., D.P.M., part-time medico-psychologist, London County Council Remand Home.
Miss W. A. Elkin.
Passed unanimously.
6. *Corrective Training and Preventive Detention.*—Welcoming provision for the establishment of these new types of detention, but urging that certain safeguards be introduced to ensure that only suitable persons receive such sentences.
Miss S. Margery Fry, LL.D., J.P., Chairman, Caxton Hall Juvenile Court.
Mrs. Stocks, J.P., Member of the Departmental Committee on Persistent Offenders.
Passed unanimously.
7. *Borstal.*—Regretting proposal to empower courts of summary jurisdiction to commit direct to Borstal and urging an amendment to maintain existing procedure and safeguards.
Mrs. Rackham, M.A., J.P.
Mr. C. L. Hodgkinson.
Passed unanimously.

Other Meetings.—Four luncheon addresses were given :

- | | |
|---|--|
| The Hon. E. Cadogan, Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Corporal Punishment. | "The Report of the Departmental Committee on Corporal Punishment." |
| Mr. Harold Scott, Chairman of the Prison Commission. | "Minimum Security Prisons." |
| Miss W. A. Elkin, author of <i>English Juvenile Courts.</i> | "English Juvenile Courts." |
| Mr. D. E. W. Gibb. | "The Prison Officer." |

In addition, speakers were sent to address eighty-four meetings at the request of local bodies interested in different aspects of penal reform.

At the request of Chief Justice Maltbie, of the Supreme Court of Errors, Connecticut, United States of America, and other leading citizens, Professor Harold Laski spoke on the reforms advocated by the Howard League at a public meeting in Hartford, Connecticut.

II. *Criminal Justice Bill.*

At a meeting of the Parliamentary Penal Reform Group, consisting of all parties, a number of amendments to the Criminal Justice Bill were drafted and members of Standing Committee "A" undertook to sponsor them in Committee.

The Chairman of the Howard League, Mr. George Benson, M.P., was a member of Standing Committee "A" which dealt with the Bill in the House of Commons, and through him and other members of its Executive Committee, the Howard League has been in close touch with the Home Office and has thus taken part in securing considerable modifications of some of the original proposals of the Bill. It has also taken an active part in explaining the provisions of the Bill and supporting this great measure of reform through the Press and through public meetings.

III. *Departmental Committee on 'Justices' Clerks.*

In 1938, the Home Secretary appointed a Committee to enquire into questions concerning the qualifications, appointment and functions of Clerks to Courts of Summary Jurisdiction. The Chairman of the Committee is Lord Roche, and Miss Margery Fry is one of its members. The Howard League for Penal Reform submitted a memorandum of evidence, advocating in general the appointment of full-time clerks, salaried and pensioned out of national funds; it proposed that candidates for these posts should be barristers or solicitors who had passed a special qualifying examination, and that there should be a retiring age of 65. Oral evidence was given in support of these proposals by Miss C. M. Craven and Mr. C. L. Hodgkinson (solicitor).

IV. *Colonial.*

The Secretary of State for the Colonies having invited the Howard League for Penal Reform to continue to be represented on the Colonial Office Standing Advisory Committee on Penal Administration, the Executive Committee again nominated Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., M.P., to serve as its representative. At the request of the Colonial Sub-Committee, made through Mr. Pritt, the question of the administration of Native Courts in Africa, referred to in our report for 1937/38, had been placed on the agenda of the Advisory Committee, and a memorandum on the subject has been submitted to Lord Dufferin, the Chairman of the Committee.

V. *International.*

The Howard League for Penal Reform has now a permanent address in Geneva (Palais Wilson) to which letters or communications can be sent. This office was open for enquiries during the session of the Assembly in September 1938. The delegates were supplied with literature, including a chart showing the ratio of prisoners to population for many countries, and also figures showing the ratio of untried and convicted prisoners for some of the principal States Members of the League.

The Howard League for Penal Reform was much encouraged by the decision of the Fifth Committee to recommend a further intensive study of the question of "The Accused".

VI. *John Howard Library.*

The John Howard Library continues to be used by members and non-members of the Howard League studying problems connected with penology. It is an outlier of the National Central Library. About 400 books have been borrowed in the course of the year.

VII. *Publications.*

Two issues of the *Howard Journal* have been published in the course of the year, and *The Penal Reformer* continues to appear quarterly.

An "Abstract of the Main Arguments of the Departmental Committee on Corporal Punishment" has been prepared and widely distributed; and an article by Miss Margery Fry in the *Fortnightly Review*, on "The Penal Reform Bill", has been reprinted and also circulated widely.

(d) THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PENAL LAW

(Secretariat-General : The Hague, Plein 1813, No. 3.)

Since the last session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, the number of States Members of the International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law has increased. There are now fifty-two Member States.

The Bureau held a plenary meeting at Paris in December 1938, and five of its study commissions have met during the present year.

As a result of the work of the Commissions, it has been decided that the agenda of the next Conference shall be as follows :

- (1) Elements required to support a charge of forgery of notarial and other public instruments ;
- (2) Receiving stolen goods ;
- (3) Means of ensuring the safety of road traffic through penal law.

The eighth International Conference for the Unification of Penal Law will be held at Brussels from December 26th to 30th, 1939, under the auspices of the Belgian Government.

The Bureau's co-operation with the League of Nations has developed most satisfactorily.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations was represented at the plenary meeting of the Bureau in December 1938.

The Bureau has further undertaken two extensive enquiries into penal matters relating to the legal status of women, and for that purpose has approached its correspondents in the fifty-two Member States. It has also been represented at meetings of the Special Committee set up by the League of Nations to study the legal status of women.

The Bureau was represented at the meeting of technical organisations held at the League in June 1939, which drew up a joint memorandum on the treatment of witnesses and persons awaiting trial.

The Bureau was also represented at the fifteenth Congress of the International Criminal Police Commission at Berlin in August 1939.

Publications.

Tenth Anniversary of the International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law (Paris, January 1939, published by Pedone).

The Proceedings of the Seventh International Conference for the Unification of Penal Law (Cairo, 1938), which is now in the press and is to be published in conjunction with the Egyptian Committee, by which the Conference was organised.

(Communicated to the Assembly,
the Council and the Members of
the League.)

Official No.: A. 20. 1939. IV. 147
Addendum.

Geneva, November 18th, 1939.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PENAL AND PENITENTIARY QUESTIONS

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE ASSEMBLY

II. POSITION OF ALIENS AND STATELESS PERSONS RELEASED FROM PRISON

Observations of Governments on the proposals concerning the position of aliens and Stateless persons released from prison, made by the seventh International Conference for the Unification of Penal Law,¹ held at Cairo in 1938, and by the delegates to the First and the Fifth Committees of the Assembly (nineteenth session).²

Mexico.

1. Under the constitutional law of Mexico, Statelessness does not render a person liable to expulsion, inasmuch as Article 1 of the Mexican Constitution protects all inhabitants of the national territory, irrespective of their origin or condition.

2. Nor does the Constitution authorise any aggravation of the penalty, still less expulsion, in the case of an alien who has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment, merely by reason of the fact that he is an alien. Such a person, when released from prison after having served his sentence, continues to enjoy all the guarantees that he enjoyed before being sentenced, on a footing of equality with all Mexicans.

3. Under Article 22 of the Constitution, the penalties of banishment and expulsion do not exist, as they are considered both excessive and obsolete. None of the codes of the Federal States includes them among the penalties that may be imposed for offences. Hence no Stateless person, and indeed no alien, can be sentenced by any court of law to such penalties, whatever his offence, nor can such penalties be imposed upon him after he has served the sentence passed by the judicial authority for the offence.

¹ See document A.24.1938.IV, pages 12 and 13.

² See Circular Letter No. 236.1938.IV and Annexes.

Series of League of Nations Publications

IV. SOCIAL QUESTIONS
1939. IV. 12. Addendum

(Communicated to the Assembly,
the Council and the Members of
the League.)

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¹ See document A.24.1938.IV, pages 12 and 13.

² See Circular Letter No. 236.1938.IV and Annexes.

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1939. IV. 12. Addendum

4. Article 33 of the Constitution authorises the President of the Republic to cause any alien whose continued presence in the country he considers undesirable to leave the national territory forthwith, and without any need for a previous judgment. This right does not, however, apply to persons who have committed offences recognised and punishable under penal law, nor is it exercised after the judicial authority has passed sentence of imprisonment or after such sentence has been served. In such cases, aliens and Stateless persons enjoy, on a footing of equality with Mexicans, the guarantees provided by Articles 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of the Constitution. The right referred to in Article 33 is exercised for political reasons, or for reasons of social expediency in the interest of public order, but never for reasons of a private character, which are held to include the commission of an offence recognised and punished under penal law.

5. The mere fact that a person is an alien, or Stateless, or has lost the nationality he once possessed, does not constitute a legal ground enabling the Mexican administrative authorities to expel him from the country when he is released from prison after having served a sentence imposed by the judicial authorities. On the contrary, the Mexican laws sanction the right of asylum, more especially for political refugees, and that right is not lost by reason of a person having been legally sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Nevertheless, if an alien or Stateless person enters the country clandestinely in violation of the immigration laws, Mexico reserves the right to expel him either before or after he has been sentenced by the courts or has served the term of imprisonment to which he has been sentenced. The State cannot be required to tolerate the presence in its territory of persons described as "undesirable", and that category would undoubtedly include a person who not only enters the country clandestinely and in violation of the immigration laws but, furthermore, violates the penal laws.

Geneva, October 17th, 1939.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION
OF AND TRAFFIC IN OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS**

METHODS OF TRANSMISSION OF ROGATORY COMMISSIONS

The present document contains :

- (a) Information from various countries received after the completion of document C.436.M.279.1938.IV ;
- (b) Changes which have occurred since the publication of that document ;
- (c) Corrections transmitted to the Secretariat.

The information is presented in the same form as in document C.436.M.279.1938.IV.

* * *

In Appendix 2 of the above-mentioned document, a table is given showing the position with regard to the ratification and signature of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications. Burma should be added to the list contained in this table, the Government of the United Kingdom having informed the Secretariat on August 2nd, 1939, that this Convention should be regarded as having been applied to Burma in accordance with Article 13 thereof, as from April 1st, 1937, the date on which Burma was separated from India and acquired her new status.

Country	Method of Transmission of Rogatory Commissions referred to in Article III	Authority referred to in Article VI
Brazil.		Dr. Democrito de Almeida, First Deputy Commissioner to the Chief of Police of the Federal District. This authority is identical with the central authority for the suppression of traffic in women and children provided for in the 1904 International Agreement.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.		

The following addition (Burma) and change (Federated Malay States) should be made in the list of British colonies, possessions, protectorates, etc., on pages 3 and 4 of the main document :

Country	Method of Transmission of Rogatory Commissions referred to in Article III	Authority referred to in Article VI
Burma.	Through the diplomatic or consular representative of the country making the request in the country to which the request is made, or through diplomatic channels.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation, Burma.
Federated Malay States.		Inspector-General of Police, Federated Malay States, Kuala Lumpur.
Germany.		The following new title and address should be substituted for the text given on page 6, 3rd column, in the main document : Reichskriminalpolizeiamt, Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung unzüchtiger Bilder, Schriften und Inserate, Berlin, C.2, Werderscher Markt, 5/6.
Netherlands.	The text contained under " Netherlands and Netherlands Indies " in the main document, page 7, should be replaced by the following :	Director of the Royal Office for the Prevention of the Traffic in Women and Children and the Circulation of Obscene Publications, 109 Reguliersgracht, Amsterdam (Centrum).
Netherlands Indies.	By direct communication between the judicial authorities, or through the diplomatic or consular representative of the country making the request in the country to which the request is made, or through diplomatic channels.	Government Bureau for the repression of traffic in women and children and obscene publications, Department of Justice, Batavia.
Curaçao.	Through the diplomatic or consular representative of the country making the request in the country to which the request is made.	The Public Prosecutor, Court of Justice, Willemstad.
Surinam.	Ditto.	The Public Prosecutor, Court of Justice, Paramaribo.
Venezuela.	Diplomatic channels.	The authorities which deal with this matter in Venezuela are the judicial authorities and the police, acting in conformity with the respective provisions of the Penal Code and with the current police regulations. Moreover, in accordance with the International Postal Conventions, the post offices of the Republic of Venezuela are authorised, when examining consignments of printed matter received by them, to burn obscene publications arriving by ordinary post and to return such as are received as registered packets.

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 - 1939.V.2. Ratification of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations. Twentieth List (and *Addendum*).
 - 1939.V.3. Ratification of International Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations. Results of the Ninth Enquiry addressed by the Secretary-General to the Governments under the Assembly's Resolution of October 3rd, 1930.
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Geneva, January 23rd, 1939.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN

**REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE ENQUIRY
(adopted on January 10th, 1939)**

At the close of its second session, the Committee feels it convenient that it should report to the Council on the progress of its work.¹

Origin and Method of the Enquiry.

In September 1937, the Assembly decided that the League should publish a comprehensive survey of "the legal status enjoyed by women in the various countries of the world as the result of the provisions of national law and the application of those provisions" (resolution of September 30th, 1937). The compilation of the survey was to be carried out by "the competent scientific institutes". The Assembly itself requested the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law at Rome to undertake the part of the survey which relates to civil law. For public law and criminal law, it was suggested that recourse should be had to the International Institute of Public Law at Paris and the International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law. It was contemplated that other appropriate scientific bodies might also take part in the work.

The Assembly's resolution directed that the task of determining the scope of the survey, arranging for its compilation and approving the results for publication should be entrusted to a small expert committee set up by the Council. The present Committee was appointed for the purpose by the Council on January 28th, 1938.²

The Assembly contemplated that the Committee would obtain the co-operation of the women's international organisations. It was owing to the efforts of these organisations that the League was led to discuss the status of women, and they had already placed a mass of information on the subject before the Assembly.

Scope of the Survey.

The Assembly has refrained from fixing any limits for the survey and has left it to the Committee to make it as "comprehensive" as possible.³ This fundamental question of the scope of the survey can only receive a complete solution as experience of the progress of the work shows what is actually practicable. It need hardly be said that the Assembly cannot have contemplated an encyclopædic statement of all the points of difference between the legal status of men and women throughout the world. A work of such a character, which would involve a detailed analysis of the civil, constitutional and administrative, and criminal law of every country, would take a very long time to produce and fill a very large number of volumes.

¹ An account of the circumstances in which the League decided to make the enquiry which has been entrusted to the Committee and of the proceedings at its first session is given on pages 178-181 of the Report on the Work of the League, 1937/38, Part I (document A.6.1938 : General 1938/4).

² The Committee consists of the following members : Professor H. C. GUTTERIDGE, K.C. (United Kingdom), Professor of Comparative Law in the University of Cambridge (Chairman); Mme. Paul BASTID (France), Professor in the Faculty of Law of the University of Lyons; M. DE RUELLE (Belgium), Legal Adviser of the Belgian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration; Mme. Anka GODJEVAC (Yugoslavia), Doctor of Law, Technical Adviser of the Yugoslav Delegation at the Codification Conference (1930); Mlle. Kerstin HESSELGREN (Sweden), Member of the Second Chamber of the Riksdag, Rapporteur on the Status of Women to the First Committee of the Assembly (1937); Miss Dorothy KENYON (United States of America), Doctor of Law; M. Paul SEBESTYÉN (Hungary), Counsellor of Section, Chief of the International Treaties Section at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

³ The Assembly's resolution excluded detailed treatment of questions of nationality and "the question of conditions of employment", which, by its resolution of September 27th, 1935, the Assembly had recognised to fall within the sphere of the International Labour Organisation. The International Labour Office has already published on the latter subject a very complete and interesting study entitled "Le Statut légal des Travailleuses" (Etudes et Documents, Série I (Travail des femmes et des enfants), No. 4). The English edition of this book will appear shortly under the title : "The Law and Women's Work : A Contribution to the Study of the Status of Women". The Committee has had the assistance of a representative of the Labour Office in discussing the delimitation of its sphere from that of the Office.

The amount of detail which can be included in the survey and the extent to which the "application" of the law can be dealt with are not suitable matters for discussion in the present report, but two important questions of "scope" should be mentioned.

In the first place, the Committee does not feel able to take responsibility for planning or directing the compilation for primitive races of a survey such as is contemplated by the Assembly's resolution.

This decision does not, of course, in any way prejudice the question whether such a study should be made by the League.

In the second place, the institutes mentioned above have informed the Committee that they are not equipped to deal with Mohammedan law in its various forms, Hindu law and other traditional legal systems of India, or generally with law which is not of the Western type. The Committee is endeavouring to find a method of overcoming this difficulty.

There is, of course, no question of omitting Oriental countries as such.

Work of the Scientific Institutes.

The Committee is glad to report that the three institutes above mentioned have very willingly undertaken to deal with the branches of law of the Western type for which they are respectively equipped. At its second session, it has been able to examine the work already done with the representatives of the institutes and reach agreement with them on many important questions both of method and of principle.

Co-operation with the Women's International Organisations.

A most satisfactory feature of the Committee's work is the help which it is receiving from the women's international organisations. It has to thank them not merely for the efficient arrangements which they are making to supply information which supplements or acts as a check upon that directly available to the scientific institutes, but also for their readiness to understand and make allowance for the difficulties which technical and practical considerations sometimes place in the way of meeting their wishes as to the contents of the survey. The Committee has held two meetings with the representatives of the organisations, at which it has explained the measures it is taking and discussed the suggestions made by the organisations and the way in which they could best assist it in its work.

[Communicated to the Assembly,
the Council and the Members
of the League.]
[Also distributed as Special
Supplement No. 192 to the
Official Journal.]

Official No.: **A. 6.** 1939. Annex I. V.

Geneva, August 28th, 1939.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Annex to the Report¹ on the Work of the League for the Year 1938/39
to the Twentieth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations

RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

TWENTIETH LIST

Note by the Secretary-General.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the report adopted by the Council of the League of Nations during its forty-third session on December 6th, 1926, the Secretary-General has the honour to submit herewith to the Members of the Council a list, in chronological order, of the international agreements which have been concluded under the auspices of the League. The list shows the States which have become parties to these agreements by ratification or accession or definitive signature, the States which have signed but have not yet ratified them, and, finally, the States which have neither signed nor acceded, although they took part in the conferences at which the agreements were drawn up or have been invited to become parties thereto.

According to the decision taken by the Council at its forty-ninth session on March 6th, 1928, the present list contains in addition the reservations affixed or declarations formulated either in signing or in ratifying or in acceding to the agreements which have been concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

The International Labour Conventions have been grouped at the end of this document.

¹ The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the League for the year 1923 (A.10(a).1923. Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) PROTECTION OF RACIAL, RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC MINORITIES:

1. Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Austria, of September 10th, 1919.
 2. Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Bulgaria, of November 27th, 1919.
 3. Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Hungary, of June 4th, 1920 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VI, p. 187).
 4. Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Turkey, of July 24th, 1923 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 11).
 5. Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Poland, of June 28th, 1919.
 6. Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Czecho-Slovakia, of September 10th, 1919.
 7. Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, of September 10th, 1919.
 8. Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Roumania, of December 9th, 1919 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. V, p. 335).
 9. Germano-Polish Convention relating to Upper Silesia, of May 15th, 1922.
 10. Declaration by Albania, of October 2nd, 1921 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. IX, p. 173).
 11. Declaration by Finland as to the Aaland Islands, of June 27th, 1921.
 12. Declaration by Latvia, of July 7th, 1923.
 13. Convention between Bulgaria and Greece respecting Reciprocal Emigration, Neuilly-sur-Seine, November 27th, 1919 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. I, p. 67).
 14. Convention concerning the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations, of January 30th, 1923 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXXII, p. 75).
- (b) TRAFFIC IN LIQUOR: Convention relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa, St.-Germain-en-Laye, September 10th, 1919 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VIII, p. 11).
- (c) AERIAL NAVIGATION: Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, Paris, October 13th, 1919 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XI, p. 173).

N.B.—States which have signed, ratified or acceded to particular agreements or conventions since the date of the last list submitted to the Council and Assembly (document A.6(a).1938, Annex I, V, of September 1st, 1939) are indicated in italics.

The letter "a" placed immediately after a date signifies an accession.

The letter "s" placed immediately after a date signifies a definitive signature.

The ratifications or accessions given by India as from April 1st, 1937, do not render the instruments mentioned in the present list applicable to Burma.

(d) HEALTH:

1. Sanitary Convention between Poland and Roumania, Warsaw, December 20th, 1922 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XVIII, p. 103).
2. Sanitary Convention between Poland and the Federal Soviet Republic of Russia and Soviet Republics of Ukraine and of White Russia, Warsaw, February 17th, 1923.
3. Sanitary Convention between Germany and Poland, Dresden, December 18th, 1922 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXXIV, p. 301).
4. Sanitary Convention between Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, Warsaw, 1922.
5. Sanitary Convention between Poland and Latvia, Warsaw, July 7th, 1922 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXXVII, p. 317).
6. Sanitary Convention between Estonia and the Federal Soviet Republic of Russia and Soviet Republics of Ukraine and of White Russia, Tartu, June 25th, 1922.
7. Sanitary Convention between Latvia and the Federal Soviet Republic of Russia and Soviet Republics of Ukraine and of White Russia, Tartu, June 24th, 1922 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXXVIII, p. 9).
8. Sanitary Convention between Bulgaria and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, April 1923.

(e) AALAND ISLANDS: Convention relating to the Non-Fortification and Neutralisation of the Aaland Islands, Geneva, October 20th, 1921 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. IX, p. 211).

(f) UPPER SILESIA: Germano-Polish Convention relating to Upper Silesia, Geneva, May 15th, 1922.

(g) FINANCIAL RESTORATION OF AUSTRIA:

1. Protocol No. I (Declaration), Geneva, October 4th, 1922.
2. Protocol No. II and Annexes and Explanatory Note, Geneva, October 4th, 1922.
3. Protocol No. III (Declaration), Geneva, October 4th, 1922.

(*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XII, pp. 385, 391 and 405.)

(h) SAAR: Protocol between the German Government and the Governing Commission of the Territory of the Saar Basin, Berlin, June 3rd, 1921 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. V, p. 189).

(i) DANZIG:

1. Convention between Poland and the Free City of Danzig, Paris, November 9th, 1920 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VI, p. 189).
2. Treaty between Germany and Poland concerning the Regulation of Option Questions, Danzig, November 8th, 1920 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VII, p. 323).
3. Treaty between Poland and the Free City of Danzig, Warsaw, October 24th, 1921 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXVII).

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the League for the year 1924 (A.8(a).1924, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) MINORITIES:

1. Declaration concerning the Protection of Minorities in Lithuania, Geneva, May 12th, 1923.
2. Convention between Poland and the Free City of Danzig, signed at Paris, November 9th, 1920 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VI, p. 189).

(b) TRAFFIC IN ARMS: Engagement undertaken by Ethiopia on signing the Protocol done at Geneva, September 27th, 1923 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXV, p. 179).

(c) REVISION OF BERLIN AND BRUSSELS ACTS RELATING TO AFRICAN TERRITORIES: Engagement undertaken by Ethiopia on signing the Protocol done at Geneva on September 27th, 1923 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXV, p. 179).

(d) REFUGEES:

1. Arrangement with regard to the Issue of Certificates of Identity to Russian Refugees, Geneva, July 5th, 1922 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XIII, p. 237).
2. Protocol relating to the Settlement of Refugees in Greece and the Creation for this Purpose of a Refugees Settlement Commission, signed at Geneva, September 29th, 1923 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XX, p. 29).
3. Declaration relating to the Settlement of Refugees in Greece and the Creation for this Purpose of a Refugees Settlement Commission, signed at Geneva, September 29th, 1923 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XX, p. 41).

(e) FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF HUNGARY: Protocols on the Financial Reconstruction of Hungary, March 14th, 1924 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXV, pp. 423 and 427).

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the League for the year 1925 (A.7(a).1925, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) PROTECTION OF RACIAL, RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC MINORITIES:

1. Proposal relating to the Protection of Greek Minorities in Bulgaria.
2. Proposal relating to the Protection of Bulgarian Minorities in Greece (Geneva, September 29th, 1924) (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXIX, pp. 117 and 123).

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the League for the year 1929 (A.6(a).1929, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) CURRENCY AND BANKING REFORM:

1. Protocol regarding Currency and Banking Reform in Estonia, signed at Geneva, December 10th, 1926 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXII, p. 277).
2. Protocol regarding the Bulgarian Stabilisation Loan, signed at Geneva, March 10th, 1928 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXXIV, p. 165).
3. Additional Act to the Protocol of March 10th, 1928 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXXIV, p. 210).
4. Protocol for the stabilisation of the currency and liquidating the budget arrears of the Hellenic State and for further settlement of Greek Refugees, signed at Geneva, September 15th, 1927 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXX, p. 9).
5. Declaration concerning the above Protocol on behalf of France, Great Britain and Italy, signed at Geneva, December 8th, 1927 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXX, p. 73).

(b) PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES:

Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, annexed to the Resolution adopted by the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations on October 2nd, 1924.

(c) REFUGEES:

1. Additional Act to the Protocol of September 29th, 1923, relating to the Settlement of Greek Refugees, signed at Geneva, September 19th, 1924 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXX, p. 413).
2. Declaration relating to the modifications made to the Protocol of September 29th, 1923, with regard to the Settlement of Refugees in Greece, by the Additional Act of September 19th, 1924, Geneva, September 25th, 1924 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXX, p. 421).
3. Protocol concerning the Settlement of Refugees in Bulgaria, signed at Geneva, September 8th, 1926 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LVIII, p. 245).
4. Arrangement relating to the issue of identity certificates to Russian and Armenian Refugees, supplementing and amending the previous Arrangements dated July 5th, 1922, and May 31st, 1924, signed at Geneva, May 12th, 1926 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXXXIX, p. 47).
5. Arrangement concerning the legal status of Russian and Armenian Refugees, signed at Geneva, June 30th, 1928 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXXXIX, p. 53).
6. Arrangement concerning the extension to other categories of Refugees of certain measures taken to assist Russian and Armenian Refugees, signed at Geneva, June 30th, 1928 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXXXIX, p. 63).
7. Agreement concerning the functions of the representatives of the League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, signed at Geneva, June 30th, 1928 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XCIII, p. 377).

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the League for the year 1931 (A.6(a).1931, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) REFUGEES:

Convention between the Hellenic Government and the Refugee Settlement Commission, signed at Geneva, January 24th, 1930 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CVIII, p. 349).

(b) CONCERTED ECONOMIC ACTION:

1. Commercial Convention and Protocol, signed at Geneva, March 24th, 1930.
2. Protocol regarding the Programme of Future Negotiations, signed at Geneva, March 24th, 1930.

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the League for the year 1933 (A.6(a).1933, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) ROUMANIA:

Agreement establishing technical advisory co-operation in Roumania, signed at Geneva, January 28th, 1933 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXXXVIII, p. 271).

(b) PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES:

Agreement between Colombia and Peru relating to the procedure for putting into effect the recommendations proposed by the Council of the League of Nations in the report which it adopted on March 18th, 1933, in order to avoid any incident that might aggravate the relations between the two countries, with Annexes, signed at Geneva, May 25th, 1933 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXXXVIII, p. 251, and Vol. CLII, p. 314).

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the League for the year 1934 (A.6(a).1934, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) AUSTRIA:

Austrian Protocol, signed at Geneva, July 15th, 1932 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXXXV, p. 285; Vol. CXXXVIII, p. 469; and Vol. CXLII, p. 392).

(b) ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS:

International Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions, signed at Geneva, November 8th, 1927.
Protocol of the above Convention, signed at Geneva, November 8th, 1927.
Supplementary Agreement to the Convention of November 8th, 1927, for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions, signed at Geneva, July 11th, 1928.
Protocol of the Supplementary Agreement, signed at Geneva, July 11th, 1928.
(*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XCVII, p. 391; Vol. C, p. 264; Vol. CVII, p. 538; Vol. CXVII, p. 304; Vol. CXXXIV, p. 411; Vol. CXXXVIII, p. 447; and Vol. CXLVII, p. 336.)

The Annex to the Report on the Work of the League for the year 1935/1936 (A.6(a).1936, Annex I. (V)) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

Final Act of the Conference of Wheat Exporting and Importing Countries, with Appendices and Minutes of Final Meeting, open for signature at Geneva on August 25th, 1933.
(*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXLI, p. 91.)

Protocol concerning the Revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, signed at Geneva, September 14th, 1929.
(*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CLXV, p. 353.)

The Annex to the Report on the Work of the League for the year 1936/1937 (A.6(a).1937, Annex I. (V)) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

The Agreement concerning the Suppression of Opium-Smoking, signed at Bangkok, November 27th, 1931.
(*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CLXXVII, p. 373.)

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(o) Nineteenth Session (Geneva, June 4th-25th, 1935):	
Hours of work to forty a week (Convention concerning the reduction of)	140
Hours of work in coal mines (Convention limiting). Revised 1935	139
Hours of work in glass-bottle works (Convention concerning the reduction of)	140
Employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds (Convention concerning the)	139
Scheme for the maintenance of rights under invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance (Convention concerning the establishment of an international)	140
(p) Twentieth Session (Geneva, June 4th-24th, 1936):	
Holidays with pay (Convention concerning annual)	141
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Regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers (Convention concerning the)	140
(q) Twenty-first Session (Geneva, October 6th-24th, 1936):	
Professional capacity for masters and officers on board merchant ships (Convention concerning the minimum requirement of)	141
Holidays with pay for seamen (Convention concerning annual)	141
Liability of the shipowner in case of sickness, injury or death of seamen (Convention concerning the)	142
Sickness insurance for seamen (Convention concerning)	142
Hours of work on board ship and manning (Convention concerning)	142
(r) Twenty-second Session (Geneva, October 22nd-24th, 1936):	
Age for admission of children to employment at sea (Convention fixing the minimum). Revised 1936	142
(s) Twenty-third Session (Geneva, June 3rd-23rd, 1937):	
Age for admission of children to industrial employment (Convention fixing the minimum). Revised 1937	143
Age for admission of children to non-industrial employment (Convention concerning the). Revised 1937	143
Hours of work in the textile industry (Convention concerning the reduction of)	143
Safety provisions in the building industry (Convention concerning)	143
(t) Twenty-fourth Session (Geneva, June 2nd-22nd, 1938):	
Statistics of wages and hours of work in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture (Convention concerning)	143
(u) Twenty-fifth Session (Geneva, June 8th-28th, 1939):	
Hours of work and rest periods in road transport (Convention concerning the regulation of)	144
Penal sanctions for breaches of contracts of employment by indigenous workers (Convention concerning)	144
Recruitment, placing and conditions of labour of migrants for employment (Convention concerning the)	144
Written contracts of employment of indigenous workers (Convention concerning the regulation of)	144

I. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

I. PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.¹

(Geneva, December 16th, 1920.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>Other Members or States which may sign the Protocol</i>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (August 4th, 1921)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	AFGHANISTAN
ALBANIA (July 13th, 1921)	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	SA'UDI ARABIA
AUSTRALIA (August 4th, 1921)	COSTA RICA	ECUADOR
BELGIUM (August 29th, 1921)	<i>Egypt.</i>	HONDURAS
BOLIVIA (July 7th, 1936)	GUATEMALA	MEXICO
BRAZIL (November 1st, 1921)	<i>Iraq</i>	UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 4th, 1921)	LIBERIA	
BULGARIA (August 12th, 1921)	NICARAGUA	
CANADA (August 4th, 1921)	TURKEY	
CHILE (July 20th, 1928)		
CHINA (May 13th, 1922)		
COLOMBIA (January 6th, 1932)		
CUBA (January 12th, 1922)		
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (September 2nd, 1921)		
DENMARK (June 13th, 1921)		
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (Fe- bruary 4th, 1933)		
ESTONIA (May 2nd, 1923)		
ETHIOPIA (July 16th, 1926)		
FINLAND (April 6th, 1922)		
FRANCE (August 7th, 1921)		
GERMANY (March 11th, 1927)		
GREECE (October 3rd, 1921)		
HAITI (September 7th, 1921)		
HUNGARY (November 20th, 1925)		
INDIA (August 4th, 1921)		
IRAN (April 25th, 1931)		
IRELAND		
ITALY (June 20th, 1921)		
JAPAN (November 16th, 1921)		
LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)		
LITHUANIA (May 16th, 1922)		
LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)		
THE NETHERLANDS (August 6th, 1921)		
NEW ZEALAND (August 4th, 1921)		
NORWAY (August 20th, 1921)		
PANAMA (June 14th, 1929)		
PARAGUAY (May 11th, 1933)		
PERU (March 29th, 1932)		
POLAND (August 26th, 1921)		
PORTUGAL (October 8th, 1921)		
ROUMANIA (August 8th, 1921)		
SALVADOR (August 29th, 1930)		
SPAIN (August 30th, 1921)		
SWEDEN (February 21st, 1921)		
SWITZERLAND (July 25th, 1921)		
THAILAND (February 27th, 1922)		
URUGUAY (September 27th, 1921)		
VENEZUELA (December 2nd, 1921)		
YUGOSLAVIA (August 12th, 1921)		

¹ See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. VI, p. 379; Vol. XI, p. 404; Vol. XV, p. 304; Vol. XXIV, p. 152; Vol. XXVII, p. 416; Vol. XXXIX, p. 165; Vol. XLV, p. 96; Vol. L, p. 159; Vol. LIV, p. 387; Vol. LXIX, p. 70; Vol. LXXXII, p. 452; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 435; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 272; Vol. XCII, p. 362; Vol. XCVI, p. 180; Vol. C, p. 153; Vol. CIV, p. 492; Vol. CVII, p. 461; Vol. CXI, p. 402; Vol. CXVII, p. 46; Vol. CXXVI, p. 430; Vol. CXXX, p. 440; Vol. CXXXIV, p. 392; Vol. CXLVII, p. 318; Vol. CLII, p. 282; Vol. CLVI, p. 176; Vol. CLX, p. 325; Vol. CLXIV, p. 352; Vol. CLXVIII, p. 228; Vol. CLXXII, p. 388; Vol. CLXXXVII, p. 382; Vol. CLXXXI, p. 346; Vol. CLXXXV, p. 370; and Vol. CLXXXIX, p. 452.

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the League for 1929 (A.6(a).1929, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning the Final Act of the Conference of States signatories of the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, Geneva, September 23rd, 1926.

2 OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36 OF THE STATUTE.

(Geneva, December 16th, 1920.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
(April 7th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 10 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 Union of South Africa,

And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa 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.

*ALBANIA (November 7th, 1935)

Reciprocity, 5 years as from September 17th, 1935, in any of the disputes enumerated in Article 36 of the Statute arising after September 17th, 1930 (the date of the previous acceptance of Albania which is being renewed by the present declaration), with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said date, other than:

- (a) Disputes relating to the territorial status of Albania;
- (b) Disputes with regard to questions which, by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Albania;

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

Reciprocity, 10 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.

The present declaration does not apply:

- (1) To questions already settled;
- (2) To questions which, by international law, fall within the local jurisdiction or the constitutional regime of each State.

COSTA RICA

Reciprocity.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Reciprocity, 10 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.

Egypt

Reciprocity, 5 years from the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, over all disputes arising after the ratification of this declaration, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification, except in cases where the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

The present declaration does not apply to disputes relating to the rights of sovereignty of Egypt, or to questions which, by international law, fall exclusively within its jurisdiction.

GUATEMALA

Reciprocity.

Hungary

Reciprocity, for the period from August 13th, 1939, to April 10th, 1941.

Iraq

Reciprocity, 5 years from the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification and thereafter until such time as notice be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of this declaration with regard to situations or facts

Other Members or States which may sign the Clause.

AFGHANISTAN
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SA'UDI ARABIA
CHILE
CHINA
CUBA
ECUADOR
ETHIOPIA
GERMANY
HONDURAS
ITALY
JAPAN
MEXICO
SPAIN
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
VENEZUELA
YUGOSLAVIA

* Declaration not subject to ratification.

2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36 OF THE STATUTE (*continued*).

(Geneva, December 16th, 1920.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

- (c) Disputes relating directly or indirectly to the application of treaties or conventions accepted by the Kingdom of Albania and providing for another method of peaceful settlement.

AUSTRALIA (August 18th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 10 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 Commonwealth of Australia,

And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia 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.

BELGIUM (March 10th, 1926)

Reciprocity, 15 years, in any disputes arising after ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, except cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

BOLIVIA (July 7th, 1936)

Reciprocity, 10 years.

BRAZIL (January 26th, 1937)

Reciprocity, 10 years, with the exception of questions which, by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Brazilian courts of law or which belong to the constitutional regime of each State.

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

subsequent to the said ratification, with the exception of:

1. 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;
2. Disputes with the Government of any other Arab State, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the Parties have agreed or shall agree;
3. Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Iraq;
4. Disputes affecting the territorial status of Iraq, including those concerning the right of sovereignty of Iraq over its waters and communications; and subject to the condition that the Government of Iraq reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Permanent Court of International Justice shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council or Assembly of the League of Nations.

LIBERIA

Reciprocity.

NICARAGUA

Unconditional.

POLAND

Reciprocity, 5 years, in any future disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to such ratification, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of peaceful settlement.

The present declaration does not apply to disputes:

- (1) With regard to matters which, by international law, are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; or,
- (2) Arising between Poland and States which refuse to establish or maintain normal diplomatic relations with Poland; or,
- (3) Connected directly or indirectly with the world war or with the Polono-Sovietic war; or,
- (4) Resulting directly or indirectly from the provisions of the Treaty of Peace signed at Riga, on March 18th, 1921; or,
- (5) Relating to provisions of internal law connected with points (3) and (4).

TURKEY

Reciprocity, 5 years, in any of the disputes enumerated in Article 36 arising after the signature of the present declaration, with the exception of disputes relating directly or indirectly to the application of treaties or conventions concluded by Turkey and providing for another method of peaceful settlement.

2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36
OF THE STATUTE (*continued*).

(*Geneva, December 16th, 1920.*)

In Force.

Ratifications.

UNITED KINGDOM (February 5th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 10 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.

*BULGARIA (August 12th, 1921)

Reciprocity.

CANADA (July 28th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, in all disputes arising after ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to said ratification, other than:

Disputes in regard to which parties 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 Dominion of Canada,

And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government in Canada 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.

*COLOMBIA (October 30th, 1937)

Reciprocity, as regards disputes arising out of facts subsequent to January 6th, 1932.

DENMARK (May 24th, 1937)

Reciprocity, 10 years, as from June 13th, 1936.

DOMINICAN^e REPUBLIC (February 4th, 1933)

Reciprocity.

*ESTONIA (May 2nd, 1938)

Reciprocity, 10 years, in any future dispute in respect of which the parties have not agreed to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

*FINLAND (April 9th, 1937)

Reciprocity, 10 years, as from April 6th, 1937.

*FRANCE (April 11th, 1936)

Reciprocity, 5 years, as from April 25th, 1936, in any disputes arising with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the engagement assumed by France, 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 reservation as to the case where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of settlement by arbitration.

*GREECE (July 19th, 1935)

Reciprocity, 5 years, as from September 12th, 1934.

For the classes of disputes mentioned in Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, 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;

* Declaration not subject to ratification.

2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36
OF THE STATUTE (*continued*).

(*Geneva, December 16th, 1920.*)

In Force.

Ratifications.

(*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.

***HAITI (September 7th, 1921)**

Unconditional.

INDIA (February 5th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 10 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 India,

And subject to the condition that the Government of India 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 decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

IRAN (September 19th, 1932)

Reciprocity 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 Iran and subsequent to the ratification of this declaration, with the exception of:

- (*a*) Disputes relating to the territorial status of Iran, including those concerning the rights of sovereignty of Iran 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 Iran 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.

IRELAND (July 11th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 20 years.

LATVIA (February 26th, 1935)

Reciprocity, 5 years, over all disputes which might have arisen after February 26th, 1930, date of deposit of the ratification of the declaration made at Geneva on September 10th, 1929, or to disputes arising in future with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said date, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

The present declaration is made for a period of five years. At the expiration of that period, it shall continue to bear its full effect until notification is given of its abrogation.

***LITHUANIA (January 14th, 1935)**

Reciprocity, 5 years.

***LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)**

Reciprocity, in any disputes arising after the signature of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this signature, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another procedure or to another method of pacific settlement. The present declaration is made for a period of five years. Unless it is denounced six months before the expiration of that period, it shall be considered as renewed for a further period of five years and similarly thereafter.

***THE NETHERLANDS (August 5th, 1936)**

Reciprocity, 10 years, as from August 6th, 1936, in any future disputes, excepting those in regard to which the parties would have agreed after the coming into force of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

NEW ZEALAND (March 29th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification

* Declaration not subject to ratification.

2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36 OF THE STATUTE (*continued*).

(Geneva, December 16th, 1920.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

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 Dominion of New Zealand.

And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government in New Zealand 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.

*NORWAY (May 29th, 1936)

Reciprocity, 10 years, as from October 3rd, 1936.

*PANAMA (June 14th, 1929)

Reciprocity.

*PARAGUAY¹ (May 11th, 1933)

Unconditional.

PERU (March 29th, 1932)

Reciprocity, 10 years, in any dispute arising with regard to situations and facts subsequent to 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.

*PORTUGAL (October 8th, 1921)

Reciprocity.

*ROUMANIA (June 4th, 1936)

Renewal for 5 years, as from June 9th, 1936, of the declaration of October 8th, 1930, within the limits and subject to the conditions and reservations laid down in the said declaration.

The declaration of October 8th, 1930, read as follows:

"Reciprocity, 5 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."

*SALVADOR (August 29th, 1930)

The provisions of this Statute do not apply to any disputes or differences concerning points or questions which cannot be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the political Constitution of this Republic.

The provisions of this Statute also do not apply to disputes which arose before that date or to pecuniary claims made against the Nation, it being further understood that Article 36 binds Salvador only in regard to States which accept the arbitration in that form.

*SWEDEN (April 18th, 1936)

Reciprocity, 10 years, as from August 16th, 1936.

SWITZERLAND (April 17th, 1937)

Reciprocity, 10 years.

THAILAND (May 7th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 10 years, in all disputes as to which no other means of pacific settlement is agreed upon between the parties.

*URUGUAY (September 27th, 1921)

Reciprocity.

* Declaration not subject to ratification.

¹ By a communication dated May 27th, 1938, the Minister of Paraguay in France transmitted to the Secretary-General a Decree of the Acting President of the Republic of Paraguay, by which Paraguay has withdrawn its declaration recognising the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

This communication was notified to the States Parties to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute and to the Members of the League of Nations.

STATES HAVING ACCEPTED THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT AND THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE
IN VIRTUE OF THE COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF MAY 17TH, 1922.

Liechtenstein

The Principality of Liechtenstein, represented by the Head of the Government, hereby accepts the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice, in accordance with the Covenant of the League of Nations and with the terms of the Statute and Rules of the Court, in respect of all disputes which have already arisen or which may arise in the future. The Principality of Liechtenstein undertakes to carry out in full good faith the decision or decisions of the Court and not to resort to war against a State complying therewith.

At the same time, the Principality of Liechtenstein accepts as compulsory, *ipso facto* and without special convention, the jurisdiction of the Court, in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court and No. 2, paragraph 4, of the Resolution of the Council of the League of Nations of May 17th, 1922, for a period of five years in any disputes which have already arisen or which may arise in the future, except in cases where the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

(Declaration filed with the Registry of the Permanent Court of International Justice on March 29th, 1939.)

MONACO (April 22nd, 1937)

The Principality of Monaco, represented by the Minister of State, Director of External Relations, hereby accepts the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice, in accordance with the Covenant of the League of Nations and with the terms of the Statute and Rules of the Court, in respect of all disputes which have already arisen or which may arise in the future. The Principality of Monaco undertakes to carry out in full good faith the decision or decisions of the Court and not to resort to war against a State complying therewith.

At the same time, the Principality of Monaco accepts as compulsory, *ipso facto* and without special convention, the jurisdiction of the Court, in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court and No. 2, paragraph 4, of the Resolution of the Council of May 17th, 1922, for a period of five years in any disputes arising after the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this declaration, except in cases where the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

(This declaration was transmitted to the Secretariat by the Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice.)

II. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

I. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON FREEDOM OF TRANSIT.¹

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
ALBANIA (October 8th, 1921)	BOLIVIA	AFGHANISTAN
BELGIUM (May 16th, 1927)	CHINA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
BRITISH EMPIRE, including NEWFOUNDLAND (August 2nd, 1922)	ETHIOPIA (a)	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
Subject to the declaration inserted in the Procès-verbal of the meeting of April 19th, 1921, as to the British Dominions which have not been represented at the Barcelona Conference.	GUATEMALA	AUSTRALIA
Federated Malay States: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang (August 22nd, 1923 a)	LITHUANIA	BRAZIL
Non-Federated Malay States: Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Per- lis, Kelantan and Treng- ganu (August 22nd, 1923 a)	PANAMA	CANADA
Palestine (January 28th, 1924 a)	PERU (a)	COLOMBIA
NEW ZEALAND (August 2nd, 1922)	PORTUGAL	COSTA RICA
INDIA (August 2nd, 1922)	URUGUAY	CUBA
		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
		ECUADOR
		EGYPT
		HAITI
		HONDURAS
		IRELAND
		LIBERIA
		MEXICO
		NICARAGUA
		PARAGUAY
		SALVADOR
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		VENEZUELA

¹ This Convention came into force on October 31st, 1922. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VII p. 11; Vol. XI, p. 407; Vol. XV, p. 304; Vol. XIX, p. 279; Vol. XXIV, p. 155; Vol. XXXI, p. 245; Vol. XXXV, p. 299; Vol. XXXIX, p. 166; Vol. LIX, p. 344; Vol. LXIX, p. 70; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 373; Vol. XCII, p. 363; Vol. XCVI, p. 181; Vol. CIV, p. 495; Vol. CXXXIV, p. 393; and Vol. CXLII, p. 340.

I. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON FREEDOM OF TRANSIT (*continued*).
(*Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.*)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

BULGARIA (July 11th, 1922)
CHILE (March 19th, 1928)
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (October 29th, 1923)
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)
(April 3rd, 1925 *a*)
DENMARK (November 13th, 1922)
ESTONIA (June 6th, 1925)
FINLAND (January 29th, 1923)
FRANCE (September 19th, 1924)
Syria and Lebanon (February 7th, 1929 *a*)
GERMANY (April 9th, 1924 *a*)
GREECE (February 18th, 1924)
HUNGARY (May 18th, 1928 *a*)
IRAN (January 29th, 1931)
IRAQ (March 1st, 1930 *a*)
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)
JAPAN (February 20th, 1924)
LATVIA (September 29th, 1923)
LUXEMBURG (March 19th, 1930)
THE NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam
and Curaçao) (April 17th, 1924)
NORWAY (September 4th, 1923)
POLAND (October 8th, 1924)
ROUMANIA (September 5th, 1923)
SPAIN (December 17th, 1929)
SWEDEN (January 19th, 1925)
SWITZERLAND (July 14th, 1924)
THAILAND (November 29th, 1922 *a*)
TURKEY (June 27th, 1933 *a*)
YUGOSLAVIA (May 7th, 1930)

2. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN.¹

(*Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

*Signatures or Accessions not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

*The Convention is open
to Accession by:*

ALBANIA (October 8th, 1921)
BRITISH EMPIRE, including
NEWFOUNDLAND (August
2nd, 1922)
Subject to the declaration inserted
in the Procès-verbal of the
meeting of April 19th, 1921, as
to the British Dominions which
have not been represented at the
Barcelona Conference.
Federated Malay States:
Perak, Selangor, Negri
Sembilan and Pahang
(August 22nd, 1923 *a*)
Non-Federated Malay
States:
Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Per-
lis, Kelantan and Treng-
ganu (August 22nd, 1923 *a*)
Palestine (January 28th,
1924 *a*)
NEW ZEALAND (August 2nd,
1922)
INDIA (August 2nd, 1922)
BULGARIA (July 11th, 1922)
CHILE (March 19th, 1928)

BELGIUM
BOLIVIA
CHINA
COLOMBIA (*a*)
ESTONIA
GUATEMALA
LITHUANIA
PANAMA
PERU (*a*)
POLAND
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
URUGUAY

AFGHANISTAN
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BRAZIL
CANADA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ETHIOPIA
GERMANY
HAITI
HONDURAS
IRAN
IRAQ
IRELAND
JAPAN
LATVIA
LIBERIA
MEXICO
THE NETHERLANDS
NICARAGUA
PARAGUAY
SALVADOR

¹ This Convention came into force on October 31st, 1922. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VII, p. 35; Vol. XI, p. 406; Vol. XV, p. 306; Vol. XIX, p. 280; Vol. XXIV, p. 156; Vol. L, p. 160; Vol. LIX, p. 344; Vol. LXIX, p. 71; Vol. XCVI, p. 182; and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 393.

2. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN (*continued*).

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.
 CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (September 8th, 1924)
 DENMARK (November 13th, 1922)
 FINLAND (January 29th, 1923)
 FRANCE (December 31st, 1926)
 GREECE (January 3rd, 1928)
 HUNGARY (May 18th, 1928 a)
 ITALY (August 5th, 1922)
 LUXEMBURG (March 19th, 1930)
 NORWAY (September 4th, 1923)
 ROUMANIA (May 9th, 1924 a)

In so far as its provisions are not in conflict with the principles of the new Danube Statute drawn up by the International Commission which was appointed in accordance with Articles 349 of the Treaty of Versailles, 304 of the Treaty of Saint-Germain, 232 of the Treaty of Neuilly and 288 of the Treaty of Trianon.

SWEDEN (September 15th, 1927)
 THAILAND (November 29th, 1922 a)
 TURKEY (June 27th, 1933 a)

The Convention is open to Accession by:

SWITZERLAND
 UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
 VENEZUELA
 YUGOSLAVIA

3. ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN.¹

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.
 ALBANIA (October 8th, 1921)
 BRITISH EMPIRE (August 2nd, 1922)
 In respect of the United Kingdom only accepting paragraph (a).
 NEWFOUNDLAND (August 2nd, 1922)

To the full extent indicated under paragraph (a).

Nyasaland Protectorate and Tanganyika Territory (August 2nd, 1922)

To the full extent indicated in paragraph (b).

Bahamas
 Barbados
 British Guiana
 Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands)
 Leeward Islands
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent)
 Gibraltar
 Malta

(August 2nd, 1922 a.) To the full extent indicated under paragraph (a).

Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.

BELGIUM
 Accepting paragraph (a).
 PERU (a)
 PORTUGAL
 SPAIN
 Accepting paragraph (a).

The Protocol is open to Accession by:

AFGHANISTAN
 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
 ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
 AUSTRALIA
 BOLIVIA
 BRAZIL
 BULGARIA
 CANADA
 CHINA
 COLOMBIA
 COSTA RICA
 CUBA
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
 ECUADOR
 EGYPT
 ESTONIA
 ETHIOPIA
 FRANCE
 GERMANY
 GUATEMALA
 HAITI
 HONDURAS
 IRAN
 IRAQ
 IRELAND
 ITALY
 JAPAN

¹ The Convention being in force, this Protocol became operative after it had been ratified by two Powers. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VII, p. 65; Vol. XI, p. 406; Vol. XV, p. 303; Vol. XIX, p. 280; Vol. XXIV, p. 156; Vol. LIX, p. 345; Vol. LXIX, p. 71; Vol. LXXVIII, p. 437; Vol. XCVI, p. 182; and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 394.

3. ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE
WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN (*continued*).

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

*The Protocol is open
to Accession by:*

Cyprus
Gambia Colony and Protectorate
Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate
Nigeria Colony and Protectorate
Gold Coast: Ashanti and northern territories
Kenya Colony and Protectorate
Uganda Protectorate
Zanzibar
St. Helena
Ceylon
Mauritius
Seychelles
Hong-Kong
Straits Settlements
Fiji
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony
British Solomon Islands
Tonga Islands

(August 2nd, 1922 *a.*) To the full extent indicated
under paragraph (*a.*)

LATVIA
LIBERIA
LITHUANIA
MEXICO
THE NETHERLANDS
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
POLAND
SALVADOR
SWITZERLAND
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA
YUGOSLAVIA

Federated Malay States:

Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang
(August 22nd, 1923 *a.*)

To the full extent indicated under paragraph (*a.*)

Non-Federated Malay States:

Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and
Trengganu (August 22nd, 1923 *a.*)

To the full extent indicated under paragraph (*a.*)

Palestine (January 28th, 1924 *a.*)

To the full extent indicated in paragraph (*a.*) of the Protocol.

Bermuda (December 27th, 1928 *a.*)

To the full extent indicated in paragraph (*a.*)

NEW ZEALAND (August 2nd, 1922)

Accepting paragraph (*a.*)

INDIA (August 2nd, 1922)

In respect of India only accepting paragraph (*a.*)

CHILE (March 19th, 1928)

Accepting paragraph (*b.*)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (September 8th, 1924)

Accepting paragraph (*b.*)

DENMARK (November 13th, 1922)

Accepting paragraph (*a.*)

FINLAND (January 29th, 1923)

Accepting paragraph (*b.*)

GREECE (January 3rd, 1928)

HUNGARY (May 18th, 1928 *a.*)

To the full extent indicated in paragraph (*a.*)

LUXEMBURG (March 19th, 1930 *a.*)

To the full extent indicated in paragraph (*a.*)

NORWAY (September 4th, 1923)

Accepting paragraph (*a.*)

ROUMANIA (May 9th, 1924 *a.*)

Is unable to accept any restriction of her liberty in administrative matters on the waterways which are not of international concern, that is to say, on purely national rivers, while at the same time accepting the principles of liberty in accordance with the laws of the country.

SWEDEN (September 15th, 1927 *a.*)

Accepting paragraph (*b.*)

THAILAND (November 29th, 1922 *a.*)

To the full extent indicated under paragraph (*a.*)

TURKEY (June 27th, 1933 *a.*)

To the full extent indicated in paragraph (*a.*)

4. DECLARATION RECOGNISING THE RIGHT TO A FLAG OF STATES HAVING NO SEA-COAST.¹
(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Declaration is open to Accession by:</i>
ALBANIA (October 8th, 1921)	BOLIVIA	AFGHANISTAN
BELGIUM (May 16th, 1927)	CHINA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BRITISH EMPIRE, including NEWFOUNDLAND (October 9th, 1922)	GUATEMALA	BRAZIL
CANADA (October 31st, 1922 a)	IRAN	COLOMBIA
AUSTRALIA (October 31st, 1922 a)	LITHUANIA	COSTA RICA
NEW ZEALAND (October 9th, 1922)	PANAMA	CUBA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (October 31st, 1922 a)	PERU (a)	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
INDIA (October 9th, 1922)	PORTUGAL	ECUADOR
BULGARIA (July 11th, 1922)	URUGUAY	EGYPT
CHILE (March 19th, 1928)		ETHIOPIA
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (September 8th, 1924)		HAITI
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)(January 10th, 1933 a)		HONDURAS
DENMARK (November 13th, 1922)		IRELAND
*ESTONIA		LIBERIA
FINLAND (September 22nd, 1922 a)		LUXEMBURG
*FRANCE		NICARAGUA
GERMANY (November 10th, 1931 a)		PARAGUAY
GREECE (January 3rd, 1928)		SALVADOR
HUNGARY (May 18th, 1928 a)		VENEZUELA
IRAQ (April 17th, 1935 a)		
*ITALY		
JAPAN (February 20th, 1924)		
LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)		
MEXICO (October 17th, 1935 a)		
*THE NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (November 28th, 1921)		
NORWAY (September 4th, 1923)		
POLAND (December 20th, 1924)		
ROUMANIA (Feb. 22nd, 1923 a)		
SPAIN (July 1st, 1929)		
SWEDEN (January 19th, 1925)		
*SWITZERLAND		
THAILAND (November 29th, 1922)		
TURKEY (June 27th, 1933 a)		
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (May 16th, 1935 a)		
YUGOSLAVIA (May 7th, 1930)		

III. TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.²

I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.³
(Geneva, September 30th, 1921.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
AFGHANISTAN (April 10th, 1935 a)	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (a)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ALBANIA (October 13th, 1924)	COSTA RICA	SA'UDI ARABIA
BELGIUM (June 15th, 1922)	PANAMA (a)	BOLIVIA
	PERU (a)	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

* Accepts Declaration as binding without ratification.

¹ See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VII, p. 73; Vol. XI, p. 411; Vol. XV, p. 308; Vol. XIX, p. 281; Vol. XXIV, p. 159; Vol. XXXI, p. 245; Vol. LIX, p. 345; Vol. LXIX, p. 72; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 283; Vol. XCII, p. 363; Vol. XCVI, p. 183; Vol. CXVII, p. 48; Vol. CXXX, p. 441; Vol. CXXXIV, p. 394; Vol. CLVI, p. 177; and Vol. CLX, p. 327.

² The Annex to the Supplementary Report for 1923 (A.10(a).1923, Annex) contains, moreover, details concerning:

1. The Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, Paris, May 18th, 1904.
2. The Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, Paris, May 4th, 1910.

³ "The present Convention shall come into force in respect of each Party on the date of the deposit of its ratification or act of accession" (Article 11). See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. IX, p. 415; Vol. XV, p. 311; Vol. XIX, p. 283; Vol. XXIV, p. 163; Vol. XXVII, p. 419; Vol. XXXV, p. 301; Vol. XXXIX, p. 167; Vol. XLV, p. 99; Vol. L, p. 160; Vol. LIV, p. 388; Vol. LXIII, p. 378; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 373; Vol. XCII, p. 367; Vol. C, p. 156; Vol. CVII, p. 462; Vol. CXI, p. 403; Vol. CXVII, p. 49; Vol. CXXII, p. 322; Vol. CXXXIV, p. 399; Vol. CXXXVIII, p. 417; Vol. CXLVII, p. 319; Vol. CLVI, p. 182; Vol. CLX, p. 330; and Vol. CLXXII, p. 391.

I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN
(continued).
(Geneva, September 30th, 1921.)
In Force.

Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.

BRAZIL (August 18th, 1933)
BRITISH EMPIRE (June 28th, 1922)

Does not include the Island of New-
foundland, the British Colonies
and Protectorates, the Island
of Nauru, or any territories
administered under mandates by
Great Britain.

Bahamas,
Trinidad and Tobago
Kenya (Colony and Pro-
tectorate),
Nyasaland,
Ceylon,
Hong-Kong,
Straits Settlements,
Gibraltar,
Malta,
Cyprus,
Southern Rhodesia,
Barbados,
Grenada,
St. Lucia,
St. Vincent,
Seychelles,
Northern Rhodesia,
British Honduras

(September 18th, 1922 a)

British Guiana and Fiji
(October 24th, 1922 a)
Leeward Islands (March 7th, 1924 a)
Jamaica and Mauritius
(March 7th, 1924 a)
Falkland Islands and Depen-
dencies (May 8th, 1924 a)
Gold Coast Colony (July 3rd, 1924 a)
IRAQ (May 15th, 1925 a)

The Government of Iraq desire to
reserve to themselves the right
to fix an age-limit lower than
that specified in Article 5 of the
Convention.

Colony of Sierra Leone (No-
vember 16th, 1927 a)

Colony and Protecto-
rate of Gambia

Protectorate of Uganda
Territory of Tangan-
yika

Palestine (including
Trans-Jordan)

Protected State of
Sarawak

Gilbert and Ellice
Islands Colony

British Solomon Is-
lands Protectorate

Zanzibar Protectorate
(January 14th, 1932a)

Burma¹

Burma reserves the right at her
discretion to substitute the age
of 16 years or any greater age
that may be subsequently
decided upon for the age-limit
prescribed in paragraph B of the
Final Protocol of the Conven-
tion of May 4th, 1910, and
under Article 5 of the 1921
Convention.

CANADA (June 28th, 1922)

The Convention is open
to Accession by:

ECUADOR
ETHIOPIA
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
ICELAND
LIBERIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
PARAGUAY
SAN MARINO
SALVADOR
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
VENEZUELA

¹ Burma, which participated in this Convention as a part of India, was separated from India on April 1st, 1937, and possesses the status of an overseas territory of His Majesty. Accordingly, the Convention now applies to Burma as an overseas possession of His Majesty.

I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN
(continued).

(Geneva, September 30th, 1921.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

AUSTRALIA (June 28th, 1922)

Does not include Papua, Norfolk Island and the mandated territory of New Guinea.

Papua
Norfolk Island
New Guinea
Nauru

} September 2nd, 1936

NEW ZEALAND (June 28th, 1922)

Does not include the mandated territory of Western Samoa.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (June 28th, 1922)

IRELAND (May 18th, 1934 *a*)

INDIA (June 28th, 1922)

Reserves the right at its discretion to substitute the age of sixteen years or any greater age that may be subsequently decided upon for the age-limit prescribed in paragraph (b) of the Final Protocol of the Convention of May 4th, 1910, and in Article 5 of the present Convention.

BULGARIA (April 29th, 1925 *a*)

CHILE (January 15th, 1929)

CHINA (February 24th, 1926)

COLOMBIA (November 8th, 1934)

CUBA (May 7th, 1923)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (September 29th, 1923)

DENMARK (April 23rd, 1931 *a*)¹

This ratification does not include Greenland, the Convention, in view of the special circumstances, being of no interest for that possession.

EGYPT (April 13th, 1932 *a*)

ESTONIA (February 28th, 1930)

FINLAND (August 16th, 1926 *a*)

FRANCE (March 1st, 1926 *a*)

Does not include the French Colonies, the countries in the French Protectorate or the territories under French mandate.

Syria and Lebanon (June 2nd, 1930 *a*)

GERMANY (July 8th, 1924)

GREECE (April 9th, 1923)

HUNGARY (April 25th, 1925)

IRAN (March 28th, 1933)

ITALY (June 30th, 1924)

Italian Colonies (July 27th, 1922 *a*)

Subject to the age-limit for native women and children, referred to in Article 5, being reduced from twenty-one to sixteen years.

JAPAN (December 15th, 1925)

Does not include Chosen, Taiwan, the leased Territory of Kwantung, the Japanese portion of Saghalien Island and Japan's mandated territory in the South Seas.

LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)

LITHUANIA (September 14th, 1931)

LUXEMBURG (December 31st, 1929 *a*)

MEXICO (May 10th, 1932 *a*)

MONACO (July 18th, 1931 *a*)

THE NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (September 19th, 1923)

NICARAGUA (December 12th, 1935 *a*)

NORWAY (August 16th, 1922)

POLAND and FREE CITY OF DANZIG (October 8th, 1924)

PORTUGAL (December 1st, 1923)

ROUMANIA (September 5th, 1923)

SPAIN (May 12th, 1924 *a*)

Does not include the Spanish Possessions in Africa or the territories of the Spanish Protectorate in Morocco.

SUDAN (June 1st, 1932 *a*)

SWEDEN (June 9th, 1925)

SWITZERLAND (January 20th, 1926)

THAILAND (July 13th, 1922)

With reservation as to the age-limit prescribed in paragraph (b) of the Final Protocol of the Convention of 1910 and Article 5 of this Convention, in so far as concerns the nationals of Thailand.

TURKEY (April 15th, 1937 *a*)

URUGUAY (October 21st, 1924 *a*)

YUGOSLAVIA (May 2nd, 1929 *a*)

¹ According to a reservation made by the Danish Government when ratifying the Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Denmark, only upon the coming into force of the Danish Penal Code of April 15th, 1930. This Code having entered into force on January 1st, 1933, the Convention has become effective for Denmark from the same date.

IV. AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.¹
(Geneva, October 5th, 1921.)

9. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16.²
(First paragraph to be inserted after the first amended paragraph of Article 16.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open:</i>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (August 12th, 1924)	BOLIVIA	AFGHANISTAN
AUSTRALIA (August 12th, 1924)	COSTA RICA	ALBANIA
BELGIUM (Sept. 28th, 1923)	CUBA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BRAZIL (August 13th, 1924)	HAITI	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 12th, 1924)	LIBERIA	ECUADOR
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)	PANAMA	EGYPT
CANADA (August 12th, 1924)	PARAGUAY	ETHIOPIA
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)	PERU	FRANCE
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)	VENEZUELA	IRAN
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)		IRAQ
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (September 1st, 1923)		IRELAND
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)		LUXEMBURG
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)		MEXICO
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)		POLAND
GREECE (January 20th, 1925)		SPAIN
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)		TURKEY
INDIA (August 12th, 1924)		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)		YUGOSLAVIA
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)		
LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)		
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)		
THE NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)		
NEW ZEALAND (August 12th, 1924)		
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)		
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)		
ROUMANIA (September 5th, 1923)		
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)		
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)		
THAILAND (September 12th, 1922)		
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)		

10. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16.

(Second paragraph to be inserted after the first amended paragraph of Article 16.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open:</i>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (August 12th, 1924)	BOLIVIA	AFGHANISTAN
AUSTRALIA (August 12th, 1924)	COSTA RICA	ALBANIA
BELGIUM (Sept. 28th, 1923)	CUBA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BRAZIL (August 13th, 1924)	HAITI	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 12th, 1924)	LIBERIA	ECUADOR
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)	PANAMA	EGYPT
CANADA (August 12th, 1924)	PARAGUAY	ETHIOPIA
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)	PERU	FRANCE
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)	VENEZUELA	IRAN
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)		IRAQ
		IRELAND
		LUXEMBURG

¹ Article 26 of the Covenant provides: "Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the Members of the League whose representatives compose the Assembly".

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the League for 1929 (document A.6(a).1929, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning the amendments to Articles 4, 6, 12, 13 and 15 of the Covenant. These amendments being now in force, no reference is made to them in the present document.

² The Assembly adopted at its fifth ordinary session (1924) a resolution according to which it is no longer opportune to ratify the first amendment to Article 16 of the Covenant adopted in 1921. As a consequence of this resolution, the first amendment to Article 16 adopted by the Assembly at its second ordinary session does not appear in the present report. See under No. IX the new amendment adopted in 1924.

10. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16 (*continued*).
(*Second paragraph to be inserted after the first amended paragraph of Article 16.*)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (September 1st, 1923)
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)
GREECE (January 20th, 1925)
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)
INDIA (August 12th, 1924)
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)
LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)
THE NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)
NEW ZEALAND (August 12th, 1924)
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)
ROUMANIA (Sept. 5th, 1923)
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)
THAILAND (September 12th, 1922)
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)

Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open:

MEXICO
POLAND
SPAIN
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
YUGOSLAVIA

11. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16.

(*Third paragraph to be inserted after the first amended paragraph of Article 16.*)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (August 12th, 1924)
AUSTRALIA (August 12th, 1924)
BELGIUM (Sept. 28th, 1923)
BRAZIL (July 7th, 1923)
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 12th, 1924)
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)
CANADA (August 12th, 1924)
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (September 1st, 1923)
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)
GREECE (January 20th, 1925)
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)
INDIA (August 12th, 1924)
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)
THE NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)
NEW ZEALAND (August 12th, 1924)
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)
ROUMANIA (Sept. 5th, 1923)
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)
THAILAND (September 12th, 1922)
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

ALBANIA
BOLIVIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
HAITI
LATVIA
LIBERIA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
VENEZUELA

Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open:

AFGHANISTAN
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ETHIOPIA
FRANCE
IRAN
IRAQ
IRELAND
LUXEMBURG
MEXICO
POLAND
SPAIN
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
YUGOSLAVIA

12. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26.
(First paragraph amended.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
(February 3rd, 1923)
AUSTRALIA (February 3rd, 1923)
BELGIUM (Sept. 28th, 1923)
BRAZIL (August 13th, 1924)
BRITISH EMPIRE (February
3rd, 1923)
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)
CANADA (February 3rd, 1923)
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)
CUBA (May 7th, 1923)
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (September
1st, 1923)
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)
FRANCE (August 2nd, 1923)
GREECE (August 20th, 1923)
HAITI (November 2nd, 1925)
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)
INDIA (February 3rd, 1923)
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)
LATVIA (December 10th, 1923)
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)
THE NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)
NEW ZEALAND (February 3rd, 1923)
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)
POLAND (December 15th, 1922)
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)
ROUMANIA (September 5th, 1923)
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)
THAILAND (September 12th, 1922)
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)
VENEZUELA (March 24th, 1925)

*Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.*

ALBANIA
BOLIVIA
COSTA RICA
IRAN
LIBERIA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU

*Other Members to whose Signature
the Protocol is open:*

AFGHANISTAN
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ETHIOPIA
IRAQ
IRELAND
LUXEMBURG
MEXICO
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
YUGOSLAVIA

13. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26.
(New paragraph to be inserted after the first amended paragraph.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
(February 3rd, 1923)
AUSTRALIA (Febr. 3rd, 1923)
BELGIUM (Sept. 28th, 1923)
BRAZIL (August 13th, 1924)
BRITISH EMPIRE (February
3rd, 1923)
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)
CANADA (February 3rd, 1923)
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)
CUBA (May 7th, 1923)
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (September
1st, 1923)
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)
FRANCE (August 2nd, 1923)
GREECE (August 20th, 1923)
HAITI (November 2nd, 1925)

*Signatures not yet perfected
by Ratification.*

BOLIVIA
COSTA RICA
IRAN
LIBERIA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU

*Other Members to whose Signature
the Protocol is open:*

AFGHANISTAN
ALBANIA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ETHIOPIA
IRAQ
IRELAND
LUXEMBURG
MEXICO
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
YUGOSLAVIA

13. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26 (*continued*).
(*New paragraph to be inserted after the first amended paragraph.*)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)
INDIA (February 3rd, 1923)
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)
LATVIA (December 10th, 1923)
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)
THE NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)
NEW ZEALAND (February 3rd, 1923)
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)
POLAND (December 15th, 1922)
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)
ROUMANIA (September 5th, 1923)
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)
THAILAND (September 12th, 1922)
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)
VENEZUELA (March 24th, 1925)

14. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26.

(*Third and fourth paragraphs of Article 26 amended, replacing the original second paragraph.*)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

*Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.*

*Other Members to whose Signature
the Protocol is open:*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
(February 3rd, 1923)
AUSTRALIA (February 3rd,
1923)
BELGIUM (September 28th,
1923)
BRAZIL (July 7th, 1923)
BRITISH EMPIRE (February
3rd, 1923)
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)
CANADA (February 3rd, 1923)
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)
CUBA (May 7th, 1923)
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (September
1st, 1923)
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)
FRANCE (August 2nd, 1923)
GREECE (August 20th, 1923)
HAITI (November 2nd, 1925)
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)
INDIA (February 3rd, 1923)
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)
LATVIA (December 10th, 1923)
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)
THE NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)
NEW ZEALAND (February 3rd, 1923)
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)
POLAND (December 15th, 1922)
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)
ROUMANIA (September 5th, 1923)
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)
THAILAND (September 12th, 1922)
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)
VENEZUELA (March 24th, 1925)

BOLIVIA
COSTA RICA
IRAN
LIBERIA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU

AFGHANISTAN
ALBANIA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ETHIOPIA
IRAQ
IRELAND
LUXEMBURG
MEXICO
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
YUGOSLAVIA

V. OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN
OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.¹

(Geneva, September 12th, 1923.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
AFGHANISTAN (May 10th, 1937 <i>a</i>)	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (<i>a</i>)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ALBANIA (October 13th, 1924)	COSTA RICA	SA'UDI ARABIA
BELGIUM (July 31st, 1926)	FRANCE	BOLIVIA
Includes also the Belgian Congo and the mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi.	HAITI	CHILE
BRAZIL (September 19th, 1931)	HONDURAS	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
GREAT BRITAIN AND NOR- THERN IRELAND	LITHUANIA	ECUADOR
(December 11th, 1925)	PANAMA	ETHIOPIA
Does not include any of the Colonies, Overseas Possessions, Protecto- rates or Territories under His Britannic Majesty's sovereignty or authority.	PERU (<i>a</i>)	ICELAND
NEWFOUNDLAND (December 31st, 1925 <i>a</i>)	URUGUAY	LIBERIA
Southern Rhodesia (December 31st, 1935 <i>a</i>)		LIECHTENSTEIN
Nigeria:		MEXICO
(<i>a</i>) Colony		NICARAGUA
(<i>b</i>) Protectorate		SWEDEN
(<i>c</i>) Cameroons under British Mandate.		VENEZUELA
Seychelles		
British Honduras		
Ceylon		
Kenya (Colony and Pro- tectorate)		
Mauritius		
British Solomon Is- lands Protectorate		
Gilbert and Ellice Is- lands		
Fiji		
Uganda		
Trinidad and Tobago		
Zanzibar		
Tanganyika Territory		
Leeward Islands		
Windward Islands		
Gambia (Colony and Pro- tectorate)		
Nyasaland		
Straits Settlements		
Federated Malay States		
Non-Federated Malay States:		
Brunei		
Johore		
Kedah		
Kelantan		
Trengganu		

(November 3rd, 1926 *a*)

¹ The present Convention came into force on August 7th, 1924. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXVII, p. 213; Vol. XXXI, p. 260; Vol. XXXV, p. 314; Vol. XXXIX, p. 190; Vol. XLV, p. 122; Vol. LIV, p. 391; Vol. LIX, p. 357; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 394; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 313; Vol. XCII, p. 368; Vol. XCVI, p. 191; Vol. C, p. 211; Vol. CXI, p. 403; Vol. CXXVI, p. 433; Vol. CXLII, p. 341; Vol. CLII, p. 294; Vol. CLVI, p. 186; Vol. CLX, p. 335; Vol. CLXIV, p. 361; Vol. CLXXII, p. 398; and Vol. CLXXXI, p. 357.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN
OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS (*continued*).
(Geneva, September 12th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

- Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)
Northern Rhodesia
Barbados
Gold Coast
Cyprus
Gibraltar
Malta
Somaliland
Basutoland
Bechuanaland
Swaziland
Hong-Kong
Bermuda
Bahamas
Falkland Islands and Dependencies
St. Helena
Palestine
Trans-Jordan
Jamaica (August 22nd, 1927 *a*)
British Guiana (September 23rd, 1929 *a*)
*Burma*¹
CANADA (May 23rd, 1924 *a*)
AUSTRALIA (June 29th, 1935 *a*)
Including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.
NEW ZEALAND, including the Mandated Territory of Western Samoa (December 11th, 1925)
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, including the Mandated Territory of South West Africa (December 11th, 1925)
IRELAND (September 15th, 1930)
INDIA (December 11th, 1925)
BULGARIA (July 1st, 1924)
CHINA (February 24th, 1926)
COLOMBIA (November 8th, 1934)
CUBA (September 20th, 1934)
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (April 11th, 1927)
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) (March 31st, 1926)
DENMARK (May 6th, 1930)
With regard to Article IV, see also Article I. The acts mentioned in Article I are punishable under the rules of Danish law only if they fall within the provisions of Article 184 of the Danish Penal Code, which inflicts penalties upon any person publishing obscene writings, or placing on sale, distributing, or otherwise circulating or publicly exposing obscene images. Further, it is to be observed that the Danish legislation relating to the Press contains special provisions on the subject of the persons who may be prosecuted for Press offences. The latter provisions apply to the acts covered by Article 184 in so far as these acts can be considered as Press offences. The modification of Danish legislation on these points must await the revision of the Danish Penal Code, which is likely to be effected in the near future.
EGYPT (October 29th, 1924 *a*)
ESTONIA (March 10th, 1936 *a*)
FINLAND (June 29th, 1925)
GERMANY (May 11th, 1925)
GREECE (October 9th, 1929)
GUATEMALA (October 25th, 1933 *a*)
HUNGARY (February 12th, 1929)
IRAN (September 28th, 1932)
IRAQ (April 26th, 1929 *a*)
ITALY (July 8th, 1924)
JAPAN (May 13th, 1936)
The provisions of Article 15 of the Convention are in no way derogatory to the acts of the Japanese judicial authorities in the application of Japanese laws and decrees.²
LATVIA (October 7th, 1925)

(November 3rd, 1926 *a*)

(May 23rd, 1927 *a*)

¹ Burma, which participated in this Convention as a part of India, was separated from India on April 1st, 1937, and possesses the status of an overseas territory of His Majesty. Accordingly, the Convention applies, as from that date, to Burma as an overseas possession of His Majesty.

² By a communication dated February 14th, 1936, the Japanese Government withdrew the declaration regarding Taiwan, Chosen, the leased territory of Kwantung, Karafuto and the territories under Japanese mandate, expressed at the time of signing the Convention.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN
OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS (*continued*).

(Geneva, September 12th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

*LUXEMBURG (August 10th, 1927)

Subject to reservation "that, in the application of the penal clauses of the Convention, the Luxemburg authorities will observe the closing paragraph of Article 24 of the Constitution of the Grand-Duchy, which provides that proceedings may not be taken against the publisher, printer or distributor if the author is known and if he is a Luxemburg subject residing in the Grand-Duchy".

SAN MARINO (April 21st, 1926 a)

MONACO (May 11th, 1925)

THE NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (September 13th, 1927)

NORWAY (May 8th, 1929 a)

PARAGUAY (October 21st, 1933 a)

POLAND (March 8th, 1927)

PORTUGAL (October 4th, 1927)

ROUMANIA (June 7th, 1926)

SALVADOR (July 2nd, 1937)

SPAIN (December 19th, 1924)

SWITZERLAND (January 20th, 1926)

THAILAND (July 28th, 1924)

The Thai Government reserve full right to enforce the provisions of the present Convention against foreigners in Thailand in accordance with the principles prevailing for applying Thai legislation to such foreigners.

TURKEY (September 12th, 1929)

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (July 8th, 1935 a)

YUGOSLAVIA (May 2nd, 1929)

VI. ARBITRATION CLAUSES IN COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

I. PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES.¹

(Geneva, September 24th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications

ALBANIA (August 29th, 1924)

BELGIUM (September 23rd, 1924)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

BRAZIL (February 5th, 1932)

Subject to the condition that the arbitral agreement or the arbitration clause mentioned in Article 1 of this Protocol should be limited to contracts which are considered as commercial by the Brazilian legislation.

BRITISH EMPIRE (September 27th, 1924)

Applies only to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and consequently does not include any of the Colonies, Overseas Possessions or Protectorates under His Britannic Majesty's sovereignty or authority or any territory in respect of which His Majesty's Government exercises a mandate. Southern Rhodesia (December 18th, 1924 a)

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

BOLIVIA

CHILE

LATVIA

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Subject to the following reservation: Agreements which are the subject of a special contract, or of clauses embodied in other contracts, attributing competence to a foreign tribunal, if they are concluded between nationals and foreigners or between nationals in the country, shall henceforth be valid only when they have been drawn up in due legal form. This provision shall apply also to stipulations in articles of association, deeds of partnership and similar instruments and also to agreements for the submission of a dispute to an arbitral tribunal sitting in a foreign country. Any agreement which submits to a foreign tribunal or to an

The Protocol is open to Signature by:

AFGHANISTAN.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BULGARIA
CANADA
CHINA
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ETHIOPIA
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
HUNGARY
IRAN
IRELAND
LIBERIA
MEXICO
TURKEY

¹ This ratification, given subject to reservation, has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.

² The present Protocol came into force on July 28th, 1924. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXVII, p. 157; Vol. XXXI, p. 260; Vol. XXXV, p. 314; Vol. XXXIX, p. 190; Vol. XLV, p. 116; Vol. L, p. 161; Vol. LIV, p. 355; Vol. LXIX, p. 79; Vol. LXXII, p. 452; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 393; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 312; Vol. XCVI, p. 190; Vol. C, p. 211; Vol. CIV, p. 499; Vol. CVII, p. 470; Vol. CXI, p. 403; Vol. CXVII, p. 55; Vol. CLVI, p. 185; Vol. CLXXXI, p. 356; Vol. CLXXXV, p. 372; and Vol. CXCLIII, p. 268.

I. PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES (*continued*).

(Geneva, September 24th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

NEWFOUNDLAND (June 22nd, 1925 *a*)
British Guiana
British Honduras
Jamaica:
Turks and Caicos Islands
and Cayman Islands
Leeward Islands
Windward Islands:
Grenada
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Gambia (Colony and
Protectorate)
Gold Coast (including
Ashanti and the Nor-
thern Territories of the
Gold Coast and Togo-
land)
Kenya (Colony and
Protectorate)
Zanzibar
Northern Rhodesia
Ceylon
Mauritius
Gibraltar
Malta
Falkland Islands and
Dependencies
IRAQ
Palestine (excluding
Trans-Jordan)
Trans-Jordan
Tanganyika (June 17th, 1926 *a*)
St. Helena (July 29th, 1926 *a*)
Uganda (June 28th, 1929 *a*)
Bahamas (January 23rd, 1931 *a*)
Burma (excluding the Ka-
renni States under His
Majesty's suzerainty (Oc-
tober 19th, 1938 *a*)
His Majesty reserves the right to
limit the obligations mentioned
in the first paragraph of Article 1
to contracts which are considered
commercial under the law of
Burma.
NEW ZEALAND (June 9th, 1926)
INDIA (October 23rd, 1937)
Is not binding as regards the
enforcement of the provisions of
this Protocol upon the territories
in India of any Prince or Chief
under the suzerainty of His Ma-
jesty.
India reserves the right to limit the
obligation mentioned in the first
paragraph of Article 1 to con-
tracts which are considered as
commercial under its national law.
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (September
18th, 1931)
The Czecho-Slovak Republic will
regard itself as being bound only in
relation to States which will have
ratified the Convention of Septem-
ber 26th, 1927, on the Execution of
Foreign Arbitral Awards, and the

(March 12th, 1926 *a*)

*Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.*

arbitral tribunal a dispute rela-
ting to insurance contracts shall
be null and void if the person
insured is domiciled in the
country or if the interest insured
is situated in the country.

It shall be the duty of the
tribunal to ensure as a matter of
routine that this provision is
observed even during procedure
for distraint or during bankruptcy
proceedings.¹

LITHUANIA
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
SALVADOR
URUGUAY

*The Protocol is open
to Signature by:*

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
VENEZUELA
YUGOSLAVIA

¹ This reservation has been submitted to the States parties to the Protocol for acceptance.

I. PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES (*continued.*)

(Geneva, September 24th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

Czecho-Slovak Republic does not intend by this signature to invalidate in any way the bilateral treaties concluded by it which regulate the questions referred to in the present Protocol by provisions going beyond the provisions of the Protocol.

DENMARK (April 6th, 1925)

Under Danish law, arbitral awards made by an Arbitral Tribunal do not immediately become operative; it is necessary in each case, in order to make an award operative, to apply to the ordinary courts of law. In the course of the proceedings, however, the arbitral award will generally be accepted by such courts without further examination as a basis of the final judgments in the affair.

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)
(April 26th, 1938)

ESTONIA (May 16th, 1929)

Limits, in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 2, of this Protocol, the obligation mentioned in paragraph 1 of the said article to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

FINLAND (July 10th, 1924)

FRANCE (June 7th, 1928)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its own national law. Its acceptance of the present Protocol does not include the Colonies, Overseas Possessions or Protectorates or Territories in respect of which France exercises a mandate.

GERMANY (November 5th, 1924)

GREECE (May 26th, 1926)

ITALY (excluding Colonies) (July 28th, 1924)

JAPAN (June 4th, 1928)

Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the leased territory of Kwantung, and the territories in respect of which Japan exercises a mandate (February 26th, 1929 *a*).

LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

MONACO (February 8th, 1927)

Reserves the right to limit its obligation to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

THE NETHERLANDS (August 6th, 1925)

The Government of the Netherlands declares its opinion that the recognition in principle of the validity of arbitration clauses in no way affects either the restrictive provisions at present existing under Netherlands law or the right to introduce other restrictions in the future.

Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao (August 6th, 1925)

The Government of the Netherlands reserves its right to restrict the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under Netherlands law.

Further, it declares its opinion that the recognition in principle of the validity of arbitration clauses in no way affects either the restrictive provisions at present existing under Netherlands law or the right to introduce other restrictions in the future.

NORWAY (September 2nd, 1927)

POLAND (June 26th, 1931)

Under reservation that in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 1, the undertaking contemplated in the said Article will apply only to contracts which are declared as commercial in accordance with national Polish law.

PORTUGAL (December 10th, 1930)

(1) In accordance with the second paragraph of Article 1, the Portuguese Government reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

(2) According to the terms of the first paragraph of Article 8, the Portuguese Government declares that its acceptance of the present Protocol does not include its colonies.

ROUMANIA (March 12th, 1925)

Subject to the reservation that the Royal Government may in all circumstances limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1, paragraph 2, to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

SPAIN (July 29th, 1926)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1, paragraph 2, to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law. Its acceptance of the present Protocol does not include the Spanish Possessions in Africa, or the territories of the Spanish Protectorate in Morocco.

SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)

SWITZERLAND (May 14th, 1928)

THAILAND (September 3rd, 1930)

VII. CUSTOMS.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO THE SIMPLIFICATION OF CUSTOMS
FORMALITIES, AND PROTOCOL.¹

(Geneva, November 3rd, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

BELGIUM (October 4th, 1924)
BRAZIL (July 10th, 1929)
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 29th,
1924)

It is stated in the instrument of ratification that this ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia (or any territory under its authority) or the Irish Free State or in the case of India, and that in pursuance of the power reserved in Article XXIX of the Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Island of Newfoundland or of the territories of Iraq and Nauru, in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate. It does not apply to the Sudan.

*Burma*²

AUSTRALIA (March 13th, 1925)
Excluding Papua, Norfolk Island
and the Mandated Territory of
New Guinea.

NEW ZEALAND (August 29th,
1924)
Includes the mandated territory of
Western Samoa.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
(August 29th, 1924)

INDIA (March 13th, 1925)
BULGARIA (December 10th,
1926)

CHINA (February 23rd, 1926)
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (February
10th, 1927)

DENMARK (May 17th, 1924)
EGYPT (March 23rd, 1925)
ESTONIA (February 28th,
1930 *a*)

FINLAND (May 23rd, 1928)

FRANCE (September 13th, 1926)
Does not apply to the Colonies
under its sovereignty.

Syria and Lebanon (March
9th, 1933 *a*)

GERMANY (August 1st, 1925)

GREECE (July 6th, 1927)

HUNGARY (February 23rd,
1926)

IRAN (May 8th, 1925 *a*)

IRAQ (May 3rd, 1934 *a*)

ITALY (June 13th, 1924)

LATVIA (September 28th,
1931 *a*)

LUXEMBURG (June 10th, 1927)

MOROCCO (French Protectorate)
(November 8th, 1926)

*Signatures not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

CHILE
JAPAN
LITHUANIA
PARAGUAY
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
URUGUAY

*The Convention is open
to Accession by:*

AFGHANISTAN
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BOLIVIA
CANADA
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
ETHIOPIA
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
IRELAND
LIBERIA
MEXICO
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PERU
SALVADOR
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
VENEZUELA

¹ The Convention and Protocol came into force on November 27th, 1924. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXX, p. 371; Vol. XXXV, p. 324; Vol. XXXIX, p. 208; Vol. XLV, p. 140; Vol. L, p. 161; Vol. LIV, p. 398; Vol. LIX, p. 365; Vol. LXIX, p. 79; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 394; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 319; Vol. XCII, p. 370; Vol. CXI, p. 404; Vol. CXXXIV, p. 401; and Vol. CXLVII, p. 322.

² Burma, which participated in this Convention as a part of India, was separated from India on April 1st, 1937, and possesses the status of an overseas territory of His Majesty. Accordingly, the Convention now applies to Burma as an overseas possession of His Majesty.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO THE SIMPLIFICATION OF CUSTOMS FORMALITIES, AND PROTOCOL (*continued*).

(Geneva, November 3rd, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

THE NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (May 30th, 1925)

NORWAY (September 7th, 1926)

POLAND (September 4th, 1931)

ROUMANIA (December 23rd, 1925)

Under the same reservations as those formulated by the other Governments and inserted in Article 6 of the Protocol, the Royal Government understands that Article 22 of the Convention confers the right to have recourse to the procedure provided for in this Article for questions of a general nature solely on the High Contracting Parties, private persons being only entitled to appeal to their own judicial authorities in case any dispute arises with the authorities of the Kingdom.

SWEDEN (February 12th, 1926)

SWITZERLAND (January 3rd, 1927)

THAILAND (May 19th, 1925)

REGENCY OF TUNIS (French Protectorate) (November 8th, 1926)

YUGOSLAVIA (May 2nd, 1929)

VIII. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

5. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF RAILWAYS, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.¹

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

BELGIUM (May 16th, 1927)

Does not apply to the Belgian Congo or to the territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate, without prejudice to the right of ratification at a subsequent date on behalf of either or both of these territories.

BRITISH EMPIRE (August 29th, 1924)

This ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa or the Irish Free State (or any territories under their authority) or in the case of India, and in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 9 of this Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of any of the Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates or of the territories in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate; without prejudice, however, to the right of subsequent ratification or accession on behalf of any or all of those Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates or territories.

Southern Rhodesia (April 23rd, 1925 a)

NEWFOUNDLAND (April 23rd, 1925 a)

Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.

BRAZIL

BULGARIA

CHILE

CHINA (a)

The Chinese Government, subject to the declarations made in its name by the delegates whom it instructed to take part in the discussions on this Convention, confirms the said declarations regarding:

- (1) The whole of Part III: "Relations between the railway and its users", Articles 14, 15, 16 and 17;
- (2) In Part VI: "General Regulations", Article 37, relating to the conclusion of special agreements for the purpose of putting the provisions of the Statute into force in cases where existing agreements are not adequate for this purpose.

COLOMBIA (a)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

LITHUANIA

PANAMA (a)

PORTUGAL

SALVADOR

URUGUAY

The Convention is open to Accession by:

AFGHANISTAN

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

ALBANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

AUSTRALIA

BOLIVIA

CANADA

COSTA RICA

CUBA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOR

EGYPT

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

IRAN

IRAQ

IRELAND

LIBERIA

LUXEMBURG

MEXICO

NICARAGUA

PARAGUAY

PERU

TURKEY

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST

REPUBLICS

VENEZUELA

¹ The Convention and the Protocol came into force on March 23rd, 1926. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XLVII, page 55; Vol. L, p. 180; Vol. LIX, p. 383; Vol. LXIII, p. 417; Vol. LXIX, p. 92; Vol. LXXVIII, p. 472; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 403; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 336; Vol. XCII, p. 381; Vol. XCVI, p. 191; Vol. CLVI, p. 192; Vol. CLX, p. 338; and Vol. CLXXVII, p. 389.

5. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF RAILWAYS, AND PROTOCOL
OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).

(*Geneva, December 9th, 1923.*)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

British Guiana
British Honduras
Brunei
Federated Malay States:
Perak
Selangor
Negri Sembilan
Pahang
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)
Gold Coast:
(a) Colony
(b) Ashanti
(c) Northern Territories
(d) Togoland under British Mandate
Hong-Kong
Non-Federated Malay States:
Johore
Kedah
Perlis
Kelantan
Trengganu
Nigeria:
(a) Colony
(b) Protectorate
(c) Cameroons under British Mandate
Northern Rhodesia
Nyasaland
Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan)
Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)
Trans-Jordan
Straits Settlements
Tanganyika Territory

NEW ZEALAND (April 1st, 1925)
Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa.

INDIA (April 1st, 1925)
DENMARK (April 27th, 1926)
ESTONIA (September 21st, 1929)
ETHIOPIA (September 20th, 1928 a)
FINLAND (February 11th, 1937)
FRANCE (August 28th, 1935)
Subject to the reservation contained in Article 9 of the present Convention
to the effect that its provisions do not apply to the various Protectorates,
Colonies, Possessions or Overseas Territories under the sovereignty or
authority of the French Republic.

GERMANY (December 5th, 1927)
GREECE (March 6th, 1929)
HUNGARY (March 21st, 1929)
ITALY (December 10th, 1934)
This ratification does not apply to the Italian colonies or possessions.

JAPAN (September 30th, 1926)
LATVIA (October 8th, 1934)
THE NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (February
22nd, 1928)
NORWAY (February 24th, 1926)
POLAND and FREE CITY OF DANZIG (January 7th, 1928)
ROUMANIA (December 23rd, 1925)
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)
SWEDEN (September 15th, 1927)
SWITZERLAND (October 23rd, 1926)
THAILAND (January 9th, 1925)
YUGOSLAVIA (May 7th, 1930)

(September 22nd, 1925 a)

6. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF MARITIME PORTS,
AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.¹

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

BELGIUM (May 16th, 1927)

Does not apply to the Belgian Congo or to the territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate, without prejudice to the right of ratification at a subsequent date on behalf of either or both of these territories.

With regard to Article 12 of the Statute, the Belgian Government declares that legislation exists in Belgium on the transport of emigrants, and that this legislation, whilst it does not distinguish between flags and consequently does not affect the principle of equality of treatment of flags, imposes special obligations on all vessels engaged in the transport of emigrants.

BRITISH EMPIRE (August 29th, 1924)

This ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa or the Irish Free State (or any territories under their authority) or in the case of India, and that, in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 9 of this Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of any of the Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates or of the territories in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate; without prejudice, however, to the right of subsequent ratification or accession on behalf of any or all those Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates or Territories.

NEWFOUNDLAND

(April 23rd, 1925 *a*)

Southern Rhodesia

(April 23rd, 1925 *a*)

Bahamas

Barbados

Bermuda

British Guiana

British Honduras

British Solomon Islands

Protectorate

Brunei

Ceylon

Cyprus

Falkland Islands and
Dependencies

Federated Malay States:

Perak, Selangor, Negri

Sembilan and Pahang

(September 22nd, 1925 *a*)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

BRAZIL

BULGARIA

CHILE

LITHUANIA

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

PANAMA (a)

SALVADOR

SPAIN

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

URUGUAY

*The Convention is open
to Accession by:*

AFGHANISTAN

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

ALBANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

BOLIVIA

CANADA

CHINA

COLOMBIA

COSTA RICA

CUBA

FREE CITY OF DANZIG

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOR

EGYPT

ETHIOPIA

FINLAND

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

IRAN

IRELAND

LATVIA

LIBERIA

LUXEMBURG

NICARAGUA

PARAGUAY

PERU

POLAND

PORTUGAL

ROUMANIA

TURKEY

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST

REPUBLICS

VENEZUELA

¹ The Convention and the Protocol came into force on July 26th, 1926. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LVIII, p. 285; Vol. LXXIX, p. 102; Vol. LXXII, p. 485; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 416; Vol. CVII, p. 491; Vol. CXVII, p. 184; Vol. CXXII, p. 349; Vol. CXI, p. 342; and Vol. CXLVII, p. 332.

6. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF MARITIME PORTS,
AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

- Fiji
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)
Gibraltar
Gilbert and Ellice Islands
Gold Coast
Grenada
Hong-Kong
Jamaica (excluding Turks and Caicos Islands and
Cayman Islands)
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)
Leeward Islands:
 Antigua
 Dominica
 Montserrat
 St. Christopher-Nevis
 Virgin Islands
Non-Federated Malay States:
 Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu
Mauritius
Nigeria:
 (a) Colony
 (b) Protectorate
 (c) Cameroons under British Mandate
Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan)
St. Helena
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Seychelles
Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)
Trans-Jordan
Somaliland
Straits Settlements
Tanganyika Territory
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Zanzibar
- Malta (November 7th, 1925 *a*)
- AUSTRALIA (June 29th, 1925 *a*)
Does not apply in the case of Papua, Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of Nauru and New Guinea.
- NEW ZEALAND (April 1st, 1925)
Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa.
- INDIA (April 1st, 1925)
- CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (July 10th, 1931)
With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.
- DENMARK (April 27th, 1926)
Excluding Greenland, the maritime ports of which are subject to a separate regime.
- ESTONIA (November 4th, 1931)
The Estonian Government reserves the right regarding emigration provided for in Article 12 of the Statute.
- FRANCE (August 2nd, 1932)
Shall have the power, in conformity with Article 8 of the Statute, of suspending the benefit of equality of treatment as regards the mercantile marine of a State which, under the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 1, has itself departed from equality of treatment in favour of its own marine.
Does not include any of the Protectorates, Colonies, Overseas Possessions or Territories under the sovereignty or authority of the French Republic.
- GERMANY (May 1st, 1928)
In conformity with Article 12 of the Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports, the German Government declares that it reserves the right of limiting the transport of emigrants, in accordance with the provisions of its own legislation, to vessels which have been granted special authorisation as fulfilling the requirements of the said legislation.
In exercising this right, the German Government will continue to be guided as far as possible by the principles of this Statute.

(September 22nd, 1925 *a*).

6. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF MARITIME PORTS,
AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).
(*Geneva, December 9th, 1923.*)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

GREECE (January 24th, 1927)

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

HUNGARY (March 21st, 1929)

With reservation as to the right regarding emigration provided in Article 12 of the Statute.

IRAQ (May 1st, 1929 *a*)

With reservation as to all the rights regarding emigration provided in Article 12 of the Statute.

ITALY (October 16th, 1933)

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

This ratification does not apply to the Italian colonies or possessions.

This ratification cannot be interpreted as implying the admission or the recognition of any reservation or declaration made with a view to limiting in any way the rights granted by Article 12 of the Statute to the High Contracting Parties.

JAPAN (September 30th, 1926)

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

MEXICO (March 5th, 1934 *a*)

THE NETHERLANDS (February 22nd, 1928)

Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao (February 22nd, 1928 *a*)

The Netherlands Government reserves the right mentioned in Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Statute annexed to the Convention, it being understood that no discrimination shall be made against the flag of any contracting State which in regard to the transport of emigrants does not discriminate against the Netherlands flag.

NORWAY (June 21st, 1928)

SWEDEN (September 15th, 1927)

SWITZERLAND (October 23rd, 1926)

THAILAND (January 9th, 1925)

YUGOSLAVIA (November 20th, 1931)

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

7. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE TRANSMISSION IN TRANSIT OF ELECTRIC POWER, AND PROTOCOL
OF SIGNATURE.¹

(*Geneva, December 9th, 1923.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

BRITISH EMPIRE (April 1st, 1925)

This ratification has been given on behalf of the British Empire and New Zealand, including the mandated territory of Western Samoa. It shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa or the Irish Free State (or any territories under their authority) or in the case of India, and in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 21 of this Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of any of the Colonies, Possessions, or Protectorates or of the territories in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate other than the territory mentioned above; without prejudice, however, to the right of subsequent ratification or accession on behalf of any or all of those Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates, or Territories. This ratification does not apply to the Sudan.

NEWFOUNDLAND (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)

Southern Rhodesia (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)

*Signatures not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

BELGIUM

BULGARIA

CHILE

FRANCE

Subject to the reservation contained in Article 21 of the present Convention to the effect that its provisions do not apply to the various Protectorates, Colonies, Possessions or Overseas Territories under the sovereignty or authority of the French Republic.

HUNGARY

ITALY

LITHUANIA

POLAND

URUGUAY

YUGOSLAVIA

*The Convention is open
to Accession by:*

AFGHANISTAN

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

ALBANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

AUSTRALIA

BOLIVIA

BRAZIL

CANADA

CHINA

COLOMBIA

COSTA RICA

CUBA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOR

ESTONIA

ETHIOPIA

FINLAND

GERMANY

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

INDIA

IRAN

IRELAND

JAPAN

¹ The Convention and Protocol came into force on July 26th, 1926. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LVIII, p. 315; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 416; Vol. XCII, p. 399; Vol. CXLVII, p. 333; Vol. CLX, p. 342; and Vol. CXCI, p. 268.

7. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE TRANSMISSION IN TRANSIT OF ELECTRIC POWER, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).
(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)
In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

British Guiana
British Honduras
Brunei
Federated Malay States:
Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)
Gold Coast:
(a) Colony
(b) Ashanti
(c) Northern Territories
(d) Togoland under British Mandate.
Hong-Kong
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)
Non-Federated Malay States: Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu
Nigeria:
(a) Colony
(b) Protectorate
(c) Cameroons under British Mandate
Northern Rhodesia
Nyasaland
Palestine
Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)
Straits Settlements
Tanganyika Territory
Uganda Protectorate
(January 12th, 1927 a)
NEW ZEALAND (April 1st, 1925) -
Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa.
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (November 30th, 1926)
DENMARK (April 27th, 1926)
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)
(May 17th, 1934)
Egypt. (October 18th, 1938 a)
GREECE (February 15th, 1929)
IRAQ (August 2nd, 1935 a)
PANAMA (July 7th, 1934 a)
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)

(September 22nd, 1925 a)

The Convention is open to Accession by:

LATVIA
LIBERIA
LUXEMBURG
MEXICO
THE NETHERLANDS
NICARAGUA
NORWAY
PARAGUAY
PERU
PORTUGAL
ROUMANIA
SALVADOR
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
THAILAND
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
VENEZUELA

8. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDRAULIC POWER AFFECTING MORE THAN ONE STATE, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE. ¹
(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)
In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

BRITISH EMPIRE (April 1st, 1925)
This ratification has been given on behalf of the British Empire and New Zealand, including the mandated territory of Western Samoa. This ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa or the Irish Free State (or any territories under their authority)

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

BELGIUM
BULGARIA
CHILE
FRANCE
Subject to the reservation contained in Article 21 of the present Convention to the effect that its provisions do not apply to the various Protectorates, Colonies, Possessions or Overseas Territories under the sovereignty or authority of the French Republic.

The Convention is open to Accession by:

AFGHANISTAN
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
CANADA
CHINA
COLOMBIA

¹ The Convention and the Protocol came into force on June 30th, 1925. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXXVI, p. 75; Vol. XLV, p. 170; Vol. L, p. 166; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 395; Vol. CXXXIV, p. 405; Vol. CXLVII, p. 322; Vol. CLII, p. 295; and Vol. CLXIV, p. 367.

8. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDRAULIC POWER AFFECTING MORE THAN ONE STATE, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

or in the case of India, in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 21 of this Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of any of the Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates or of the territories in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate other than the territory mentioned above; without prejudice, however, to the right of subsequent ratification or accession on behalf of any or all of those Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates or Territories. This ratification does not apply to the Sudan.

NEWFOUNDLAND (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)
Southern Rhodesia (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)
British Guiana
British Honduras
Brunei
Federated Malay States:
Perak, Selangor,
Negri Sembilan and
Pahang
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)
Gold Coast:
(*a*) Colony
(*b*) Ashanti
(*c*) Northern Territories
(*d*) Togoland under British mandate
Hong-Kong
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)
Non-Federated Malay States:
Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu
Nigeria:
(*a*) Colony
(*b*) Protectorate
(*c*) Cameroons under British mandate
Northern Rhodesia
Nyasaland
Palestine
Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)
Straits Settlements
Tanganyika Territory
Uganda Protectorate
(January 12th, 1927 *a*)
NEW ZEALAND (April 1st, 1925)
Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa.
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)
(May 17th, 1934)
DENMARK (April 27th, 1926)
GREECE (March 14th, 1929)
HUNGARY (March 20th, 1933)
IRAQ (January 28th, 1936 *a*)
PANAMA (July 7th, 1934 *a*)
THAILAND (January 9th, 1925)

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

ITALY
LITHUANIA
POLAND
URUGUAY
YUGOSLAVIA

The Convention is open to Accession by:

COSTA RICA
CUBA
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ESTONIA
ETHIOPIA
FINLAND
GERMANY
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
INDIA
IRAN
IRELAND
JAPAN
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LUXEMBURG
MEXICO
THE NETHERLANDS
NICARAGUA
NORWAY
PARAGUAY
PERU
PORTUGAL
ROUMANIA
SALVADOR
SPAIN
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
VENEZUELA

(September 22nd, 1925 *a*)

IX. AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.¹

15. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16.

(Latter part of first paragraph of Article 16.)

(Geneva, September 27th, 1924.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open:</i>
ESTONIA (September 18th, 1926)	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	AFGHANISTAN
THE NETHERLANDS (February 8th, 1926)	ALBANIA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
ROUMANIA (March 12th, 1925)	BOLIVIA	AUSTRALIA
SALVADOR (June 4th, 1925)	BRAZIL	BELGIUM
THAILAND (September 30th, 1925)	BULGARIA	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
	CANADA	CHINA
	CHILE	COLOMBIA
	CUBA	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
	GREECE	DENMARK
	NEW ZEALAND	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
	PERU	ECUADOR
	POLAND	EGYPT
	URUGUAY	ETHIOPIA
		FINLAND
		FRANCE
		HAITI
		HUNGARY
		INDIA
		IRAN
		IRAQ
		IRELAND
		ITALY
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		LITHUANIA
		LUXEMBURG
		MEXICO
		NORWAY
		PANAMA
		PORTUGAL
		SPAIN
		SWEDEN
		SWITZERLAND
		TURKEY
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		VENEZUELA
		YUGOSLAVIA

¹ See footnote ¹, page 22 of this document.

X. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

I. INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION. THE HAGUE, JANUARY 23RD, 1912.¹

Schedule² containing the signatures of the Convention, the signatures of the Protocol of Signature of the Powers not represented at the First Opium Conference, provided for in the penultimate paragraph of Article 22 of the Convention, the ratifications of the Convention, and the signatures of the Protocol respecting the putting into force of the Convention provided under "B" of the Final Protocol of the Third International Opium Conference.

(The ratifications and signatures in accordance with Article 295 of the Peace Treaty of Versailles or in accordance with a similar article of other treaties of peace are marked *.)

States	Signatures of the Convention	Signatures of the Protocol of the Powers not represented at the Opium Conference	Ratifications of the Convention	Signatures of the Protocol relative to the bringing into force of the Convention (dates of the entry into force)
ALBANIA	—	Feb. 3, 1925	Feb. 3, 1925	Feb. 3, 1925
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Dec. 15, 1913	Feb. 11, 1915
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	—	Oct. 17, 1912	—	—
BELGIUM ³	—	June 18, 1912	June 16, 1914	May 14, 1919
BOLIVIA	—	June 4, 1913	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
BRAZIL	—	Oct. 16, 1912	Dec. 23, 1914	Jan. 10, 1920*
GREAT BRITAIN ⁴	Jan. 23, 1912	—	July 15, 1914	Jan. 10, 1920*
BULGARIA	—	March 2, 1914	Aug. 9, 1920*	Aug. 9, 1920*
CHILE	—	July 2, 1913	Jan. 16, 1923	May 18, 1923
CHINA	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Feb. 9, 1914	Feb. 11, 1915
COLOMBIA ⁵	—	Jan. 15, 1913	June 26, 1924	June 30, 1924
COSTA RICA	—	April 25, 1912	August 1, 1924	July 29, 1925
CUBA	—	May 8, 1913	March 8, 1920*	March 8, 1920*
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	—	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland).	—	Nov. 8, 1921	April 18, 1922	March 5, 1931
DENMARK ⁶	—	Dec. 17, 1912	July 10, 1913	Oct. 21, 1921
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	—	Nov. 12, 1912	June 7, 1923	April 14, 1931
ECUADOR	—	July 2, 1912	Feb. 25, 1915	August 23, 1923
ESTONIA	—	Jan. 9, 1923	April 20, 1923	January 21, 1931
FINLAND	—	April 24, 1922	May 16, 1922	Dec. 1, 1922
FRANCE ⁷	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
GERMANY	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
GREECE	—	—	March 30, 1920*	March 30, 1920*

¹ See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VIII, p. 187; Vol. XI, p. 415; Vol. XV, p. 311; Vol. XIX, p. 283; Vol. XXIV, p. 163; Vol. XXXI, p. 245; Vol. XXXV, p. 299; Vol. XXXIX, p. 167; Vol. LIX, p. 346; Vol. CIV, p. 495; Vol. CVII, p. 461; Vol. CXVII, p. 48; Vol. CXXXVIII, p. 416; and Vol. CLXXII, p. 390.

² This Schedule which appeared in the Annexes to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the League is reproduced here for purposes of information.

³ Subject to adherence or denunciation as regards the Belgian Congo.

⁴ In accordance with the following reservation:

The articles of the present Convention, if ratified by His Britannic Majesty's Government, shall apply to the Government of British India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong-Kong, and Wei-hai-Wei in every respect in the same way as they shall apply to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; but His Britannic Majesty's Government reserve the right of signing or denouncing separately the said Convention in the name of any Dominion, Colony, Dependency, or Protectorate of His Majesty other than those which have been specified.

In virtue of the above-mentioned reservation, Great Britain signed the Convention for the following Dominions, Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates:

On December 17th, 1912, for Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Brunei, Cyprus, the East Africa Protectorate, Falkland Islands, Malay Protectorates, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Jamaica, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu, Malta, Northern Nigeria, Northern Borneo, Nyasaland, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Somaliland, Southern Nigeria, Trinidad, Uganda; on February 27th, 1913, for the Colony of Fiji; on April 22nd, 1913, for the Colony of Sierra Leone, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate and the Solomon Islands Protectorate; on June 25th, 1913, for the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; on November 14th, 1913, for the Bahamas Islands and for the three Colonies of the Windward Islands, that is to say, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent; on January 30th, 1914, for the Leeward Islands; on February 11th, 1914, for British Guiana as well as for British Honduras; on March 11th, 1914, for the Government of the Union of South Africa; on March 28th, 1914, for Zanzibar, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland; on April 4th, 1914, for the Colony of Barbados; on April 5th, 1914, for Mauritius and its dependencies; on July 11th, 1914, for the Bermuda Islands; on August 21st, 1924, for Palestine and together with France for the New Hebrides; on October 20th, 1924, for Iraq.

⁵ Subject to the approval of the Colombian Parliament.

⁶ The signature of the Protocol of Signature of the Powers not represented at the Conference as well as its ratification were given by Denmark for Iceland and the Danish Antilles; the signature of the Protocol respecting the putting into force of the Convention was given separately by Denmark and Iceland.

⁷ With the reservation that a separate and special ratification or denunciation may subsequently be obtained for the French Protectorates. France and Great Britain signed the Convention for the New Hebrides, August 21st, 1924.

I. INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION, THE HAGUE, JANUARY 23RD, 1912 (continued).

(The ratifications and signatures in accordance with Article 295 of the Peace Treaty of Versailles or in accordance with a similar article of other treaties of peace are marked *.)

States	Signatures of the Convention	Signatures of the Protocol of the Powers not represented at the Opium Conference	Ratifications of the Convention	Signatures of the Protocol relative to the bringing into force of the Convention (dates of the entry into force)
GUATEMALA	—	June 17, 1912	Aug. 27, 1913	Jan. 10, 1920*
HAITI	—	Aug. 21, 1912	June 30, 1920*	June 30, 1920*
HONDURAS	—	July 5, 1912	Aug. 29, 1913	April 3, 1915
HUNGARY	—	—	July 26, 1921*	July 26, 1921*
IRAN ¹	Jan. 23, 1912	—	—	—
ITALY	Jan. 23, 1912	—	June 28, 1914	Jan. 10, 1920*
JAPAN	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
LATVIA	—	Feb. 6, 1922	March 25, 1924	Jan. 18, 1932.
LIBERIA	—	—	June 30, 1920*	June 30, 1920*
LIECHTENSTEIN ²	—	—	—	—
LITHUANIA	—	April 7, 1922	—	—
LUXEMBURG	—	June 18, 1912	Aug. 21, 1922	Aug. 21, 1922
MEXICO	—	May 15, 1912	April 2, 1925	May 8, 1925
MONACO	—	May 1, 1923	Feb. 20, 1925	May 26, 1925
THE NETHERLANDS	Jan. 23, 1912	—	July 28, 1914	Feb. 11, 1915
NICARAGUA	—	July 18, 1913	Nov. 10, 1914	Nov. 3, 1920
NORWAY	—	Sept. 2, 1913	Nov. 12, 1914	Sept. 20, 1915
PANAMA	—	June 19, 1912	Nov. 25, 1920*	Nov. 25, 1920*
PARAGUAY	—	Dec. 14, 1912	—	—
PERU	—	July 24, 1913	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
POLAND	—	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
PORTUGAL	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Dec. 15, 1913	April 8, 1920*
ROUMANIA	—	Dec. 27, 1913	Sept. 14, 1920*	Sept. 14, 1920*
RUSSIA	Jan. 23, 1912	—	—	—
SALVADOR	—	July 30, 1912	Sept. 19, 1922	May 29, 1931
SPAIN	—	Oct. 23, 1912	Jan. 25, 1919	Feb. 11, 1921
SWEDEN ³	—	Aug. 27, 1913	April 17, 1914	Jan. 13, 1921
SWITZERLAND ⁴	—	Dec. 29, 1913	Jan. 15, 1925	Jan. 15, 1925
THAILAND ⁵	Jan. 23, 1912	—	July 10, 1913	Jan. 10, 1920*
TURKEY	Sept. 15, 1933	—	Sept. 15, 1933	Sept. 15, 1933
URUGUAY	—	March 9, 1914	April 3, 1916	Jan. 10, 1920*
VENEZUELA	—	Sept. 10, 1912	Oct. 28, 1913	July 12, 1927
YUGOSLAVIA	—	—	Feb. 10, 1920*	Feb. 10, 1920*

¹ With the reservation of Articles 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Iran having no treaty with China) and paragraph (a) of Article 3.

² The Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, by a letter dated October 14th, 1936, transmitted to the Secretariat, at the request of the Swiss Legation at The Hague, the following declaration:

" Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on March 29th, 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately."

³ Subject to the following declaration: " Opium not being manufactured in Sweden, the Swedish Government will for the moment confine themselves to prohibiting the importation of prepared opium, but they declare at the same time that they are ready to take the measures indicated in Article 8 of the Convention if experience proves their expediency."

⁴ Subject to ratification and with the declaration that the Swiss Government will be unable to issue the necessary legal enactments within the terms fixed by the Convention.

⁵ With the reservation of Articles 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Thailand having no treaty with China).

2. FIRST OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF, INTERNAL TRADE IN, AND USE OF, PREPARED OPIUM, PROTOCOL AND FINAL ACT.¹

(Geneva, February 11th, 1925.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

Other State to whose Signature the Agreement is open:

BRITISH EMPIRE (February 17th, 1926)

The signature of this Protocol is subject, in respect of British Protectorates, to the conditions contained in Article XIII of the Agreement.

CHINA

INDIA (February 17th, 1926)

Burma²

FRANCE (April 29th, 1926)

JAPAN (October 10th, 1928)

THE NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (March 1st, 1927)

PORTUGAL (September 13th, 1926)

While accepting the principle of a monopoly as formulated in Article I, does so, as regards the moment at which the measures provided for in the first paragraph thereof shall come into force, subject to the limitation contained in the second paragraph of the article.

The Portuguese Government, being bound by a contract consistent with the provisions of the Hague Convention of 1912, will not be able to put into operation the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article VI of the present Agreement so long as its obligations under this contract are in force.

THAILAND (May 6th, 1927)

Under reservation of Article I, paragraph 3 (a), with regard to the time when this provision shall come into force, and of Article V. The reason for these reservations had been stated by the First Delegate of Thailand on November 14th, 1924. The Thai Government is hoping to put into force the system of registration and rationing within the period of three years. After that date, the reservation in regard to Article I, paragraph 3 (a), will fall to the ground.

3. SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION.³

(Geneva, February 19th, 1925.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.

The Convention is open to Accession by:

BELGIUM (August 24th, 1927)

Does not apply to the Belgian Congo or to the territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate.

ALBANIA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (a)

IRAN

Ad referendum and subject to the League of Nations complying with the request made by Iran in the Memorandum O.D.C.24.

NICARAGUA

AFGHANISTAN

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SA'UDI ARABIA

CHINA

ETHIOPIA

GUATEMALA

ICELAND

LIBERIA

MEXICO

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PERU

BOLIVIA (April 15th, 1932 a)

1. Bolivia does not undertake to restrict the home cultivation or production of coca, or to prohibit the use of coca leaves by the native population.

2. The exportation of coca leaves shall be subject to control by the Bolivian Government, by means of export certificates.

3. The Bolivian Government designates the following as places from which coca may be exported: Villazon, Yacuiba, Antofagasta, Arica and Mollendo.

BRAZIL (June 10th, 1932)

¹ The Agreement and the Protocol came into force on July 28th, 1926. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LI, p. 337; Vol. LIX, p. 401; and Vol. LXXVIII, p. 489.

² Burma, which participated in this Agreement as a part of India, was separated from India on April 1st, 1937, and possesses the status of an overseas territory of His Majesty. Accordingly, the Agreement and Protocol are to be regarded as applying to Burma as a Far Eastern territory of His Majesty as from that date.

³ The Convention and the Protocol came into force September 25th, 1928. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXXXI, p. 317; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 390; Vol. XCII, p. 409; Vol. XCVI, p. 204; Vol. C, p. 249; Vol. CIV, p. 516; Vol. CVII, p. 525; Vol. CXI, p. 411; Vol. CXVII, p. 290; Vol. CXXII, p. 355; Vol. CXXXIV, p. 407; Vol. CLVI, p. 205; Vol. CLX, p. 348; Vol. CLXVIII, p. 233; and Vol. CXCIII, p. 269.

3. SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION (*continued*).

(Geneva, February 19th, 1925.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

BRITISH EMPIRE (February 17th, 1926)

His Britannic Majesty's ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada or the Irish Free State and, in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 39 of the Convention, the instrument shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Colony of the Bahamas or the State of Sarawak under His Britannic Majesty's protection.

State of Sarawak (March 11th, 1926 *a*)

Bahamas (October 22nd, 1926 *a*)

Burma¹

CANADA (June 27th, 1928)

AUSTRALIA (February 17th, 1926)

NEW ZEALAND, (February 17th, 1926)

Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (February 17th, 1926)

IRELAND (September 1st, 1931)

INDIA (February 17th, 1926)

IRAQ (August 8th, 1931 *a*)

BULGARIA (March 9th, 1927)

CHILE (April 11th, 1933)

COLOMBIA (December 3rd, 1930 *a*)

COSTA RICA (January 8th, 1935 *a*)

CUBA (July 6th, 1931)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (April 11th, 1927)

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)

(June 16th, 1927 *a*)

DENMARK (April 23rd, 1930)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (July 19th, 1928 *a*)

ECUADOR (October 23rd, 1934 *a*)

EGYPT (March 16th, 1926 *a*)

ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 *a*)

FINLAND (December 5th, 1927 *a*)

FRANCE (July 2nd, 1927)

The French Government is compelled to make all reservation, as regards the Colonies, Protectorates and mandated territories under its authority, as to the possibility of regularly producing, within the strictly prescribed time-limit, the quarterly statistics provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 22.

GERMANY (August 15th, 1929)

Subject to the reservation annexed to the Procès-verbal of the plenary meeting of February 16th, 1925. (The validity of the signature and ratification of this Convention are subject to the condition that a German expert will be appointed as a member of the Central Board.)

GREECE (December 10th, 1929)

Haiti (November 30th, 1938 *a*)

HUNGARY (August 27th, 1930)

HONDURAS (September 21st, 1934 *a*)

ITALY (for the Kingdom and Colonies) (December 11th, 1929 *a*)

JAPAN (October 10th, 1928)

LATVIA (October 31st, 1928)

LIECHTENSTEIN²

LITHUANIA (February 13th, 1931 *a*)

LUXEMBURG (March 27th, 1928)

MONACO (February 9th, 1927 *a*)

THE NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and

Curaçao) (June 4th, 1928)

New Hebrides (December 27th, 1927 *a*)

NORWAY (March 16th, 1931 *a*)

POLAND (June 16th, 1927)

PORTUGAL (September 13th, 1926)

ROUMANIA (May 18th, 1928 *a*)

¹ Burma, which participated in this Convention as a part of India, was separated from India on April 1st, 1937, and possesses the status of an overseas territory of His Majesty. Accordingly, the Convention is to be regarded as applying to Burma as an overseas territory of His Majesty as from that date.

² The Swiss Federal Political Department, by a letter dated July 15th, 1936, informed the Secretariat of the following:

" Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on March 29th, 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate; so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately. "

3. SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION (*continued*).
(Geneva, February 19th, 1925.)

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

In Force.

SALVADOR (December 2nd, 1926 *a*)
SAN MARINO (April 21st, 1926 *a*)
SPAIN (June 22nd, 1928)
Includes also the Spanish Colonies and the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco.
SUDAN (February 20th, 1926)
SWEDEN (December 6th, 1930 *a*)
SWITZERLAND (April 3rd, 1929)
With reference to the declaration made by the Swiss delegation at the
36th plenary meeting of the Conference concerning the forwarding of the
quarterly statistics provided for in Article 22, paragraph 2.
THAILAND (October 11th, 1929)
TURKEY (April 3rd, 1933 *a*)
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (October 31st, 1935 *a*)
URUGUAY (September 11th, 1930)
VENEZUELA (June 19th, 1929 *a*)
YUGOSLAVIA (September 4th, 1929)

PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, February 19th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

*Signatures or Accessions not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

*The Protocol is open
to Accession by:*

BRITISH EMPIRE (February
17th, 1926)
(Same reservation as for the Con-
vention.)

ALBANIA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (*a*)
IRAN
NICARAGUA

AFGHANISTAN
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SA'UDI ARABIA
BELGIUM
BRAZIL
CHINA
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
DENMARK
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ETHIOPIA
FRANCE
GUATEMALA
HUNGARY
ICELAND
IRELAND
ITALY
LIBERIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
LITHUANIA
MEXICO
MONACO
NORWAY
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
POLAND
SAN MARINO
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
URUGUAY

*Burma*¹

CANADA (June 27th, 1928)
AUSTRALIA (Febr. 17th, 1926)
NEW ZEALAND (February
17th, 1926)
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
(February 17th, 1926)
INDIA (February 17th, 1926)
IRAQ (August 8th, 1931 *a*)
State of Sarawak (March
11th, 1926 *a*)
Bahamas (October 22nd, 1926 *a*)
BOLIVIA (April 15th, 1932 *a*)
BULGARIA (March 9th, 1927)
CHILE (April 11th, 1933)
COLOMBIA (December 3rd, 1930 *a*)
COSTA RICA (January 8th, 1935 *a*)
CUBA (July 6th, 1931)
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (April 11th, 1927)
ECUADOR (October 23rd, 1934 *a*)
EGYPT (March 16th, 1926 *a*)
ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 *a*)
FINLAND (December 5th, 1927 *a*)
GERMANY (August 15th, 1929)
GREECE (December 10th, 1929)
Haiti (November 30th, 1938 *a*)
HONDURAS (September 21st, 1934 *a*)
JAPAN (October 10th, 1928)
LATVIA (October 31st, 1928)
LUXEMBURG (March 27th, 1928)
THE NETHERLANDS (including
Netherlands Indies, Surinam
and Curaçao) (June 4th, 1928)
PORTUGAL (Sept. 13th, 1926)
ROUMANIA (May 18th, 1928 *a*)
SALVADOR (December 2nd, 1926 *a*)
SPAIN (April 19th, 1930 *a*)
SUDAN (February 20th, 1926)
THAILAND (October 11th, 1929)
TURKEY (April 3rd, 1933 *a*)
VENEZUELA (June 19th, 1929 *a*)
YUGOSLAVIA (Sept. 4th, 1929)

¹ See note regarding the Convention.

XI. SUPERVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND IN IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

I. CONVENTION FOR THE SUPERVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND IN IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.¹

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

This ratification is subject to the reservation that the Convention shall only enter into force, as far as the United States of America are concerned, when it has entered into force as regards Belgium, the British Empire, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Japan, Sweden and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

BRITISH EMPIRE

Does not bind India or any British Dominion which is a separate Member of the League of Nations and does not separately sign or adhere to the Convention. This ratification will not become effective until the ratifications of the said Convention by all the following Powers — *i.e.*, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden and United States of America — have become effective in accordance with Article 41 of the Convention.

CANADA

AUSTRALIA (a)

Subject to the reservation that this accession shall not take effect until ratifications of the Convention in respect of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America have been deposited with the French Government.

BULGARIA

CHINA

DENMARK

The Danish Government makes the entry into force of this Convention, as far as Denmark is concerned, subject to its being put into force both in Sweden and in Switzerland.

EGYPT

FRANCE

This ratification will not become effective until the ratifications of the Convention by Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Japan, Sweden and the United States of America have become effective in accordance with Article 41 of the Convention.

IRAQ (a)

In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 28 of the Convention, Iraq assume with regard to its territory the undertakings set forth in paragraph I of Article 28 and the obligations of Articles 19 to 26 inclusive of that Convention, in so far as they are applicable.

LATVIA

With reservation for the suspension of the application of Articles 6 and 9 in virtue of the right recognised to Latvia in Article 29.

LIBERIA (a)

*Signatures not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

BELGIUM

To the same extent as does the effect of the Convention apply in the States named hereafter: the United States of America, Austria, France, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

BRAZIL

Reserves, during the whole period of application of the present Convention, the right of fulfilling it, as regards the part that concerns Brazil, according to the spirit of the provisions having for their object the generalisation of control both as concerns the commerce as well as concerns the manufacture of armaments.

CHILE

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

ESTONIA

With reservation for the suspension of the application of Articles 6 and 9 in virtue of the right recognised to Estonia in Article 29.

ETHIOPIA

FINLAND

With reservation for the suspension of the application of Articles 6 and 9 in virtue of the right recognised to Finland in Article 29.

GERMANY

HUNGARY

INDIA

ITALY

JAPAN

LUXEMBURG

NORWAY

ROUMANIA

Ad referendum with the reservation provided in Article 29 of the Convention, in virtue of which the application of Articles 6 and 9, as far as they concern exports consigned to Roumania by the High Contracting Parties and as far as they concern imports manufactured in Roumania, will be suspended until the date of the accession of Russia to the present Convention, as also to the Annex.

SALVADOR

SWITZERLAND

THAILAND

URUGUAY

YUGOSLAVIA

*The Convention is open
to Accession by:*

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

COLOMBIA

GREECE

IRAN

IRELAND

LITHUANIA

MEXICO

NICARAGUA

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PORTUGAL

TURKEY

And all other States invited to adhere to the Convention in accordance with Article 37.

¹ " A first *procès-verbal* of the deposit of ratifications will be drawn up by the Government of the French Republic as soon as the present Convention shall have been ratified by fourteen Powers.

" The Convention shall come into force four months after the date of the notification of this *procès-verbal* by the Government of the French Republic to all signatory Powers " (Article 41).

I. CONVENTION FOR THE SUPERVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND IN IMPLEMENTS OF WAR (continued).

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

THE NETHERLANDS (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)

POLAND

With reservation for the suspension of the application of Articles 6 and 9 in virtue of the right recognised to Poland in Article 29.

SPAIN

SWEDEN

Subject to the condition that this ratification will only take effect when the other producing States shall have ratified the convention.

VENEZUELA

2. DECLARATION REGARDING THE TERRITORY OF IFNI.

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

AUSTRALIA (a)

Subject to the reservation that this accession shall not take effect until ratifications of the Convention in respect of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America have been deposited with the French Government.

CHINA (a)

DENMARK

The Danish Government makes the entry into force of this Declaration, as far as Denmark is concerned, subject to its being put into force both in Sweden and in Switzerland.

EGYPT

FRANCE

LIBERIA (a)

THE NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)

POLAND

SPAIN

VENEZUELA

BELGIUM

BRAZIL

BRITISH EMPIRE:

Does not bind India or any British Dominion which is a separate Member of the League of Nations and does not separately sign or adhere to the Declaration.

CANADA

INDIA

BULGARIA

CHILE

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

ESTONIA

ETHIOPIA

FINLAND

ITALY

JAPAN

LATVIA

LUXEMBURG

ROUMANIA

SALVADOR

SWITZERLAND

YUGOSLAVIA

The Declaration is open to Accession by:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

COLOMBIA

GERMANY

GREECE

HUNGARY

IRAN

IRELAND

LITHUANIA

MEXICO

NICARAGUA

NORWAY

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PORTUGAL

SWEDEN

THAILAND

TURKEY

URUGUAY

And all other States invited to adhere to the Convention in accordance with Article 37.

3. PROTOCOL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS OR OTHER GASES AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE. ¹

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

BELGIUM (December 4th, 1928)

(1) The said Protocol is only binding on the Belgian Government as regards States which have signed or ratified it or which may accede to it.

(2) The said Protocol shall ipso facto cease to be binding on the Belgian Government in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces or whose Allies fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BRAZIL

JAPAN

NICARAGUA

SALVADOR

URUGUAY

The Protocol is open to Accession by:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

COLOMBIA

HUNGARY

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

And all other States invited to adhere to the Convention in accordance with Article 37.

¹ This Protocol came into force February 8th, 1928. See Treaty Series of the League of Nations, Vol. XCIV, p. 65; Vol. C, p. 262; Vol. CIV, p. 528; Vol. CVII, p. 537; Vol. CXI, p. 416; Vol. CXVII, p. 304; Vol. CXXXVI, p. 451; Vol. CXXXVIII, p. 446; Vol. CXLVII, p. 336; Vol. CLX, p. 355; Vol. CLXXII, p. 411; and Vol. CLXXXIX, p. 461.

3. PROTOCOL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS OR OTHER GASES AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE (*continued*).

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

BRITISH EMPIRE (April 9th, 1930)

Does not bind India or any British Dominion which is a separate Member of the League of Nations and does not separately sign or adhere to the Protocol.

- (1) The said Protocol is only binding on His Britannic Majesty as regards those Powers and States which have both signed and ratified the Protocol, or have finally acceded thereto;
- (2) The said Protocol shall cease to be binding on His Britannic Majesty towards any Power at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

CANADA (May 6th, 1930)

- (1) The said Protocol is only binding on His Britannic Majesty as regards those States which have both signed and ratified it, or have finally acceded thereto;
- (2) The said Protocol shall cease to be binding on His Britannic Majesty towards any State at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or whose allies *de jure* or in fact fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

AUSTRALIA (January 22nd, 1930 *a*)

Subject to the reservations that His Majesty is bound by the said Protocol only towards those Powers and States which have both signed and ratified the Protocol or have acceded thereto, and that His Majesty shall cease to be bound by the Protocol towards any Power at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, do not respect the Protocol.

NEW ZEALAND (January 22nd, 1930 *a*)

Subject to the reservations that His Majesty is bound by the said Protocol only towards those Powers and States which have both signed and ratified the Protocol or have acceded thereto, and that His Majesty shall cease to be bound by the Protocol towards any Power at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, do not respect the Protocol.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (January 22nd, 1930 *a*)

Subject to the reservations that His Majesty is bound by the said Protocol only towards those Powers and States which have both signed and ratified the Protocol or have acceded thereto, and that His Majesty shall cease to be bound by the Protocol towards any Power at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, do not respect the Protocol.

IRELAND (August 18th, 1930 *a*)

The Government of Ireland does not intend to assume, by this accession, any obligation except towards the States having signed and ratified this Protocol or which shall have finally acceded thereto, and

Should the armed forces of an enemy State or of the allies of such State fail to respect the said Protocol, the Government of Ireland would cease to be bound by the said Protocol in regard to such State.

INDIA (April 9th, 1930)

- (1) The said Protocol is only binding on His Britannic Majesty as regards those States which have both signed and ratified it, or have finally acceded thereto;
- (2) The said Protocol shall cease to be binding on His Britannic Majesty towards any Power at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

IRAQ (September 8th, 1931 *a*)

On condition that the Iraq Government shall be bound by the provisions of the Protocol only towards those States which have both signed and ratified it or have acceded thereto; and that they shall not be bound by the Protocol towards any State at enmity with them whose armed forces, or the forces of whose allies, do not respect the dispositions of the Protocol.

BULGARIA (March 7th, 1934)

The said Protocol is only binding on the Bulgarian Government as regards States which have signed or ratified it or which may accede to it.

The said Protocol shall *ipso facto* cease to be binding on the Bulgarian Government in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces or whose allies fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

CHILE (July 2nd, 1935)

- (1) The said Protocol is only binding on the Chilean Government as regards States which have signed or ratified it or which may definitely accede to it.
- (2) The said Protocol shall *ipso facto* cease to be binding on the Chilean Government in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces or whose allies fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

CHINA (August 7th, 1929 *a*)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (August 16th, 1938)

The Czecho-Slovak Republic shall *ipso facto* cease to be bound by this Protocol towards any State whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

DENMARK (May 5th, 1930)

EGYPT (December 6th, 1928)

3. PROTOCOL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS OR OTHER GASES AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE (*continued*).

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

ESTONIA (August 28th, 1931)

- (1) The said Protocol is only binding on the Estonian Government as regards States which have signed or ratified it or which may accede to it.
- (2) The said Protocol shall *ipso facto* cease to be binding on the Estonian Government in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces or whose allies fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

ETHIOPIA (September 18th, 1935 *a*)

FINLAND (June 26th, 1929)

FRANCE (May 9th, 1926)

- (1) The said Protocol is only binding on the Government of the French Republic as regards States which have signed or ratified it or which may accede to it.
- (2) The said Protocol shall *ipso facto* cease to be binding on the Government of the French Republic in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces or whose allies fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

GERMANY (April 25th, 1929)

GREECE (May 30th, 1931)

IRAN (July 4th, 1929 *a*)

ITALY (April 3rd, 1928)

LATVIA (June 3rd, 1931)

LIBERIA (April 2nd, 1927 *a*)

LITHUANIA (June 15th, 1933)

LUXEMBURG (September 1st, 1936)

MEXICO (March 15th, 1932 *a*)

THE NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (October 31st, 1930)

- Subject to the reservation that, as regards the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of all analogous liquids, materials or devices, this Protocol shall *ipso facto* cease to be binding on the Royal Netherlands Government in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces or whose allies fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

NORWAY (July 27th, 1932)

POLAND (February 4th, 1929)

PORTUGAL (July 1st, 1930)

- (1) The said Protocol is only binding on the Government of the Portuguese Republic as regards States which have signed or ratified it or which may accede to it.
- (2) The said Protocol shall *ipso facto* cease to be binding on the Government of the Portuguese Republic in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces or whose allies fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

ROUMANIA (August 23rd, 1929)

Subject to the reservation:

- (1) That the said Protocol only binds the Roumanian Government in relation to States which have signed and ratified or which have definitely acceded to the Protocol;
- (2) That the said Protocol shall cease to be binding on the Roumanian Government in regard to all enemy States whose armed forces or whose allies *de jure* or in fact do not respect the restrictions which are the object of this Protocol.

SPAIN (August 22nd, 1929)

- Declares this Protocol as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other Member or State accepting and executing the same obligation, that is to say, on condition of reciprocity.

SWEDEN (April 25th, 1930)

SWITZERLAND (July 12th, 1932)

THAILAND (June 6th, 1931)

TURKEY (October 5th, 1929)

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (April 5th, 1928 *a*)

- (1) That the said Protocol only binds the Government of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics in relation to the States which have signed and ratified or which have definitely acceded to the Protocol.
- (2) That the said Protocol shall cease to be binding on the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in regard to all enemy States whose armed forces or whose allies *de jure* or in fact do not respect restrictions which are the object of this Protocol.

VENEZUELA (February 8th, 1928)

YUGOSLAVIA (April 12th, 1929)

XII. AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.¹

16. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16.

(Second paragraph of the original text.)

(Geneva, September 21st, 1925.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

CHILE (August 1st, 1928)
DENMARK (March 28th, 1926)
ESTONIA (September 18th,
1926)
THE NETHERLANDS (August
20th, 1926)

*Signatures not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ALBANIA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
BULGARIA
CANADA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
JAPAN
NEW ZEALAND
NORWAY
PERU
PORTUGAL
SALVADOR
THAILAND
URUGUAY

*Other Members to whose Signature
the Protocol is open:*

AFGHANISTAN
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BELGIUM
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN
IRELAND
CHINA
COLOMBIA
CUBA
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ETHIOPIA
FINLAND
FRANCE
GREECE
HAITI
HUNGARY
INDIA
IRAN
IRAQ
IRELAND
ITALY
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LITHUANIA
LUXEMBURG
MEXICO
PANAMA
POLAND
ROUMANIA
SPAIN
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
VENEZUELA
YUGOSLAVIA

XIII. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

9. CONVENTION REGARDING THE MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN INLAND NAVIGATION,
AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.¹

(Paris, November 27th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

BELGIUM (July 2nd, 1927)
BRITISH EMPIRE (for Great
Britain and Northern Ire-
land) (June 14th, 1927)
BULGARIA (July 2nd, 1927)

*Signatures not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

FINLAND
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS

*The Convention is open
to Accession by:*

ALBANIA
DENMARK
ESTONIA
IRAN
IRELAND

¹ The Convention came into force on October 1st, 1927. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXVII, p. 63; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 443; Vol. XCVI, p. 201; Vol. C, p. 228; Vol. CIV, p. 511; and Vol. CXXVI, p. 448.

² See footnote ¹, page 22 of this document.

9. CONVENTION REGARDING THE MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN INLAND NAVIGATION,
AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).

(Paris, November 27th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive
Accessions.*

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (January 17th, 1929).
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)
(July 23rd, 1930 *a*)
FRANCE (July 2nd, 1927)

It being understood on behalf of the French Government, and as provided for in Article 6 of the Protocol of Signature, that in the event of a re-measurement of a vessel originally measured by its own officials the original indelible marks, when they are not intended solely to indicate that the vessel has been measured, shall have added to them an indelible cross having arms of equal length, and that this addition shall be regarded as equivalent to the removal described in Article 10 of the Annex to the Convention; that the old measurement plates shall be marked with a cross instead of being withdrawn; and that, if new plates are affixed, the old plates shall be placed at the same level and near to the new ones. In the case provided for above, the notification provided for in the third paragraph of Article 5 and in Article 6 of the Convention shall also be addressed to the original office of inscription.

GERMANY (July 2nd, 1927)
GREECE (February 6th, 1931)
HUNGARY (January 3rd, 1928)
ITALY (September 27th, 1932)
THE NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (July 2nd, 1927)
POLAND (June 16th, 1930)
ROUMANIA (May 18th, 1928)
SPAIN (July 11th, 1927)
SWITZERLAND (July 2nd, 1927)
YUGOSLAVIA (May 7th, 1930)

Under Clause IV of the Protocol of Signature.

*The Convention is open
to Accession by:*

LATVIA
LITHUANIA
LUXEMBURG
NORWAY
PORTUGAL
SWEDEN
TURKEY

XIV. SLAVERY.

SLAVERY CONVENTION.¹

(Geneva, September 25th, 1926.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

AFGHANISTAN (November 9th,
1935 *a*)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
(March 21st, 1929 *a*)

Subject to the reservation that the Government of the United States, adhering to its policy of opposition to forced or compulsory labour except as punishment for crime of which the person concerned has been duly convicted, adheres to the Convention except as to the first sub-division of the second paragraph of Article five, which reads as follows:

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

BELGIUM (September 23rd,
1927)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

ALBANIA
COLOMBIA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (*a*)
ETHIOPIA
IRAN

Ad referendum and interpreting Article 3 as without power to compel Iran to bind herself by any arrangement or convention which would place her ships of whatever tonnage in the category of native vessels provided for by the Convention on the Trade in Arms.

LITHUANIA
PANAMA
URUGUAY

*The Convention is open
to Accession by:*

SA'UDI ARABIA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
CHILE
COSTA RICA
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
ICELAND
JAPAN
LIECHTENSTEIN
LUXEMBURG
PARAGUAY
PERU
SALVADOR
SAN MARINO
THAILAND
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
VENEZUELA

¹ This Convention came into force March 9th, 1927. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LX, p. 253; Vol. LXIX, p. 114; Vol. LXXII, p. 485; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 416; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 356; Vol. XCVI, p. 192; Vol. C, p. 221; Vol. CIV, p. 511; Vol. CVII, p. 491; Vol. CXXX, p. 444; Vol. CXXXVIII, p. 440; Vol. CLII, p. 296; Vol. CLX, p. 342; Vol. CLXXII, p. 410; and Vol. CLXXVII, p. 393.

² This accession, given subject to reservation, has been communicated to the signatory States for acceptance.

SLAVERY CONVENTION (*continued*).

(*Geneva, September 25th, 1926.*)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (June 18th, 1927)
CANADA (August 6th, 1928)
AUSTRALIA (June 18th, 1927)
NEW ZEALAND (June 18th, 1927)
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (including South West Africa) (June 18th, 1927)
IRELAND (July 18th, 1930 *a*)
INDIA (June 18th, 1927)

The signature of the Convention is not binding in respect of Article 3 in so far as that article may require India to enter into any convention whereby vessels, by reason of the fact that they are owned, fitted out or commanded by Indians, or of the fact that one-half of the crew is Indian, are classified as native vessels, or are denied any privilege, right or immunity enjoyed by similar vessels of other States signatories of the Covenant or are made subject to any liability or disability to which similar ships of such other States are not subject.

BULGARIA (March 9th, 1927)
CHINA (April 22nd, 1937)
CUBA (July 6th, 1931)
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (October 10th, 1930)
DENMARK (May 17th, 1927)
ECUADOR (March 26th, 1928 *a*)
EGYPT (January 25th, 1928 *a*)
ESTONIA (May 16th, 1929)
FINLAND (September 29th, 1927)
FRANCE (March 28th, 1931)
Syria and Lebanon (June 25th, 1931 *a*)
GERMANY (March 12th, 1929)
GREECE (July 4th, 1930)
HAITI (September 3rd, 1927 *a*)
HUNGARY¹ (February 17th, 1933 *a*)
IRAQ (January 18th, 1929 *a*)
ITALY (August 25th, 1928)
LATVIA (July 9th, 1927)
LIBERIA (May 17th, 1930)
MEXICO (September 8th, 1934 *a*)
MONACO (January 17th, 1928 *a*)
THE NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (January 7th, 1928)
NICARAGUA (October 3rd, 1927 *a*)
NORWAY (September 10th, 1927)
POLAND (September 17th, 1930)
PORTUGAL (October 4th, 1927)
ROUMANIA (June 22nd, 1931)
SPAIN (September 12th, 1927)
For Spain and the Spanish Colonies, with the exception of the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco.
SUDAN (September 15th, 1927 *a*)
SWEDEN (December 17th, 1927)
SWITZERLAND (November 1st, 1930 *a*)
TURKEY (July 24th, 1933 *a*)
YUGOSLAVIA (September 28th, 1929)

¹ See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXXX, p. 444.

XV. INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION.

CONVENTION AND STATUTE ESTABLISHING AN INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION.¹

(Geneva, July 12th, 1927.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

ALBANIA (August 31st, 1929)
BELGIUM (May 9th, 1929)
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH-
ERN IRELAND (January 9th,
1929 a)

Does not include any of His
Britannic Majesty's Colonies,
Protectorates or territories under
suzerainty or mandate.

NEW ZEALAND (December
22nd, 1928 a)

On the understanding that no
contribution to the initial fund
of the Union will fall due by
New Zealand before the com-
mencement of the next financial
year in that country, viz., April
1st, 1929.

INDIA (April 2nd, 1929)

BULGARIA (May 22nd, 1931)

CHINA (May 29th, 1935 a)

CUBA (June 18th, 1934)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (August
20th, 1931)

ECUADOR (July 30th, 1928)

EGYPT (August 7th, 1928)

Subject to later acceptance by the
Egyptian Government of the de-
cisions of the Executive Com-
mittee fixing its contribution.

FINLAND (April 10th, 1929)

FRANCE (April 27th, 1932)

GERMANY (July 22nd, 1929)

GREECE (January 16th, 1931)

HUNGARY (April 17th, 1929)

It being understood that "the most
extensive immunities, facilities
and exemptions" mentioned in Ar-
ticle 10 of the present Conven-
tion shall not include exterritoriality or the other rights and
immunities enjoyed in Hungary
by duly accredited diplomatic
agents.

IRAN (September 28th, 1932 a)

IRAQ (June 12th, 1934 a)

ITALY (August 2nd, 1928)

Applies also to the Italian Colonies.

LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929 a)

MONACO (May 21st, 1929)

POLAND AND FREE CITY OF

DANZIG (July 11th, 1930)

ROUMANIA (September 11th,
1928)

SAN MARINO (August 12th,
1929)

SUDAN (May 11th, 1928 a)

SWITZERLAND (January 2nd,
1930 a)

TURKEY (March 10th, 1932)

VENEZUELA (June 19th, 1929)

YUGOSLAVIA (August 28th,
1931 a)

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

BRAZIL
COLOMBIA
GUATEMALA
LATVIA
NICARAGUA
PERU
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
URUGUAY

The Convention is open to Accession by:

AFGHANISTAN
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SA'UDI ARABIA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
CANADA
CHILE
COSTA RICA
DENMARK
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ESTONIA
ETHIOPIA
HAITI
HONDURAS
ICELAND
IRELAND
JAPAN
LIBERIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
LITHUANIA
MEXICO
THE NETHERLANDS
NORWAY
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
SALVADOR
SWEDEN
THAILAND
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS

¹ The present Convention entered into force on December 27th, 1932. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations* Vol. CXXXV, p. 247; Vol. CXLVII, p. 353; and Vol. CLVI, p. 256.

XVI. ARBITRATION CLAUSES IN COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

2. CONVENTION ON THE EXECUTION OF FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS.¹

(Geneva, September 26th, 1927.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Signature by:</i>
BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929) Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law. Belgian Congo, Territory of Ruanda-Urundi (June 5th, 1930 <i>a</i>)	BOLIVIA NICARAGUA PERU	ALBANIA BRAZIL CHILE IRAQ JAPAN LATVIA LIECHTENSTEIN LITHUANIA MONACO NORWAY PANAMA PARAGUAY POLAND SALVADOR URUGUAY
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (July 2nd, 1930) Bahamas British Guiana British Honduras Falkland Islands Gibraltar Gold Coast: (<i>a</i>) Colony. (<i>b</i>) Ashanti (<i>c</i>) Northern Territories (<i>d</i>) Togoland under British Mandate Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands) Kenya Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan) Tanganyika Territory Uganda Protectorate Windward Islands: Grenada St. Lucia St. Vincent Zanzibar Mauritius Northern Rhodesia Leeward Islands: Antigua Dominica Montserrat St. Christopher-Nevis Virgin Islands	(May 26th, 1931 <i>a</i>)	And all the other States which may sign the Protocol of September 24th, 1923.
Malta (October 11th, 1934 <i>a</i>) Burma (excluding the Karen States under His Majesty's suzerainty) (October 19th, 1938 <i>a</i>) His Majesty reserves the right to limit the obligations mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under the law of Burma.	(July 13th, 1931 <i>a</i>)	
NEWFOUNDLAND (January 7th, 1931 <i>a</i>) NEW ZEALAND (Western Samoa included) (April 9th, 1929)	(March 9th, 1932 <i>a</i>)	

¹ The Convention came into force July 25th, 1929. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XCII, p. 301; Vol. XCVI, p. 205; Vol. C, p. 259; Vol. CIV, p. 526; Vol. CVII, p. 528; Vol. CXI, p. 414; Vol. CXVII, p. 303; Vol. CXXX, p. 457; Vol. CLVI, p. 210; Vol. CLXXXI, p. 389; Vol. CLXXXV, p. 391; and Vol. CXCIII, p. 269.

2. CONVENTION ON THE EXECUTION OF FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS (*continued*).
(*Geneva, September 26th, 1927.*)

In Force.

Ratifications.

INDIA (October 23rd, 1937)

Is not binding as regards the enforcement of the provisions of this Convention upon the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty.

India reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (September 18th, 1931)

The Czecho-Slovak Republic does not intend to invalidate in any way the bilateral treaties concluded by it with various States, which regulate the questions referred to in the present Convention by provisions going beyond the provisions of the Convention.

DENMARK (April 25th, 1929)

Under Danish law, arbitral awards made by an Arbitral Tribunal do not immediately become operative; it is necessary in each case, in order to make an award operative, to apply to the ordinary Courts of Law. In the course of the proceedings, however, the arbitral award will generally be accepted by such Courts without further examination as a basis for the final judgment in the affair.

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)

(April 26th, 1938)

ESTONIA (May 16th, 1929)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

FINLAND (July 30th, 1931)

FRANCE (May 13th, 1931)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

GERMANY (September 1st, 1930)

GREECE (January 15th, 1932)

The Hellenic Government reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

ITALY (November 12th, 1930)

LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

THE NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (August 12th, 1931)

Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao (January 28th, 1933 *a*)

PORTUGAL (December 10th, 1930)

(1) The Portuguese Government reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

(2) The Portuguese Government declares, according to the terms of Article 10, that the present Convention does not apply to its colonies.

ROUMANIA (June 22nd, 1931)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)

SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)

SWITZERLAND (September 25th, 1930)

THAILAND (July 7th, 1931)

XVII. EXPORTATION.

1. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF HIDES AND SKINS.¹
(*Geneva, July 11th, 1928.*)

In Force.

Ratifications.

BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)

The Belgian Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards the Belgian Colony of the Congo and the territory under Belgian mandate of Ruanda-Urundi.

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

BULGARIA

On signing the present Agreement Bulgaria declares that it shall be ratified and put into force as soon as the national currency shall be re-established in gold.

The Agreement is open to Accession by:

AFGHANISTAN

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

ALBANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

AUSTRALIA

¹ This Agreement came into force on October 1st, 1929, between the States having ratified it, in virtue of a Protocol drawn up at Geneva on September 11th, 1929. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XCV, p. 357; Vol. C, p. 264; and Vol. CVII, p. 537.

I. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF HIDES AND SKINS (*cont.*).
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

<i>Ratifications.</i>	In Force. <i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Agreement is open to Accession by:</i>
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (April 9th, 1929) Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.	TURKEY Turkey reserves the right to maintain the "muamele vergisi" (general tax on export formalities) of two and a-half per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , and also the very low veterinary examination tax. ¹	BOLIVIA BRAZIL CANADA CHILE CHINA COLOMBIA COSTA RICA CUBA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ECUADOR EGYPT ESTONIA ETHIOPIA GREECE GUATEMALA HAITI HONDURAS INDIA IRAN IRAQ IRELAND JAPAN LATVIA LIBERIA LITHUANIA MEXICO NEW ZEALAND NICARAGUA PANAMA PARAGUAY PERU PORTUGAL SALVADOR SPAIN THAILAND UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS URUGUAY VENEZUELA
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (June 28th, 1929)		
DENMARK (June 14th, 1929) The ratification does not include Greenland.		
FINLAND (June 27th, 1929)		
FRANCE (June 30th, 1929) By its acceptance, it does not intend to assume any obligation in regard to any of its Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under its suzerainty or mandate.		
GERMANY (June 30th, 1929)		
HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929) The entry into force of this Agreement as regards Hungary is subject to its ratification by Austria, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia and Yugoslavia.		
ITALY (June 29th, 1929)		
LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)		
THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th, 1929) The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories. The Netherlands undertake to extend, towards any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the application of the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the Convention of November 8th, 1927, to all disputes which might arise on the subject of the interpretation or the application of the provisions of this Agreement, whether or no the dispute be of a legal character.		
NORWAY (September 26th, 1930)		
POLAND ² (August 8th, 1931)		
ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929) The entry into force of this Agreement in Roumania is subject to its ratification by Austria, Hungary, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and Yugoslavia.		
SWEDEN (June 27th, 1929)		
SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)		
YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)		

2. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

<i>Ratifications.</i>	In Force. <i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)	BULGARIA Subject to the reservation made on signing the Agreement.	AFGHANISTAN UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA ALBANIA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AUSTRALIA BOLIVIA
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN IRELAND (April 9th, 1929) Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.	TURKEY Subject to the reservation made on signing the Agreement.	

¹ The reservation to which this signature is subject has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.

² The Polish Government has undertaken to put this Agreement into force by administrative measures, as from October 1st, 1929.

2. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT (*continued*).
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (June 28th, 1929)
DENMARK (June 14th, 1929)
The ratification does not include Greenland.
FINLAND (June 27th, 1929)
FRANCE (June 30th, 1929)
Subject to the reservations made on signing the Agreement.
GERMANY (June 30th, 1929)
HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)
ITALY (June 29th, 1929)
LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)
THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th, 1929)
The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories.
NORWAY (September 26th, 1930)
POLAND (August 8th, 1931)
ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)
Same reservations as for the Agreement.
SWEDEN (June 27th, 1929)
SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)
YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)

The Protocol is open to Accession by:

BRAZIL
CANADA
CHILE
CHINA
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ESTONIA
ETHIOPIA
GREECE
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
INDIA
IRAN
IRAQ
IRELAND
JAPAN
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LITHUANIA
MEXICO
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
PORTUGAL
SALVADOR
SPAIN
THAILAND
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

3. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF BONES.¹
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)
The Belgian Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards the Belgian Colony of the Congo and the territory under Belgian mandate of Ruanda-Urundi.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (April 9th, 1929)
Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (June 28th, 1929)

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

BULGARIA
On signing the present Agreement Bulgaria declares that it shall be ratified and put into force as soon as the national currency shall be re-established in gold.
TURKEY
Turkey reserves the right to maintain the "muamele vergisi" (general tax on export formalities) of two and a-half per cent *ad valorem*, and also the very low veterinary examination tax.

Denunciation.

FINLAND (March 4th, 1936)

The Agreement is open to Accession by:

AFGHANISTAN
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
CANADA
CHILE
CHINA
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR

¹ This Agreement came into force on October 1st, 1929, between the States having ratified it, in virtue of a Protocol drawn up at Geneva on September 11th, 1929. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XCV, p. 373; Vol. C, p. 264; Vol. CVII, p. 537; and Vol. CLXIV, p. 384.

3. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF BONES (*continued*).
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>The Agreement is open to Accession by:</i>
DENMARK (June 14th, 1929) The ratification does not include Greenland.	EGYPT
FINLAND (June 27th, 1929)	ESTONIA
FRANCE (June 30th, 1929) By its acceptance, it does not intend to assume any obligation in regard to any of its Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under its suzerainty or mandate.	ETHIOPIA
GERMANY (June 30th, 1929)	GREECE
HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)	GUATEMALA
ITALY (June 29th, 1929)	HAITI
LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)	HONDURAS
THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th, 1929) The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories. The Netherlands undertake to extend, towards any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the application of the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the Convention of November 8th, 1927, to all disputes which might arise on the subject of the interpretation or the application of the provisions of this Agreement, whether or no the dispute be of a legal character.	INDIA
NORWAY (September 26th, 1930)	IRAN
POLAND ¹ (August 8th, 1931)	IRAQ
ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929) The entry into force of this Agreement in Roumania is subject to its ratification by Austria, Hungary, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and Yugoslavia.	IRELAND
SWEDEN (June 27th, 1929)	JAPAN
SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)	LATVIA
YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929) The obligations resulting from this Agreement shall be binding for Yugoslavia only as regards signatory States which do not render exportation impossible, either by formal prohibitions or by prohibitive duties (duties considered as prohibitive are duties imposing a tax of 5 Swiss francs or more per hundred kilogrammes).	LIBERIA
	LITHUANIA
	MEXICO
	NEW ZEALAND
	NICARAGUA
	PANAMA
	PARAGUAY
	PERU
	PORTUGAL
	SALVADOR
	SPAIN
	THAILAND
	UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
	URUGUAY
	VENEZUELA

4. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>Denunciation:</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)	BULGARIA	FINLAND	AFGHANISTAN
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (April 9th, 1929) Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.	Subject to the reservation made on signing the Agreement.	(March 4th, 1936).	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (June 28th, 1929)	TURKEY		ALBANIA
DENMARK (June 14th, 1929) The ratification does not include Greenland.	Subject to the reservation made on signing the Agreement.		UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FINLAND (June 27th, 1929)			ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
FRANCE (June 30th, 1929) Subject to the reservations made on signing the Agreement.			AUSTRALIA
GERMANY (June 30th, 1929)			BOLIVIA
HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)			BRAZIL
ITALY (June 29th, 1929)			CANADA
LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)			CHILE
THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th, 1929) The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories.			CHINA
			COLOMBIA
			COSTA RICA
			CUBA
			DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
			ECUADOR
			EGYPT
			ESTONIA
			ETHIOPIA
			GREECE
			GUATEMALA
			HAITI
			HONDURAS
			INDIA
			IRAN
			IRAQ
			IRELAND
			JAPAN
			LATVIA

¹ The Polish Government has undertaken to put this Agreement into force by administrative measures as from October 1st, 1929.

4. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT (*continued*).

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>In Force.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
NORWAY (September 26th, 1930)		LIBERIA
POLAND (August 8th, 1931)		LITHUANIA
ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)		MEXICO
Same reservation as for the Agreement.		NEW ZEALAND
SWEDEN (June 27th, 1929)		NICARAGUA
SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)		PANAMA
YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)		PARAGUAY
		PERU
		PORTUGAL
		SALVADOR
		SPAIN
		THAILAND
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA

XVIII. PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.¹

GENERAL ACT.²

(Geneva, September 26th, 1928.)

<i>In Force.</i>			<i>This Act is open to Accession by:</i>
<i>Accessions</i>			
A	B	C	
<p>All the provisions of the Act.</p> <p>BELGIUM (May 18th, 1929) Subject to the reservation provided in Article 39 (2) (a), with the effect of excluding from the procedures described in this Act disputes arising out of facts prior to the accession of Belgium or prior to the accession of any other Party with whom Belgium may have a dispute.</p> <p>UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (May 21st, 1931) Subject to the following conditions:</p> <p>1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:</p> <p>(i) Disputes arising prior to the accession of</p>	<p>Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).</p> <p>THE NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (August 8th, 1930)</p> <p>NORWAY³ (June 11th, 1929)</p> <p>SWEDEN (May 13th, 1929)</p>	<p>Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).</p>	<p>All the Members of the League of Nations, with the exception of those mentioned in the preceding columns, and:</p> <p>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BRAZIL COSTA RICA GERMANY GUATEMALA HONDURAS JAPAN NICARAGUA PARAGUAY SALVADOR</p>

¹ The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the League for 1929 (A.6(a).1929, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning the Protocol for the pacific settlement of international disputes, annexed to the resolution adopted by the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations on October 2nd, 1924.

² The General Act came into force August 16th, 1929. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XCIII, p. 343; Vol. C, p. 260; Vol. CVII, p. 529; Vol. CXI, p. 414; Vol. CXVII, p. 304; Vol. CLII, p. 297; Vol. CLVI, p. 211; and Vol. CLX, p. 354.

³ Norway having acceded on June 11th, 1929, to Chapters I, II and IV, and thereafter having extended its accession to Chapter III, on June 11th, 1930, has therefore accepted all the provisions of the Act. However, it has been deemed necessary to make it appear also under "B" in the present list, so as to make it clear that Norway had already accepted the provisions provided under that heading as from June 11th, 1929.

GENERAL ACT (*continued*).

(*Geneva, September 26th, 1928.*)

In Force.

Accessions

A	B	C
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).
His Majesty to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;		
(ii) 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;		
(iii) Disputes between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and 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 a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;		
(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and		
(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.		
2. That His Majesty reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act 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 procedure, 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.		
3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.		
(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.		
<p><i>His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by a communication which was received at the Secretariat on February 15th, 1939, made the following declaration:</i></p> <p>" His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will continue, after the 16th August 1939, to participate in the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes subject to the reservation that, as from that date, the participation of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in the General Act will not, should they unfortunately find themselves involved in hostilities, cover disputes</p>		

GENERAL ACT (*continued*).

(*Geneva, September 26th, 1928.*)

In Force.

Accessions

A	B	C
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).
arising out of events occurring during the war. This reservation applies also to the procedure of conciliation.		
" The participation of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in the General Act, after the 16th August 1939, will continue, as heretofore, to be subject to the reservations set forth in their instrument of accession."		
CANADA (July 1st, 1931)		
Subject to the following conditions:		
1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:		
(i) Disputes arising prior to the accession in respect of Canada to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;		
(ii) 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;		
(iii) Disputes between His Majesty's Government in Canada and 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 a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;		
(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and		
(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.		
2. That His Majesty in respect of Canada reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act 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 procedure, 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.		
3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.		
(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of		

GENERAL ACT (*continued*).
(*Geneva, September 26th, 1928.*)

In Force.

Accessions

A	B	C
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).
the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.		
AUSTRALIA (May 21st, 1931)		
Subject to the following conditions:		
1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:		
(i) Disputes arising prior to the accession of His Majesty to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;		
(ii) 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;		
(iii) Disputes between His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia and 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 a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;		
(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and		
(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.		
2. That His Majesty reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act 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 procedure, 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.		
3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.		
(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.		
NEW ZEALAND (May 21st, 1931)		
Subject to the following conditions:		
1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:		

GENERAL ACT (*continued*).
(*Geneva, September 26th, 1928.*)

In Force.

Accessions

A	B	C
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).
<p>(i) Disputes arising prior to the accession of His Majesty to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;</p> <p>(ii) 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;</p> <p>(iii) Disputes between His Majesty's Government in New Zealand and 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 a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;</p> <p>(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and</p> <p>(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.</p>		
<p>2. That His Majesty reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act 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 procedure, 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.</p>		
<p>3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.</p>		
<p>(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.</p>		
<p><i>The High Commissioner for New Zealand in London, by a communication which was received at the Secretariat on February 15th, 1939, made the following declaration:</i></p>		
<p><i>"His Majesty's Government in the Dominion of New Zealand will continue, after the 16th August 1939, to participate in the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes subject to the reservation that, as from that date, the participation of the New Zealand Government will not, should it unfortunately find itself involved in hostilities, cover disputes arising out of events occurring during the war. This reservation applies also to the procedure of conciliation.</i></p>		
<p><i>"The participation of the New Zealand Government in the General Act, after the 16th August 1939, will continue, as heretofore, to be subject to the reservations set forth in its instrument of accession."</i></p>		

GENERAL ACT (*continued*).
(*Geneva, September 26th, 1928.*)

In Force.

Accessions

A	B	C
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).

IRELAND (September 26th, 1931)

INDIA (May 21st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:

(i) Disputes arising prior to the accession of His Majesty to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;

(ii) 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;

(iii) Disputes between the Government of India and 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 a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and

(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.

2. That His Majesty reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act 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 procedure, 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.

3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.

(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, by a communication which was received at the Secretariat on February 15th, 1939, made the following declaration:

"India will continue, after the 16th August 1939, to participate in the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes subject to the reservation that, as from that date, the participation

GENERAL ACT. (*continued*).
(Geneva, September 26th, 1928.)

In Force.

Accessions

A	B Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	C Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).
All the provisions of the Act.		
of India will not, should she unfortunately find herself involved in hostilities, cover disputes arising out of events occurring during the war. This reservation applies also to the procedure of conciliation. "The participation of India in the General Act, after the 16th August 1939, will continue, as heretofore, to be subject to the reservations set forth in the instrument of accession in respect of India."		
DENMARK (April 14th, 1930)		
ESTONIA (September 3rd, 1931)		
Subject to the following conditions:		
The following disputes are excluded from the procedures described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:		
(a) Disputes resulting from facts prior either to the accession of Estonia or to the accession of another Party with whom Estonia might have a dispute;		
(b) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States.		
ETHIOPIA (March 15th, 1935)		
FINLAND (September 6th, 1930)		
FRANCE (May 21st, 1931)		
The said accession concerning all disputes that may arise after the said accession with regard to situations or facts subsequent thereto, other than those which the Permanent Court of International Justice may recognise as bearing on a question left by international law to the exclusive competence of the State, it being understood that in application of Article 39 of the said Act the disputes which the parties or one of them may have referred to the Council of the League of Nations will not be submitted to the procedures described in this Act unless the Council has been unable to pronounce a decision under the conditions laid down in Article 15, paragraph 6, of the Covenant. Furthermore, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations "on the submission and recommendation of the General Act", Article 28 of this Act is interpreted by the French Government as meaning in particular that "respect for rights established by treaty or resulting from international law" is obligatory upon arbitral tribunals constituted in application of Chapter III of the said General Act.		
<i>The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, by a communication which was received at the Secretariat on February 14th, 1939, made the following declaration:</i>		
"The Government of the French Republic declares that it adds to the instrument of accession to the General Act of Arbitration deposited in its name on May 21st, 1931, the reservation that in future that accession shall not extend to disputes relating to any events that may occur in the course of a war in which the French Government is involved."		
GREECE (September 14th, 1931)		
Subject to the following conditions:		
The following disputes are excluded from the procedures described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation referred to in Chapter I:		
(a) Disputes resulting from facts prior either to the accession of Greece or to the accession of another Party with whom Greece might have a dispute;		

GENERAL ACT (*continued.*)
(Geneva, September 26th, 1928.)

In Force.

Accessions

Denunciation

A

All the provisions of the Act.

(b) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States and in particular disputes relating to the territorial status of Greece, including disputes relating to its rights of sovereignty over its ports and lines of communication.

ITALY (September 7th, 1931)

Subject to the following reservations:

I. The following disputes shall be excluded from the procedure described in the said Act:

- (a) Disputes arising out of facts or situations prior to the present accession;
- (b) Disputes relating to questions which international law leaves to the sole jurisdiction of States;
- (c) Disputes affecting the relations between Italy and any third Power.

II. It is understood that, in conformity with Article 29 of the said Act, disputes for the solution of which a special procedure is provided by other conventions shall be settled in accordance with the provisions of those conventions; and that, in particular, disputes which may be submitted to the Council or Assembly of the League of Nations in virtue of one of the provisions of the Covenant shall be settled in accordance with those provisions.

III. It is further understood that the present accession in no way affects Italy's accession to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and to the clause in that Statute concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.

LATVIA (September 17th, 1935)

LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)

NORWAY (June 11th, 1930)

PERU (November 21st, 1931)

Subject to reservation (b) provided for in Article 39, paragraph 2.

SPAIN (September 16th, 1930)

Subject to reservations (a) and (b) provided for in Article 39, paragraph 2.

*Spain*¹ (April 8th, 1939)

SWITZERLAND (December 7th, 1934)

TURKEY (June 26th, 1934)

Subject to the following reservations:

The following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the Act:

- (a) Disputes arising out of facts or situations prior to the present accession;
- (b) Disputes relating to questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States;
- (c) Disputes affecting the relations between Turkey and any third Power.

¹ By a letter dated April 1st, 1939, received by the Secretariat on April 8th, the National Government of Spain has denounced the accession of Spain to the General Act, stating that as in the past the Secretariat and almost all the States which are signatories of the General Act have refused to receive any communications from the National Government, this Government could not have used earlier* the right which it now exercises in virtue of Article 45 of the Act. The Secretary-General has brought this communication to the knowledge of the Governments concerned.

* Article 45 of the General Act provides that the Act shall be concluded for a period of five years from the date of its entry into force, which was August 16th, 1929, and shall remain in force for further successive periods of five years unless it is denounced at least six months before the end of the current period. The Spanish denunciation was, therefore, received after the date fixed by this Article.

XIX. ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS.¹

(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
<p>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (May 9th, 1930)</p> <p>Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.</p> <p>Southern Rhodesia (October 14th, 1931 <i>a</i>)</p> <p>²Returns provided for in Article 2, III (B), will not contain information with regard to areas under crops on native farms, and in native reserves, locations and mission stations.</p> <p>CANADA (August 23rd, 1930 <i>a</i>)</p> <p>AUSTRALIA (April 13th, 1932 <i>a</i>)</p> <p>Does not apply to the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island, New Guinea and Nauru.</p> <p>(1)² The provision under Article 3, Annex I, Part I (b), for separate returns for direct transit trade shall not apply to the Commonwealth of Australia.</p> <p>(2) The provision under Article 3, Annex I, Part I, Paragraph IV, that when the quantity of goods of any kind is expressed in any unit or units of measure other than weight, an estimate of the average weight of each unit, or multiple of units, shall be shown in the annual returns, shall not apply to the Commonwealth of Australia.</p> <p>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (including the mandated territory of South West Africa) (May 1st, 1930)</p> <p>IRELAND (September 15th, 1930)</p>	<p>BELGIUM. In pursuance of Article 11 of the Convention, the Belgian Delegation declares on behalf of its Government that it cannot accept, in regard to the Colony of the Belgian Congo, the obligations arising out of the clauses of the present Convention.</p> <p>BRAZIL FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)</p> <p>ESTONIA GERMANY HUNGARY JAPAN. In virtue of Article 11 of the present Convention, the Japanese Government declares that its acceptance of the present Convention does not extend to its Territories mentioned below: Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung, the Territories under Japanese mandate.</p> <p>LUXEMBURG YUGOSLAVIA</p>	<p>AFGHANISTAN ALBANIA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC BOLIVIA CHINA COLOMBIA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ECUADOR ETHIOPIA GUATEMALA HAITI HONDURAS IRAN IRAQ LIBERIA MEXICO NICARAGUA NEW ZEALAND PANAMA PARAGUAY PERU SALVADOR SPAIN THAILAND TURKEY UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS URUGUAY VENEZUELA</p>

¹ The Convention and Protocol came into force December 14th, 1930. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CX, p. 171; Vol. CXVII, p. 330; Vol. CXXII, p. 366; Vol. CXXVI, p. 454; Vol. CXXX, p. 463; Vol. CXXXIV, p. 427; Vol. CLVI, p. 222; Vol. CLXXXI, p. 392; Vol. CLXXXV, p. 395; and Vol. CLXXXIX, p. 466.

² These reservations were accepted by the States parties to the Convention, which were consulted in accordance with Article 17.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS (*continued*).
(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

INDIA (May 15th, 1931 *a*)

- A. Under the terms of Article 11, the obligations of the Convention shall not extend to the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty the King Emperor.
- B¹(1) Article 2. I (*a*). — The provisions for returns of "transit trade" made in Annex I, Part I, 1 (*b*) shall not apply to India nor shall returns of the "land frontier trade" of India be acquired.
- (2) Article 2. II (*a*). — The question whether a general census of agriculture can be held in India and, if so, on what lines and at what intervals still remains to be settled. For the present, India can assume no obligations under this article.
- (3) Article 2. III (*b*). (1). — For farms in the "permanently settled" tracts in India, estimates of the cultivated areas may be used in compiling the returns.
- (4) Article 2. III (*b*). (2). — The returns of quantities of crops harvested may be based on estimates of yield each year per unit area in each locality.
- (5) Article 2. III (*d*). — Complete returns cannot be guaranteed from Burma, and in respect of the rest of India the returns shall refer to Government forests only.

The Government of India further declared that, with regard to the second paragraph of Article 3 of the Convention, they cannot, with the means of investigation at their disposal, usefully undertake to prepare experimentally the specified tables, and that for similar reasons they are not in a position to accept the proposal contained in Recommendation II of the Convention.

BULGARIA (November 29th, 1929)

CHILE (November 20th, 1934 *a*)

CUBA (August 17th, 1932 *a*)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (February 19th, 1931)

DENMARK (September 9th, 1929)

In pursuance of Article 11, Greenland is excepted from the provisions of this Convention. Furthermore, the Danish Government, in accepting the Convention, does not assume any obligation in respect of statistics concerning the Faroe Islands.

EGYPT (June 27th, 1930)

Finland (September 23rd, 1938)

FRANCE (February 1st, 1933)

By its acceptance, France does not intend to assume any obligation in regard to any of its Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under its suzerainty or mandate.

GREECE (September 18th, 1930)

ITALY (June 11th, 1931)

In accepting the present Convention, Italy does not assume any obligation in respect of her Colonies, Protectorates and other Territories referred to in the first paragraph of Article 11.

LATVIA (July 5th, 1937)

LITHUANIA (April 2nd, 1938 *a*)

THE NETHERLANDS (September 13th, 1932)

This ratification applies only to the territory of the Netherlands in Europe; the Netherlands do not intend to assume, at present, any obligation as regards the whole of the Netherlands overseas territories.

Netherlands Indies (May 5th, 1933 *a*)

1. The following shall not be applicable:
- (a) The provisions of Article 2, III, E) and V;
- (b) The provisions concerning the system of valuations known as "declared values" mentioned in Annex I, Part I, § II (See Article 3);
- (c) Article 3, paragraph 2.
2. The returns mentioned in Article 2, IV, shall only apply to coal, petroleum, natural gas, tin, manganese, gold and silver.
3. The statistics of foreign trade mentioned in Article 3 shall not comprise tables concerning transit.¹

NORWAY (March 20th, 1929)

In accordance with Article 11, the Bouvet Island is excepted from the provisions of the present Convention. Furthermore, in ratifying the Convention, Norway does not assume any obligation as regards statistics relating to the Svalbard.

POLAND (July 23rd, 1931)

PORTUGAL (October 23rd, 1931)

In accordance with Article 11, the Portuguese Delegation declares on behalf of its Government that the present Convention does not apply to the Portuguese Colonies.

ROUMANIA (June 22nd, 1931)

SWEDEN (February 17th, 1930)

SWITZERLAND (July 10th, 1930)

¹ These reservations were accepted by the States parties to the Convention, which were consulted in accordance with Article 17.

PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive
Accessions.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (May 9th, 1930)
Southern Rhodesia (October 14th, 1931 *a*)
CANADA (August 23rd, 1930 *a*)
AUSTRALIA (April 13th, 1932 *a*)
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (including the mandated territory of South West Africa) (May 1st, 1930)
IRELAND (September 15th, 1930)
INDIA (May 15th, 1931 *a*)
BULGARIA (November 29th, 1929)
CHILE (November 20th, 1934 *a*)
CUBA (August 17th, 1932 *a*)
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (February 19th, 1931)
DENMARK (September 9th, 1929)
EGYPT (June 27th, 1930)
Finland (September 23rd, 1938)
FRANCE (February 1st, 1933)
GREECE (September 18th, 1930)
ITALY (June 11th, 1931)
LATVIA (July 5th, 1937)
LITHUANIA (April 2nd, 1938 *a*)
THE NETHERLANDS (September 13th, 1932)
This ratification applies only to the territory of the Netherlands in Europe; the Netherlands do not intend to assume, at present, any obligation as regards the whole of the Netherlands overseas territories.
Netherlands Indies (May 5th, 1935 *a*)
NORWAY (March 20th, 1929)
POLAND (July 23rd, 1931)
PORTUGAL (October 23rd, 1931)
ROUMANIA (June 22nd, 1931)
SWEDEN (February 17th, 1930)
SWITZERLAND (July 10th, 1930)

*Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.*

BELGIUM
BRAZIL
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)
ESTONIA
GERMANY
HUNGARY
JAPAN
LUXEMBURG
YUGOSLAVIA

*The Protocol is open to
Accession by:*

AFGHANISTAN
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BOLIVIA
CHINA
COLOMBIA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
ETHIOPIA
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
IRAN
IRAQ
LIBERIA
MEXICO
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
SALVADOR
SPAIN
THAILAND
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

XX. SUPPRESSION OF COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY.¹

(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive
Accessions.

BELGIUM (June 6th, 1932)
 BRAZIL (July 1st, 1938 *a*)
 BULGARIA (May 22nd, 1930)
 COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)
 CUBA (June 13th, 1933)
 CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (September 12th, 1931)
 FREE CITY OF DANZIG
 (through the intermediary of
 Poland) (March 1st, 1935)
 The procedure provided by Article 19 of the Convention, for the settlement of any disputes which might arise between the High Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation or the application of the said Convention, shall not be applied in the case of a dispute between Poland and the Free City of Danzig.
 DENMARK (February 19th, 1931)²
 ECUADOR (September 25th, 1937 *a*)
 ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 *a*)
 FINLAND (September 25th, 1936 *a*)
 GERMANY (October 3rd, 1933)
 GREECE (May 19th, 1931)
 HUNGARY (June 14th, 1933)
 IRELAND (July 24th, 1934 *a*)
 ITALY (December 27th, 1935)
Latvia (July 22nd, 1939 *a*)
 MEXICO (March 30th, 1936 *a*)
 MONACO (October 21st, 1931)
 THE NETHERLANDS (April 30th, 1932)
 NORWAY (March 16th, 1931)
 In view of the provisions of Article 176, paragraph 2, of the Norwegian Ordinary Criminal Code and Article 2 of the Norwegian Law on the Extradition of Criminals, the extradition provided for in Article 10 of the present Convention may not be granted for the offence referred to in Article 3, No. 2, where the person uttering the counterfeit currency himself accepted it *bona fide* as genuine.³
 POLAND (June 15th, 1934)
 PORTUGAL (September 18th, 1930)
Roumania (March 7th, 1939)
 SPAIN (April 28th, 1930)
 TURKEY (January 21st, 1937 *a*)
 UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
 REPUBLICS⁴ (July 13th, 1931)
 YUGOSLAVIA (November 24th, 1930)

Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.

ALBANIA
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN
 IRELAND and all parts of
 the British Empire which
 are not separate Members
 of the League of Nations.
 INDIA
 As provided in Article 24 of the
 Convention, this signature does
 not include the territories of
 any Prince or Chief under the
 suzerainty of His Majesty.
 CHINA
 FRANCE
 JAPAN
 LUXEMBURG
 PANAMA
 SWITZERLAND

The Convention is open to
Accession by:

AFGHANISTAN
 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
 ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
 AUSTRALIA
 BOLIVIA
 CANADA
 CHILE
 COSTA RICA
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
 EGYPT
 ETHIOPIA
 GUATEMALA
 HAITI
 HONDURAS
 ICELAND
 IRAN
 IRAQ
 LIBERIA
 LIECHTENSTEIN
 LITHUANIA
 NEW ZEALAND
 NICARAGUA
 PARAGUAY
 PERU
 SAN MARINO
 SALVADOR
 SWEDEN
 THAILAND
 URUGUAY
 VENEZUELA

¹ The Convention and Protocol came into force on February 22nd, 1931. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXII, p. 371; Vol. CXXII, p. 366; Vol. CXXX, p. 464; Vol. CXXXIV, p. 427; Vol. CXXXVIII, p. 450; Vol. CXLVII, p. 351; Vol. CLII, p. 301; Vol. CLVI, p. 227; Vol. CLX, p. 380; Vol. CLXIV, p. 388; Vol. CLXXII, p. 412; Vol. CLXXVII, p. 406; Vol. CLXXXI, p. 392; and Vol. CLXXXIX, p. 467.

² According to a Declaration made by the Danish Government when ratifying the Convention, the latter was to take effect in respect of Denmark, only upon the coming into force of the Danish Penal Code of April 15th, 1930. This Code having entered into force on January 1st, 1933, the Convention has become effective for Denmark from the same date.

³ As this reservation has not given rise to any objection on the part of the States to which it was communicated in accordance with Article 22, it may be considered as accepted.

⁴ Instrument deposited in Berlin.

PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive
Accessions.*

BELGIUM (June 6th, 1932)
BRAZIL (July 1st, 1938 *a*)
BULGARIA (May 22nd, 1930)
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)
CUBA (June 13th, 1933)
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (September
12th, 1931)
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
(through the intermediary
of Poland) (March 1st, 1935).
DENMARK¹ (February 19th,
1931)
ECUADOR (September 25th,
1937 *a*)
ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 *a*)
FINLAND (September 25th,
1936 *a*)
GERMANY (October 3rd, 1933)
GREECE (May 19th, 1931)
HUNGARY (June 14th, 1933)
IRELAND (July 24th, 1934 *a*)
ITALY (December 27th, 1935)
Latvia (July 22nd, 1939 *a*)
MEXICO (March 30th, 1936 *a*)
MONACO (October 21st, 1931)
THE NETHERLANDS (April 30th,
1932)
NORWAY (March 16th, 1931)
POLAND (June 15th, 1934)
PORTUGAL (September 18th,
1930)
Roumania (March 7th, 1939)
SPAIN (April 28th, 1930)
TURKEY (January 21st, 1937 *a*)
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS² (July 13th, 1931)
YUGOSLAVIA (November 24th,
1930)

*Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.*

ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN
IRELAND and all parts of
the British Empire which
are not separate Members
of the League of Nations.
INDIA
CHINA
FRANCE
JAPAN
LUXEMBURG
PANAMA
SWITZERLAND

*The Protocol is open to
Accession by:*

AFGHANISTAN
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
CANADA
CHILE
COSTA RICA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
EGYPT
ETHIOPIA
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
ICELAND
IRAN
IRAQ
LIBERIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
LITHUANIA
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
PARAGUAY
PERU
SAN MARINO
SALVADOR
SWEDEN
THAILAND
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

OPTIONAL PROTOCOL.³

(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive
Accessions.*

BRAZIL (July 1st, 1938 *a*)
BULGARIA (May 22nd, 1930)
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)
CUBA (June 13th, 1933)
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (September
12th, 1931)
ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 *a*)
FINLAND (September 25th,
1936 *a*)
GREECE (May 19th, 1931)
Latvia (July 22nd, 1939 *a*)
POLAND (June 15th, 1934)
PORTUGAL (September 18th,
1930)
ROUMANIA (November 10th,
1930)
SPAIN (April 28th, 1930)
YUGOSLAVIA (November 24th,
1930)

*Signature not yet perfected by
Ratification.*

PANAMA

*The Protocol is open to
Accession by:*

The Members of the League of Nations who did not sign it and the non-member States having signed or who have been invited to accede to the International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency.

¹ Same note as for the Convention.

² Instrument deposited in Berlin.

³ This Protocol came into force on August 30th, 1930. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXII, p. 315; Vol. CXXII, p. 377; Vol. CXXXIV, p. 428; Vol. CXLVII, p. 351; Vol. CLXXII, p. 412; and Vol. CLXXXIX, p. 47.

XXI. AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE PREPARATION OF A TRANSIT CARD FOR EMIGRANTS.¹

(Geneva, June 14th, 1929.)

In Force.

<i>Definitive signatures.</i>	<i>Signatures ad referendum.</i>	<i>The Agreement is open to Signature by:</i>
BELGIUM (June 14th, 1929)	FREE CITY OF DANZIG	ALBANIA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (June 14th, 1929)	(through the intermediary of Poland)	BULGARIA
FINLAND (October 9th, 1929)	HUNGARY	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
FRANCE (June 14th, 1929)	SWITZERLAND	DENMARK
GERMANY (May 12th, 1930)		ESTONIA
GREECE (June 22nd, 1931)		IRELAND
ITALY (June 14th, 1929)		LATVIA
THE NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (July 3rd, 1930)		LITHUANIA
POLAND (December 23rd, 1929)		LUXEMBURG
ROUMANIA (November 26th, 1929)		NORWAY
SAAR TERRITORY GOVERNING COMMISSION (June 14th, 1929)		PORTUGAL
SPAIN (December 17th, 1929)		SWEDEN
		YUGOSLAVIA

XXII. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

3. PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE ACCESSION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.²

(Geneva, September 14th, 1929.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Signature by:</i>
ALBANIA (Sept. 12th, 1930)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	AFGHANISTAN
BELGIUM (October 5th, 1931)	BOLIVIA	COSTA RICA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (February 12th, 1930)	BRAZIL	ECUADOR
CANADA (August 28th, 1930)	CHILE	MEXICO
AUSTRALIA (August 28th, 1930)	<i>Egypt</i>	UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
NEW ZEALAND (June 4th, 1930)	GUATEMALA	
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (February 17th, 1930)	HAITI	
IRELAND (August 2nd, 1930)	<i>Iraq</i>	
INDIA (February 26th, 1930)	LIBERIA	
	NICARAGUA	
	PARAGUAY	
	PERU	
	SALVADOR	
	TURKEY	

¹ This Agreement is not subject to ratification. It came into force September 12th, 1929. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XCIV, p. 277; Vol. C, p. 263; and Vol. CXI, p. 416.

² 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 7).

3. PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE ACCESSION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE (*continued*).

(Geneva, September 14th, 1929.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

BULGARIA (April 27th, 1931)
 CHINA (October 14th, 1930)
 COLOMBIA (January 6th, 1932)
 CUBA (November 26th, 1930)
 CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (October 30th, 1930)
 DENMARK (March 11th, 1930)
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (February 4th, 1933)
 ESTONIA (September 8th, 1930)
 ETHIOPIA (March 30th, 1935)
 FINLAND (August 28th, 1930)
 FRANCE (May 8th, 1931)
 GERMANY (August 13th, 1930)
 GREECE (August 29th, 1930)
 HUNGARY (August 13th, 1930)
 IRAN (April 25th, 1931)
 ITALY (April 2nd, 1931)
 JAPAN (November 14th, 1930)
 LATVIA (August 29th, 1930)
 LITHUANIA (January 23rd, 1933)
 LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)
 THE NETHERLANDS, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam
 and Curaçao (August 8th, 1930)
 NORWAY (April 10th, 1930)
 PANAMA (May 2nd, 1935)
 POLAND (May 13th, 1930)
 PORTUGAL (June 12th, 1930)
 ROUMANIA (August 4th, 1930)
 SPAIN (July 15th, 1930)
 SWEDEN (March 20th, 1930)
 SWITZERLAND (July 5th, 1930)
 THAILAND (June 2nd, 1930)
 URUGUAY (September 19th, 1933)
 VENEZUELA (September 14th, 1932)
 YUGOSLAVIA (August 27th, 1930)

XXIII. PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

I. CONVENTION ON CERTAIN QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE CONFLICT OF NATIONALITY LAWS.¹

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by 1</i>
Belgium (April 4th, 1939) Subject to accession later for the Colony of the Congo and the Mandated Territories. Excluding Article 16 of the Convention.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	AFGHANISTAN
BRAZIL (September 19th, 1931 a) With reservations as regards Articles 5, 6, 7, 16 and 17, which Brazil will not adopt owing to difficulties with which it has to contend in connection with principles forming the basis of its internal legislation.	CHILE	ALBANIA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations (April 6th, 1934)	COLOMBIA Subject to reservation as regards Article 10.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CANADA (April 6th, 1934)	CUBA Subject to reservation as regards Articles 9, 10 and 11.	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA (November 10th, 1937) (Including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island).	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	BOLIVIA
	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	BULGARIA
	DENMARK Subject to reservation as regards Articles 5 and 11.	COSTA RICA
	EGYPT	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
	ESTONIA	ECUADOR
	FRANCE	ETHIOPIA
	GERMANY	FINLAND
	GREECE	GUATEMALA
	HUNGARY	HAITI
	ICELAND	HONDURAS
	IRELAND	IRAN
	ITALY	IRAQ
		LIBERIA
		LITHUANIA
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY

¹ This Convention came into force on July 1st, 1937. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CLXXIX, p. 89.

I. CONVENTION ON CERTAIN QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE CONFLICT OF NATIONALITY LAWS
(continued).

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
INDIA (October 7th, 1935) In accordance with the provisions of Article 29, His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under His suzerainty or the population of the said territories.	JAPAN Subject to reservation as regards Articles 4 and 10 and as regards the words "according to its law" of Article 13.	ROUMANIA SAN MARINO THAILAND TURKEY UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS VENEZUELA
CHINA (February 14th, 1935) Subject to reservation as regards Article 4.	LATVIA LUXEMBURG MEXICO Subject to reservation as regards paragraph 2 of Article 1.	
MONACO (April 27th, 1931 a)	PERU Subject to reservation as regards Article 4.	
THE NETHERLANDS (April 2nd, 1937) Including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao. Excluding the provisions of Articles 8, 9 and 10 of the Convention.	PORTUGAL SALVADOR SPAIN SWITZERLAND Subject to reservation as regards Article 10.	
NORWAY (March 16th, 1931 a)	URUGUAY YUGOSLAVIA	
POLAND (June 15th, 1934)		
SWEDEN (July 6th, 1933) The Swedish Government declares that it does not accept to be bound by the provisions of the second sentence of Article 11, in the case where the wife referred to in the article, after recovering the nationality of her country of origin, fails to establish her ordinary residence in that country.		

2. PROTOCOL RELATING TO MILITARY OBLIGATIONS IN CERTAIN CASES OF DOUBLE NATIONALITY.¹

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (August 3rd, 1932) Belgium (April 4th, 1939) Subject to accession later for the Colony of the Congo and the Mandated Territories.	CANADA CHILE DENMARK EGYPT FRANCE GERMANY GREECE IRELAND LUXEMBURG MEXICO PERU PORTUGAL SPAIN URUGUAY	AFGHANISTAN ALBANIA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC BOLIVIA BULGARIA CHINA COSTA RICA CZECHO-SLOVAKIA FREE CITY OF DANZIG DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ECUADOR ESTONIA ETHIOPIA FINLAND GUATEMALA HAITI HONDURAS HUNGARY ICELAND IRAN IRAQ ITALY JAPAN LATVIA LIBERIA LITHUANIA MONACO NEW ZEALAND
BRAZIL (September 19th, 1931 a)		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (January 14th, 1932)		
AUSTRALIA (July 8th, 1935 a) (Including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru).		
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (October 9th, 1935 a) subject to reservation as regards Article 2.		
INDIA (September 28th, 1932) In accordance with the provisions of Article 15, His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under His suzerainty or the population of the said territories.		

¹ This Protocol came into force on May 25th, 1937. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CLXXVIII, p. 227.

2. **PROTOCOL RELATING TO MILITARY OBLIGATIONS IN CERTAIN CASES OF DOUBLE NATIONALITY**
(continued).

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive
Accessions.*

COLOMBIA (February 24th, 1937)

CUBA (October 22nd, 1936)

The Government of Cuba declares that it does not accept the obligation imposed by Article 2 of the Protocol when the minor referred to in that Article, although he has the right, on attaining his majority, to renounce or decline Cuban nationality, habitually resides in the territory of the State and is in fact more closely connected with the latter than with any other State whose nationality he may also possess.

THE NETHERLANDS (April 2nd, 1937)

Including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.

SALVADOR (October 14th, 1935)

SWEDEN (July 6th, 1933)

*The Protocol is open
to Accession by:*

NICARAGUA
NORWAY
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
POLAND
ROUMANIA
SAN MARINO
SWITZERLAND
THAILAND
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
VENEZUELA
YUGOSLAVIA

3. **PROTOCOL RELATING TO A CERTAIN CASE OF STATELESSNESS.**¹

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive
Accessions.*

BRAZIL (September 19th, 1931 a)

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (January 14th, 1932)

AUSTRALIA (July 8th, 1935)

(Including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (April 9th, 1936)

INDIA (September 28th, 1932)

In accordance with the Provisions of Article 13 of this Protocol, His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under His suzerainty or the population of the said territories.

CHILE (March 20th, 1935)

CHINA (February 14th, 1935)

THE NETHERLANDS (April 2nd, 1937)

Including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.

POLAND (June 15th, 1934)

SALVADOR (October 14th, 1935 a)

*Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.*

BELGIUM

Subject to accession later for the Colony of the Congo and the Mandated Territories.

CANADA

COLOMBIA

CUBA

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)

DENMARK

EGYPT

ESTONIA

FRANCE

GREECE

IRELAND

JAPAN

LATVIA

LUXEMBURG

MEXICO

PERU

PORTUGAL

SPAIN

URUGUAY

*The Protocol is open to
Accession by:*

AFGHANISTAN
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BOLIVIA
BULGARIA
COSTA RICA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
ETHIOPIA
FINLAND
GERMANY
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
HUNGARY
ICELAND
IRAN
IRAQ
ITALY
LIBERIA
LITHUANIA
MONACO
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
NORWAY
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
ROUMANIA
SAN MARINO
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
THAILAND
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
VENEZUELA
YUGOSLAVIA

¹ This Protocol came into force on July 1st, 1937. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CLXXIX p. 115.

4. SPECIAL PROTOCOL CONCERNING STATELESSNESS.¹

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
<i>Belgium</i> (April 4th, 1939) With the reservation that the application of this Protocol will not be extended to the Colony of the Belgian Congo or to the Territories under mandate.	CANADA COLOMBIA CUBA EGYPT GREECE IRELAND LUXEMBURG	AFGHANISTAN ALBANIA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC BOLIVIA BULGARIA CHILE COSTA RICA CZECHO-SLOVAKIA FREE CITY OF DANZIG DENMARK DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ECUADOR ESTONIA ETHIOPIA FINLAND FRANCE GERMANY GUATEMALA HAITI HONDURAS HUNGARY ICELAND IRAN IRAQ ITALY JAPAN LATVIA LIBERIA LITHUANIA MONACO THE NETHERLANDS NEW ZEALAND NICARAGUA NORWAY PANAMA PARAGUAY POLAND ROUMANIA SAN MARINO SWEDEN SWITZERLAND THAILAND TURKEY UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS VENEZUELA YUGOSLAVIA
BRAZIL (September 19th, 1931 <i>a</i>)	MEXICO PERU PORTUGAL SPAIN URUGUAY	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (January 14th, 1932)		
AUSTRALIA (July 8th, 1935 <i>a</i>) Including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.		
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (April 9th, 1936)		
INDIA (September 28th, 1932) In accordance with the provision of Article 13 of this Protocol His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of a Prince or Chief under His suzerainty or the population of the said territories.		
CHINA (February 14th, 1935)		
SALVADOR (October 14th, 1935) The Republic of Salvador does not assume the obligation laid down by the Protocol where the Salvadorian nationality possessed by the person and ultimately lost by him was acquired by naturalisation.		

¹ A *procès-verbal* shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as ratifications or accessions on behalf of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States have been deposited (Article 9, § 1). The present Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of the *procès-verbal* mentioned in Article 9 as regards all Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited on the date of the *procès-verbal* (Article 10, § 1).

XXIV. UNIFICATION OF LAWS ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHEQUES.

I. CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL.¹

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

BELGIUM (August 31st, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the utilisation of the rights provided in Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention. As regards the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, the Belgian Government intends to reserve all the rights provided in the Annex in question, with the exception of the right mentioned in Article 21 of that Annex.

* FREE CITY OF DANZIG

(through the intermediary of Poland) (June 24th, 1935)

This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 6, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention.

DENMARK (July 27th, 1932)

The undertaking by the Government of the King to introduce in Denmark the Uniform Law forming Annex I to this Convention is subject to the reservations referred to in Articles 10, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 20 of Annex II to the said Convention.

The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.

FINLAND (August 31st, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 14 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention, and Finland has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 15, 17 and 18 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

FRANCE (April 27th, 1936 a)

Declares that Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, **6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23 of Annex II to this Convention are being applied.

*GERMANY (October 3rd, 1933)

This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 6, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19 and 20 of Annex II to the Convention.

GREECE (August 31st, 1931)

Subject to the following reservations with regard to Annex II:

Article 8: Paragraphs 1 and 3.

Article 9: As regards bills payable at a fixed date, or at a fixed period after date or after sight.

Article 13.

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

BRAZIL
COLOMBIA
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
ECUADOR
HUNGARY
LUXEMBURG
PERU
SPAIN
TURKEY
YUGOSLAVIA

The Convention is open to Accession by:

AFGHANISTAN
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SA'UDI ARABIA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
BULGARIA
CANADA.
CHILE
CHINA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
EGYPT
ESTONIA
ETHIOPIA
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
ICELAND
INDIA
IRAN
IRAQ
IRELAND
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
LITHUANIA
MEXICO
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
ROUMANIA
SALVADOR
SAN MARINO
SUDAN
THAILAND
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

¹ The Convention and Protocol came into force on January 1st, 1934. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXLIII, p. 257; Vol. CLVI, p. 292; Vol. CLX, p. 428; Vol. CLXIV, p. 412; Vol. CLXVIII, p. 236; Vol. CLXXVII, p. 437; and Vol. CLXXXI, p. 402.

* All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government, however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.

** The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic informed the Secretary-General by a communication received at the Secretariat on October 20th, 1937, that, in consequence of certain changes introduced into French legislation regarding the maturity of commercial bills by the Decree-Law of August 31st, 1937, the holder of a bill of exchange may, in accordance with Article 38 of the Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (Annex I to the Convention), present it, not only on the day on which it is payable, but either on that day or on one of the two following business days.

Consequently, the reservation made in this respect by France, on her accession to the Convention, concerning Article 5 of Annex II to the said instrument ceases to apply.

I. CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES,
WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL (*continued*).

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

Article 15: (a) Proceedings against a drawer or endorser who has made an inequitable gain;

(b) Same proceedings against an acceptor who has made an inequitable gain.

" These proceedings shall be taken within a period of five years counting from the date of the bill of exchange. "

Article 17: The provisions of Greek law relating to short-term limitations shall apply.

Article 20: The above-mentioned reservations apply equally to promissory notes.

ITALY (August 31st, 1932)

The Italian Government reserves the right to avail itself of the right granted in Articles 2, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention.

JAPAN (August 31st, 1932)

This ratification is given subject to the right referred to in the provisions mentioned in Annex II to this Convention, in virtue of Article 1, paragraph 2.

MONACO (January 25th, 1934 a)

NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (August 20th, 1932)
This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

Netherlands Indies and Curaçao (July 16th, 1935 a)

Subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

Surinam (August 7th, 1936 a)

Subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

NORWAY (July 27th, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 14 and 20 of Annex II to the Convention, and the Royal Norwegian Government reserves the right, at the same time, to avail itself of the right granted to each of the High Contracting Parties by Articles 10, 15, 17 and 18 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

POLAND (December 19th, 1936 a)

This accession is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, paragraph 2, and 22 of Annex II to the Convention.

* PORTUGAL (June 8th, 1934)

Subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal.

SWEDEN (July 27th, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 14 and 20 of Annex II to the Convention, and the Royal Swedish Government has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 10, 15 and 17 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

SWITZERLAND (August 26th, 1932) ¹

This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 2, 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 of Annex II.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (November 25th, 1936 a)

Subject to the reservation mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

2. CONVENTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CONFLICTS OF LAWS IN CONNECTION
WITH BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, AND PROTOCOL. ²

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
BELGIUM (August 31st, 1932)	BRAZIL	AFGHANISTAN
*FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) (June 24th, 1935)	COLOMBIA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
DENMARK (July 27th, 1932) The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	ALBANIA
FINLAND (August 31st, 1932)	ECUADOR	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	HUNGARY	SA'UDI ARABIA
	LUXEMBURG	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
	PERU	AUSTRALIA
	SPAIN	BOLIVIA
	TURKEY	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
	YUGOSLAVIA	

* All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government, however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.

¹ According to a declaration made by the Swiss Government when depositing the instrument of ratification of this Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Switzerland, only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. The law above referred to having entered into force on July 1st, 1937, the Convention took effect, for Switzerland, as from that date.

² The Convention and Protocol came into force on January 1st, 1934. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXLIII, p. 317; Vol. CLVI, p. 292; Vol. CLX, p. 428; Vol. CLXIV, p. 412; Vol. CLXVIII, p. 237; and Vol. CLXXVII, p. 438.

2. CONVENTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CONFLICTS OF LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, AND PROTOCOL (*continued*).

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive
Accessions.*

FRANCE (April 27th, 1936 *a*)
*GERMANY (October 3rd, 1933)
GREECE (August 31st, 1931)
ITALY (August 31st, 1932)
JAPAN (August 31st, 1932)
MONACO (January 25th, 1934 *a*)
THE NETHERLANDS (for the
Kingdom in Europe) (August
20th, 1932)
Netherlands Indies and
Curaçao (July 16th, 1935 *a*)
Surinam (August 7th, 1936 *a*)
NORWAY (July 27th, 1932)
POLAND (December 19th,
1936 *a*)
*PORTUGAL (June 8th, 1934)
Subject to the reservation that the
provisions of the Convention do
not apply to the colonial territory
of Portugal.
SWEDEN (July 27th, 1932)
SWITZERLAND (August 26th,
1932)¹
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS (November 25th,
1936 *a*)

*The Convention is open to
Accession by:*

BULGARIA
CANADA
CHILE
CHINA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
EGYPT
ESTONIA
ETHIOPIA
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
ICELAND
INDIA
IRAN
IRAQ
IRELAND
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
LITHUANIA
MEXICO
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
ROUMANIA
SALVADOR
SAN MARINO
SUDAN
THAILAND
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

3. CONVENTION ON THE STAMP LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, AND PROTOCOL.²

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive
Accessions.*

BELGIUM (August 31st, 1932)
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN
IRELAND (April 18th, 1934 *a*)
His Majesty does not assume any
obligations in respect of any of
His Colonies or Protectorates or
any territories under mandate
exercised by His Government in
the United Kingdom.
NEWFOUNDLAND (May 7th,
1934 *a*)
Subject to the provision D. I.
in the Protocol of the Convention.

*Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.*

BRAZIL
COLOMBIA
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
ECUADOR
HUNGARY
LUXEMBURG
PERU
SPAIN
TURKEY
YUGOSLAVIA

*The Convention is open to
Accession by:*

AFGHANISTAN
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SA'UDI ARABIA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BOLIVIA
BULGARIA
CANADA
CHILE
CHINA
COSTA RICA

* All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government, however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.

¹ According to a declaration made by the Swiss Government when depositing the instrument of ratification of this Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Switzerland, only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. The law above referred to having entered into force on July 1st, 1937, the Convention took effect, for Switzerland, as from that date.

² The Convention and Protocol came into force on January 1st, 1934. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXLIII, p. 337; Vol. CLVI, p. 293; Vol. CLX, p. 429; Vol. CLXIV, p. 413; Vol. CLXVIII, p. 237; Vol. CLXXVII, p. 439; and Vol. CLXXXIX, p. 485.

3. CONVENTION ON THE STAMP LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, AND PROTOCOL (continued).

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
Barbados (* with limitation)	CUBA
Basutoland	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Bechuanaland Protectorate	EGYPT
Bermuda (with limitation)	ESTONIA
British Guiana (with limitation)	ETHIOPIA
British Honduras	GREECE
Ceylon (with limitation)	GUATEMALA
Cyprus (with limitation)	HAITI
Fiji (with limitation)	HONDURAS
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)	ICELAND
Gibraltar (with limitation)	INDIA
Gold Coast:	IRAN
(a) Colony	IRAQ
(b) Ashanti	LATVIA
(c) Northern Territories	LIBERIA
(d) Togoland under British Mandate	LIECHTENSTEIN
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate) (with limitation)	LITHUANIA
Malay States:	MEXICO
(a) Federated Malay States:	NEW ZEALAND
Negri Sembilan	NICARAGUA
Pahang	PANAMA
Perak	PARAGUAY
Selangor	ROUMANIA
(b) Unfederated Malay States:	SALVADOR
Johore	SAN MARINO
Kedah	SUDAN
Kelantan	THAILAND
Perlis	URUGUAY
Trengganu, and	VENEZUELA
Brunei	
Malta	
Northern Rhodesia	
Nyasaland Protectorate	
Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan)	
Seychelles	
Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate) (with limitation)	
Straits Settlements (with limitation)	
Swaziland	
Trinidad and Tobago (with limitation)	
Uganda Protectorate (with limitation)	
Windward Islands:	
Grenada	
St. Lucia	
St. Vincent	
Bahamas (with limitation)	
British Solomon Islands Protectorate (with limitation)	
Falkland Islands and Dependencies (with limitation)	
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (with limitation)	
Mauritius	
Saint Helena and Ascension (with limitation)	
Tanganyika Territory (with limitation)	
Tonga (with limitation)	
Trans-Jordan (with limitation)	
Zanzibar (with limitation)	
Jamaica, including the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands (with limitation)	
Somaliland Protectorate (with limitation)	

(July 18th, 1936 a)

(August 3rd, (September 7th, 1938 a)
1939 a)

* The words "with limitation" placed after the names of certain territories indicate that the limitation contained in Section D of the Protocol of the Convention applies to these territories.

3. CONVENTION ON THE STAMP LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, AND PROTOCOL (*continued*).

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive
Accessions.*

Australia (September 3rd, 1938 *a*)

Including the Territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the Mandated Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

It is agreed that, in so far as concerns the Commonwealth of Australia, the only instruments to which the provisions of this Convention shall apply are bills of exchange presented for acceptance or accepted or payable elsewhere than in the Commonwealth of Australia.

A similar limitation shall apply in the case of the Territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the Mandated Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.¹

IRELAND (July 10th, 1936 *a*)²

***FREE CITY OF DANZIG** (through the intermediary of Poland) (June 24th, 1935)

DENMARK (July 27th, 1932)

The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.

FINLAND (August 31st, 1932)

FRANCE (April 27th, 1936 *a*)

***GERMANY** (October 3rd, 1933)

ITALY (August 31st, 1932)

JAPAN (August 31st, 1932)

MONACO (January 25th, 1934 *a*)

THE NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (August 20th, 1932)

Netherlands Indies and Curaçao (July 16th, 1935 *a*)

Surinam (August 7th, 1936 *a*)

New Hebrides (**with limitation) (March 16th, 1939 *a*)

NORWAY (July 27th, 1932)

POLAND (December 19th, 1936 *a*)

***PORTUGAL** (June 8th, 1934)

Subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal.

SWEDEN (July 27th, 1932)

SWITZERLAND (August 26th, 1932)³

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (November 25th, 1936 *a*)

XXV. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

CONVENTION ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

(Geneva, October 2nd, 1930.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

*Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.*

*The Convention is open
to Accession by 1*

DENMARK (May 15th, 1931)

FINLAND (July 30th, 1931)

IRAN (September 28th, 1932)

ALBANIA

BELGIUM

BOLIVIA

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations

AUSTRALIA

IRELAND

AFGHANISTAN

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

CANADA

CHILE

CHINA

COLOMBIA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOR

GUATEMALA

* All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government, however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.

** See note * on preceding page.

¹ This limitation was accepted by the States parties to the Convention, which were consulted in accordance with Section "D", paragraph 4, of the Protocol to the said Convention.

² The Government of Ireland having informed the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of its desire to be allowed the limitation specified in paragraph 1 of Section D of the Protocol to this Convention, the Secretary-General has transmitted this desire to the interested States in application of paragraph 4 of the above-mentioned Section. No objection having been raised on the part of the said States, this limitation should be considered as accepted.

³ According to a declaration made by the Swiss Government when depositing the instrument of ratification of this Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Switzerland, only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. The law above referred to having entered into force on July 1st, 1937, the Convention took effect, for Switzerland, as from that date.

⁴ The present Convention shall not come into force until it has received ratifications or accessions resulting 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. It shall enter into force ninety days after the date on which the conditions provided above are satisfied and subject to the provisions of Article 35.

CONVENTION ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE (*continued*).

(Geneva, October 2nd, 1930.)

Not in Force.

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

The Convention is open to Accession by:

BULGARIA	HAITI
CUBA	HONDURAS
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	HUNGARY
ESTONIA	INDIA
ETHIOPIA	IRAQ
FRANCE	JAPAN
GERMANY	LIBERIA
GREECE	LUXEMBURG
ITALY	MEXICO
LATVIA	NEW ZEALAND
LITHUANIA	NICARAGUA
THE NETHERLANDS, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.	PANAMA
NORWAY	PARAGUAY
PERU	SALVADOR
POLAND	SWITZERLAND
PORTUGAL	THAILAND
ROUMANIA	TURKEY
SPAIN	UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
SWEDEN	URUGUAY
In virtue of the constitutional laws of Sweden, loan operations are entrusted to a special authority (Riksgäldskontoret) appointed direct by Parliament.	VENEZUELA
YUGOSLAVIA	

XXVI. UNIFICATION OF BUOYAGE AND LIGHTING OF COASTS.

I. AGREEMENT CONCERNING MARITIME SIGNALS.¹

(Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930.)

In Force.

*Definitive Signatures or Accessions
and Ratifications.*

*Signatures subject to
Ratification.*

*The Agreement is open to
Accession by:*

BELGIUM (February 10th, 1932) Belgium cannot undertake, for the present, to apply the provisions relating to "Warning of gale expected to affect the locality" which form the first chapter of the Regulations of this Agree- ment. Further, the ratification by Belgium of the provisions which are the object of Chapter II (Tide and depth signals), and Chapter III (Signals concerning the move- ment of vessels at the entrances of harbours or important chan- nels), will only take effect when Germany, Denmark, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Norway shall have them- selves notified their effective ratifications of the provisions contained in these two chapters. This ratification does not apply to the Belgian Congo.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA CUBA ESTONIA GERMANY SWEDEN	ALBANIA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AUSTRALIA GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND BULGARIA CANADA CHILE COLOMBIA COSTA RICA DENMARK DOMINICAN REPUBLIC EGYPT ECUADOR GUATEMALA HAITI HONDURAS INDIA IRELAND ICELAND IRAN IRAQ ITALY JAPAN LIBERIA LITHUANIA MEXICO NEW ZEALAND NICARAGUA
BRAZIL (November 21st, 1932 <i>a</i>)		
CHINA (May 29th, 1935)		
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) (October 2nd, 1933)		
FINLAND (June 12th, 1936)		
FRANCE (July 13th, 1931) French Colonies and Mandated Territories as follows: French West Africa French Equatorial Africa	(October 28th, 1933 <i>a</i>)	

¹ The present Agreement entered into force on November 22nd, 1931. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXXV, p. 95; Vol. CXXXVIII, p. 453; Vol. CXLII, p. 379; Vol. CLVI, p. 241; Vol. CLX, p. 393; Vol. CLXIV, p. 390; and Vol. CLXXXI, p. 395.

I. AGREEMENT CONCERNING MARITIME SIGNALS (*continued*).

(Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930)

In Force.

*Definitive Signatures or Accessions
and Ratifications.*

Togoland
Cameroons
Madagascar
French Settlements in India
Indo-China
Reunion
French Coast of Somaliland
New Caledonia
Oceania
Martinique
Guadeloupe
Guiana
St. Pierre and Miquelon
GREECE (September 14th,
1932)
LATVIA (September 17th,
1935 *a*)
MONACO (November 3rd, 1933)
MOROCCO (September 3rd,
1931)
THE NETHERLANDS (August
24th, 1931 *s*)
Including the Netherlands Indies.
POLAND (October 2nd, 1933)
PORTUGAL (October 23rd,
1930 *s*)
ROUMANIA (June 1st, 1931 *s*)
SPAIN (November 3rd, 1933)
TUNIS (October 27th, 1931)
TURKEY (June 27th, 1936 *a*)
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS (April 27th,
1931 *s*)
YUGOSLAVIA (December 11th,
1937)

(October 28th, 1933 *a*)

*The Agreement is open to
Accession by:*

NORWAY
PANAMA
PERU
SALVADOR
TANGIER
THAILAND
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

2. AGREEMENT CONCERNING MANNED LIGHTSHIPS NOT ON THEIR STATIONS.¹

(Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930.)

In Force.

*Definitive Signatures or Accessions
and Ratifications.*

BELGIUM (February 10th, 1932)
This ratification does not apply to
the Belgian Congo.
BRAZIL (November 21st, 1932 *a*)
GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND
(October 23rd, 1930 *s*)
Does not include any Colonies, Pro-
tectorates or territories under su-
zerainty or mandate of His Bri-
tannic Majesty.
*Burma*²
INDIA (October 23rd, 1930 *s*)
Does not include any of the Indian
States under British suzerainty.
CHINA (May 29th, 1935)
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through
the intermediary of Poland)
(October 2nd, 1933)

Signatures subject to Ratification.

CUBA
GERMANY

*The Agreement is open to
Accession by:*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BULGARIA
CANADA
CHILE
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
EGYPT
ECUADOR
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
ICELAND

¹ The present Agreement entered into force on January 21st, 1931. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXII, p. 21; Vol. CXVII, p. 331; Vol. CXXX, p. 464; Vol. CXXXVIII, p. 449; Vol. CXLII, p. 371; Vol. CXLVII, p. 350; Vol. CLVI, p. 226; Vol. CLX, p. 380; Vol. CLXIV, p. 387; and Vol. CLXXII, p. 412.

² Burma, which participated in this Agreement as a part of India, was separated from India on April 1st, 1937, and possesses the status of an overseas territory of His Majesty. Accordingly, the Agreement applies, as from that date, to Burma as an overseas possession of His Majesty.

2. AGREEMENT CONCERNING MANNED LIGHTSHIPS NOT ON THEIR STATIONS (*continued*).

(Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930.)

In Force.

*Definitive Signatures or Accessions
and Ratifications.*

DENMARK (April 29th, 1931 s)
ESTONIA (September 16th,
1936)
FINLAND (May 23rd, 1934)
FRANCE (October 23rd, 1930 s)
French Colonies and Man-
dated Territories as
follows:
French West Africa
French Equatorial
Africa
Togoland
Cameroons
Madagascar
French Settlements in
India
Indo-China
Reunion
French Coast of Somali-
land
New Caledonia
Oceania
Martinique
Guadeloupe
Guiana
St. Pierre and Miquelon
MOROCCO (October 23rd, 1930 s)
TUNIS (October 23rd, 1930 s)
GREECE (October 23rd, 1930 s)
IRAQ (October 15th, 1935 a)
LATVIA (September 17th,
1935 a)
MONACO (October 23rd, 1930 s)
THE NETHERLANDS (October
23rd, 1930 s)
Including the Netherlands Indies.
POLAND (October 2nd, 1933)
PORTUGAL (October 23rd, 1930 s)
ROUMANIA (June 1st, 1931 s)
SPAIN (November 3rd, 1933)
SWEDEN (February 3rd, 1933)
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS (April 27th, 1931 s)
TURKEY (June 27th, 1936 a)
YUGOSLAVIA (January 16th,
1934)

(October 28th, 1933 a)

*The Agreement is open to
Accession by:*

IRAN
IRELAND
ITALY
JAPAN
LIBERIA
LITHUANIA
MEXICO
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
NORWAY
PANAMA
PERU
SALVADOR
TANGIER
THAILAND
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

XXVII. DECLARATION BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE POWERS WHICH
ARE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION INSTITUTING THE
DEFINITIVE STATUTE OF THE DANUBE.

(Geneva, December 5th, 1930.)

Signatures.

BELGIUM
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN
IRELAND
BULGARIA
FRANCE
ITALY
ROUMANIA
YUGOSLAVIA

*Signatures
ad referendum.*

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
GERMANY
GREECE
HUNGARY

XXVIII. UNIFICATION OF RIVER LAW.

I. CONVENTION FOR THE UNIFICATION OF CERTAIN RULES CONCERNING COLLISIONS IN INLAND NAVIGATION, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX.¹

(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
France (July 12th, 1939)	BELGIUM	ALBANIA
PORTUGAL (March 1st, 1932 a) Does not include the Portuguese Colonies.	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland). Subject to the reservation provided under III, <i>ad</i> Article 14 of the Protocol-Annex.	BULGARIA
	GERMANY Subject to the reservation provided under III, <i>ad</i> Article 14 of the Protocol-Annex.	DENMARK
	HUNGARY Subject to the reservation provided under III, <i>ad</i> Article 14 of the Protocol-Annex.	ESTONIA
	ITALY	FINLAND
	LUXEMBURG	GREECE
	THE NETHERLANDS Subject to the reservation provided under III, <i>ad</i> Article 14 of the Protocol-Annex.	IRELAND
	POLAND	LATVIA
	ROUMANIA	LITHUANIA
	SWITZERLAND Subject to the reservation provided under III, <i>ad</i> Article 14 of the Protocol-Annex.	NORWAY
	YUGOSLAVIA	SPAIN
		SWEDEN
		TURKEY
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

2. CONVENTION ON THE REGISTRATION OF INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS, RIGHTS *in rem* OVER SUCH VESSELS AND OTHER COGNATE QUESTIONS, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX.²

(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
France (July 12th, 1939)	BELGIUM	ALBANIA
	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) Subject to the reservation provided under IX, <i>ad</i> Article 50, of the Protocol-Annex.	BULGARIA
	GERMANY Subject to the reservation provided under IX, <i>ad</i> Article 50, of the Protocol-Annex.	DENMARK
	HUNGARY Subject to the reservation provided under IX, <i>ad</i> Article 50, of the Protocol-Annex.	ESTONIA
	ITALY	FINLAND
	LUXEMBURG	GREECE
		IRELAND
		LATVIA
		LITHUANIA
		NORWAY
		PORTUGAL
		ROUMANIA
		SPAIN
		SWEDEN

¹ This Convention shall enter into force ninety days after the deposit of the third ratification or accession (Article 17).

² This Convention shall enter into force six months after the deposit of the third ratification or accession (Article 53).

2. CONVENTION ON THE REGISTRATION OF INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS, RIGHTS *in rem* OVER SUCH VESSELS AND OTHER COGNATE QUESTIONS, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX (*continued*).
(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.

The Convention is open to
Accession by:

THE NETHERLANDS
Subject to the reservation provided
under IX, *ad* Article 50, of the
Protocol-Annex.

TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS

POLAND
SWITZERLAND
Subject to the reservation provided
under IX, *ad* Article 50, of the
Protocol-Annex.

YUGOSLAVIA

3. CONVENTION ON ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES FOR ATTESTING THE RIGHT OF INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS TO A FLAG, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX.¹
(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications or definitive
Accessions

Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.

The Convention is open to
Accession by:

BELGIUM
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
FRANCE
HUNGARY
Subject to the reservation provided
under IV, *ad* Article 8, of the
Protocol-Annex.

ALBANIA
GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND
BULGARIA
DENMARK
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
ESTONIA
FINLAND
GERMANY
GREECE
IRELAND
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
THE NETHERLANDS
NORWAY
PORTUGAL
ROUMANIA
SPAIN
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS

ITALY
LUXEMBURG
POLAND
YUGOSLAVIA

XXIX. UNIFICATION OF LAWS ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHEQUES.

I. CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR CHEQUES, WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL.²
(Geneva, March 19th, 1931.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive
Accessions.

Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.

The Convention is open to
Accession by:

*FREE CITY OF DANZIG
(through the intermediary of
Poland) (June 24th, 1935)
This ratification is given subject to
the reservations mentioned in
Articles 6, 14, 15, 16, para. 2,
18, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 29 of
Annex II to this Convention.

BELGIUM
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
ECUADOR
HUNGARY
LUXEMBURG
MEXICO
ROUMANIA

AFGHANISTAN
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SA'UDI ARABIA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA

¹ This Convention shall enter into force ninety days after the deposit of the third ratification or accession (Article 11).

² The Convention and Protocol came into force on January 1st, 1934. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXLIII, p. 355; Vol. CLVI, p. 293; Vol. CLXIV, p. 413; Vol. CLXVIII, p. 239; and Vol. CLXXVII, p. 439.

* All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government, however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.

I. CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR CHEQUES, WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL
(continued).

(Geneva, March 19th, 1931.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive
Accessions.

DENMARK (July 27th, 1932)
The undertaking of the Government of the King to introduce in Denmark the Uniform Law forming Annex I to this Convention is subject to the reservations referred to in Articles 4, 5, 9, 14, par. 1, 16 (a), 18, 25, 26, 27 and 29 of Annex II to the said Convention. The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.

FINLAND (August 31st, 1932)
This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14, paragraph 1, 16 (a), 18 and 27 of Annex II to this Convention, and Finland has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 25, 26 and 29 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

FRANCE (April 27th, 1936 a)
Declares that Articles 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, ** 28, 29, 30 and 31 of Annex II to this Convention are being applied.

***GERMANY (October 3rd, 1933)**
This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 6, 14, 15, 16, paragraph 2, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 29 of Annex II to the Convention.

***GREECE (June 1st, 1934)**
Subject to the following conditions:
A. The Hellenic Government does not avail itself of the reservations provided in Articles 1, 2, 5-8, 10-14, 16, paragraph 1 (a) and (b), 18, paragraph 1, 19-22, 24 and 26, paragraph 2, of Annex II.

B. The Hellenic Government avails itself of the following reservations provided in Annex II:

(1) The reservation in Article 3, paragraph 3 of Article 2 of the Uniform Law being replaced by the words: "A cheque which does not specify the place of payment shall be regarded as payable at the place where it was drawn".

(2) The reservation in Article 4, the following paragraph being added to Article 3: "A cheque issued and payable in Greece shall not be valid as a cheque unless it is drawn on a banking Company or Greek legal person having the status of an institution of public law, engaging in banking business".

(3) The reservation in Article 9, the following provision being added to paragraph 3 of Article 6 of the Uniform Law: "But in such exceptional case the issue of the cheque to bearer is prohibited."

Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.

SPAIN
TURKEY
YUGOSLAVIA

The Convention is open to
Accession by :

BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND
BULGARIA
CANADA
CHILE
CHINA
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
EGYPT
ESTONIA
ETHIOPIA
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
ICELAND
INDIA
IRAN
IRAQ
IRELAND
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
LITHUANIA
NEW ZEALAND
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
SALVADOR
SAN MARINO
SUDAN
THAILAND
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

* All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government, however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.

** The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic informed the Secretary-General, by a communication received at the Secretariat on October 20th, 1937, that, in consequence of certain changes introduced into French legislation regarding the maturity of commercial bills by the Decree-Law of August 31st, 1937, and in application of Article 27 of Annex II to the Convention and Article II of the Final Act of the Conference by which it was adopted, no payment whatsoever, in respect of a bill, draft cheque, current account, deposit of funds or securities or otherwise, may be demanded and no protest may be drawn up on Saturdays or Mondays, which, for these purposes only, are assimilated to legal holidays.

I. CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR CHEQUES, WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL (*cont.*)
(*Geneva, March 19th, 1931.*)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

(4) The reservation in Article 15, the following paragraph being added to Article 31 of the Uniform Law: "By presidential decree, promulgated at the instance of the Ministers of Justice and National Economy, it may be decided what institutions in Greece are to be regarded as clearing-houses."

(5) The reservation in the second paragraph of Article 16, it being laid down that "provisions with regard to the loss or theft of cheques shall be embodied in Greek law."

(6) The reservation in Article 17, the following paragraph being added at the end of Article 35: "In exceptional circumstances connected with the rate of exchange of Greek currency, the effects of the stipulation contained in paragraph 3 of the present Article may be abrogated in each case by special legislation as regards cheques payable in Greece. The above provision may also be applied as regards cheques issued in Greece."

(7) The reservation in Article 23, the following being added to No. 2 in Article 45 of the Uniform Law: "which, however, in the case of cheques issued and payable in Greece, shall be calculated in each case at the legal rate of interest in force in Greece." Similarly, the following is added to No. 2 of Article 46 of the Uniform Law: "except in the special case dealt with in No. 2 of the preceding Article."

(8) The reservation in Article 25, the following Article being added to the National Law: "In the event of forfeiture of the bearer's rights or limitation of the right of action, proceedings may be taken against the drawer or endorser on the ground of his having made an inequitable gain. The right to take such proceedings lapses after three years from the date of the issue of the cheque."

(9) The reservation in the first paragraph of Article 26, a provision being enacted to the following effect: "The causes of interruption or suspension of limitation of actions enacted in the present law shall be governed by the rules regarding limitation and short-term limitation of actions."

(10) The reservation in Article 27, a separate Article being appended in the following terms: "Legal holidays within the meaning of the present law shall be all Sundays and all full days of rest observed by public offices."

(11) The reservation in Article 28 and the reservation in Article 29.

(12) The reservation in Article 30.

ITALY (August 31st, 1933)

In accordance with Article 1 of this Convention, the Royal Italian Government intends to avail itself of the rights provided in Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 16, para. 2, 19, 20, 21, para. 2, 23, 25, 26, 29 and 30 of Annex II.

In connection with Article 15 of Annex II to this Convention, the institutions referred to in the said article are, in Italy, solely the "Stanze di compensazione".

JAPAN (August 25th, 1933)

By application of Article 1, paragraph 2, of the Convention, this ratification is subject to the benefit of the provisions mentioned in Annex II to this Convention.

MONACO (February 9th, 1933)

*THE NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (April 2nd, 1934)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

Netherlands Indies and Curaçao (September 30th, 1935 *a*)

Subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

Surinam (August 7th, 1936 *a*)

Subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

NICARAGUA (March 16th, 1932 *a*)

NORWAY (July 27th, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14, paragraph 1, 16 (*a*) and 18 of Annex II to the Convention, and the Royal Norwegian Government reserves the right, at the same time, to avail itself of the right granted to each of the High Contracting Parties by Articles 25, 26, 27 and 29 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

POLAND (December 19th, 1936 *a*)

This accession is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 14, paragraph 1, 15, 16, paragraph 1 (*a*), 16, paragraph 2, 17, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29 and 30 of Annex II to the Convention.

* PORTUGAL (June 8th, 1934)

Subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal.

SWEDEN (July 27th, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14, paragraph 1, 16 (*a*) and 18 of Annex II to the Convention, and the Royal Swedish Government has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 25, 26 and 29 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

SWITZERLAND (August 26th, 1932)¹

This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 2, 4, 8, 15, 16, paragraph 2, 19, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29 and 30 of Annex II.

* All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government, however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.

¹ According to a declaration made by the Swiss Government when depositing the instrument of ratification of this Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Switzerland, only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. The law above referred to having entered into force on July 1st, 1937, the Convention took effect, for Switzerland, as from that date.

2. CONVENTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CONFLICTS OF LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH
CHEQUES, AND PROTOCOL.¹

(Geneva, March 19th, 1931.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive
Accessions.*

*FREE CITY OF DANZIG
(through the intermediary of
Poland) (June 24th, 1935)
DENMARK (July 27th, 1932)

The Government of the King, by its
acceptance of this Convention,
does not intend to assume any
obligations as regards Greenland.

FINLAND (August 31st, 1932)

FRANCE (April 27th, 1936 *a*)

*GERMANY (October 3rd, 1933)

*GREECE (June 1st, 1934)

ITALY (August 31st, 1933)

JAPAN (August 25th, 1933)

MONACO (February 9th, 1933)

*THE NETHERLANDS (for the
Kingdom in Europe) (April
2nd, 1934)

Netherlands Indies and Cura-
çao (September 30th, 1935 *a*)

Surinam (August 7th, 1936 *a*)

NICARAGUA (March 16th,
1932 *a*)

NORWAY (July 27th, 1932)

POLAND (December 19th,
1936 *a*)

*PORTUGAL (June 8th, 1934)

Subject to the reservation that the
provisions of the Convention do
not apply to the colonial territory
of Portugal.

SWEDEN (July 27th, 1932)

SWITZERLAND (August 26th,
1932)¹

*Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.*

BELGIUM
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
ECUADOR
HUNGARY
LUXEMBURG
MEXICO
ROUMANIA
SPAIN
TURKEY
YUGOSLAVIA

*The Convention is open to
Accession by:*

AFGHANISTAN
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SAUDI ARABIA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN
IRELAND
BULGARIA
CANADA
CHILE
CHINA
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
EGYPT
ESTONIA
ETHIOPIA
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
ICELAND
INDIA
IRAN
IRAQ
IRELAND
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
LITHUANIA
NEW ZEALAND
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
SALVADOR
SAN MARINO
SUDAN
THAILAND
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

¹ The Convention and Protocol came into force on January 1st, 1934. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXLIII, p. 407; Vol. CLVI, p. 293; Vol. CLXIV, p. 413; Vol. CLXVIII, p. 239; and Vol. CLXXVII, p. 440.

* All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government, however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.

3. CONVENTION ON THE STAMP LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH CHEQUES, AND PROTOCOL.¹

(Geneva, March 19th, 1931.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (January 13th, 1932) This ratification does not include any British Colony or Protectorate or any mandated territory in respect of which the mandate is exercised by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.	BELGIUM CZECHO-SLOVAKIA ECUADOR HUNGARY LUXEMBURG MEXICO ROUMANIA SPAIN TURKEY YUGOSLAVIA	AFGHANISTAN UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA ALBANIA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SA'UDI ARABIA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC BOLIVIA BRAZIL BULGARIA CANADA CHILE CHINA COLOMBIA COSTA RICA CUBA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC EGYPT ESTONIA ETHIOPIA GUATEMALA HAITI HONDURAS ICELAND INDIA IRAN IRAQ LATVIA LIBERIA LIECHTENSTEIN LITHUANIA NEW ZEALAND PANAMA PARAGUAY PERU SALVADOR SAN MARINO SUDAN THAILAND UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS URUGUAY VENEZUELA
Barbados Basutoland Bechuanaland Protectorate Bermuda British Guiana British Honduras Ceylon Cyprus Fiji Gambia. (Colony and Protectorate) Gibraltar Gold Coast: (a) Colony (b) Ashanti (c) Northern Territories (d) Togoland under British Mandate Kenya (Colony and Protectorate) Malay States: (a) Federated Malay States: Negri Sembilan Pahang Perak Selangor (b) Unfederated Malay States: Johore Kedah Kelantan Perlis Trengganu, and Brunei Malta Northern Rhodesia Nyasaland Protectorate Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan) Seychelles Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate) Straits Settlements Swaziland Trinidad and Tobago Uganda Protectorate Windward Islands: Grenada St. Lucia St. Vincent	(July 18th, 1936a)	

¹ The Convention and Protocol came into force on November 29th, 1933. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXLIII, p. 7; Vol. CLVI, p. 292; Vol. CLXIV, p. 412; Vol. CLXVIII, p. 235; Vol. CLXXVII, p. 426; and Vol. CLXXXIX, p. 484.

3. CONVENTION ON THE STAMP LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH CHEQUES, AND PROTOCOL (*continued*).
(Geneva, March 19th, 1931.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	
Bahamas	} (September 7th, 1938 <i>a</i>)
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	
Falkland Islands and Dependencies	
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony	
Mauritius	
Saint Helena and Ascension	
Tanganyika Territory	
Tonga	
Trans-Jordan	
Zanzibar	
Jamaica, including the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands	} (August 3rd, 1939 <i>a</i>)
Somaliland Protectorate	
Australia (September 3rd, 1938 <i>a</i>) Including the Territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the Mandated Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.	
IRELAND (July 10th, 1936 <i>a</i>)	
*FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) (June 24th, 1935)	
DENMARK (July 27th, 1932) The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.	
FINLAND (August 31st, 1932)	
FRANCE (April 27th, 1936 <i>a</i>)	
*GERMANY (October 3rd, 1933)	
*GREECE (June 1st, 1934)	
ITALY (August 31st, 1933)	
JAPAN (August 25th, 1933)	
MONACO (February 9th, 1933)	
*THE NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (April 2nd, 1934) Netherlands Indies and Curaçao (September 30th, 1935 <i>a</i>) Surinam (August 7th, 1936 <i>a</i>)	
NICARAGUA (March 16th, 1932 <i>a</i>)	
NORWAY (July 27th, 1932) <i>New Hebrides</i> (March 16th, 1939 <i>a</i>).	
POLAND (December 19th, 1936 <i>a</i>)	
*PORTUGAL (June 8th, 1934) Subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal.	
SWEDEN (July 27th, 1932)	
SWITZERLAND (August 26th, 1932) ¹	

XXX. ROAD TRAFFIC.

I. CONVENTION CONCERNING THE UNIFICATION OF ROAD SIGNALS. ²

(Geneva, March 30th, 1931.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
FRANCE (October 11th, 1934) Does not assume any obligation in regard to Algeria, colonies, pro- tectorates and territories under its mandate. Algeria (July 22nd, 1935 <i>a</i>)	BELGIUM Subject to subsequent accession for the colonies and territories under mandate.	AFGHANISTAN
HUNGARY (January 8th, 1937)	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ITALY (September 25th, 1933)	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	ALBANIA
Latvia (January 10th, 1939 <i>a</i>)	DENMARK	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
LUXEMBURG (April 9th, 1936)	GERMANY	AUSTRALIA
MONACO (January 19th, 1932 <i>a</i>)	YUGOSLAVIA	BOLIVIA
		GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
		BULGARIA
		CANADA

* All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government, however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.

¹ According to a declaration made by the Swiss Government when depositing the instrument of ratification of this Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Switzerland, only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. The law above referred to having entered into force on July 1st, 1937, the Convention took effect, for Switzerland, as from that date.

² This Convention came into force on July 16th, 1934. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CL, p. 247; Vol. CLX, p. 439; Vol. CLXIV, p. 421; Vol. CLXXII, p. 426; Vol. CLXXVII, p. 462; and Vol. CLXXXV, p. 411.

I. CONVENTION CONCERNING THE UNIFICATION OF ROAD SIGNALS (*continued*).
(Geneva, March 30th, 1931.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive
Accessions.*

THE NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and Curaçao) (January 16th, 1934)
POLAND (April 5th, 1934)
PORTUGAL (April 18th, 1932 *a*)
Does not include the Portuguese Colonies.
ROUMANIA (June 19th, 1935 *a*)
SPAIN (July 18th, 1933)
SWEDEN (February 25th, 1938 *a*)
SWITZERLAND (October 19th, 1934)
TURKEY (October 15th, 1936)
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (July 23rd, 1935 *a*)

*The Convention is open
to Accession by:*

CHILE
CHINA
COLOMBIA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ESTONIA
ETHIOPIA
FINLAND
GREECE
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
INDIA
IRAN
IRAQ
IRELAND
JAPAN
LIBERIA
LITHUANIA
MEXICO
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
NORWAY
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
SALVADOR
THAILAND
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

2. CONVENTION ON THE TAXATION OF FOREIGN MOTOR VEHICLES, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX.¹
(Geneva, March 30th, 1931.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive
Accessions.*

BELGIUM (November 9th, 1932)
Subject to subsequent accession for the colonies and territories under mandate.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (April 20th, 1932)
Does not include any colonies, protectorates or overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate.
Southern Rhodesia (August 6th, 1932 *a*)
NEWFOUNDLAND (January 9th, 1933 *a*)
Ceylon
Cyprus
Gold Coast:
Colony
Ashanti
Northern Territories
Togoland under British mandate

*Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.*

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)

*The Convention is open
to Accession by:*

AFGHANISTAN
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ALBANIA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
CANADA
CHILE
CHINA
COLOMBIA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
ESTONIA
ETHIOPIA
FRANCE
GERMANY
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
HUNGARY

¹ This Convention entered into force on May 9th, 1933. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXXXVIII, p. 149; Vol. CXLII, p. 393; Vol. CXLVII, p. 356; Vol. CLVI, p. 260; Vol. CLX, p. 418; Vol. CLXIV, p. 403; Vol. CLXXII, p. 426; Vol. CLXXXI, p. 397; Vol. CLXXXV, p. 407; and Vol. CLXXXIX, p. 483.

2. CONVENTION ON THE TAXATION OF FOREIGN MOTOR VEHICLES, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX
(continued).

(Geneva, March 30th, 1931.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>		<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
Hong-Kong	} (January 3rd, 1935 a)	INDIA
Jamaica		IRAN
Malta		JAPAN
Windward Islands: Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent		LIBERIA
Nigeria: Colony, Protectorate, Cameroons under British Mandate	} (March 11th, 1936 a)	LITHUANIA
Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)		MEXICO
Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan) (April 29th, 1936 a)	} (November 6th, 1937 a)	MONACO
Straits Settlements		NEW ZEALAND
Federated Malay States: Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor		NICARAGUA
Unfederated Malay States: Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu		NORWAY
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)		PANAMA
Uganda		PARAGUAY
Nyasaland		PERU
Tanganyika Territory		SALVADOR
Zanzibar		THAILAND
Northern Rhodesia		URUGUAY
IRELAND (November 27th, 1933 a)	} (May 3rd, 1938 a)	VENEZUELA
BULGARIA (March 5th, 1932 a)		
DENMARK (December 4th, 1931)		
Egypt (May 20th, 1939 a)		
FINLAND (May 23rd, 1934 a)		
Greece (June 6th, 1939 a)		
Iraq (September 20th, 1938 a)		
ITALY (September 25th, 1933)		
Latvia (January 10th, 1939 a)		
LUXEMBURG (March 31st, 1933)		
THE NETHERLANDS (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (January 16th, 1934)		
POLAND (June 15th, 1934)		
PORTUGAL (January 23rd, 1932)		
Does not assume any obligation as regards its Colonies.		
ROUMANIA (June 19th, 1935 a)		
SPAIN (June 3rd, 1933)		
SWEDEN (November 9th, 1933)		
SWITZERLAND (October 19th, 1934)		
TURKEY (September 25th, 1936)		
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (July 23rd, 1935 a)		
YUGOSLAVIA (May 9th, 1933 a)		

3. AGREEMENT BETWEEN CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE PROCEDURE
IN THE CASE OF UNDISCHARGED OR LOST TRIPTYCHS. ¹

(Geneva, March 28th, 1931.)

In Force.

<i>Definitive Signatures.</i>	<i>Signature ad referendum.</i>	<i>The Agreement is open to Signature by:</i>
BELGIUM (March 28th, 1931)	YUGOSLAVIA	ALBANIA
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN IRELAND (March 28th, 1931)		FREE CITY OF DANZIG
IRELAND (May 6th, 1931)		ESTONIA
BULGARIA (February 27th, 1932)		FINLAND
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (June 28th, 1933)		ICELAND
DENMARK (March 28th, 1931)		LATVIA
		LIECHTENSTEIN

¹ This Agreement entered into force on June 26th, 1931. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXIX, p. 47; Vol. CXXVI, p. 460; Vol. CXXXIV, p. 432; Vol. CLVI, p. 230; and Vol. CLX, p. 384.

3. AGREEMENT BETWEEN CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE PROCEDURE
IN THE CASE OF UNDISCHARGED OR LOST TRIPTYCHS (*continued*).

(Geneva, March 28th, 1931.)

In Force.

Definitive Signatures.

FRANCE (April 15th, 1931)
GERMANY (March 28th, 1931)
GREECE (August 18th, 1931)
HUNGARY (August 14th, 1931)
ITALY (May 27th, 1931)
LUXEMBURG (March 28th, 1931).
THE NETHERLANDS (June 11th, 1931)
NORWAY (September 27th, 1932)
POLAND (September 9th, 1932)
PORTUGAL (August 26th, 1931)
ROUMANIA (June 19th, 1935)
SPAIN (July 8th, 1931)
SWEDEN (February 12th, 1932)
SWITZERLAND (March 28th, 1931)
TURKEY (May 15th, 1932)
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS (September 6th, 1935)

*The Agreement is open
to Signature by:*

LITHUANIA
MONACO
SAN MARINO

XXXI. INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CREDIT COMPANY.

CONVENTION FOR THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CREDIT
COMPANY, WITH CHARTER AND STATUTES.¹

(Geneva, May 21st, 1931.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications

GREECE (August 31st, 1931)
LATVIA (September 28th, 1931)
POLAND (April 22nd, 1932)
ROUMANIA (February 4th,
1932)
SWITZERLAND (December 31st,
1931)
YUGOSLAVIA (January 16th,
1934)

*Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.*

BELGIUM
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN
IRELAND
BULGARIA
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
DENMARK

The Danish Government reserves
the right to make the entry into
force of this Convention, as
regards Denmark, subject to its
being ratified and also put into
force by Norway and Sweden.

ESTONIA
FINLAND
FRANCE
GERMANY
HUNGARY
ITALY
LITHUANIA
LUXEMBURG
THE NETHERLANDS
(for the Kingdom in Europe
only)
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
SWEDEN.²

*The Convention is open
to Accession by:*

1. The European Members of the League of Nations, within the time-limit and under the conditions provided for in Article 15, § a.
2. The non-European Members of the League of Nations, within the time-limit and under the conditions provided for in Article 15, § b.

¹ The present Convention shall come into force as soon as the amount of the contributions, whether obligatory or voluntary, to the Special Reserve due from the Governments which have ratified the Convention attains the sum of twenty-five million francs. If this condition is not realised before December 31st, 1931, a Conference of the Governments which have ratified the Convention shall be called by the Council of the League of Nations. This Conference will determine new conditions for the coming into force of the Convention (Article 16).

² On signing this Convention, the Swedish Plenipotentiary made the following declaration:

"The Swedish Government reserves the right to make its ratification of this Convention depend on the attitude which the Governments of Denmark and Norway shall adopt towards it."

XXXII. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

4. CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.¹
(Geneva, July 13th, 1931.)
In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive
Accessions.*

*Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.*

*The Convention is open
to Accession by:*

AFGHANISTAN (June 21st, 1935a)
ALBANIA (October 9th, 1937 a)
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
(April 28th, 1932)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BOLIVIA
ETHIOPIA
LIBERIA
PARAGUAY

ICELAND
YUGOSLAVIA

1. The Government of the United States of America reserves the right to impose, for purpose of internal control and control of import into, and export from, territory under its jurisdiction, of opium, coca leaves, all of their derivatives and similar substances produced by synthetic process, measures stricter than the provisions of the Convention.
2. The Government of the United States of America reserves the right to impose, for purposes of controlling transit through its territories of raw opium, coca leaves, all of their derivatives and similar substances produced by synthetic process, measures by which the production of an import permit issued by the country of destination may be made a condition precedent to the granting of permission for transit through its territory.
3. The Government of the United States of America finds it impracticable to undertake to send statistics of import and export to the Permanent Central Opium Board short of 60 days after the close of the three months' period to which such statistics refer.
4. The Government of the United States of America finds it impracticable to undertake to state separately amounts of drugs purchased or imported for Government purposes.
5. Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America formally declare that the signing of the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs by them on the part of the United States of America on this date is not to be construed to mean that the Government of the United States of America recognises a regime or entity which signs or accedes to the Convention as the Government of a country when that regime or entity is not recognised by the Government of the United States of America as the Government of that country.
6. The plenipotentiaries of the United States of America further declare that the participation of the United States of America in the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed on this date, does not involve any contractual obligation on the part of the United States of America to a country represented by a regime or entity which the Government of the United States of America does not recognise as the Government of that country until such country has a Government recognised by the Government of the United States of America.

¹ The present Convention entered into force on July 9th, 1933. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXXXIX, p. 301; Vol. CXLVII, p. 361; Vol. CLII, p. 344; Vol. CLVI, p. 268; Vol. CLX, p. 419; Vol. CLXIV, p. 407; Vol. CLXVIII, p. 234; Vol. CLXXII, p. 426; Vol. CLXXXI, p. 398; Vol. CLXXXV, p. 411; and Vol. CLXXXIX, p. 463.

4. CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS (*continued*).

(Geneva, July 13th, 1931.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive
Accessions.*

SA'UDI ARABIA (August 15th, 1936)

BELGIUM (April 10th, 1933)

This ratification does not include the Belgian Congo, nor the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate.

BRAZIL (April 5th, 1933)

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (April 1st, 1933)

His Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of any of His colonies, protectorates and overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or under mandate exercised by His Government in the United Kingdom.

British Honduras

British Solomon Islands Protectorate

Ceylon

Cyprus

Falkland Islands and Dependencies

Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)

Gibraltar

Gold Coast: (a) Colony

(b) Ashanti

(c) Northern Territories

(d) Togoland under British Mandate

Hong-Kong

Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)

Leeward Islands:

Antigua

Dominica

Montserrat

St. Christopher and Nevis

Virgin Islands

Mauritius

Nigeria: (a) Colony

(b) Protectorate

(c) Cameroons under British Mandate

North Borneo, State of

Northern Rhodesia

Nyasaland Protectorate

Sarawak

Seychelles

Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)

Somaliland Protectorate

Straits Settlements

Tanganyika Territory

Tonga

Trinidad and Tobago

Uganda Protectorate

Zanzibar Protectorate

Southern Rhodesia (July 14th, 1937 a)

Barbados

Bermuda

British Guiana

Fiji

Malay States:

(a) Federated Malay States:

Negri Sembilan

Pahang

Perak

Selangor

(b) Unfederated Malay States:

Kedah

Perlis, and

Brunei

Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan)

St. Helena and Ascension

Trans-Jordan

Windwards Islands:

Grenada

St. Vincent

Burma¹

NEWFOUNDLAND (June 28th, 1937 a)

CANADA (October 17th, 1932)

(May 18th, 1936 a)

(August 24th, 1938 a)

¹ Burma, which participated in this Convention as a part of India, was separated from India on April 1st, 1937 and possesses the status of an overseas territory of His Majesty. Accordingly, the Convention is to be regarded as applying to Burma as an overseas territory of His Majesty as from that date.

4. CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS (*continued*).

(Geneva, July 13th, 1931.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

AUSTRALIA (January 24th, 1934 *a*)

This accession applies to Papua, Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

NEW ZEALAND (June 17th, 1935 *a*)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (January 4th, 1938 *a*)

IRELAND (April 11th, 1933 *a*)

INDIA (November 14th, 1932)

BULGARIA (March 20th, 1933 *a*)

CHILE (March 31st, 1933)

CHINA (January 10th, 1934 *a*)

COLOMBIA (January 29th, 1934 *a*)

COSTA RICA (April 5th, 1933)

CUBA (April 4th, 1933)

CZECH-SLOVAKIA (April 12th, 1933)

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)

(April 18th, 1933)

DENMARK (June 5th, 1936)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (April 8th, 1933)

EGYPT (April 10th, 1933)

ECUADOR (April 13th, 1935 *a*)

ESTONIA (July 5th, 1935 *a*)

FINLAND (September 25th, 1936 *a*)

FRANCE (April 10th, 1933)

The French Government makes every reservation, with regard to the Colonies, Protectorates and mandated Territories under its authority, as to the possibility of regularly producing the quarterly statistics referred to in Article 13 within the strict time-limit laid down.

GERMANY (April 10th, 1933)

GREECE (December 27th, 1934)

GUATEMALA (May 1st, 1933)

HAITI (May 4th, 1933 *a*)

HONDURAS (September 21st, 1934 *a*)

HUNGARY (April 10th, 1933 *a*)

IRAN (September 28th, 1932)

IRAQ (May 30th, 1934 *a*)

ITALY (March 21st, 1933)

JAPAN (June 3rd, 1935)

The Japanese Government declare that, in view of the necessity of close co-operation between the High Contracting Parties in order to carry out most effectively the provisions of the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva on July 13th, 1931, they understand that the present position of Japan, regardless of whether she be a Member of the League of Nations or not, is to be maintained in the matter of the composition of the organs and the appointment of the members thereof mentioned in the said Convention.¹

LATVIA (August 3rd, 1937 *a*)

LIECHTENSTEIN²

LITHUANIA (April 10th, 1933)

LUXEMBURG (May 30th, 1936)

MEXICO (March 13th, 1933)

The Government of the United States of Mexico reserves the right to impose in its territory—as it has already done—measures more severe than those laid down by the Convention itself, for the restriction of the cultivation or the preparation, use, possession, importation, exportation and consumption of the drugs to which the present Convention refers.

¹ Before ratifying the Convention with the declaration here set out, the Japanese Government consulted the Contracting Parties, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General. A summary of the correspondence which took place was published in the League of Nations *Official Journal* for September 1935 (16th Year, No. 9).

² The Swiss Federal Political Department, by a letter dated July 15th, 1936, informed the Secretariat of the following:

“ Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on March 29th, 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately.”

4. CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS (*continued*).

(Geneva, July 13th, 1931.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

MONACO (February 16th, 1933)
THE NETHERLANDS (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam
and Curaçao) (May 22nd, 1933)
NICARAGUA (March 16th, 1932 *a*)
NORWAY (September 12th, 1934 *a*)
PANAMA (April 15th, 1935)
PERU (May 20th, 1932 *a*)
POLAND (April 11th, 1933)
PORTUGAL (June 17th, 1932)

The Portuguese Government makes every reservation with regard to its colonies as to the possibility of regularly producing the quarterly statistics referred to in Article 13 within the strict time-limit laid down.

ROUMANIA (April 11th, 1933)

SALVADOR (April 7th, 1933 *a*)

(*a*) The Republic of Salvador does not agree to the provisions of Article 26, on the ground that there is no reason why the High Contracting Parties should be given the option of not applying the Convention to their colonies, protectorates, and overseas mandated territories.

(*b*) The Republic of Salvador states that it disagrees with the reservations embodied in Nos. 5 and 6 of the declarations made by the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America regarding Governments not recognised by the Government of that country; in its opinion, those reservations constitute an infringement of the national sovereignty of Salvador, whose present Government, though not as yet recognised by the United States Government, has been recognised by the majority of the civilised countries of the world. Their recognition is due to their conviction that that Government is a perfectly constitutional one and affords a full and complete guarantee of the performance of its international duties, inasmuch as it enjoys the unanimous, decided and effective support of all the inhabitants of the Republic, whether citizens of the country or foreigners resident therein.

As it respects the internal regimes of other nations, the Republic of Salvador considers that the Convention in question, being of a strictly hygienic and humanitarian character, does not offer a suitable occasion to formulate such political reservations as have called forth this comment.

SAN MARINO (June 12th, 1933)

SPAIN (April 7th, 1933)

SUDAN (August 25th, 1932 *a*)

SWEDEN (August 12th, 1932)

SWITZERLAND (April 10th, 1933)

THAILAND (February 22nd, 1934)

As its harmful-habit-forming drugs law goes beyond the provisions of the Geneva Convention and the present Convention on certain points, the Thai Government reserves the right to apply its existing law.

TURKEY (April 3rd, 1933 *a*)

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (October 31st, 1935 *a*)

URUGUAY (April 7th, 1933)

VENEZUELA (November 15th, 1933)

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

(Geneva, July 13th, 1931.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive
Accessions.*

*Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.*

*The Protocol is open
to Accession by:*

ALBANIA (October 9th, 1937*a*)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
(April 28th, 1932)

SA'UDI ARABIA (August 15th,
1936)

BELGIUM (April 10th, 1933)

BRAZIL (April 5th, 1933)

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN
IRELAND (April 1st, 1933)

Same reservation as for the Con-
vention.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

BOLIVIA

ETHIOPIA

GUATEMALA

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

AFGHANISTAN

BULGARIA

CHINA

HAITI

ICELAND

IRAQ

LATVIA

LIBERIA

SALVADOR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS

YUGOSLAVIA

4. CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS (*continued*).

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).
(Geneva, July 13th, 1931.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

British Honduras
British Solomon Islands Protectorate
Ceylon
Cyprus
Falkland Islands and Dependencies
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)
Gibraltar
Gold Coast:
 (a) Colony
 (b) Ashanti
 (c) Northern Territories
 (d) Togoland under British Mandate
Hong-Kong
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)
Leeward Islands:
 Antigua
 Dominica
 Montserrat
 St. Christopher and Nevis
 Virgin Islands
Mauritius
Nigeria:
 (a) Colony
 (b) Protectorate
 (c) Cameroons under British Mandate
North Borneo, State of
Northern Rhodesia
Nyasaland Protectorate
Sarawak
Seychelles
Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)
Somaliland Protectorate
Straits Settlements
Tanganyika Territory
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Uganda Protectorate
Zanzibar Protectorate
Southern Rhodesia (July 14th, 1937 a)
Barbados
Bermuda
British Guiana
Fiji
Malay States:
 (a) Federated Malay States:
 Negri Sembilan
 Pahang
 Perak
 Selangor
 (b) Unfederated Malay States:
 Kedah
 Perlis, and
 Brunei
Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan)
St. Helena and Ascension
Trans-Jordan
Windward Islands:
 Grenada
 St. Vincent
 Burma¹
NEWFOUNDLAND (June 28th, 1937 a)

(May 18th, 1936 a)

(August 24th, 1938 a)

¹ See note regarding the Convention.

4. CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS (*continued*).

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).

(Geneva, July 13th, 1931.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

CANADA (October 17th, 1932)
AUSTRALIA (January 24th, 1934 *a*)
NEW ZEALAND (June 17th, 1935 *a*)
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (January 4th, 1938 *a*)
IRELAND (April 11th, 1933 *a*)
INDIA (November 14th, 1932)
CHILE (November 20th, 1933)
COLOMBIA (January 29th, 1934 *a*)
COSTA RICA (April 5th, 1933)
CUBA (April 4th, 1933)
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (April 12th, 1933 *a*)
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)
(April 18th, 1933)
DENMARK (June 5th, 1936)
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (April 8th, 1933)
ECUADOR (April 13th, 1935 *a*)
EGYPT (April 10th, 1933)
ESTONIA (July 5th, 1935 *a*)
FINLAND (September 25th, 1936 *a*)
FRANCE (April 10th, 1933)
GERMANY (April 10th, 1933)
GREECE (December 27th, 1934)
HONDURAS (September 21st, 1934 *a*)
HUNGARY (April 10th, 1933 *a*)
IRAN (September 28th, 1932)
ITALY (March 21st, 1933)
JAPAN (June 3rd, 1935)
LIECHTENSTEIN ¹
LITHUANIA (April 10th, 1933)
LUXEMBURG (May 30th, 1936)
MEXICO (March 13th, 1933)
MONACO (March 20th, 1933)
THE NETHERLANDS ² (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam
and Curaçao) (May 22nd, 1933)
NICARAGUA (March 16th, 1932 *a*)
NORWAY (September 12th, 1934 *a*)
PERU (May 20th, 1932 *a*)
POLAND (April 11th, 1933)
PORTUGAL (June 17th, 1932)
ROUMANIA (April 11th, 1933)
SAN MARINO (June 12th, 1933)
SPAIN (April 7th, 1933)
SUDAN (January 18th, 1933 *a*)
SWEDEN (August 12th, 1932)
SWITZERLAND (April 10th, 1933)
THAILAND (February 22nd, 1934)
TURKEY (April 3rd, 1933 *a*)
URUGUAY (April 7th, 1933)
VENEZUELA (September 11th, 1934)

¹ Same note as for the Convention.

² The instrument of ratification specifies that the reservation relating to paragraph 2 of Article 22, as formulated by the Netherlands representative at the time of signature of the Protocol, should be considered as withdrawn.

XXXIII. WHALING.

CONVENTION FOR THE REGULATION OF WHALING. ¹

(Geneva, September 24th, 1931.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by 1</i>
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (July 7th, 1932)	ALBANIA	AFGHANISTAN
BRAZIL (November 21st, 1932 a)	AUSTRALIA	SA'UDI ARABIA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NOR- THERN IRELAND (Octo- ber 18th, 1934)	BELGIUM	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
His Majesty does not assume any obligations in respect of any of His colonies, protectorates, over- seas territories or territories under suzerainty or under mandate exercised by His Majesty's Government in the United King- dom.	COLOMBIA	BOLIVIA
	GERMANY	BULGARIA
	GREECE	CHILE
	INDIA	CHINA
	ROUMANIA	COSTA RICA
Bahamas		CUBA
Barbados		FREE CITY OF DANZIG
Bermuda		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
British Guiana		ESTONIA
British Honduras		ETHIOPIA
British Solomon Islands Protectorate		GUATEMALA
Ceylon		HAITI
Cyprus		HONDURAS
Falkland Islands and De- pendencies		HUNGARY
Fiji		ICELAND
Gambia (Colony and Pro- tectorate)		IRAN
Gibraltar		IRAQ
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony		JAPAN
Gold Coast Colony		LIBERIA
Hong-Kong		LIECHTENSTEIN
Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands)		LITHUANIA
Kenya (Colony and Pro- tectorate)		LUXEMBURG
Leeward Islands:		PANAMA
Antigua		PARAGUAY
Dominica		PERU
Montserrat		PORTUGAL
St. Christopher and Nevis		SALVADOR
Virgin Islands		SAN MARINO
Malay States:		SWEDEN
(a) Federated Malay States:		THAILAND
Negri Sembilan		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
Pahang		URUGUAY
Perak		VENEZUELA
Selangor		
(b) Unfederated Malay States:		
Johore		
Kedah		
Kelantan		
Perlis		
Trengganu, and Brunei		

(February 17th, 1937 a)

¹ This Convention came into force on January 16th, 1935. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CLV, p. 349; Vol. CLXIV, p. 440; Vol. CLXXVII, p. 465; and Vol. CLXXXV, p. 420.

CONVENTION FOR THE REGULATION OF WHALING (*continued*).
(Geneva, September 24th, 1931.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive
Accessions.*

Malta
Mauritius
Nigeria:
 (a) Colony
 (b) Protectorate
 (c) Cameroons under
 British Mandate
North Borneo, State of
Palestine (excluding
 Trans-Jordan)
St. Helena and Ascension
Sarawak
Seychelles
Sierra Leone (Colony and
 Protectorate)
Somaliland Protectorate
Straits Settlements
Tanganyika Territory
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Windward Islands:
 Grenada
 St. Lucia
 St. Vincent
Zanzibar Protectorate
NEWFOUNDLAND (February
 17th, 1937 *a*)
CANADA (December 12th, 1935)
NEW ZEALAND (October 16th,
 1935)
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
 (January 11th, 1933)
IRELAND (April 9th, 1938 *a*)
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (October
 20th, 1933)
DENMARK (including Green-
 land) (June 26th, 1934)
ECUADOR (April 13th, 1935 *a*)
EGYPT (January 25th, 1933 *a*)
FINLAND (March 21st, 1936)
FRANCE (May 16th, 1935)
ITALY (June 12th, 1933)
 The accession of the Italian Govern-
 ment to this Convention can in
 no way constitute a precedent
 for future agreements providing
 for the limitation of fishing in
 extra-territorial sea.
LATVIA (September 17th,
 1935 *a*)
MEXICO (March 13th, 1933)
MONACO (June 7th, 1932 *a*)
THE NETHERLANDS (including
 the Netherlands Indies, Su-
 rinam and Curaçao) (May
 30th, 1933)
NICARAGUA (April 30th, 1932 *a*)
NORWAY (July 18th, 1932)
POLAND (September 27th, 1933)
SUDAN (April 13th, 1932 *a*)
SPAIN (August 2nd, 1933)
SWITZERLAND (February 16th,
 1933)
TURKEY (May 28th, 1934)
YUGOSLAVIA (January 16th,
 1934)

(February 17th, 1937 *a*)

XXXIV. MEANS OF PREVENTING WAR.

GENERAL CONVENTION TO IMPROVE THE MEANS OF PREVENTING WAR.¹
(Geneva, September 26th, 1931.)

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	Not in Force. <i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
<p>THE NETHERLANDS (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (May 30th, 1933) NICARAGUA (April 1st, 1935 a) NORWAY (July 18th, 1932) PERU (March 29th, 1932)</p>	<p>ALBANIA BELGIUM BULGARIA COLOMBIA CZECHO-SLOVAKIA DENMARK FRANCE</p> <p>Ratification cannot take place until it has been possible for the Government of the Republic to ascertain that the regulations provided for in Article 4, and which must be elaborated in order to enter into force at the same time as the Convention, ensure the guarantees of control which are deemed necessary by the French Government.</p> <p>GERMANY GREECE LITHUANIA LUXEMBURG PANAMA</p> <p>This signature does not affect in any way the provisions of the treaties of conciliation and arbitration concluded up to this date by the Republic of Panama with other Powers.</p> <p>PORTUGAL SPAIN SWEDEN SWITZERLAND THAILAND URUGUAY</p>	<p>AFGHANISTAN UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SA'UDI ARABIA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AUSTRALIA BOLIVIA BRAZIL GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND CANADA CHILE CHINA COSTA RICA CUBA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ECUADOR EGYPT ESTONIA ETHIOPIA FINLAND GUATEMALA HAITI HONDURAS HUNGARY INDIA IRAN IRAQ IRELAND ITALY JAPAN LATVIA LIBERIA MEXICO NEW ZEALAND PARAGUAY POLAND ROUMANIA SALVADOR TURKEY UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST VENEZUELA [REPUBLICS YUGOSLAVIA</p>

XXXV. FILMS OF AN EDUCATIONAL CHARACTER.

CONVENTION FOR FACILITATING THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF FILMS OF AN EDUCATIONAL CHARACTER.²
(Geneva, October 11th, 1933.)

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	In Force. <i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
<p>BELGIUM (June 8th, 1936) The Belgian Government reserve the right to take measures to prohibit or restrict importation for reasons based on the necessity for defending their market against invasion by films of foreign origin.</p>	<p>ALBANIA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Under the terms of Article XX of this Convention, the Government of the United States of America assume no obligation in respect of the Philippine</p>	<p>AFGHANISTAN ARGENTINE REPUBLIC BOLIVIA CANADA CHINA COLOMBIA</p>

¹ A *procès-verbal* shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as ratifications or accessions on behalf of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-member States have been deposited (Article 13, § 1). The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations ninety days after the date of the *procès-verbal* mentioned in Article 13. It will then enter into force as regards all Members of the League of Nations or non-member States on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited on the date of the *procès-verbal* (Article 14, § 1).

² This Convention came into force on January 15th, 1935. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CLV, p. 331; Vol. CLXIV, p. 440; Vol. CLXXVII, p. 465; Vol. CLXXXI, p. 427; Vol. CLXXXV, p. 420; and Vol. CLXXXIX, p. 449.

CONVENTION FOR FACILITATING THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF FILMS OF AN EDUCATIONAL CHARACTER (continued).

(Geneva, October 11th, 1933.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

The Belgian Government declare that they do not assume any obligation as regards the Belgian Congo and the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

Brazil (June 8th, 1939 a)

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (February 26th, 1936)

His Majesty is not assuming any obligation in respect of all or any of his colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or the territories under his suzerainty, or territories in respect of which a mandate has been confided to him and is being exercised by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

NEWFOUNDLAND (June 29th, 1936 a)

AUSTRALIA (December 23rd, 1936 a)

Including the Territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the Mandated Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (January 4th, 1938 a)

IRELAND (July 24th, 1934 a)

INDIA (October 17th, 1934)

Under the terms of Article XX of the Convention, this signature is not binding as regards the enforcement of the provisions of the Convention in the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty.

BULGARIA (July 10th, 1934 a)

CHILE (March 20th, 1935)

With reservation as to the right provided for in Article IX.

CUBA (June 25th, 1936 a)

DENMARK (July 10th, 1935)

In conformity with paragraph 1 of Article XX of the Convention, Denmark does not assume any obligation as regards Greenland.

EGYPT (February 8th, 1936)

Estonia (September 2nd, 1938 a)

Estonia reserves the right to take measures to prohibit or restrict importation for reasons based on the necessity for defending its market against invasion by films of foreign origin.

GREECE (January 27th, 1937)

HUNGARY (May 9th, 1936)

With reservation, for the Hungarian Government, of the right provided in Article IX to take measures to prohibit or restrict importation for reasons based on the necessity for defending its market against invasion by films of foreign origin.

IRAN (April 12th, 1935 a)

IRAQ (February 18th, 1936 a)

ITALY (November 21st, 1934)

LATVIA (October 21st, 1935)

MONACO (September 11th, 1934)

NICARAGUA (September 7th, 1935)

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Island of Guam.

FINLAND

FRANCE

Subject to the reservation mentioned in Article IX, and declaring that the signature of the Convention shall be effective only as regards the home territory of France.

PANAMA

URUGUAY

The Convention is open to Accession by:

COSTA RICA
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
ETHIOPIA
GERMANY
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
JAPAN
LIBERIA
LITHUANIA
LUXEMBURG
MEXICO
THE NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND
PARAGUAY
PERU
PORTUGAL
SALVADOR
SPAIN
THAILAND
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
VENEZUELA
YUGOSLAVIA

CONVENTION FOR FACILITATING THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF FILMS OF AN EDUCATIONAL CHARACTER (*continued*).

(Geneva, October 11th, 1933.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

NORWAY (June 26th, 1935)

POLAND (September 25th, 1937)

Subject to the reservation, provided for in Article IX, of the right to take measures to prohibit or restrict importation for reasons based on the necessity for defending its market against invasion by films of foreign origin.

ROUMANIA (June 19th, 1935)

Subject to the reservation mentioned in Article IX.

SWEDEN (December 27th, 1936)

SWITZERLAND (April 20th, 1934)

XXXVI. TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

2. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN OF FULL AGE.¹

(Geneva, October 11th, 1933.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

AFGHANISTAN (April 10th, 1935 a)

AUSTRALIA (September 2nd, 1936)

(Including Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (November 20th, 1935)

BELGIUM (June 11th, 1936)
With reservation as regards Article 10.

BRAZIL (June 24th, 1938 a)

BULGARIA (December 19th, 1934)

CHILE (March 20th, 1935)

CUBA (June 25th, 1936 a)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (July 27th, 1935)

FINLAND (December 21st, 1936 a)

GREECE (August 20th, 1937)

HUNGARY (August 12th, 1935)

IRAN (April 12th, 1935 a)

IRELAND (May 25th, 1938 a)

LATVIA (September 17th, 1935)

MEXICO (May 3rd, 1938 a)

THE NETHERLANDS (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (September 20th, 1935)

NICARAGUA (December 12th, 1935 a)

NORWAY (June 26th, 1935)

POLAND (December 8th, 1937)

PORTUGAL (January 7th, 1937)

ROUMANIA (June 6th, 1935 a)

SUDAN (June 13th, 1934 a)

SWEDEN (June 25th, 1934)

SWITZERLAND (July 17th, 1934)

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

ALBANIA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations.

CHINA
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)

FRANCE

GERMANY

LITHUANIA

MONACO

PANAMA

SPAIN

YUGOSLAVIA

The Convention is open to Accession by:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SA'UDI ARABIA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

BOLIVIA

CANADA

COLOMBIA

COSTA RICA

DENMARK

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

EGYPT

ECUADOR

ESTONIA

ETHIOPIA

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

INDIA

IRAQ

ICELAND

ITALY

JAPAN

LIBERIA

LIECHTENSTEIN

LUXEMBURG

NEW ZEALAND

PARAGUAY

PERU

SALVADOR

SAN MARINO

THAILAND

TURKEY

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS

URUGUAY

VENEZUELA

¹ The Convention came into force on August 24th, 1934. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CL, p. 431; Vol. CLX, p. 439; Vol. CLXIV, p. 421; Vol. CLXVIII, p. 329; Vol. CLXXII, p. 427; Vol. CLXXVII, p. 464; Vol. CLXXXI, p. 423; and Vol. CLXXXV, p. 411.

XXXVII. REFUGEES.

CONVENTION RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL STATUS OF REFUGEES.¹

(Geneva, October 28th, 1933.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive
Accessions.*

BELGIUM (August 4th, 1937)

Subject to the following reservations:

(1) Article 2, paragraph 3, relating to the right conferred on consuls to extend Nansen certificates, cannot be accepted by the Belgian Government;

(2) Article 9, in so far as it concerns the application of the provisions of the domestic legislation relating to "unemployment insurance", cannot be accepted;

(3) Article 10, concerning social insurance laws, cannot be favourably received;

(4) Article 14, which concerns the enjoyment of the rights and favours accorded to foreigners, subject to reciprocity, cannot be admitted;

(5) The Belgian Government in accepting the present Convention is not assuming any obligation as regards the colony of the Congo or the mandated territories of Ruanda-Urundi.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (October 28th, 1936 a)

Subject to the following reservations:

1. *Article 1.* His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom regard the Convention as applicable only to Russian, Armenian and assimilated refugees who at the date of the present accession no longer enjoy the protection of their country of origin.

2. *Article 3.* The first paragraph will not be applicable to refugees who have been admitted to the United Kingdom for a temporary visit or purpose. The term "public order" is deemed to include matters relating to crime and morals.

Paragraph 2 of Article 3 is not accepted.

3. *Article 7* will not be applicable to refugees who have been admitted to the United Kingdom for a temporary visit or purpose.

4. *Article 12.* Owing to the special position of schools and universities in the United Kingdom, this Article is not accepted.

5. *Article 14* is not accepted. His Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of any of His colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, territories under His suzerainty, or territories administered under mandate by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

*Signatures not yet perfected
by Ratification.*

EGYPT

Article 1:

Apart from such modifications or amplifications as each Contracting Party may introduce in this definition, my Government reserves the right to extend or limit the said definition in any way.

Article 2:

Bearer of Nansen certificates may not be admitted into Egypt unless the said certificates contain a visa for return to the countries by which they were issued. If these refugees are authorised to sojourn in Egypt, the competent local authorities reserve the right to issue to them Egyptian travel papers.

Article 3:

These authorities reserve the right to expel such refugees at any moment for reasons of public security.

Article 4:

Moreover, as regards the acquired rights referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 4 of the draft Convention, it should be stipulated that in order to ensure respect for such rights due account must be taken of international public order and of internal public order as the latter is conceived and applied in Egyptian law. Further, in order to dispel any misunderstanding, it should be stipulated that the rights in question are only those relating to personal status.

Article 13:

This article must not in any case invalidate or impair our reservation relating to Egyptian travel papers together with the consequences involved in the application of that reservation.

Article 14:

Our signature does not apply to this Article.

Article 15:

The Egyptian Government wishes it to be understood that the committees referred to in Article 15 will not be invested with the powers laid down in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the said Article in the event of its desiring to reserve the said powers for the representatives of the local authority.

* * *

The Egyptian Government reserves the right to substitute, should the case arise, and whenever it may think fit, assimilation to nationals, for the most favourable treatment granted to nationals of a foreign country, in all the provisions of the Convention in which such treatment is stipulated.

*The Convention is open to
Accession by:*

- AFGHANISTAN
- UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
- ALBANIA
- UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
- ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
- AUSTRALIA
- BOLIVIA
- BRAZIL
- CANADA
- CHILE
- CHINA
- COLOMBIA
- CUBA
- FREE CITY OF DANZIG
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
- ECUADOR
- ESTONIA
- ETHIOPIA
- FINLAND
- GERMANY
- GREECE
- GUATEMALA
- HAITI
- HONDURAS
- HUNGARY
- INDIA
- IRAN
- IRAQ
- IRELAND
- JAPAN
- LATVIA
- LIBERIA
- LIECHTENSTEIN
- LITHUANIA
- LUXEMBURG
- MEXICO
- MONACO
- THE NETHERLANDS
- NEW ZEALAND
- NICARAGUA
- PANAMA
- PARAGUAY
- PERU
- POLAND
- PORTUGAL
- ROUMANIA
- SALVADOR
- SPAIN
- SWEDEN
- SWITZERLAND
- THAILAND
- TURKEY
- UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
- URUGUAY
- VENEZUELA
- YUGOSLAVIA

¹ This Convention came into force on June 13th, 1935. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CLIX, p. 199; Vol. CLXXII, p. 432; and Vol. CLXXXI, p. 429.

CONVENTION RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL STATUS OF REFUGEES (*continued*).

(Geneva, October 28th, 1933.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

BULGARIA (December 19th, 1934)

Subject to the following reservations:

I. Article 1. — The Bulgarian Government maintains the reservations made by the Bulgarian delegate on signing the Arrangement of June 30th, 1928,¹ concerning the extension to other categories of refugees of certain measures taken in favour of Russian and Armenian refugees.

II. Article 2. — The departure from the country of refugees in possession of Nansen certificates (passports) shall be governed by the general regulations in force in this respect. Bulgarian consuls will be empowered in cases of *force majeure* to extend Nansen certificates issued in Bulgaria for a period of three months. The cost of visas for Nansen certificates shall be fixed in accordance with the tariff applicable to the nationals of the country by which the certificate was issued.

III. Article 6. — Exemption from *cautio judicatum solvi* shall be at the discretion of the courts in each individual case.

IV. Article 7. — The Bulgarian Government cannot accept points (a) and (d).

V. Articles 8 and 10 (formerly 7 and 9). — Disability and old-age pensions shall be paid (regard being had to the possibilities of the fund concerned) to the persons entitled, their heirs and assigns, provided always that such persons are resident in the country.

VI. Article 13. — The Bulgarian Government cannot accept the first paragraph, as refugees resident in Bulgaria are subject to the same treatment in fiscal matters as other foreign nationals resident in the country.

VII. Article 15. — The Bulgarian Government cannot accept paragraphs 2 and 3.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (May 14th, 1935 a)

Subject to the following reservations:

"A. The Czecho-Slovak Government will regard as refugees within the meaning of Article 1 only such persons as formerly actually possessed Russian or Turkish nationality, lost it before January 1st, 1923, and have not acquired any other nationality.

"B. The accession of the Czecho-Slovak Republic does not apply to:

"(a) Paragraph 3 of Article 2, whereby consuls are qualified to extend Nansen certificates;

"(b) Paragraph 3 of Article 3, so far as it limits the power of the national authorities to expel persons who constitute a danger to the safety of the State and public order; nor, of course, do the provisions of Article 3 in any way affect expulsions by order of the courts, or obligations deriving from extradition treaties or from the Czecho-Slovak laws regarding the extradition of aliens;

"(c) The whole of Article 7, which exempts refugees from the application of the provisions of laws and decrees for the protection of the national labour market;

"(d) The whole of Article 14, which waives the condition of reciprocity;

"(e) The whole of Article 15, which deals with the creation of local committees.

"C. Articles 4 and 5, dealing with the juridical condition of refugees, and Articles 8, 9, 10 and 11, dealing with industrial accidents and welfare and relief, will be applied in Czecho-Slovakia only so far as the laws of the country permit."

DENMARK (December 21st, 1935 a)

With reservation as regards Articles 7 and 14 of the Convention.

This accession does not include Greenland.

FRANCE (November 3rd, 1936)

Subject to the following reservations:

(1) Article 7 shall not preclude the application of the laws and regulations fixing the proportion of wage-earning foreigners that employers are authorised to employ in France;

(2) The organisation, in France, of committees such as are provided for in Article 15 shall not, if it takes place, confer on them powers incompatible with the existing laws in the matter of finding employment;

(3) The French Government, by its acceptance of the present Convention, is not assuming any obligation in regard to the whole of its colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, territories placed under its suzerainty or territories in respect of which a mandate has been confided to it.

ITALY (January 16th, 1936 a)

1. Article 3 of the Convention cannot limit the right of the Italian authorities to apply measures of expulsion to refugees for reasons of national security and public order.

2. In acceding to the Convention, the Italian Government assumes no obligations in regard to its colonies and possessions.

NORWAY (June 26th, 1935)

With reservation as regards the provisions of Article 2, para. 3, and Article 14.

¹ This reservation was worded as follows:

"On the understanding that the present Arrangement applies only to such refugees as are at the present date on Bulgarian territory."

XXXVIII. VETERINARY QUESTIONS.

I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS, WITH DECLARATION ATTACHED.¹

(Geneva, February 20th, 1935.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

BELGIUM (July 21st, 1937)

The Belgian Government does not regard the mere fact that in Belgium the inspection of meat, while carried out by Government veterinary surgeons or by veterinary surgeons approved by the Government, is placed under the supervision of the Minister of the Interior (Inspection of Foodstuffs), as being contrary to the provisions of Article 3, paragraph 5, of the present Convention; particularly since all the requirements of the said Article are observed in Belgium.

BULGARIA (August 28th, 1936)

IRAQ (December 24th, 1937 *a*)

LATVIA (May 4th, 1937)

Poland (January 3rd, 1939)

ROUMANIA (December 23rd, 1937)

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS (September 20th,
1937)

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.

CHILE *a*)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

FRANCE

GREECE

ITALY

THE NETHERLANDS

(for the Kingdom in Europe)

SPAIN

SWITZERLAND

TURKEY

The Convention is open to Accession by:

AFGHANISTAN

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

ALBANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

AUSTRALIA

BOLIVIA

BRAZIL

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN

IRELAND

CANADA

CHINA

COLOMBIA

CUBA

FREE CITY OF DANZIG

DENMARK

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOR

EGYPT

ESTONIA

ETHIOPIA

FINLAND

GERMANY

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

HUNGARY

ICELAND

INDIA

IRAN

IRELAND

JAPAN

LIBERIA

LITHUANIA

LUXEMBURG

MEXICO

NEW ZEALAND

NICARAGUA

NORWAY

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PERU

PORTUGAL

SALVADOR

SWEDEN

THAILAND

URUGUAY

VENEZUELA

YUGOSLAVIA

¹ The Convention came into force on March 23rd, 1938, in accordance with its Article 14. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CLXXXVI, p. 173; and Vol. CXCIII, p. 314.

2. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CONCERNING THE TRANSIT OF ANIMALS, MEAT AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, WITH ANNEX.¹

(Geneva, February 20th, 1935.)

In Force.

Ratifications

BELGIUM (July 21st, 1937)
Bulgaria (September 7th, 1938)
LATVIA (May 4th, 1937)
ROUMANIA (December 23rd, 1937)
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS (September 20th, 1937)

Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.

CHILE *a)*
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
The Czecho-Slovak Government does not consider that it can waive the right to make the transit of animals across its territory subject to a previous authorisation. It intends, in practice, to exercise the right so reserved in as liberal a spirit as possible, in conformity with the principles which are at the basis of the present Convention, the object of which is to facilitate the transit of animals and of animal products.

FRANCE
GREECE
ITALY
THE NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe)
POLAND
SPAIN
SWITZERLAND
TURKEY

The Convention is open to Accession by:

AFGHANISTAN
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
CANADA
CHINA
COLOMBIA
CUBA
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
DENMARK
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ESTONIA
ETHIOPIA
FINLAND
GERMANY
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
HUNGARY
ICELAND
INDIA
IRAN
IRAQ
IRELAND
JAPAN
LIBERIA
LITHUANIA
LUXEMBURG
MEXICO
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
NORWAY
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
PORTUGAL
SALVADOR
SWEDEN
THAILAND
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA
YUGOSLAVIA

¹ The Convention came into force on December 6th, 1938, in accordance with its Article 21. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXCI, p. 37.

3. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CONCERNING THE EXPORT AND IMPORT OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS
(OTHER THAN MEAT, MEAT PREPARATIONS, FRESH ANIMAL PRODUCTS,
MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS); WITH ANNEX.¹

(Geneva, February 20th, 1935.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
BELGIUM (July 21st, 1937)	CHILE <i>a)</i>	AFGHANISTAN
<i>Bulgaria</i> (September 7th, 1938)	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
LATVIA (May 4th, 1937)	FRANCE	ALBANIA
ROUMANIA (December 23rd, 1937)	GREECE	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (September 20th, 1937)	ITALY	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
	THE NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe)	AUSTRALIA
	POLAND	BOLIVIA
	SPAIN	BRAZIL
	SWITZERLAND	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
	TURKEY	CANADA
		CHINA
		COLOMBIA
		CUBA
		FREE CITY OF DANZIG
		DENMARK
		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
		ECUADOR
		EGYPT
		ESTONIA
		ETHIOPIA
		FINLAND
		GERMANY
		GUATEMALA
		HAITI
		HONDURAS
		HUNGARY
		ICELAND
		INDIA
		IRAN
		IRAQ
		IRELAND
		JAPAN
		LIBERIA
		LITHUANIA
		LUXEMBURG
		MEXICO
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		NORWAY
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERU
		PORTUGAL
		SALVADOR
		SWEDEN
		THAILAND
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA
		YUGOSLAVIA

¹ The Convention came into force on December 6th, 1938, in accordance with its Article 15. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXCI, p. 59.

XXXIX. UNIFICATION OF BUOYAGE AND LIGHTING OF COASTS.

3. AGREEMENT FOR A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF MARITIME BUOYAGE, AND RULES ANNEXED THERETO.¹

(Geneva, May 13th, 1936.)

Not in Force.

Definitive Signatures or Accessions and Ratifications.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (including the Mandated Territory of South West Africa) (December 15th, 1937 a)

BELGIUM (May 12th, 1937 s)
The Belgian Government declares that its acceptance of the present Agreement and the application thereof to the Belgian Congo are conditional on the acceptance or the application of the said Agreement by Germany, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (February 23rd, 1938)

The acceptance of this Agreement by the Government of the United Kingdom will be conditional on its acceptance or on its application by Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

His Majesty's Government do not assume any obligation in respect of Newfoundland, Southern Rhodesia and the Aden Protectorate.

EGYPT (April 7th, 1938 a)

FINLAND (May 11th, 1937 s)

The Finnish Government reserves the right to make the putting into force of this Agreement in respect of Finland conditional on its entry into force or simultaneous application by all the other countries bordering upon the Baltic Sea and Norway.

India (November 23rd, 1938)

The acceptance of this Agreement by the Government of India will be conditional on its acceptance by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and its application to Burma.

This signature is not binding in respect of the territories in India of any prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty.

LATVIA (May 8th, 1937 s)

Signatures subject to Ratification.

CHINA

The acceptance of this Agreement by the Chinese Government is conditional on the acceptance or on the application of this Agreement by Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Denmark, France, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands and Sweden to the said Agreement.

ESTONIA

The acceptance of this Agreement by the Government of Estonia will be conditional on its acceptance or on its application by Finland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Latvia.

FRANCE

Valid for France and her overseas possessions, except Indo-China, in regard to which the present accession shall take effect only in so far as China shall herself have acquiesced in the Agreement.

MOROCCO (French Protectorate)

MONACO

SWEDEN²

TUNIS (Regency of)

TURKEY

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The acceptance of this Agreement by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will be conditional on its acceptance or on its application by Germany, Estonia, Finland, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, Norway and Turkey.

The Agreement is open to Accession by:

ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BRAZIL
BULGARIA
CANADA
CHILE
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DENMARK
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
GERMANY
GREECE
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
ICELAND
IRAN
IRAQ
IRELAND
ITALY
JAPAN
LIBERIA
LITHUANIA
MEXICO
THE NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
NORWAY
PANAMA
PERU
POLAND
PORTUGAL
ROUMANIA
SALVADOR
SPAIN
TANGIER
THAILAND
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA
YUGOSLAVIA

¹ The Agreement shall enter into force the ninetieth day following its final acceptance by ten Governments (Article 5).

² By a letter dated May 11th, 1937, the Permanent Delegate of Sweden to the League of Nations informed the Secretariat that the ratification of this Agreement by the Swedish Government is subject to the acceptance or application thereof by the Governments of Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Latvia, Norway, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

XL. SUPPRESSION OF THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DANGEROUS DRUGS.

5. CONVENTION OF 1936 FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DANGEROUS DRUGS.¹

(Geneva, June 26th, 1936.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
BELGIUM (November 27th, 1937) Belgium does not assume any obligation as regards the Belgian Congo and the Territories of Ruanda-Urundi in respect of which a mandate is being exercised by her on behalf of the League of Nations.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	AFGHANISTAN
BRAZIL (July 2nd, 1938)	BULGARIA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
Canada (September 27th, 1938)	COLOMBIA	ALBANIA
CHINA (October 21st, 1937)	CUBA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GREECE (February 16th, 1938)	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	SA'UDI ARABIA
GUATEMALA (August 2nd, 1938 a)	DENMARK	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
Haiti (November 30th, 1938 a)	ECUADOR	AUSTRALIA
INDIA (August 4th, 1937)	EGYPT	BOLIVIA
ROUMANIA (June 28th, 1938)	ESTONIA	CHILE
Turkey (July 28th, 1939 a)	FRANCE	COSTA RICA
	HONDURAS	FREE CITY OF DANZIG
	HUNGARY	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
	JAPAN	ETHIOPIA
	MEXICO	FINLAND
	MONACO	GERMANY
	THE NETHERLANDS	ICELAND
	PANAMA	IRAN
	POLAND	IRAQ
	PORTUGAL	IRELAND
	SPAIN	ITALY
	SWITZERLAND	LATVIA
	UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	LIBERIA
	URUGUAY	LIECHTENSTEIN
	VENEZUELA	LITHUANIA
		LUXEMBURG
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		NORWAY
		PARAGUAY
		PERU
		SALVADOR
		SAN MARINO
		SUDAN
		SWEDEN
		THAILAND
		YUGOSLAVIA

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

(Geneva, June 26th, 1936.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
BELGIUM (November 27th, 1937)	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	AFGHANISTAN
BRAZIL (July 2nd, 1938)	BULGARIA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
Canada (September 27th, 1938)	COLOMBIA	ALBANIA
CHINA (October 21st, 1937)	CUBA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GREECE (February 16th, 1938)	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	SA'UDI ARABIA
GUATEMALA (August 2nd, 1938 a)	DENMARK	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
Haiti (November 30th, 1938 a)	ECUADOR	AUSTRALIA
INDIA (August 4th, 1937)	EGYPT	BOLIVIA
ROUMANIA (June 28th, 1938 a)	ESTONIA	CHILE
Turkey (July 28th, 1939 a)	FRANCE	COSTA RICA
		FREE CITY OF DANZIG

¹ The Convention shall come into force on October 26th, 1939, in accordance with its Article 22.

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (continued).
(Geneva, June 26th, 1936.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications
or definitive Accessions.

Signatures not yet
perfected by Ratification.

The Protocol is open
to Accession by:

HONDURAS	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
HUNGARY	ETHIOPIA
JAPAN	FINLAND
MEXICO	GERMANY
MONACO	ICELAND
THE NETHERLANDS	IRAN
PANAMA	IRAQ
POLAND	IRELAND
PORTUGAL	ITALY
SPAIN	LATVIA
SWITZERLAND	LIBERIA
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	LIECHTENSTEIN
URUGUAY	LITHUANIA
VENEZUELA	LUXEMBURG
	NEW ZEALAND
	NICARAGUA
	NORWAY
	PARAGUAY
	PERU
	SALVADOR
	SAN MARINO
	SUDAN
	SWEDEN
	THAILAND
	YUGOSLAVIA

XLI. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

6. PROCÈS-VERBAL¹

TO ALTER THE LATEST DATE OF ISSUE OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE ESTIMATED WORLD REQUIREMENTS OF DANGEROUS DRUGS, DRAWN UP BY THE SUPERVISORY BODY, AS PROVIDED FOR BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF JULY 13TH, 1931, FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.

(Geneva, June 26th, 1936.)

Not in Force.

Definitive Signatures.

The Procès-verbal is open
to Signature by:

AFGHANISTAN	DENMARK	ITALY
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	SAN MARINO
<i>Albania</i>	ECUADOR	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	EGYPT	
<i>Sa'udi Arabia</i>	ESTONIA	
AUSTRALIA	FINLAND	
BELGIUM	FRANCE	
BRAZIL	<i>Germany</i> ²	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	GREECE	
BULGARIA	GUATEMALA	
CANADA	HAITI	
CHILE	HONDURAS	
CHINA	HUNGARY	
COLOMBIA	INDIA	
COSTA RICA	IRAN	
CUBA	IRAQ	
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	IRELAND	
FREE CITY OF DANZIG	JAPAN	
(Through the intermediary of Poland)	LATVIA	

¹ The present *Procès-verbal* will come into force as soon as it shall have been signed in the name of all Governments parties to the Convention of July 13th, 1931 (§ 2).

² The German Government having informed the Secretary-General, by a communication dated August 25th, 1938, that it had no objection to the application of the provisions of this *Procès-verbal*, the signatory States, after being consulted, have agreed to the German Government's communication being regarded, in this particular case, as taking the place of signature of the said Act.

6. PROCÈS-VERBAL

TO ALTER THE LATEST DATE OF ISSUE OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE ESTIMATED WORLD REQUIREMENTS OF DANGEROUS DRUGS, DRAWN UP BY THE SUPERVISORY BODY, AS PROVIDED FOR BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF JULY 13TH, 1931, FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS (*continued*).

(Geneva, June 26th, 1936.)

Not in Force.

Definitive Signatures.

LIECHTENSTEIN ¹	ROUMANIA
<i>Lithuania</i>	SALVADOR
LUXEMBURG	SPAIN
MEXICO	SUDAN
MONACO	SWEDEN
THE NETHERLANDS	SWITZERLAND
NEW ZEALAND	THAILAND
<i>Nicaragua</i>	TURKEY
NORWAY	UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
PANAMA	REPUBLICS
PERU	URUGUAY
POLAND	VENEZUELA
PORTUGAL	

XLII. REFUGEES.

PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENT CONCERNING THE STATUS OF REFUGEES COMING FROM GERMANY.

(Geneva, July 4th, 1936.)

In Force.

Definitive Signatures.

Signature ad referendum.

The Arrangement is open to Signature by:

BELGIUM (October 7th, 1936)
In application of paragraph 1 of Article 12, the Belgian Government, by its acceptance of the present Arrangement, is not assuming any obligation as regards the Colony of the Congo, the mandated territories of Ruanda-Urundi, or any other territory provided in paragraph 1 of Article 12.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (September 25th, 1936)
Article 4. — Refugees who are the subject of extradition proceedings commenced in the United Kingdom will not be regarded as being entitled to claim the protection otherwise afforded to them under this Article.
Paragraph 2 of Article 4 will not be applicable to refugees who have been admitted to the United Kingdom for a temporary visit or purpose. The term "public order" is deemed to include matters relating to crime and morals.
His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom does not assume any obligations in respect of any of its colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, territories under suzerainty or territories administered under mandate.

DENMARK (July 4th, 1936)

THE NETHERLANDS

AFGHANISTAN
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ALBANIA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
BULGARIA
CANADA
CHILE
CHINA
COLOMBIA
CUBA
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ESTONIA
ETHIOPIA
FINLAND
GREECE
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
HUNGARY
INDIA
IRAN
IRAQ
IRELAND
ITALY
LATVIA
LIBERIA

¹ The Swiss Federal Political Department, by a letter dated July 15th, 1936, informed the Secretariat of the following:

" Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on March 29th, 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately."

² The Arrangement came into force on August 4th, 1936. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CLXXI, p. 75; and Vol. CLXXXI, p. 464.

PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENT CONCERNING THE STATUS OF REFUGEES COMING FROM GERMANY
(continued).

(Geneva, July 4th, 1936.)

In Force.

Definitive Signatures.

FRANCE (July 4th, 1936)

The French Government, by its acceptance of the present Arrangement, is not assuming any obligation in regard to the whole of its colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, territories placed under its suzerainty or territories in respect of which a mandate has been confided to it.

NORWAY (September 21st, 1936)

SPAIN (January 27th, 1937)

SWITZERLAND (August 30th, 1937)

The Arrangement is open to Signature by:

LITHUANIA
LUXEMBURG
MEXICO
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
POLAND
PORTUGAL
ROUMANIA
SALVADOR
SWEDEN
THAILAND
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA
YUGOSLAVIA

XLIII. BROADCASTING.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CONCERNING THE USE OF BROADCASTING IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE.¹

(Geneva, September 23rd, 1936.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

BRAZIL (February 11th, 1938)
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (August 18th, 1937)

Burma (October 13th, 1937 a)
Southern Rhodesia (November 1st, 1937 a)

Aden Colony

Bahamas

Barbados

Basutoland

Bechuanaland Protectorate

Bermuda

British Guiana

British Honduras

British Solomon Islands Protectorate

Ceylon

Cyprus

Falkland Islands and Dependencies

Fiji

Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)

Gibraltar

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony

Gold Coast:

(a) Colony

(b) Ashanti

(c) Northern Territories

(d) Togoland under British Mandate

Hong-Kong

(July 14th, 1939 a)

Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.

ALBANIA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BELGIUM

Under reservation of the declarations mentioned in the *procès-verbal* of the final meeting of the Conference.

CHILE

COLOMBIA

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GREECE

LITHUANIA

MEXICO

ROUMANIA

SPAIN

Under reservation of the declaration mentioned in the *procès-verbal* of the final meeting of the Conference.

TURKEY

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS

Under reservation of the declarations mentioned in the *procès-verbal* of the final meeting of the Conference.

URUGUAY

The Convention is open to Accession by:

AFGHANISTAN
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BOLIVIA
BULGARIA
CANADA
CHINA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
ECUADOR
ETHIOPIA
GERMANY
HAITI
HONDURAS
HUNGARY
ICELAND
IRAN
IRAQ
ITALY
JAPAN
LIBERIA
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
POLAND
PORTUGAL
THAILAND
VENEZUELA
YUGOSLAVIA

¹ The Convention came into force on April 2nd, 1938. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CLXXXVI, p. 301; and Vol. CXCIII, p. 316.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CONCERNING THE USE OF BROADCASTING IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE

(continued).

(Geneva, September 23rd, 1936.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

- Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands)*
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)
Leeward Islands:
Antigua
Dominica
Montserrat
St. Christopher and Nevis
Virgin Islands
Malay States:
(a) Federated Malay States:
Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor
(b) Unfederated Malay States:
Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu, and Brunei
Malta
Mauritius
Nigeria:
(a) Colony
(b) Protectorate
(c) Cameroons under British Mandate
North Borneo, State of
Northern Rhodesia
Nyasaland Protectorate
Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan)
St. Helena and Ascension
Sarawak
Seychelles
Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)
Somaliland Protectorate
Straits Settlements
Swaziland
Tanganyika Territory
Tonga
Trans-Jordan
Trinidad and Tobago
Uganda Protectorate
Windward Islands:
Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent
Zanzibar Protectorate
- AUSTRALIA (June 25th, 1937 a)
Including the Territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the Mandated Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.
NEW ZEALAND (January 27th, 1938)
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (including the Mandated Territory of South West Africa) (February 1st, 1938 a)
IRELAND (May 25th, 1938 a)
INDIA (August 11th, 1937)
DENMARK (October 11th, 1937)
EGYPT (July 29th, 1938)
ESTONIA (August 18th, 1938)
Finland (November 29th, 1938 a)
FRANCE (March 8th, 1938)
French Colonies and Protectorates and Territories under French mandate (January 14th, 1939 a)
Guatemala (November 18th, 1938 a)
Latvia (April 25th, 1939 a)
LUXEMBURG (February 8th, 1938)
The Netherlands (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (February 15th, 1939)
New Hebrides (July 14th, 1939 a)
NORWAY (May 5th, 1938)
SALVADOR (August 18th, 1938 a)
SWEDEN (June 22nd, 1938 a)
Switzerland (December 30th, 1938)

(July 14th, 1939 a)

XLIV. TEACHING OF HISTORY.

DECLARATION REGARDING THE TEACHING OF HISTORY.¹

(Revision of School Text-Books.)

(Geneva, October 2nd, 1937.)

In Force.

Definitive Signatures.

AFGHANISTAN (February 24th,
1938)
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
(January 24th, 1938)
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (July
20th, 1938)
Australia (June 24th, 1939)
BELGIUM (November 24th,
1937)
CHILE (January 6th, 1938)
COLOMBIA (June 2nd, 1938)
Denmark (February 4th, 1939)
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (Novem-
ber 5th, 1937)
EGYPT (March 1st, 1938)
ESTONIA (March 8th, 1938)
Finland (September 16th,
1938)
GREECE² (April 6th, 1938)
Iceland (February 4th, 1939)
IRAN (April 27th, 1938)
THE NETHERLANDS (including
the Netherlands Indies, Suri-
nam and Curaçao) (January
25th, 1938)
NORWAY (February 5th, 1938)
SWEDEN (February 25th, 1938)

The Declaration is open to Signature by:

ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BOLIVIA
GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND
BULGARIA
CANADA
CHINA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
ECUADOR
ETHIOPIA
FRANCE
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
HUNGARY
INDIA
IRAQ
IRELAND
ITALY
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
LITHUANIA
LUXEMBURG
MEXICO
MONACO
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PERU
POLAND
PORTUGAL
ROUMANIA
SALVADOR
SPAIN
SWITZERLAND
THAILAND
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA
YUGOSLAVIA

¹ The Declaration came into force on November 24th, 1937. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CLXXXII, page 263; and Vol. CLXXXIX, p. 507.

² When signing this Declaration, the Permanent Delegate of Greece handed to the Secretary-General a communication informing him, on behalf of his Government, that instead of setting up a new Committee such as that referred to in Paragraph 3 of the Declaration, the Royal Government intends to entrust the duties of the above-mentioned Committee to the Supreme Council of Education, a permanent body which meets at the Ministry of Public Worship and National Education. The Royal Government is of opinion that disadvantages would be entailed by the creation of a new Committee which, as it would duplicate this Council, would be detrimental to the unity that is desirable in the matter of education.

XLV. TERRORISM.

I. CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF TERRORISM.¹

(Geneva, November 16th, 1937.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
<i>India</i> (September 7th, 1938) In accordance with Article 25, paragraph 1, of this Convention, His Majesty does not assume any obligations as regards the enforcement of the provisions of the Convention in the territories in India of any Ruler under His suzerainty.	ALBANIA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC BELGIUM BULGARIA CUBA CZECHO-SLOVAKIA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ECUADOR EGYPT ESTONIA FRANCE With reference to Article 25 of the Convention, the French Government does not assume any obligation as regards the whole of its Colonies and Protectorates or the territories for which a mandate has been entrusted to it. GREECE HAITI MONACO THE NETHERLANDS NORWAY PERU ROUMANIA SPAIN TURKEY UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will only be able to ratify the present Convention subject to the following reservation: "With regard to the settlement of disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics assumes only such obligations as are incumbent upon it as a Member of the League of Nations." ² VENEZUELA YUGOSLAVIA	AFGHANISTAN UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AUSTRALIA BOLIVIA BRAZIL GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND CANADA CHILE CHINA COLOMBIA COSTA RICA FREE CITY OF DANZIG DENMARK ETHIOPIA FINLAND GERMANY GUATEMALA HONDURAS HUNGARY ICELAND IRAN IRAQ IRELAND ITALY JAPAN LATVIA LIBERIA LIECHTENSTEIN LITHUANIA LUXEMBURG MEXICO NEW ZEALAND NICARAGUA PANAMA POLAND PORTUGAL SALVADOR SAN MARINO SWEDEN SWITZERLAND THAILAND URUGUAY

¹ The present Convention shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Covenant, be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the third instrument of ratification or accession.

The Convention shall come into force on the date of such registration (Article 26).

² As this reservation has not given rise to any objection on the part of the States to which it was communicated in accordance with Article 23, it may be considered as accepted.

2. CONVENTION FOR THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT.¹

(Geneva, November 16th, 1937.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications or definitive
Accessions.

Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.

The Convention is open to
Accession by:

BELGIUM
BULGARIA
CUBA
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
FRANCE

With reference to Article 52 of the Convention, the French Government does not assume any obligation as regards the whole of its Colonies and Protectorates or the territories for which a mandate has been entrusted to it.

GREECE
MONACO
THE NETHERLANDS
ROUMANIA
SPAIN
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will only be able to ratify the present Convention subject to the following reservation:

"With regard to the settlement of disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics assumes only such obligations as are incumbent upon it as a Member of the League of Nations."²

YUGOSLAVIA

AFGHANISTAN
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND
CANADA
CHILE
CHINA
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
DENMARK
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ESTONIA
ETHIOPIA
FINLAND
GERMANY
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
HUNGARY
ICELAND
INDIA
IRAN
IRAQ
IRELAND
ITALY
JAPAN
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
LITHUANIA
LUXEMBURG
MEXICO
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
NORWAY
PANAMA
PERU
POLAND
PORTUGAL
SALVADOR
SAN MARINO
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
THAILAND
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

¹ The Government of the Netherlands is requested to convene a meeting of representatives of the States which ratify or accede to the present Convention. The meeting is to take place within one year after the receipt of the seventh instrument of ratification or accession by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and has for object to fix the date at which the present Convention shall be put into force.

The entry into force of the present Convention shall, however, be subject to the entry into force of the Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of Terrorism (Article 53).

² The reservation to which this signature is subject has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.

XLVI. REFUGEES.

3. CONVENTION CONCERNING THE STATUS OF REFUGEES COMING FROM GERMANY.¹

(Geneva, February 10th, 1938.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

BELGIUM (September 1st, 1938)

Article 9. — The Belgian Government specifies that the meaning given in the Convention, with special reference to Article 9 (a), to the concept of residence is that which it possesses under the laws and internal regulations of Belgium.

Article 11. — Article 11, in so far as it concerns the application of the provisions of the domestic legislation relating to "unemployment insurance", cannot be accepted.

Article 12. — Article 12, concerning social insurance laws, cannot be favourably received.

Article 17. — Article 17, which concerns the enjoyment of the rights and favours accorded to foreigners, subject to reciprocity, cannot be admitted.

Article 24. — In application of paragraph 1 of Article 24, the Belgian Government, by its acceptance of the present Convention, is not assuming any obligation as regards the Colony of the Congo, the mandated territories of Ruanda-Urundi, or any other territory provided in paragraph 1 of Article 24.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland (September 26th, 1938)

Article 1. — His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom regards the definition as applicable only to refugees coming from Germany as defined, who at the date of ratification no longer enjoy the protection of the German Government.

Article 5. — Refugees who are the subject of extradition proceedings begun in the United Kingdom will not be regarded as being entitled to claim the protection otherwise afforded to them under this Article.

Paragraph 2 of this Article will not be applicable to refugees who have been admitted to the United Kingdom for a temporary visit or purpose. The term "public order" is deemed to include matters relating to crime and morals.

Article 9. — The provisions of this Article will not be applicable to refugees who have been admitted to the United Kingdom for a temporary visit or purpose.

Article 14 cannot be accepted, owing to the special position of schools and universities in the United Kingdom.

Article 24. — His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom declares that it does not assume any obligations in respect of any of its colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, territories under suzerainty, or territories administered under mandate.

Article 17 is not accepted.

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

DENMARK

Articles 9 and 17 are excluded from the undertaking given by Denmark.

The Convention will not apply to Greenland.

FRANCE

The French Government, by its acceptance of the present Convention, renews the reservations made by it on signing the Conventions of October 28th, 1933, and the Provisional Arrangement of July 4th, 1936, and declares, in particular, that it is not assuming any obligation in regard to the whole of its colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, territories placed under its suzerainty, or territories in respect of which a mandate has been confided to it.

THE NETHERLANDS

For the Kingdom in Europe, and with reservation as regards Article 5, paragraph 3, and Article 9.

NORWAY

With the following reservation: Paragraph 2 (d) of Article 3 and Article 17 will not be applicable.

SPAIN

With the following reservations: The Spanish Government, by its signature of the present Convention, is not assuming any obligations in regard to the whole of its protectorates and colonies. It likewise declares that Articles 9 to 12 will not preclude the application of the provisions relating to labour and social insurance.

The Convention is open to Accession by:

AFGHANISTAN
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SA'UDI ARABIA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
BULGARIA
CANADA
CHILE
CHINA
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ESTONIA
ETHIOPIA
FINLAND
GREECE
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
HUNGARY
ICELAND
INDIA
IRAN
IRAQ
IRELAND
ITALY
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
LITHUANIA
LUXEMBURG
MEXICO
MONACO
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
POLAND
PORTUGAL
ROUMANIA
SALVADOR
SAN MARINO
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
THAILAND
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA
YUGOSLAVIA

¹ The Convention came into force on October 26th, 1938, in accordance with its Article 22. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXCI, p. 59.

NLVII. FILMS OF AN EDUCATIONAL CHARACTER.

2. PROCÈS-VERBAL CONCERNING THE APPLICATION OF ARTICLES IV, V, VI, VII, IX, XII AND XIII OF THE CONVENTION OF OCTOBER 11TH, 1933, FOR FACILITATING THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF FILMS OF AN EDUCATIONAL CHARACTER.¹

(Geneva, September 12th, 1938.)

In Force.

Definitive Signatures

Union of South Africa (December 28th, 1938)

Brazil (July 19th, 1939)

Denmark (January 3rd, 1939)

In conformity with paragraph 1 of Article IV of this Procès-Verbal, Denmark does not assume any obligation as regards Greenland.

Egypt (March 24th, 1939)

Greece (December 6th, 1938)

India (September 28th, 1938)

The Government of India does not assume any obligations in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty.

Ireland (March 8th, 1939)

Latvia (June 20th, 1939)

Monaco (July 5th, 1939)

Norway (January 31st, 1939)

Poland (August 7th, 1939)

Sweden (November 15th, 1938)

Switzerland (November 17th, 1938)

Signatures not yet definitive

United States of America

Under the terms of paragraph IV of this Procès-Verbal, the Government of the United States of America assumes no obligation in respect of the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Island of Guam.

Chile

France

Subject to the reservation set forth in Article IV, and on the specific condition that the signature of the Procès-Verbal shall be binding only in respect of the home territories of France.

The Procès-Verbal is open to Signature by:

ALBANIA

AUSTRALIA

BELGIUM

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

BULGARIA

CUBA

ESTONIA

FINLAND

HUNGARY

IRAQ

IRAN

ITALY

NICARAGUA

PANAMA

ROUMANIA

URUGUAY

(and all other States which may accede to the Convention of October 11th, 1933)

¹ The Procès-Verbal came into force on August 28th, 1939, in accordance with its Article III.

XLVIII. AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.¹

17. PROTOCOL FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE PREAMBLE, OF ARTICLES 1, 4 AND 5, AND OF THE ANNEX TO THE COVENANT.

(Geneva, September 30th, 1938.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open:</i>
<i>Union of South Africa</i> (July 25th, 1939)	<i>Afghanistan</i>	ALBANIA
<i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> (January 20th, 1939)	<i>Argentine Republic</i>	CHILE
<i>China</i> (April 1st, 1939)	<i>Australia</i>	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
<i>Estonia</i> (May 4th, 1939)	<i>Belgium</i>	ETHIOPIA
<i>Finland</i> (May 2nd, 1939)	<i>Bolivia</i>	ITALY
<i>India</i> (April 3rd, 1939)	<i>Bulgaria</i>	LIBERIA
<i>Latvia</i> (March 15th, 1939)	<i>Canada</i>	LITHUANIA
<i>Mexico</i> (April 12th, 1939)	<i>Colombia</i>	LUXEMBURG
<i>New Zealand</i> (June 5th, 1939)	<i>Cuba</i>	TURKEY
<i>Norway</i> (March 29th, 1939)	<i>Denmark</i>	UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
<i>Poland</i> (August 7th, 1939)	<i>Dominican Republic</i>	VENEZUELA
<i>Roumania</i> ² (March 7th, 1939)	<i>Ecuador</i>	YUGOSLAVIA
<i>Sweden</i> (July 7th, 1939)	<i>Egypt</i>	
	<i>France</i>	
	<i>Greece</i>	
	<i>Haiti</i>	
	<i>Hungary</i>	
	<i>Iran</i>	
	<i>Iraq</i>	
	<i>Ireland</i>	
	<i>The Netherlands</i>	
	<i>Panama</i>	
	<i>Peru</i>	
	<i>Portugal</i>	
	<i>Spain</i>	
	<i>Switzerland</i>	
	<i>Thailand</i>	
	<i>Uruguay</i>	

¹ See footnote 1, page 22 of this document.

² Roumania, availing herself of the possibility afforded by the Report on the procedure of amendment to the Covenant adopted by the Assembly in 1921, ratified the Protocol without having previously signed it.

XLIX. — INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS.¹

(a)

1. Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session on November 28th, 1919.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	November 30th, 1933
BELGIUM	September 6th, 1926
BULGARIA	February 14th, 1922
CANADA	March 21st, 1935
CHILE	September 15th, 1925
COLOMBIA	June 20th, 1933
CUBA	September 20th, 1934
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	August 24th, 1921
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	February 4th, 1933
FRANCE ²	June 2nd, 1927
GREECE	November 19th, 1920
INDIA	July 14th, 1921
ITALY ³	October 6th, 1924
LATVIA ⁴	August 15th, 1925
LITHUANIA	June 19th, 1931
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
NEW ZEALAND	March 29th, 1938
PORTUGAL	July 3rd, 1928
ROUMANIA	June 13th, 1921
SPAIN ⁵	February 22nd, 1929
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933

2. Convention concerning unemployment, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session on November 28th, 1919.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration	Denunciation
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	February 20th, 1924	INDIA (April 16th, 1938)
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	November 30th, 1933	
GREAT BRITAIN	July 14th, 1921	
BELGIUM ⁶	August 25th, 1930	
BULGARIA	February 14th, 1922	
CHILE	May 31st, 1933	
COLOMBIA	June 20th, 1933	
DENMARK	October 13th, 1921	
ESTONIA	December 20th, 1922	
FINLAND	October 19th, 1921	
FRANCE	August 25th, 1925	
GERMANY	June 6th, 1925	
GREECE	November 19th, 1920	
HUNGARY	March 1st, 1928	
INDIA	July 14th, 1921	

¹ The Annex to the Supplementary Report for 1923 (A.10(a).1923, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning: The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of White Phosphorus in the Manufacture of Matches, Berne, September 26th, 1906.

The Annex to the Report on the Work of the League for the year 1935/36 (A.6(a).1936, Annex I. (V)) contains, moreover, complete details concerning the Amendment to Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles and to the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace, Geneva, November 2nd, 1922, and the Protocol relative to this Amendment, Geneva, June 14th, 1923. (See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXLIX, pages 35 and 39.)

² This ratification is subject to the condition that the obligations it entails for France shall not take effect until the Convention has been ratified by Germany and Great Britain.

³ Subject to the condition that it shall only come into force when the ratifications, without reservations or other conditions, of the following Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations: Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Switzerland.

⁴ "The Convention shall come into force in Latvia, in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Draft Convention, after the ratifications of three of the Powers which are of the chief industrial importance, as laid down in Article 393, paragraphs 5 and 6, of the Treaty of Peace of Versailles, shall have been registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations."

⁵ The reservation by which Spain made its ratification subject to the ratification of Germany, France, Great Britain and Italy was withdrawn on October 1st, 1931.

⁶ Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
IRELAND	September 4th, 1925
ITALY	April 10th, 1923
JAPAN	November 23rd, 1922
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS	February 6th, 1932
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
NORWAY	November 23rd, 1921
NEW ZEALAND	March 29th, 1938
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA	June 13th, 1921
SPAIN	July 4th, 1923
SWEDEN	September 27th, 1921
SWITZERLAND	October 9th, 1922
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA	April 1st, 1927

3. Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session on November 29th, 1919.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	November 30th, 1933
BRAZIL	April 26th, 1934
BULGARIA	February 14th, 1922
CHILE	September 15th, 1925
COLOMBIA	June 20th, 1933
CUBA	August 6th, 1928
GERMANY	October 31st, 1927
GREECE	November 19th, 1920
HUNGARY	April 19th, 1928
LATVIA	June 3rd, 1926
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
ROUMANIA	June 13th, 1921
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933
SPAIN	July 4th, 1923
YUGOSLAVIA	April 1st, 1927

4. Convention concerning the employment of women during the night, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session on November 28th, 1919.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration	Denunciations
<i>Afghanistan</i>	June 12th, 1939	
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	November 1st, 1921	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (October 25th, 1935) This denunciation is not to take effect until the revised Convention of 1934 on the same subject shall have come into force.
ALBANIA	March 17th, 1932	
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	November 30th, 1933	
BELGIUM ¹ *	July 12th, 1924	BELGIUM (August 4th, 1937)
BRAZIL	April 26th, 1934	BRAZIL (May 12th, 1937)
GREAT BRITAIN	July 14th, 1921	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (January 25th, 1937)
BULGARIA	February 14th, 1922	ESTONIA (January 28th, 1936)
CHILE	October 8th, 1931	GREECE (June 30th, 1936)
COLOMBIA	June 20th, 1933	HUNGARY (December 18th, 1936)
CUBA	August 6th, 1928	IRELAND (March 15th, 1937)
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	August 24th, 1921	THE NETHERLANDS (June 12th, 1937)
ESTONIA	December 20th, 1922	SWITZERLAND (June 4th, 1936)
FRANCE	May 14th, 1925	
GREECE	November 19th, 1920	
HUNGARY	April 19th, 1928	
INDIA	July 14th, 1921	
IRELAND	September 4th, 1925	
ITALY	April 10th, 1923	
LITHUANIA	June 19th, 1931	
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928	
THE NETHERLANDS	September 4th, 1922	
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934	
PORTUGAL ²	May 10th, 1932	
ROUMANIA	June 13th, 1921	
SPAIN	September 29th, 1932	
SWITZERLAND	October 9th, 1922	

¹ Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

* As regards this Convention, the Belgian reservation has been withdrawn as from April 1st, 1934.

² This ratification does not apply to the Portuguese Colonies.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

Date of Registration

URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933
VENEZUELA	March 7th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA	April 1st, 1927

5. Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session on November 28th, 1919.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

Date of Registration

ALBANIA	March 17th, 1932
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	November 30th, 1933
BELGIUM ¹	July 12th, 1924
BRAZIL	April 26th, 1934
GREAT BRITAIN	July 14th, 1921
BULGARIA	February 14th, 1922
CHILE	September 15th, 1925
COLOMBIA	June 20th, 1933
CUBA	August 6th, 1928
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	August 24th, 1921
DENMARK	January 4th, 1923
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	February 4th, 1933
ESTONIA	December 20th, 1922
France	April 29th, 1939
GREECE	November 19th, 1920
IRELAND	September 4th, 1925
JAPAN	August 7th, 1926
LATVIA	June 3rd, 1926
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS	July 21st, 1928
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
NORWAY	July 7th, 1937
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA	June 13th, 1921
SPAIN	September 29th, 1932
SWITZERLAND	October 9th, 1922
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA	April 1st, 1927

6. Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session on November 28th, 1919.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

Date of Registration

ALBANIA	March 17th, 1932
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	November 30th, 1933
BELGIUM ¹	July 12th, 1924
BRAZIL	April 26th, 1934
GREAT BRITAIN	July 14th, 1921
BULGARIA	February 14th, 1922
CHILE	September 15th, 1925
CUBA	August 6th, 1928
DENMARK	January 4th, 1923
ESTONIA	December 20th, 1922
FRANCE	August 25th, 1925
GREECE	November 19th, 1920
HUNGARY	April 19th, 1928
INDIA	July 14th, 1921
IRELAND	September 4th, 1925
ITALY	April 10th, 1923
LATVIA	June 3rd, 1926
LITHUANIA	June 19th, 1931
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
MEXICO	May 20th, 1937
THE NETHERLANDS	March 17th, 1924
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
PORTUGAL ²	May 10th, 1932
ROUMANIA	June 13th, 1921
SPAIN	September 29th, 1932

¹ Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

² This ratification does not apply to the Portuguese Colonies.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
SWITZERLAND	October 9th, 1922
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933
VENEZUELA	March 7th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA	April 1st, 1927

(b)

7. Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Second Session on July 9th, 1920.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	November 30th, 1933
AUSTRALIA ¹	June 28th, 1935
BELGIUM ²	February 4th, 1925
BRAZIL	June 8th, 1936
GREAT BRITAIN	July 14th, 1921
BULGARIA	March 16th, 1923
CANADA	March 31st, 1926
CHILE	October 18th, 1935
CHINA	December 2nd, 1936
COLOMBIA	June 20th, 1933
CUBA	August 6th, 1928
DENMARK	May 12th, 1924
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	February 4th, 1933
ESTONIA	March 3rd, 1923
FINLAND	October 10th, 1925
GERMANY	June 11th, 1929
GREECE	December 16th, 1925
HUNGARY	March 1st, 1928
IRELAND	September 4th, 1925
ITALY	July 14th, 1932
JAPAN	June 7th, 1924
LATVIA	June 3rd, 1926
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS	March 26th, 1925
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
NORWAY	October 7th, 1927
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA	May 8th, 1922
SPAIN	June 20th, 1924
SWEDEN	September 27th, 1921
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA	April 1st, 1927

8. Convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Second Session on July 9th, 1920.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	November 30th, 1933
AUSTRALIA ¹	June 28th, 1935
BELGIUM ²	February 4th, 1925
GREAT BRITAIN	March 12th, 1926
BULGARIA	March 16th, 1923
CANADA	March 31st, 1926
CHILE	October 18th, 1935
COLOMBIA	June 20th, 1933
CUBA	August 6th, 1928
DENMARK ³	February 15th, 1938.
ESTONIA	March 3rd, 1923
FRANCE	March 21st, 1929
GERMANY	March 4th, 1930
GREECE	December 16th, 1925
IRELAND	July 5th, 1930
ITALY	September 8th, 1924

¹ This ratification does not include the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru. Australia notified the Secretariat, on November 6th, 1937, of the application of the Convention to the territory of Papua and to the mandated territory of New Guinea.

² Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

³ This ratification does not include Greenland.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
LATVIA ¹	August 29th, 1930
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
MEXICO	May 20th, 1937
THE NETHERLANDS	December 15th, 1937
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
NORWAY	July 21st, 1936
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA	November 10th, 1930
SPAIN	June 20th, 1924
SWEDEN	January 1st, 1935
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA	September 30th, 1929

9. Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Second Session on July 10th, 1920.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	November 30th, 1933
AUSTRALIA	August 3rd, 1925
BELGIUM ²	February 4th, 1925
BULGARIA	March 16th, 1923
CHILE	October 18th, 1935
COLOMBIA	June 20th, 1933
CUBA	August 6th, 1928
DENMARK ³	August 23rd, 1938
ESTONIA	March 3rd, 1923
FINLAND	October 7th, 1922
FRANCE	January 25th, 1928
GERMANY	June 6th, 1925
GREECE	December 16th, 1925
ITALY	September 8th, 1924
JAPAN	November 23rd, 1922
LATVIA	June 3rd, 1926
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
NEW ZEALAND	March 29th, 1938
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
NORWAY	November 23rd, 1921
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA	November 10th, 1930
SPAIN	February 23rd, 1931
SWEDEN	September 27th, 1921
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA	September 30th, 1929

(c)

10. Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 16th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	May 26th, 1936
BELGIUM ²	June 13th, 1928
BULGARIA	March 6th, 1925
CHILE	October 18th, 1935
CUBA	August 22nd, 1935
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	August 31st, 1923
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	February 4th, 1933
ESTONIA	September 8th, 1922
HUNGARY	February 2nd, 1927
IRELAND	May 26th, 1925
ITALY	September 8th, 1924
JAPAN	December 19th, 1923
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA	November 10th, 1930
SPAIN	August 29th, 1932
SWEDEN	November 27th, 1923
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933

¹ Latvia had ratified this Convention on August 5th, 1926, subject to the following reservation: "The Convention shall enter into force in Latvia, in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of this Convention, when the States which are of chief importance in maritime commerce shall have sent their ratifications for registration by the Secretariat of the League of Nations." By an instrument deposited with the Secretariat on August 29th, 1930, this reservation was withdrawn.

² Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

³ This ratification does not include Greenland.

II. Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 12th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	May 26th, 1936
BELGIUM ¹	July 19th, 1926
GREAT BRITAIN	August 6th, 1923
BULGARIA	March 6th, 1925
CHILE	September 15th, 1925
CHINA	April 27th, 1934
COLOMBIA	June 20th, 1933
CUBA	August 22nd, 1935
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	August 31st, 1923
DENMARK ²	June 20th, 1930
ESTONIA	September 8th, 1922
FINLAND	June 19th, 1923
FRANCE	March 23rd, 1929
GERMANY	June 6th, 1925
INDIA	May 11th, 1923
IRELAND	June 17th, 1924
ITALY	September 8th, 1924
LATVIA	September 9th, 1924
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
MEXICO	May 20th, 1937
NEW ZEALAND	March 29th, 1938
NORWAY	June 11th, 1929
THE NETHERLANDS	August 20th, 1926
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA	November 10th, 1930
SPAIN	August 29th, 1932
SWEDEN	November 27th, 1923
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA	September 30th, 1929

12. Convention concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 12th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	May 26th, 1936
BELGIUM ^{1*}	October 26th, 1932
GREAT BRITAIN	August 6th, 1923
BULGARIA	March 6th, 1925
CHILE	September 15th, 1925
COLOMBIA	June 20th, 1933
CUBA	August 22nd, 1935
DENMARK	February 26th, 1923
ESTONIA	September 8th, 1922
FRANCE	April 4th, 1928
GERMANY	June 6th, 1925
ITALY ³	September 1st, 1930
IRELAND	June 17th, 1924
LATVIA	November 29th, 1929
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
MEXICO	November 1st, 1937
THE NETHERLANDS	August 20th, 1926
NEW ZEALAND	March 29th, 1938
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
SPAIN	October 1st, 1931
SWEDEN	November 27th, 1923
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933

¹ Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.
^{*} As regards this Convention, the Belgian reservation has been withdrawn as from April 1st, 1934.
² This ratification does not include Greenland.
³ This ratification does not apply to Italian colonies and possessions.

13. Convention concerning the use of white lead in painting, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 19th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
<i>Afghanistan</i>	June 12th, 1939
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	May 26th, 1936
BELGIUM ¹	July 19th, 1926
BULGARIA	March 6th, 1925
CHILE	September 15th, 1925
COLOMBIA	June 20th, 1933
CUBA	July 7th, 1928
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	August 31st, 1923
ESTONIA	September 8th, 1922
FINLAND ²	April 5th, 1929
FRANCE	February 19th, 1926
GREECE	December 22nd, 1926
HUNGARY ³	January 4th, 1928
LATVIA	September 9th, 1924
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
MEXICO	January 7th, 1938
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
NORWAY	June 11th, 1929
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA	December 4th, 1925
SPAIN	June 20th, 1924
SWEDEN	November 27th, 1923
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933
VENEZUELA	April 28th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA	September 30th, 1929

14. Convention concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 17th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
<i>Afghanistan</i>	June 12th, 1939
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	May 26th, 1936
BELGIUM ¹	July 19th, 1926
BULGARIA	March 6th, 1925
CANADA	March 21st, 1935
CHILE	September 15th, 1925
CHINA ⁴	May 17th, 1934
COLOMBIA	June 20th, 1933
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	August 31st, 1923
DENMARK ⁵	August 30th, 1935
ESTONIA	November 29th, 1923
FINLAND	June 19th, 1923
FRANCE	September 3rd, 1926
GREECE	May 11th, 1929
INDIA	May 11th, 1923
IRELAND	July 22nd, 1930
ITALY	September 8th, 1924
LATVIA	September 9th, 1924
LITHUANIA	June 19th, 1931
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
MEXICO	January 7th, 1938
NEW ZEALAND	March 29th, 1938
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
NORWAY	July 7th, 1937
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
PORTUGAL	July 3rd, 1928
ROUMANIA	August 18th, 1923
SPAIN	June 20th, 1924
SWEDEN	December 22nd, 1931
SWITZERLAND ⁶	January 16th, 1935
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA	April 1st, 1927

¹ Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

² Effective as from October 1st, 1929.

³ The Convention shall not come into force as regards Hungary until it has been ratified by France, Great Britain and Germany.

⁴ Article I of the Chinese " Amended Factory Laws " promulgated on December 30th, 1932, provides that " this Act shall apply to all factories using machines driven by motor-power and regularly employing thirty workers or more."

⁵ This ratification does not include Greenland.

⁶ This Convention takes effect for Switzerland as from September 1st, 1934.

15. Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 11th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	May 26th, 1936
AUSTRALIA ¹	June 28th, 1935
BELGIUM ²	July 19th, 1926
GREAT BRITAIN	March 8th, 1926
BULGARIA	March 6th, 1925
CANADA	March 31st, 1926
CHILE	October 18th, 1935
CHINA	December 2nd, 1936
COLOMBIA	June 20th, 1933
CUBA	July 7th, 1928
DENMARK	May 12th, 1924
ESTONIA	September 8th, 1922
FINLAND	October 10th, 1925
FRANCE	January 16th, 1928
GERMANY	June 11th, 1929
GREECE	June 14th, 1930
HUNGARY	March 1st, 1928
INDIA	November 20th, 1922
IRELAND	June 5th, 1930
ITALY	September 8th, 1924
JAPAN ³	December 4th, 1930
LATVIA	September 9th, 1924
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS	June 17th, 1931
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
NORWAY	October 7th, 1927
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA	August 18th, 1923
SPAIN	June 20th, 1924
SWEDEN	July 14th, 1925
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA	April 1st, 1927

16. Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 11th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	May 26th, 1936
AUSTRALIA ¹	June 28th, 1935
BELGIUM ²	July 19th, 1926
BRAZIL	June 8th, 1936
GREAT BRITAIN	March 8th, 1926
BULGARIA	March 6th, 1925
CANADA	March 31st, 1926
CHILE	October 18th, 1935
CHINA	December 2nd, 1936
COLOMBIA	June 20th, 1933
CUBA	July 7th, 1928
DENMARK ⁴	April 23rd, 1938
ESTONIA	September 8th, 1922
FINLAND	October 10th, 1925
FRANCE	March 22nd, 1928
GERMANY	June 11th, 1929
GREECE	June 28th, 1930
HUNGARY	March 1st, 1928
INDIA	November 20th, 1922
IRELAND	July 5th, 1930
ITALY	September 8th, 1924
JAPAN	June 7th, 1924
LATVIA	September 9th, 1924
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
MEXICO	March 9th, 1938
THE NETHERLANDS	March 9th, 1928

¹ This ratification does not include the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

² Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

³ This ratification does not apply to Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung or the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

⁴ This ratification does not include Greenland.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA	August 18th, 1923
SPAIN	June 20th, 1924
SWEDEN	July 14th, 1925
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA	April 1st, 1927

Date of Registration

(d)

17. Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventh Session on June 10th, 1925.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

BELGIUM ^{1*}	October 3rd, 1927
BULGARIA	September 5th, 1929
CHILE	October 8th, 1931
COLOMBIA	June 20th, 1933
CUBA	August 6th, 1928
HUNGARY	April 19th, 1928
LATVIA	May 29th, 1928
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
MEXICO	May 12th, 1934
THE NETHERLANDS	September 13th, 1927
NEW ZEALAND	March 29th, 1938
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
POLAND	November 3rd, 1937
PORTUGAL ²	March 27th, 1929
SPAIN	February 22nd, 1929
SWEDEN	September 8th, 1926
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA	April 1st, 1927

Date of Registration

18. Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventh Session on June 10th, 1925.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

BELGIUM ^{1*}	October 3rd, 1927
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	October 6th, 1926
BULGARIA	September 5th, 1929
CHILE	May 31st, 1933
COLOMBIA	June 20th, 1933
CUBA	August 6th, 1928
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	September 19th, 1932
DENMARK	June 18th, 1934
FINLAND	September 17th, 1927
FRANCE	August 13th, 1931
GERMANY	September 18th, 1928
HUNGARY	April 19th, 1928
INDIA ³	September 30th, 1927
Iraq	November 26th, 1938
IRELAND	November 25th, 1927
ITALY ⁴	January 22nd, 1934
JAPAN ⁵	October 8th, 1928
LATVIA	November 29th, 1929
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS	November 1st, 1928
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
NORWAY	June 11th, 1929
POLAND	November 3rd, 1937
PORTUGAL ²	March 27th, 1929
SPAIN	September 29th, 1932
SWEDEN	October 15th, 1929
SWITZERLAND	November 16th, 1927
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA	April 1st, 1927

Denunciations

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (April 29th, 1936)
 IRELAND (March 15th, 1937)
 SWEDEN (February 24th, 1937)

¹ Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

² As regards this Convention, the Belgian reservation has been withdrawn as from April 1st, 1934.

³ With reservation as regards the application of the Convention to the Portuguese Colonies, until ulterior decisions can be taken.

⁴ The ratification by the Indian Government applies only to British India.

⁵ Subject to subsequent decisions as regards the application of the Convention to the Italian Colonies and Possessions.

⁶ This ratification does not include Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

19. Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventh Session on June 5th, 1925.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	March 30th, 1926
BELGIUM ¹	October 3rd, 1927
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	October 6th, 1926
BULGARIA	September 5th, 1929
CHILE	October 8th, 1931
CHINA	April 27th, 1934
COLOMBIA	June 20th, 1933
CUBA	August 6th, 1928
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	February 8th, 1927
DENMARK ²	March 31st, 1928
FINLAND	September 17th, 1927
FRANCE	April 4th, 1928
ESTONIA	April 14th, 1930
GERMANY	September 18th, 1928
GREECE	May 30th, 1936
HUNGARY	April 19th, 1928
INDIA ³	September 30th, 1927
IRELAND	July 5th, 1930
ITALY	March 15th, 1928
JAPAN ⁴	October 8th, 1928
LATVIA	May 29th, 1928
LITHUANIA	September 28th, 1934
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
MEXICO	May 12th, 1934
THE NETHERLANDS	September 13th, 1927
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
NORWAY	June 11th, 1929
POLAND	February 28th, 1928
PORTUGAL ⁵	March 27th, 1929
SPAIN	February 22nd, 1929
SWEDEN	September 8th, 1926
SWITZERLAND	February 1st, 1929
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA	April 1st, 1927

20. Convention concerning night work in bakeries, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventh Session on June 8th, 1925.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
BULGARIA	September 5th, 1929
CHILE	May 31st, 1933
COLOMBIA	June 20th, 1933
CUBA	August 6th, 1928
ESTONIA	December 23rd, 1929
FINLAND	May 26th, 1928
IRELAND	March 15th, 1937
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
SPAIN	August 29th, 1932
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933

(e)

21. Convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Eighth Session on June 5th, 1926.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
ALBANIA	March 17th, 1932
AUSTRALIA	April 18th, 1931
BELGIUM ¹	February 15th, 1928
BULGARIA	November 29th, 1929

¹ Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

² This ratification does not include Greenland.

³ The ratification by the Indian Government applies only to British India.

⁴ This ratification does not include Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

⁵ With reservation as regards the application of the Convention to the Portuguese Colonies, until ulterior decisions can be taken.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ¹	September 16th, 1927
COLOMBIA	June 20th, 1933
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	May 25th, 1928
FINLAND	April 5th, 1929
FRANCE ²	January 13th, 1932
HUNGARY	February 3rd, 1931
INDIA	January 14th, 1928
IRELAND	July 5th, 1930
JAPAN ³	October 8th, 1928
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
MEXICO	March 9th, 1938
THE NETHERLANDS	September 13th, 1927
NEW ZEALAND	March 29th, 1938
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
SWEDEN ⁴	October 15th, 1929
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933

(f)

22. Convention concerning seamen's articles of agreement, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Ninth Session on June 24th, 1926.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
AUSTRALIA ⁵	April 1st, 1935
BELGIUM ⁶	October 3rd, 1927
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	June 14th, 1929
BULGARIA	November 29th, 1929
CANADA	June 30th, 1938
CHILE	October 18th, 1935
CHINA	December 2nd, 1936
COLOMBIA	June 20th, 1933
CUBA	July 7th, 1928
ESTONIA	May 10th, 1929
FRANCE	April 4th, 1928
GERMANY	September 20th, 1930
INDIA	October 31st, 1932
IRELAND	July 5th, 1930
ITALY ⁷	October 10th, 1929
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
MEXICO	May 12th, 1934
THE NETHERLANDS	December 15th, 1937
NEW ZEALAND	March 29th, 1938
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
POLAND	August 8th, 1931
SPAIN	February 23rd, 1931
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA	September 30th, 1929

23. Convention concerning the repatriation of seamen, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Ninth Session on June 23rd, 1926.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
BELGIUM ⁶	October 3rd, 1927
BULGARIA	November 29th, 1929
CHINA	December 2nd, 1936
COLOMBIA	June 20th, 1933
CUBA	July 7th, 1928
ESTONIA	July 9th, 1928
FRANCE	March 4th, 1929
GERMANY	March 14th, 1930
IRELAND	July 5th, 1930
ITALY ⁷	October 10th, 1929
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
MEXICO	May 12th, 1934

¹ As regards Great Britain and Northern Ireland, this Convention will enter into force only when it has been ratified without reservation by France, Germany, The Netherlands, Italy, Norway and Spain.

² The ratification of this Convention will only take effect as regards France from the date on which the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall have registered the ratifications without reservation of Poland, Spain and Italy.

³ This ratification does not include Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

⁴ As regards Sweden, this Convention will enter into force only when it has been ratified without reservation by Denmark, Finland and Norway.

⁵ This ratification does not include the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

⁶ Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

⁷ This ratification applies also to the Italian colonies.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
POLAND	August 8th, 1931
SPAIN	February 23rd, 1931
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA	September 30th, 1929

(g)

24. Convention concerning sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Tenth Session on June 15th, 1927.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	February 20th, 1931
BULGARIA	November 1st, 1930
CHILE	October 8th, 1931
COLOMBIA	June 20th, 1933
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	January 17th, 1929
GERMANY	January 23rd, 1928
HUNGARY	April 19th, 1928
LATVIA	November 29th, 1929
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
LITHUANIA	June 19th, 1931
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
ROUMANIA	June 28th, 1929
SPAIN	September 29th, 1932
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA	September 30th, 1929

25. Convention concerning sickness insurance for agricultural workers, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Tenth Session on June 15th, 1927.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	February 20th, 1931
BULGARIA	November 1st, 1930
CHILE	October 8th, 1931
COLOMBIA	June 20th, 1933
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	January 17th, 1929
GERMANY	January 23rd, 1928
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
SPAIN	September 29th, 1932
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933

(h)

26. Convention concerning the creation of minimum-wage-fixing machinery, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Eleventh Session on June 16th, 1928.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	December 28th, 1932
AUSTRALIA	March 9th, 1931
BELGIUM ¹	August 11th, 1937
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	June 14th, 1929
BULGARIA	June 4th, 1935
CANADA	April 25th, 1935
CHILE	May 31st, 1933
CHINA	May 5th, 1930
COLOMBIA	June 20th, 1933
CUBA	February 24th, 1936
FRANCE	September 18th, 1930
GERMANY	May 30th, 1929
HUNGARY	July 30th, 1932
ITALY	September 9th, 1930
IRELAND	June 3rd, 1930
MEXICO	May 12th, 1934
THE NETHERLANDS	November 10th, 1936
NEW ZEALAND	March 29th, 1938
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
NORWAY	July 7th, 1933
SPAIN	April 8th, 1930
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933

¹ This ratification does not include the Belgian Congo and the mandated territories of Ruanda-Urundi.

(i)

27. Convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Twelfth Session on June 21st, 1929.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA ¹	February 21st, 1933
AUSTRALIA ²	March 9th, 1931
BELGIUM ³	June 6th, 1934
BULGARIA	June 4th, 1935
CANADA	June 30th, 1938
CHILE	May 31st, 1933
CHINA	June 24th, 1931
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	March 26th, 1934
DENMARK ⁴	January 18th, 1933
ESTONIA	January 18th, 1932
FINLAND ⁵	August 8th, 1932
FRANCE	July 29th, 1935
GERMANY	July 5th, 1933
GREECE	May 30th, 1936
HUNGARY	December 6th, 1937
IRELAND	July 5th, 1930
INDIA	September 7th, 1931
ITALY	July 18th, 1933
JAPAN ⁶	March 16th, 1931
LITHUANIA	September 28th, 1934
LUXEMBURG	April 1st, 1931
MEXICO	May 12th, 1934
THE NETHERLANDS	January 4th, 1933
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
NORWAY	July 1st, 1932
POLAND	June 18th, 1932
PORTUGAL ⁷	March 1st, 1932
ROUMANIA	December 7th, 1932
SPAIN	August 29th, 1932
SWEDEN	April 11th, 1932
SWITZERLAND ⁸	November 8th, 1934
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933
VENEZUELA	December 17th, 1932
YUGOSLAVIA	April 22nd, 1933

28. Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Twelfth Session on June 21st, 1929.⁹

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
IRELAND	July 5th, 1930
LUXEMBURG	April 1st, 1931
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
SPAIN ¹⁰	August 29th, 1932

¹ The ratification by the Union of South Africa shall not take effect unless and until the ratifications of Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy have been registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in terms of Article 406 of the Treaty of Versailles.

² The Convention applies to the Territory of Nauru.

³ Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

⁴ This ratification does not include Greenland.

The Danish Government makes the entry into force of the Convention, as regards Denmark, subject to its being also ratified by Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy and The Netherlands.

⁵ This Convention shall be put into force in Finland as from January 1st, 1933.

⁶ This ratification includes Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

⁷ This ratification does not apply to the Portuguese Colonies.

⁸ This Convention takes effect for Switzerland as from October 1st, 1934.

⁹ The ratification of the new revising Convention of 1932 involves, *ipso jure*, denunciation of the present Convention without any requirement of delay, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 21 of the present Convention. The present Convention has ceased to be open to ratification by the Members as from the date of the coming into force of the new revising Convention of 1932 (October 30th, 1934). It remains, nevertheless, in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

¹⁰ This Convention is denounced as regards Spain as from October 30th, 1934, date of the coming into force of the revising Convention of 1932, Spain having ratified the latter Convention on July 28th, 1934.

(j)

29. Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Fourteenth Session on June 28th, 1930.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRALIA ¹	January 2nd, 1932
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ²	June 3rd, 1931
BULGARIA	September 22nd, 1932
CHILE	May 31st, 1933
DENMARK	February 11th, 1932
FINLAND	January 13th, 1936
FRANCE ³	June 24th, 1937
IRELAND	March 2nd, 1931
ITALY	June 18th, 1934
JAPAN ⁴	November 21st, 1932
LIBERIA	May 1st, 1931
MEXICO	May 12th, 1934
NEW ZEALAND	March 29th, 1938

¹ This ratification applies also to the Territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and to the Mandated Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

² The ratification by the Government of His Majesty in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is accompanied with a Declaration, as provided for in Article 26 of the Convention, that the provisions of the Convention shall be applied without modification to the following Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under mandate:

Bahamas	Perlis
Barbados	Trengganu
Bermuda	Brunei
British Guiana	Malta
British Honduras	Mauritius
Ceylon	Nigeria:
Cyprus	(a) Colony
Falkland Islands and Dependencies	(b) Protectorate
Fiji	(c) Cameroons under British Mandate
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)	North Borneo, State of
Gibraltar	Northern Rhodesia
Gold Coast:	Nyasaland Protectorate
(a) Colony	Palestine
(b) Ashanti	St. Helena and Ascension
(c) Northern Territories	Sarawak
(d) Togoland under British Mandate	Seychelles
Hong-Kong	Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)
Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands)	Somaliland Protectorate
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)	South Africa High Commission, Territories of the Basutoland
Leeward Islands:	Bechuanaland Protectorate
Antigua	Swaziland
Dominica	Straits Settlements
Montserrat	Tanganyika Territory
St. Christopher and Nevis	Trans-Jordan
Virgin Islands	Trinidad and Tobago
Malay States:	Uganda Protectorate
(a) Federated Malay States:	Western Pacific, Islands of:
Negri Sembilan	British Solomon Islands Protectorate
Pahang	Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony
Perak	Tonga
Selangor	Windward Islands:
(b) Unfederated Malay States:	Grenada
Johore	St. Lucia
Kedah	St. Vincent
Kelantan.	Zanzibar Protectorate

The ratification by the Government of His Majesty in Great Britain and Northern Ireland applies also to Newfoundland, November 13th, 1931, and to Southern Rhodesia, March 20th, 1933.

³ 1. France intends to apply the provisions of the Convention with certain modifications to the following territories only:

French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Indo-China, Madagascar, French Settlements in Oceania, New Caledonia, territories under B mandate.

The modifications in question apply to the following provisions of the Convention:

(a) *Article 2, second paragraph (letter a)*. This provision should be applied as if it did not contain the words "for work of a purely military character".

(b) *Article 10*. The provisions of this article shall not be applied as regards forced or compulsory labour exacted as a tax.

(c) *Article 12, first paragraph*. This clause shall not be applied where recourse is had to forced or compulsory labour for the execution of public works for the benefit of the community as a whole.

(d) *Article 19*. This clause shall not be applied in the case of cultivation for the purpose of experimental agricultural instruction.

2. France reserves her decision as regards the following territories:

Morocco, Tunisia and the States of the Levant under French mandate.

⁴ This ratification applies also to Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
THE NETHERLANDS ¹	March 31st, 1933
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
NORWAY	July 1st, 1932
SPAIN	August 29th, 1932
SWEDEN	December 22nd, 1931
YUGOSLAVIA	March 4th, 1933

30. Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Fourteenth Session on June 28th, 1930.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
BULGARIA	June 22nd, 1932
CHILE	October 18th, 1935
CUBA	February 24th, 1936
FINLAND	January 13th, 1936
MEXICO	May 12th, 1934
NEW ZEALAND	March 29th, 1938
NICARAGUA	April 12th, 1934
SPAIN	August 29th, 1932
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933

(k)

31. Convention limiting hours of work in coal-mines, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Fifteenth Session on June 18th, 1931².

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
SPAIN	August 29th, 1932

(l)

32. Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships (revised 1932), adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Sixteenth Session on April 27th, 1932.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	January 10th, 1935
CHILE	October 18th, 1935
CHINA	November 30th, 1935
ITALY	October 30th, 1933
MEXICO	May 12th, 1934
NEW ZEALAND	March 29th, 1938
SPAIN	July 28th, 1934
SWEDEN	August 3rd, 1938
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933

¹ I. The Netherlands Government intends to apply the provisions of the Convention integrally in the Kingdom in Europe, in Surinam and in Curaçao;

II. The Netherlands Government intends to apply the provisions of the Convention to the Netherlands Indies with the following modifications:

(a) Article 3 will not be applied; nevertheless, the competent central authorities will be responsible for the employment of forced or compulsory labour;

(b) Article 4 will not be applied to services rendered to owners by persons living in the so-called "particuliere landerijen" in the Island of Java.

² The ratification of the new revising Convention of 1935 shall involve, *ipso jure*, denunciation of the present Convention without any requirements of delay, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 20 of the present Convention. The present Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members as from the date of the coming into force of the new revising Convention of 1935. It shall remain nevertheless in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

33. Convention concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Sixteenth Session on April 30th, 1932.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
BELGIUM ¹	June 6th, 1934
CUBA	February 24th, 1936
France	April 29th, 1939
THE NETHERLANDS	July 12th, 1935
SPAIN	June 22nd, 1934
URUGUAY	June 6th, 1933

(m)

34. Convention concerning fee-charging employment agencies, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventeenth Session on June 29th, 1933.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
CHILE	October 18th, 1935
FINLAND	January 13th, 1936
MEXICO	February 21st, 1938
SPAIN	April 27th, 1935
SWEDEN	January 1st, 1936

35. Convention concerning compulsory old-age insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventeenth Session on June 29th, 1933.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	July 18th, 1936
CHILE	October 18th, 1935
France	August 23rd, 1939

36. Convention concerning compulsory old-age insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventeenth Session on June 29th, 1933.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	July 18th, 1936
CHILE	October 18th, 1935
France	August 23rd, 1939

37. Convention concerning compulsory invalidity insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventeenth Session on June 29th, 1933.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	July 18th, 1936
CHILE	October 18th, 1935
France	August 23rd, 1939

¹ Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate

38. Convention concerning compulsory invalidity insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventeenth Session on June 29th, 1933.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	July 18th, 1936
CHILE	October 18th, 1935
France	August 23rd, 1939

39. Convention concerning compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventeenth Session on June 29th, 1933.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	July 18th, 1936

40. Convention concerning compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventeenth Session on June 29th, 1933.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	July 18th, 1936

(n)

41. Convention concerning employment of women during the night (revised 1934), adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Eighteenth Session on June 19th, 1934.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
Afghanistan	June 12th, 1939
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	May 28th, 1935
BELGIUM	August 4th, 1937
BRAZIL	June 8th, 1936
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	January 25th, 1937
ESTONIA	December 21st, 1935
FRANCE	January 25th, 1938
GREECE	May 30th, 1936
HUNGARY	December 18th, 1936
INDIA	November 22nd, 1935
IRAQ	March 28th, 1938
IRELAND	March 15th, 1937
THE NETHERLANDS	December 9th, 1935
NEW ZEALAND	March 29th, 1938
SWITZERLAND	June 4th, 1936

42. Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (revised 1934), adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Eighteenth Session on June 21st, 1934.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
BRAZIL	June 8th, 1936
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	April 29th, 1936
CUBA	October 22nd, 1936
Denmark ¹	June 22nd, 1939
HUNGARY	June 17th, 1935
IRELAND	March 15th, 1937
JAPAN ²	June 6th, 1936
MEXICO	May 20th, 1937
NEW ZEALAND	March 29th, 1938
NORWAY	May 21st, 1935
SWEDEN	February 24th, 1937

¹ This ratification does not include Greenland.

² The Japanese Government intend to apply the above-mentioned Convention, in so far as mining industries are concerned, also to Taiwan and Karafuto.

43. Convention for the regulation of hours of work in automatic sheet-glass works, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Eighteenth Session on June 21st, 1934.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

Date of Registration

BELGIUM ¹	August 4th, 1937
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	January 13th, 1937
<i>Czecho-Slovakia</i>	September 19th, 1938
FRANCE	February 5th, 1938
<i>Ireland</i>	May 15th, 1939
MEXICO	March 9th, 1938
NORWAY	May 21st, 1935

44. Convention ensuring benefit or allowances to the involuntarily unemployed, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Eighteenth Session on June 23rd, 1934.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

Date of Registration

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	April 29th, 1936
IRELAND	June 10th, 1937
NEW ZEALAND	March 29th, 1938
<i>Switzerland</i>	June 14th, 1939

(o)

45. Convention concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Nineteenth Session on June 21st, 1935.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

Date of Registration

AFGHANISTAN	May 14th, 1937
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	June 25th, 1936
BELGIUM ¹	August 4th, 1937
<i>Brazil</i>	September 22nd, 1938
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	July 18th, 1936
CHINA	December 2nd, 1936
CUBA	April 14th, 1936
ESTONIA	June 4th, 1937
FINLAND	March 3rd, 1938
FRANCE	January 25th, 1938
GREECE	May 30th, 1936
<i>Hungary</i>	December 19th, 1936
INDIA	March 25th, 1938
IRELAND	August 20th, 1936
MEXICO	February 21st, 1938
THE NETHERLANDS	February 20th, 1937
NEW ZEALAND	March 29th, 1938
PORTUGAL	October 18th, 1937
SWEDEN	July 11th, 1936
TURKEY	April 21st, 1938

46. Convention limiting hours of work in coal mines (revised 1935), adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Nineteenth Session on June 21st, 1935.

This Convention has been ratified by

Date of Registration

CUBA	April 14th, 1936
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¹ Excluding the Belgian Congo and the mandated territories of Ruanda-Urundi.

47. Convention concerning the reduction of hours of work to forty a week, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Nineteenth Session on June 22nd, 1935.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
NEW ZEALAND	March 29th, 1938

48. Convention concerning the establishment of an international scheme for the maintenance of rights under invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Nineteenth Session on June 22nd, 1935.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
HUNGARY	August 10th, 1937
<i>The Netherlands</i> ¹	October 6th, 1938
POLAND	March 21st, 1938
SPAIN	July 8th, 1937

49. Convention concerning the reduction of hours of work in glass-bottle works, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Nineteenth Session on June 25th, 1935.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
<i>Czecho-Slovakia</i>	September 19th, 1938
FRANCE	January 25th, 1938
IRELAND	June 10th, 1937
MEXICO	February 21st, 1938
NEW ZEALAND	March 29th, 1938
NORWAY	July 21st, 1936

(p)

50. Convention concerning the regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Twentieth Session on June 20th, 1936.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
<i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> ²	May 22nd, 1939
<i>Japan</i> ³	September 8th, 1938
NORWAY	July 7th, 1937

¹ Subject to the reservation mentioned in the third paragraph of Article 10 of the Convention.

² This ratification applies also without modification to the following territories:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barbados British Guiana British Honduras British Solomon Islands Protectorate Ceylon Fiji Gambia (Colony and Protectorate) Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony Gold Coast: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Colony (b) Ashanti (c) Northern Territories (d) Togoland under British Mandate Hong-Kong Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands) Kenya (Colony and Protectorate) Leeward Islands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antigua Dominica Montserrat St. Christopher and Nevis Virgin Islands Malay States: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Federated Malay States: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negri Sembilan Pahang Perak Selangor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Unfederated Malay States: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Johore Kedah Kelantan Perlis Trengganu; and Brunei Mauritius Nigeria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Colony (b) Protectorate (c) Cameroons under British mandate North Borneo, State of Northern Rhodesia Nyasaland Protectorate Sarawak Seychelles Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate) Somaliland Protectorate Straits Settlements Tanganyika Territory Tonga Trinidad and Tobago Uganda Protectorate Windward Islands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grenada St. Lucia St. Vincent |
|---|---|

³ This ratification applies also to Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Sea Islands under Japanese Mandate.

51. Convention concerning the reduction of hours of work on public works, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Twentieth Session on June 23rd, 1936.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
NEW ZEALAND	March 29th, 1938

52. Convention concerning annual holidays with pay, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Twentieth Session on June 24th, 1936.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
<i>Brazil</i>	September 22nd, 1938
<i>Denmark</i> ¹	June 22nd, 1939
<i>France</i>	August 23rd, 1939
MEXICO	March 9th, 1938

(9)

53. Convention concerning the minimum requirement of professional capacity for masters and officers on board merchant ships, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-first Session on October 24th, 1936.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
<i>United States of America</i> ²	October 29th, 1938
BELGIUM ³	April 11th, 1938
<i>Brazil</i>	October 12th, 1938
DENMARK ⁴	July 13th, 1938
<i>Egypt</i>	May 20th, 1939
ESTONIA	June 20th, 1938
NEW ZEALAND	March 29th, 1938
NORWAY	July 7th, 1937

54. Convention concerning annual holidays with pay for seamen, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-first Session on October 24th, 1936.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
<i>United States of America</i> ⁵	October 29th, 1938
BELGIUM ³	April 11th, 1938.

¹ This ratification does not include Greenland.

² The United States Government understands and construes the words "vessels registered in a territory" appearing in this Convention to include all vessels of the United States as defined under the laws of the United States.

The United States Government understands and construes the words "maritime navigation" appearing in this Convention to mean navigation on the high seas only.

Nothing in this Convention shall be so construed as to prevent the authorities of the United States from making such inspection of any vessel referred to in Article V, paragraph 3, within the jurisdiction of the United States, as may be necessary to determine that there has been a compliance with the terms of this Convention, or to prevent such authorities from withholding clearance to any such vessel which they find has not complied with the provisions of the Convention until such time as any such deficiency shall be corrected.

This ratification does not apply to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands or to the Panama Canal Zone.

³ Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

⁴ In accordance with Article 7 of this Convention, the Danish Government undertakes to apply the provisions thereof without modification as regards all Danish territories, with the exception of Greenland where navigation is reserved to the Danish States.

⁵ The United States Government understands and construes the words "vessels registered in a territory" appearing in this Convention to include all vessels of the United States as defined under the laws of the United States.

This ratification does not apply to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands or to the Panama Canal Zone.

55. Convention concerning the liability of the shipowner in case of sickness, injury or death of seamen, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-first Session on October 24th, 1936.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
<i>United States of America</i> ¹	October 29th, 1938
BELGIUM ²	April 11th, 1938

56. Convention concerning sickness insurance for seamen, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-first Session on October 24th, 1936.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
.....

57. Convention concerning hours of work on board ship and manning, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-first Session on October 24th, 1936.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
<i>United States of America</i> ³	October 29th, 1938
<i>Australia</i> ⁴	September 24th, 1938
BELGIUM ²	April 11th, 1938
<i>Sweden</i> ⁵	January 6th, 1939

(r)

58. Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea (revised 1936), adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-second Session on October 24th, 1936.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
<i>United States of America</i> ⁶	October 29th, 1938
BELGIUM ²	April 11th, 1938
<i>Brazil</i>	October 12th, 1938
NORWAY	July 7th, 1937
<i>Sweden</i>	January 6th, 1939

¹ The United States Government understands and construes the words "vessels registered in a territory" appearing in this Convention to include all vessels of the United States as defined under the laws of the United States.

The United States Government understands and construes the words "maritime navigation" appearing in this Convention to mean navigation on the high seas only.

This ratification does not apply to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands or to the Panama Canal Zone.

² Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

³ The United States Government understands and construes the words "vessels registered in a territory" appearing in this Convention to include all vessels of the United States as defined under the laws of the United States.

Nothing in this Convention shall be so construed as to prevent the authorities of the United States from making such inspection of any vessel referred to in Article 19, paragraph 2, within the jurisdiction of the United States, as may be necessary to determine that there has been a compliance with the terms of this Convention, or to prevent such authorities from withholding clearance to any such vessel which they find has not complied with the provisions of the Convention, until such time as any such deficiency shall be corrected.

This ratification does not apply to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands or to the Panama Canal Zone.

⁴ This ratification does not include the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

⁵ Subject to the reservation that the Convention will only enter into force as regards Sweden when it has already entered into force as regards Denmark, Norway, Finland, the Netherlands, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

With reference to the provisions of Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Swedish Government proposes to exempt from the application of the Convention vessels registered in Sweden and exclusively engaged in voyages in waters east of a line drawn from Hanstholm (Denmark) to Lindesnäs (Norway) and to the east of Cuxhaven (Germany). These geographical limits have been fixed after consultation with the Governments of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

⁶ The United States Government understands and construes the words "maritime navigation" appearing in this Convention to mean navigation on the high seas only.

This ratification does not apply to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands or to the Panama Canal Zone.

(s)

59. Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment (revised 1937), adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-third Session on June 22nd, 1937.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
NORWAY	August 26th, 1938

60. Convention concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment (revised 1937), adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-third Session on June 22nd, 1937.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
.

61. Convention concerning the reduction of hours of work in the textile industry, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-third Session on June 22nd, 1937.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
NEW ZEALAND	March 29th, 1938

62. Convention concerning safety provisions in the building industry, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-third Session on June 23rd, 1937.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
.

(t)

63. Convention concerning statistics of wages and hours of work in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-fourth Session on June 20th, 1938.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
<i>Union of South Africa</i> ¹	August 8th, 1939
<i>Denmark</i> ^{2, 3}	June 22nd, 1939
<i>Sweden</i> ³	June 21st, 1939

¹ This ratification excludes Parts II and IV of the Convention, in accordance with the first paragraph of its Article 2.
² This ratification does not include Greenland.
³ This ratification excludes Part III of the Convention, in accordance with the first paragraph of its Article 2.

(ii)

64. Convention concerning the regulation of written contracts of employment of indigenous workers, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-fifth Session on June 27th, 1939.

This Convention has been
ratified by

Date of Registration

65. Convention concerning penal sanctions for breaches of contracts of employment by indigenous workers, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-fifth Session on June 27th, 1939.

This Convention has been
ratified by

Date of Registration

66. Convention concerning the recruitment, placing and conditions of labour of migrants for employment, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-fifth Session on June 28th, 1939.

This Convention has been
ratified by

Date of Registration

67. Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-fifth Session on June 28th, 1939.

This Convention has been
ratified by

Date of Registration

[Communicated to the Assembly, the Council
and the Members of the League.]

Official No. : **A. 22.** 1939. V.

Geneva, August 31st, 1939.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

Results of the Ninth Enquiry addressed by the
Secretary-General to the Governments under
the Assembly's Resolution of October 3rd, 1930

Series of League of Nations Publications

V. LEGAL ✓
1939. V. 3.

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Point I of the Assembly's resolution of October 3rd, 1930, requires the Secretary-General each year to request the Members of the League and non-member States to inform him of their intentions with regard to ratifying Conventions concluded under the auspices of the League which they have signed but have not ratified within a year from the date at which the Convention ceased to be open for signature.

The Acts falling this year within the scope of the resolution were the following :

The Agreement for a Uniform System of Maritime Buoyage, and Rules annexed thereto, signed at Geneva, May 13th, 1936 :

The International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace, signed at Geneva, September 23rd, 1936.

In accordance with the established practice, the Secretary-General also asked whether the Governments wished to modify or amplify the information given in reply to previous enquiries made in virtue of the Assembly's resolution. A number of Governments have either notified a change of attitude or stated that their attitude has not altered.

The present document sets out the new information received as a result of this year's enquiry. The results of previous enquiries will be found in documents A.30.1931.V, A.25.1932.V, A.17.1933.V, A.13.1934.V, A.17.1935.V, A.22.1936.V, A.20.1937.V and A.26.1938.V.

RATIFICATION BY MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND NON-MEMBER STATES OF CONVENTIONS SIGNED BY THEM BUT NOT RATIFIED WITHIN ONE YEAR FROM THE EXPIRY OF THE TIME-LIMIT FOR SIGNING SUCH CONVENTIONS

(Point I of the Assembly Resolution of October 3rd, 1930.)

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF, AND TRAFFIC IN, OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS

(Geneva, September 12th, 1923.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL :

France.

The Bill for the ratification of this Convention has been adopted by both Chambers. The Senate voted on March 30th, 1939, a Bill to bring French legislation into harmony with the provisions of this Convention. The text is now before the Chamber of Deputies. (Letter of May 3rd, 1939.)

DECLARATION REGARDING THE TERRITORY OF IFNI

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL :

Canada.

The Canadian Government does not for the present intend to recommend ratification of this declaration. (Letter of May 25th, 1939.)

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY, AND PROTOCOL

(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

France.

The Bill for the ratification of this Convention was voted by the Chamber of Deputies on December 22nd, 1934, and is now before the Senate. The Bill to bring French legislation into harmony with the provisions of this Convention has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies. (Letter of May 3rd, 1939.)

PROTOCOL RELATING TO MILITARY OBLIGATIONS IN CERTAIN CASES OF DOUBLE NATIONALITY

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL :

Canada.

The Canadian Government does not for the present intend to recommend ratification of this Protocol. (Letter of May 25th, 1939.)

PROTOCOL RELATING TO A CERTAIN CASE OF STATELESSNESS

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL :

Canada.

The Canadian Government has not yet decided whether it will recommend ratification of this Protocol. (Letter of May 25th, 1939.)

SPECIAL PROTOCOL CONCERNING STATELESSNESS

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL :

Canada.

The Canadian Government does not for the present intend to recommend ratification of this Protocol. (Letter of May 25th, 1939.)

CONVENTION FOR THE UNIFICATION OF CERTAIN RULES CONCERNING
COLLISIONS IN INLAND NAVIGATION, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX

(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL :

The Netherlands.

The two Chambers of the States-General have just approved the Bill regarding this Convention.

During the discussion in the Second Chamber, however, the Minister of Justice made the following statement :

The Government would consider it a matter for regret if Conventions which it was asked to approve did not enter into force. It could not, however, overlook the fact that a long time would probably elapse before many States which had signed the Conventions ratified them. If the Netherlands ratified Conventions as soon as the draft laws were passed, it might happen that the Conventions would enter into force while the countries whose adherence the Netherlands was principally interested in did not become parties to them. In those circumstances, the Government proposes to postpone ratification to a later date.

(Letters of June 29th and August 5th, 1939.)

CONVENTION ON THE REGISTRATION OF INLAND NAVIGATION
VESSELS, RIGHTS *IN REM* OVER SUCH VESSELS, AND OTHER COGNATE-
QUESTIONS, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX

(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL :

The Netherlands.

The two Chambers of the States-General have just approved the Bill regarding this Convention.

During the discussion in the Second Chamber, however, the Minister of Justice made the following statement :

The Government would consider it a matter for regret if Conventions which it was asked to approve did not enter into force. It could not, however, overlook the fact that a long time would probably elapse before many States which had signed the Conventions ratified them. If the Netherlands ratified Conventions as soon as the draft laws were passed, it might happen that the Conventions would enter into force while the countries whose adherence the Netherlands was principally interested in did not become parties to them. In those circumstances, the Government proposes to postpone ratification to a later date.

(Letters of June 29th and August 5th, 1939.)

CONVENTION ON THE TAXATION OF FOREIGN MOTOR VEHICLES,
WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX

(Geneva, March 30th, 1931.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL :

France.

A Bill for the ratification of this Convention is now before the Chamber of Deputies. (Letter of May 3rd, 1939.)

CONVENTION FOR FACILITATING THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION
OF FILMS OF AN EDUCATIONAL CHARACTER

(Geneva, October 11th, 1933.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL :

Finland.

As the Declaration which the Finnish Government intended to make when ratifying this Convention was not accepted by all the interested States, the Finnish Government has deemed it necessary to abandon provisionally its intention of ratifying the Convention. (Letter of June 22nd, 1939.)

France.

A Bill for the ratification of this Convention has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies and will soon be discussed by the Senate. (Letter of May 3rd, 1939.)

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS, WITH DECLARATION ATTACHED

(Geneva, February 20th, 1935.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL :

France.

A Bill for the ratification of this Convention was voted by the Chamber of Deputies on February 9th, 1939, and is now pending before the Senate. (Letter of May 3rd, 1939.)

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CONCERNING THE TRANSIT OF ANIMALS, MEAT
AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, WITH ANNEX

(Geneva, February 20th, 1935.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL :

France.

A Bill for the ratification of this Convention was voted by the Chamber of Deputies on February 9th, 1939, and is now pending before the Senate. (Letter of May 3rd, 1939.)

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CONCERNING THE EXPORT AND IMPORT
OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS (OTHER THAN MEAT, MEAT PREPARATIONS,
FRESH ANIMAL PRODUCTS, MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS), WITH ANNEX

(Geneva, February 20th, 1935.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL :

France.

A Bill for the ratification of this Convention was voted by the Chamber of Deputies on February 9th, 1939, and is now pending before the Senate. (Letter of May 3rd, 1939.)

AGREEMENT FOR A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF MARITIME BUOYAGE,
AND RULES ANNEXED THERETO

(Geneva, May 13th, 1936.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL :

France.

The Government of the Republic is not yet in a position to consider depositing the instrument of ratification of this Agreement. On account of the opposition of certain States whose approval is necessary to give it a practical value, the Agreement does not seem likely, at the present moment, to enter into application. (Letter of May 3rd, 1939.)

Sweden.

The Swedish Government refers to the communication which it addressed to the Secretary-General at the time of signing the Agreement, on May 11th, 1937, explaining its position as regards the ratification of the Agreement.

In this communication, the Swedish Government informed the Secretary-General that its ratification of the Agreement would be subject to the acceptance or application thereof by the Governments of Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Latvia, Norway, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. (Letter of June 15th, 1939.)

Turkey.

The Grand National Assembly of Turkey adopted this Agreement by a Law dated January 27th, 1939, and the instrument of ratification will be forwarded to the Secretariat as soon as the formalities now pending are accomplished. (Letter of April 18th, 1939.)

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

This Agreement is under consideration by the competent authorities of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (Letter of April 2nd, 1939.)

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CONCERNING THE USE OF BROADCASTING
IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE

(Geneva, September 23rd, 1936.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL :

Belgium.

The Belgian Government will not fail to communicate to the Secretariat, in due course, its decision regarding the ratification of this Convention. (Letter of July 1st, 1939.)

Chile.

This Convention has been placed before the National Congress for its approval. It will be ratified as soon as this approval is obtained. (Letter of April 12th, 1939.)

Colombia.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is very anxious that this Convention should be approved by the Congress of the Republic of Colombia. The Minister submitted the Bill relating to this Convention for examination by the Senate on October 7th, 1938, but the session of Congress ended before the draft could be examined.

The draft law was again submitted to the Chambers this year, and the only reason why the Convention has not been ratified is that it has not yet received legislative approval. (Letter of August 5th, 1939.)

Mexico.

The Government of the United States of Mexico, having not yet reached any conclusion regarding this Convention, is not in a position to express, at present, an opinion as to the probability of its ratification by Mexico; this ratification, on the other hand, does not rest with the Executive Power of the Mexican Government. (Letter of May 10th, 1939.)

Turkey.

This Convention has been submitted for consideration to the competent department. The Turkish Government will inform the Secretariat as soon as a decision is reached regarding its ratification. (Letter of April 18th, 1939.)

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

This Convention is under consideration by the competent authorities of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (Letter of April 2nd, 1939.)

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VII. POLITICAL

1939

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Geneva, December 9th, 1939.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

APPEAL BY THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT

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1.

C.370.M.283.1939.VII.

**TEXT OF THE APPEAL COMMUNICATED BY THE DELEGATE OF FINLAND:
CONVOCAION OF THE COUNCIL AND THE ASSEMBLY**

**TELEGRAM FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AND THE MEMBERS
OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

Geneva, December 3rd, 1939.

I have received the following letter of December 3rd, 1939, from the Permanent Delegate of Finland accredited to the League of Nations:

" The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with which Finland, since the signature of the Treaty of Peace at Tartu in 1920, has maintained neighbourly relations and signed a Pact of Non-aggression which should have expired only in 1945, unexpectedly attacked on the morning of November 30th, 1939, not only frontier positions but also open Finnish towns, spreading death and destruction among the civilian population, more particularly

by attacks from the air. Finland has never engaged in any undertaking directed against her powerful neighbour. She has continually made every effort to live at peace with her. Nevertheless, alleging so-called frontier incidents and adducing Finland's alleged refusal to acquiesce in the strengthening of the security of Leningrad, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics first denounced the above-mentioned Pact of Non-aggression and then refused the Finnish Government's proposal to have recourse to the mediation of a neutral Power. In consequence, acting on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring the foregoing facts to your knowledge and to request you, in virtue of Articles 11 and 15 of the Covenant, forthwith to summon a meeting of the Council and the Assembly and to ask them to take the necessary measures to put an end to the aggression. I shall forward to you in due course a complete statement of the reasons and circumstances which have led my Government to request the intervention of the League of Nations in a dispute which has brought two of its Members into conflict with one another. — Rudolf HOLSTI."

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph one, of Covenant, I request Members of Council to meet at Geneva on Saturday, December 9th, at noon. Am submitting to President of Assembly proposal convoke Assembly on Monday, December 11th. Shall confirm date.¹

AVENOL, *Secretary-General*.

2.

C.371.M.284.1939.VII.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA TO THE PRESIDENT OF FINLAND

LETTER FROM THE DELEGATE OF COLOMBIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

[*Translation from the Spanish.*]

Berne, December 2nd, 1939.

I have the honour to communicate to you the following message sent by the President of Colombia to the President of Finland, with the request that you will kindly transmit it to the States Members of the League:

"The distance between our two countries, which are united in their faith in democratic ideals, but whose mutual relations are as yet only beginning to develop, shall not prevent me from assuring Your Excellency, in the sorrowful days through which your country is passing, of the profound sympathy of Colombia. I should be betraying the feelings of my people and those of the Government of the Republic if I were to keep silence in face of the cruel outrage now being perpetrated, without the slightest justification, upon a free nation that has attained a high degree of civilisation, based upon justice, and of authentic culture. The small nations of the world, those which, ardently desiring peace, pursue the welfare of their children in the possession of inalienable liberties and with strict adherence to the rules of law, are absolutely bound to uphold their complete independence, no matter at what sacrifice, and cannot, without endangering their own existence, remain indifferent when those rules are totally ignored and supplanted by brute force such as is to-day let loose upon Finland and, while filling her cities with bloodshed and ruin, is violating her essential rights under pretexts that but enhance the shocking and scandalous character of this work of iniquity. All Colombia is praying that that work will not prosper, that mankind will not be subjected to violence and to the unbridled spirit of conquest, and that ere long the Finnish Republic will once again enjoy that true freedom and security to which it has full right under every law of morality and every principle of international law. — (*Signed*) Eduardo SANTOS, *President of Colombia.*"

(*Signed*) L. E. Nieto CABALLERO.

3.

C.374.M.287.1939.VII.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I

[*Translation.*]

Helsinki, December 4th, 1939.

I have the honour to inform you that the Finnish Government has decided to have automatic contact mines laid in the coastal waters of the Aaland Archipelago west of longitude 21° 20' E.

¹ After consulting the President of the Assembly, the Secretary-General telegraphed to the Members of the League on December 5th to confirm the date of December 11th (document C.372.M.285.1939).

and to the south of latitude 60° 25' N. The mines have been laid to ensure respect for the neutrality of the zone. I should be grateful if you would bring the present notification to the knowledge of the Council in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention of October 20th, 1921, relating to the non-fortification and neutralisation of the Aaland Islands.¹

Vaino TANNER,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland.

II

[*Translation.*]

Helsinki, December 4th, 1939.

On behalf of the Finnish Government, I beg you to inform the Council that, in view of the aggression of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by armed force against Finland, the Finnish Government, in order to safeguard the neutrality of the Aaland Islands, in the spirit of the Convention of October 20th, 1921, and with reference to Article 7, point II, of that Convention,² has taken the necessary preventive defence measures in the neutralised zone.

Vaino TANNER,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland.

4.

C.373.M.286.1939.VII.

TELEGRAM FROM THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

[*Translation from the Spanish.*]

Buenos Aires, December 4th, 1939.

Now that the Fourth Committee is in session, the Argentine Government considers that, before it deals with the administrative and budgetary questions coming within its province, a formal protest should be made against the aggression of which the Soviet Union has been guilty against Finland in violation not only of the principles of the League of Nations but also of the most elementary dictates of justice and humanity. This violation, which is all the more odious in view of the enormous difference in material forces, justifies the immediate expulsion of the Soviet Union from the League. The creation of fronts inside countries for the purpose of facilitating the spread of Communism constitutes a danger to which nations that place respect for human life, conscience and liberty above all else cannot remain indifferent.

José Maria CANTILO,
Minister Foreign Affairs.

¹ Note by the Secretariat:

Article 6 of the Convention relating to the Non-fortification and Neutralisation of the Aaland Islands, signed at Geneva, October 20th, 1921, reads as follows:

"In time of war, the zone described in Article 2 shall be considered as a neutral zone and shall not, directly or indirectly, be used for any purpose connected with military operations.

"Nevertheless, in the event of a war affecting the Baltic Sea, Finland shall have the right, in order to assure respect for the neutrality of the Aaland Islands, temporarily to lay mines in the territorial waters of these islands and for this purpose to take such measures of a maritime nature as are strictly necessary:

"In such a case, Finland shall at once refer the matter to the Council of the League of Nations."

² Note by the Secretariat:

Article 7 (paragraph II) of the Convention relating to the Non-fortification and Neutralisation of the Aaland Islands, signed at Geneva, October 20th, 1921, reads as follows:

"II. If the neutrality of the zone should be imperilled by a sudden attack either against the Aaland Islands or across them against the Finnish mainland, Finland shall take the necessary measures in the zone to check and repulse the aggressor until such time as the High Contracting Parties shall, in conformity with the provisions of this Convention, be in a position to intervene to enforce respect for the neutrality of the islands.

"Finland shall refer the matter immediately to the Council."

5.

C.376.M.289.1939.VII.

TELEGRAM FROM THE VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

[*Translation from the Spanish.*]

Caracas, December 4th, 1939.

Although on July 11th, 1938, my Government notified its decision, which will take effect on July 11th, 1940, to withdraw from the League of Nations, and since that date has considered it unnecessary to send representatives to the meetings in view of the facts set forth in the Finnish Government's note, transcribed in your note, my Government approves of the proposal to convene the Assembly for Monday, December 11th, and will appoint a representative to unite his efforts with those of the representatives of the other States with the common aim of considering the means of giving effect to the guarantees of security and peace solemnly inscribed in the Preamble of the Covenant.

E. Gil BORGES,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Venezuela.

6.

C.377.M.290.1939.VII.

TELEGRAM FROM THE URUGUAYAN GOVERNMENT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

[*Translation from the Spanish.*]

Montevideo, December 4th, 1939.

No meeting of the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations having as yet taken place, the Government of the Republic, on the occasion of the convening of the Fourth Committee, considers itself called upon to reiterate its unalterable attachment to the great principles of justice and peace on which the League is based and which led to the foundation of that international institution. It notes, however, at the same time, the strange situation now resulting from the fact that one of the associated Powers has just employed violence as an instrument of national policy, thus breaking the letter and spirit of the Covenant of 1919, which unites all the Members of the League. Uruguay considers this situation essentially irregular, since the existence in the League of States which remain faithful to the principles and ideals above mentioned is neither morally nor juridically compatible with that of other States which continue to belong to it while failing to comply with their fundamental obligations. The fact that the League has been founded and has continued to exist although manifestly devoid of any means of averting war is due to the ardent hope that there may be formed at Geneva a solid *bloc* of States associated in the defence of law and the liberty of nations. It is therefore inadmissible that countries which openly violate the essential principles of the League should continue in its side by side with others which have always been and are still resolved to respect those principles. It is with deepest grief that Uruguay informs the Secretary-General that, if this anomalous situation should persist, Uruguay would be obliged much to her regret to give notice of her intention to withdraw from the institution in conformity with Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Alberto GUANI,
*Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of Uruguay.*

7.

C.375.M.288.1939.VII.

TELEGRAM FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

[*Translation.*]

Moscow, December 5th, 1939.

In accordance with instructions from the U.S.S.R. Government, I have the honour to inform you that that Government considers unjustified proposal to convene December 9th Council League of Nations and December 11th Assembly League of Nations on the initiative of M. Rodolphe Holsti and in virtue of Article 11, paragraph 1, of the League Covenant.

The U.S.S.R. is not at war with Finland and does not threaten the Finnish nation with war. Consequently, reference to Article 11, paragraph 1, is unjustified. Soviet Union maintains

peaceful relations with the Democratic Republic of Finland, whose Government signed with the U.S.S.R. on December 2nd Pact of Assistance and Friendship. This Pact settled all the questions which the Soviet Government had fruitlessly discussed with delegates former Finnish Government now divested of its power.

By its declaration of December 1st, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Finland requested the Soviet Government to lend assistance to that Republic by armed forces with a view to the joint liquidation at the earliest possible moment of the very dangerous seat of war created in Finland by its former rulers. In these circumstances, appeal of M. Rodolphe Holsti to the League cannot justify convocation of the Council and the Assembly, especially as the persons on whose behalf M. Rodolphe Holsti has approached the League cannot be regarded as mandatories of the Finnish people.

If, notwithstanding considerations set out above, Council and Assembly are convened to consider the appeal of M. Rodolphe Holsti, U.S.S.R. Government would be unable to take part in these meetings. This decision is also based on the fact that the communication from the Secretary-General of the League concerning convocation Council and Assembly reproduces the text of the letter from M. Rodolphe Holsti, which is full of insults and calumnies against the Soviet Government, this being incompatible with the respect due to the U.S.S.R.

MOLOTOV.

8.

C.381.M.294.1939.VII.

STATEMENT BY THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT, DATED DECEMBER 7TH, 1939

[Translation.]

Geneva, December 7th, 1939.

To the Secretary-General.

With reference to the last paragraph of the letter which I addressed to you on the 3rd instant,¹ I have the honour to communicate below the promised statement of the reasons and circumstances which have led my Government to request the intervention of the League of Nations in the conflict that has broken out between Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

When, on December 6th, 1917, the Government of Finland declared its independence, it appealed to all the Powers, including Soviet Russia, to recognise its independence *de jure*. The Soviet Government, indeed, was among the first to assent. But no sooner had the Soviet Government, on January 4th, 1918, announced its recognition of Finland's independence, than it hastened, before the end of that same month, to open hostilities against an almost entirely unarmed Finland. Nevertheless, the fighting ended in less than four months with a Finnish victory. Peace was concluded between the two countries at Tartu on October 14th, 1920.

Thereafter, relations between Finland and Russia developed on normal lines. In order to strengthen the ties of neighbourly relations, a Treaty of Non-aggression and Pacific Settlement of Disputes was signed on January 21st, 1932, and, on April 22nd of the same year, a Conciliation Convention which forms an integral part of that Treaty.

Article 5 of the Treaty of Non-aggression reads as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties declare that they will always endeavour to settle in a spirit of justice any disputes of whatever nature or origin which may arise between them, and will resort exclusively to pacific means of settling such disputes. For this purpose, the High Contracting Parties undertake to submit any disputes which may arise between them after the signature of the present Treaty, and which it may not have been possible to settle through diplomatic proceedings within a reasonable time, to a procedure of conciliation before a joint conciliation commission whose powers, composition and working shall be fixed by a special supplementary Convention, which shall form an integral part of the present Treaty and which the High Contracting Parties undertake to conclude as soon as possible and in any event before the present Treaty is ratified. Conciliation procedure shall also be applied in the event of any dispute as to the application or interpretation of a Convention concluded between the High Contracting Parties, and particularly the question whether the mutual undertaking as to non-aggression has or has not been violated."

As will be seen from this text, the two contracting parties declare in the most conclusive terms that they will settle any disputes of whatever nature or origin which may arise between them, and will resort exclusively to pacific means of settling such disputes.

Attention must also be drawn to Article 8, which provides that: "The present Treaty is concluded for three years. If it is not denounced by either of the High Contracting Parties after previous notice of not less than six months before the expiry of that period, it shall be deemed to be automatically renewed for a further period of two years." Actually, the Treaty was renewed

¹ Document C.370.M.283.1939.VII (see No. 1, page 1).

by a Protocol signed on April 7th, 1934, in which the two parties noted "that the conclusion of the Treaty signed on January 21st, 1932, . . . between Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has had a beneficent influence on their relations". According to that Protocol, the Treaty was to remain in force until the end of 1945, no provision being made for denunciation before that date. This last clause assumes a quite special importance in the present circumstances.

The Soviet proposals of 1933 concerning the definition of the aggressor should likewise be borne in mind.

Again, on September 17th last, the Soviet Government, in a note to the Finnish Legation at Moscow, gave an assurance that, war having broken out between certain European Powers, it would pursue a policy of neutrality in Finno-Soviet relations. In consequence, M. Erkkö, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland, issued the following statement to the Press: "As the official announcement states, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, when it informed the Finnish Legation at Moscow that it had declared war on Poland, intimated at the same time that it would maintain relations of neutrality with Finland. That intimation has been received in Finland with great satisfaction, and is in harmony with the spirit of the peaceful and friendly relations that Finland has maintained with the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Notwithstanding the foregoing facts, the Soviet Government informed the Finnish Government on October 5th last that an exchange of views between the two Governments on political questions was desirable; no explanation of the nature and scope of the negotiations was given by the Soviet Government. The Finnish Government, however, ever ready to furnish proof of its sincere desire to maintain neighbourly relations, accepted the invitation and sent delegates to Moscow.

In the course of the negotiations, it soon became apparent that the Soviet Government's intention had been to induce Finland to agree to the cession of Finnish territories to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, either permanently or on lease. Although the Soviet Government's proposals, some of them in particular, were of such a nature as to threaten the fundamental conditions of national security, Finland continued the negotiations in the hope that a solution answering fully to the interests of the two countries would finally be found.

The negotiations between the two Governments were suspended on November 13th last, and the Finnish delegates returned to Helsinki for further instructions. On that same day, when receiving the representatives of the international Press, M. Erkkö, Minister for Foreign Affairs, expressed his firm conviction that, given good-will, it was possible to find a solution that would satisfy both parties, and that, in any case, so far as concerned its attitude towards the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Finnish Government was still anxious to bring the matter to a successful conclusion.

Having regard to the fact that the Finnish Government had agreed to institute these negotiations on such a vague basis, it is understandable that it should have wished to reconsider the situation as soon as it knew the Soviet Government's real intentions. In accordance with democratic principles, the Finnish Government also desired to consult Parliament.

These consultations were in progress when suddenly, on Sunday, November 26th, an explosion took place on the Karelian Isthmus, on the Russian side of the frontier, causing, as the Soviet Government alleged, the death of some Russian officers and soldiers. The Soviet Government at once stated that guns had been fired on the Finnish side. An exhaustive investigation carried out by the Finnish authorities, however, showed that no shots had been fired across the frontier from the Finnish side. The Soviet Government nevertheless continued to accuse Finland of violating the integrity of Soviet territory.

But on the Finnish side of the frontier there were only the ordinary frontier-guard troops, who had no artillery of any kind. The field artillery was twenty kilometres and the heavy artillery fifty kilometres behind the frontier. It is obvious that in those circumstances Finland could not have been responsible for the accident in question.

As for the Soviet assertion that some Finnish soldiers crossed the frontier near the Arctic coast, the investigations of the Finnish authorities have shown that, on the contrary, Russian soldiers had entered Finnish territory, destroying a Finnish frontier-guard post and carrying off three Finnish soldiers as prisoners.

To show its unshakeably pacific spirit, the Finnish Government at once proposed to the Soviet Government an exhaustive investigation of the foregoing charges and other even more trifling allegations put forward on the Soviet side. The Soviet Government was less conciliatory. In its view, Finland was to withdraw her troops unilaterally on the Karelian Isthmus for such a distance—twenty-five kilometres from the frontier—as would have endangered Finland's own security. For its part, the Soviet Government did not see its way to accept the Finnish proposal that the troops of both Powers should be withdrawn for the same distance.

In answer to this note, the Finnish Government, on November 29th, sent its reply to the Soviet Government with the utmost despatch through its Minister at Moscow. In this note, the text of which will be communicated to the League in due course, it proposed the conciliation procedure provided for in the Treaty of Non-aggression, to which resort was to be had, in particular, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the obligation of non-aggression had been violated. As an alternative, the Finnish Government intimated its readiness to submit the dispute to neutral arbitration.

For reasons unknown to the Finnish Government, the telegraphic transmission of this note was delayed in Soviet territory. At the same time, the Finnish Minister was summoned at midnight to the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, where he was informed that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was no longer willing to maintain diplomatic relations with Finland. He had therefore no opportunity of transmitting the note to the Soviet Govern-

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS.

(Communiqué à l'Assemblée,
au Conseil et aux Membres
de la Société.)

No officiel: A.32.1939.VII.
Corrigendum.

Genève, le 9 décembre 1939.

APPEL DU GOUVERNEMENT FINLANDAIS.

Page 3, 1ère ligne.

Le Secrétaire général a reçu le 9 décembre une note du Gouvernement finlandais confirmant son télégramme du 4 décembre. Dans cette note figure, après les mots "60 degrés 25 nord", la phrase suivante:

"Toutes les précautions nécessaires ont été prises pour la sécurité de la navigation commerciale".

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Communicated to the Assembly,
the Council and the Members
of the League.

Official No.: A.32.1939.VII.
Corrigendum

Geneva, December 9th, 1939.

APPEAL BY THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT.

Page 3, 1st line.

The Secretary-General received on December 9th a note from the Finnish Government confirming its telegram of December 4th. In this note, the following sentence appears after the words: "latitude 60° 25' N.":

"All necessary precautions have been taken to ensure the safety of merchant shipping."

ment. In a note of the same date the above-mentioned Treaty of Non-aggression had already been denounced by the Soviet Government.

Although the Treaty of Non-aggression could not be denounced before 1945 without six months' notice, and although both countries were bound by the provisions of the Peace Treaty of Tartu, the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Kellogg-Briand Pact, and various other treaties and conventions of similar effect, on November 30th, at 8 a.m. (Central European time), hostilities were opened against Finland by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Government of the United States hastened to offer its good offices to the two Governments with a view to a peaceful settlement of the dispute. The offer was immediately accepted by the Finnish Government, but the Soviet Government rejected it.

At the same time, a further attempt was made by the Finnish Government, through the intermediary of the Swedish Government, to secure the continuance of the above-mentioned negotiations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, notwithstanding the fact that hostilities had already begun, but once again the Soviet Government refused its consent.

All these attempts having failed, the Finnish Government decided to submit the dispute to the League of Nations. With this object, the undersigned was instructed to hand you a note requesting you, under Articles 11 and 15 of the Covenant, forthwith to summon a meeting of the Council and the Assembly with a view to putting a stop to the aggression.

In compliance with this request, you were good enough to summon a meeting of the Council and the Assembly.

In reply to your invitation, the Soviet Government sent you a telegram,¹ the tendentious character of which is obvious. In this telegram, M. Molotov, Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, ignores the existence of the Finnish Government, and declares that the Soviet Union maintains peaceful relations with the Democratic Republic of Finland, whose government is alleged to have signed a pact of assistance and friendship with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on December 2nd.

As for the so-called democratic government of the Finnish Republic, referred to by M. Molotov, it is only a puppet government set up by the Soviet Government itself, and it consequently has no right to represent the Finnish people. In point of fact, it represents only a number of Finnish refugees who took refuge in Russia after the civil war in 1918 and became Soviet citizens. At the same time, they are regarded in Finland as criminals accused of high treason against their native land.

M. Molotov considers that the request addressed to the League of Nations by the Permanent Delegate of Finland for the convening of the Council and Assembly is unjustifiable, on the ground that that delegate possesses no mandate from persons who are authorised to speak in the name of the Finnish people.

It should, however, be observed that, on July 1st-2nd, 1939, elections were held in Finland, and that the Finnish people freely elects its representatives to Parliament. This expression of the will of the people is of special significance in view of the fact that since 1906 the vote has also been extended to women, who form the majority of the population and whose love of peace is beyond all doubt.

The Government which had started the negotiations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in October had obtained a unanimous vote of confidence from Parliament at the very moment when the Soviet Government broke off diplomatic relations with Finland. Nevertheless, that Government resigned to enable a Government to be formed which would include all the larger parties, from the Conservatives to the Social Democrats. There is no communist party in Finland.

It should be specially emphasised that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the new Government, M. Tanner, who was Finance Minister in the Government which resigned and one of the delegates taking part in the Moscow negotiations, is the leader of the Social Democratic Party. Even before the opening of hostilities, that party, which is the largest in the country, and the General Labour Confederation, had expressed their full confidence in M. Tanner. As soon as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics set up the so-called "Democratic Government of Finland" on the 2nd instant, these two Finnish Labour organisations immediately issued a solemn declaration once again affirming their patriotism and their firm resolve to defend the country together with all other parties against this treacherous act of aggression. These facts afford the best proof of the unanimous determination of the whole Finnish people to fight to the end for the independence of their country.

It is in pursuance of the legitimate Government's request that the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations have been convened.

Since the 3rd instant, when I had the honour to send you my note, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has continued its ferocious attacks on Finland. The land, naval and air forces of the Soviet Union are in full action, spreading death and destruction among the civilian population and in open towns. According to the latest news, the Soviet army is even using poison gas.

Such are the facts which it is my painful duty to bring, with your kind assistance, to the knowledge of all States Members of the League. In view of the fact that a large number of documents containing information calculated to throw more light on this question have not yet come to hand, I shall venture, in a few days' time, to send you supplementary documentation.

I therefore have the honour, without prejudice to the rights of the Council, and acting on behalf of my Government under the optional right conferred upon it by Article 15, paragraph 9, of the Covenant, to request the Council to refer to the Assembly without delay the dispute which has arisen between my country and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in order that the Assembly may deal with it forthwith.

(Signed) Rudolf HOLSTI.

¹ Document C.375.M.288.1939.VII (see No. 7, page 4).

[Communicated to the Assembly,
the Council and the Members of
the League.]

Official No. : **A. 33.** 1939. VII.

Geneva, December 10th, 1939.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

APPEAL BY THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT

25

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Delegate of Finland

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LETTER FROM THE DELEGATE OF FINLAND TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

[*Translation.*]

Geneva, December 9th, 1939.

With reference to my letter dated the 7th of this month,¹ I have the honour herewith to communicate to you the supplementary documentation, and would request you to be good enough to have it circulated to the States Members of the League of Nations.

In the above-mentioned letter, there is one point on which, after having examined the documentation, I should now like to make a correction affording further proof of my Government's desire for conciliation until the very end.

I informed you in the letter that my Government, in reply to the Soviet proposals for the withdrawal of Finnish troops to a distance of about 25 kilometres, had suggested the withdrawal of the troops of both Powers to an equal distance.

In point of fact, my Government declared itself willing to enter into negotiations for this withdrawal without determining in advance the distance to which the troops would be withdrawn on each side.

I beg to send you herewith the following documents :

- (1) *Aide-mémoire* ;
- (2) Proposal by the U.S.S.R., dated October 14th ;
- (3) Finnish counter-proposal of October 23rd ;
- (4) Proposal by the U.S.S.R. dated October 23rd ;
- (5) Finnish counter-proposal of October 31st, communicated on November 3rd ;
- (6) Memorandum by M. Paasikivi, dated November 9th ;
- (7) Letter from M. Molotov to M. Paasikivi and M. Tanner, dated November 9th ;
- (8) Letter from M. Paasikivi and M. Tanner to M. Molotov, dated November 10th ;
- (9) Letter from M. Paasikivi and M. Tanner to M. Molotov, dated November 13th ;
- (10) Note from M. Molotov to the Minister of Finland at Moscow, dated November 26th ;
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- (12) Note from M. Molotov to the Minister of Finland at Moscow, dated November 28th ;
- (13) Note from M. Molotov to the Minister of Finland at Moscow, dated November 29th ;
- (14) Note from the Minister of Finland at Moscow to M. Molotov, dated November 29th.

(Signed) Rudolf HOLSII.

I

AIDE-MÉMOIRE

[*Translation.*]

The Frontiers of Finland.

By the Treaties of Peace and Non-aggression, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressly, and of its own free will, recognised the political frontiers of Finland. The territorial composition of Finland has, moreover, been fixed for centuries past. The western section of the frontier crossing the Isthmus of Karelia goes back to the year 1323 ; and the eastern section, to 1618. As regards the frontier running north from Lake Ladoga, the southern section (as far as Nurmes) goes back to 1618 ; and the northern section, to 1595. The modifications of the frontier on the Arctic coast took place in 1920, when, in accordance with a promise made in 1864, the U.S.S.R. ceded the Petsamo region to Finland in compensation for a territory which was then incorporated in Russia. This arrangement was also intended to compensate Finland for the loss of free access to the Arctic Ocean in 1826, when the territory previously regarded as belonging jointly to Russia, Finland and Norway was partitioned between Russia and Norway. From 1809 to 1917, during which period Finland was united to Russia as a Grand-Duchy enjoying complete internal autonomy, her frontiers with Russia were exactly delimited.

Negotiations between Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In the course of the negotiations in October-November 1939, to which the Government of the U.S.S.R. invited the Government of Finland on October 5th last, the U.S.S.R. made detailed proposals prejudicial to the territorial integrity of Finland.

The majority of the proposals of the U.S.S.R. were actuated by strategic considerations which it was attempted to justify by a desire to guarantee the security of Leningrad. In point

¹ See document A.32.1939.VII, page 5.

of fact, these considerations had already been taken into account in the Treaty of Peace of Tartu, whereby the outer islands in the Gulf of Finland and the Island of Suursaari were demilitarised. The treaty further provided that certain fortifications on the Finnish side of the Isthmus of Karelia were to be destroyed and that freedom of military action on the eastern coast of the Gulf of Finland was to be subject to certain restrictions. Finland has scrupulously observed all her undertakings. Now the U.S.S.R. has made proposals regarding the cession of certain territories by Finland by grant of lease or by exchange. In order to reach an agreement with the U.S.S.R., Finland has adopted the most conciliatory attitude possible. The limit of the concessions beyond which Finland has thought it impossible to go was determined by the two following considerations :

- (1) Compliance with the considerations of security advanced by the U.S.S.R. must not be allowed to prejudice Finland's security or her possibilities of defence ;
- (2) The policy of neutrality followed by Finland and recognised even by the U.S.S.R. must not be jeopardised.

The proposals to which the U.S.S.R. firmly adhered were for the cession of a naval base at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland and a modification of the frontier on the Isthmus of Karelia. They would have meant the renunciation of the above-mentioned principle.

In the counter-proposals, whereby Finland endeavoured to discover new means of satisfying the demands of the U.S.S.R., it was finally contemplated—in addition to partial acceptance of the territorial demands of the U.S.S.R. on the coast of the Arctic Ocean—the cession to the U.S.S.R. of five of the outer islands in the Gulf of Finland and the southern part of the Island of Suursaari, together with the removal of the line of demarcation to a distance of approximately 20-25 kilometres from the very ancient frontiers in the Isthmus of Karelia in the north-eastern part of the Gulf of Finland. The cession of these territories, which from the remotest times have been inhabited by a Finnish population, would have meant the renunciation of the principles of nationality recognised by the founders of the U.S.S.R. Nevertheless, the Government of Finland was ready to make this heavy sacrifice, in order to meet the demands of her great neighbour.

There was a limit beyond which the Government of Finland considered it impossible to go in making concessions. The principle that its importance or the size of one of its towns entitles a State to require the cession of territory from a smaller State is unknown in the political life of the West. A large country is protected by its very size. To require a small State to renounce its means of defence is tantamount to destroying that State's liberty. By giving up its means of defence, the small State either falls under the domination of the great Power by which the demands were presented or becomes the battlefield of great Powers. The U.S.S.R. is not exposed to any danger of indirect aggression by a great Power through Finnish territory. The most effective way of guaranteeing it against such a danger for all time is to allow the Finnish people the possibility of ensuring—as it is firmly determined to do—the application of its policy of neutrality by effective defence designed to maintain the independence of its country, and not to deprive it of that possibility.

The negotiations conducted at Moscow were broken off by the U.S.S.R. on November 13th. In Finland, however, the hope was explicitly expressed that negotiations would be continued and conducted to a successful conclusion. The Soviet allegation that the "intransigent" attitude of Finland towards the territorial demands of the U.S.S.R. was prompted by certain foreign Powers is devoid of all foundation. Indeed, the fundamental instinct of self-preservation obliges every State to organise its defence and independence on solid foundations. The same instinct of self-preservation also obliges the small States to hold aloof from the conflicts of the great Powers and scrupulously to maintain their neutrality. The allegation that in the negotiations Finland gave evidence of intransigence and of a hostile attitude towards the U.S.S.R. is untrue, as Finland advanced no demands and preferred no threats against the U.S.S.R. Far from threatening, she was prepared to make to her neighbour concessions in the national and military spheres which should have afforded a sufficient guarantee for the security of Leningrad.

Even during the negotiations at Moscow, the air forces of the U.S.S.R. committed several violations of the territorial integrity of Finland. Between October 10th and November 14th some thirty such violations were recorded. Finland drew the attention of the U.S.S.R. to this fact through the diplomatic channel, but she was careful not to exaggerate its importance, so as to avoid tension in the relations of the two countries and also in order to facilitate the negotiations then in progress. After the negotiations were broken off, the U.S.S.R. embarked upon a systematic campaign of wireless and Press propaganda against Finland, but it was not until November 26th that the anti-Finnish measures began to take on a more aggressive and cynical tone. This last phase continued until November 30th, on which date the aggression of the U.S.S.R. against Finland took place.

It was on the first-mentioned date—that is, November 26th—that the U.S.S.R. launched an accusation against Finland to the effect that Finnish troops had opened fire with cannon on the Soviet troops lying on the other side of the frontier in the neighbourhood of the village of Mainila, in the Karelian Isthmus. The Government of the U.S.S.R. professed to conclude from this that the concentration of Finnish troops in the vicinity of the frontier threatened the city of Leningrad and constituted a hostile act against the U.S.S.R. It proposed that the Government of Finland should, without delay, withdraw its troops on the Isthmus of Karelia to a distance of 20-25 kilometres from the frontier to preclude the possibility, as it alleged, of the renewal of such provocation.

Finland, being ready to prove her innocence and desiring to avoid any possible misunderstanding, proposed, on November 27th, a joint enquiry to elucidate the circumstances in which the alleged incident had taken place, and declared, *inter alia*, that there was no artillery in the immediate vicinity of the frontier. She further proposed negotiations with a view to the withdrawal of the troops on both sides of the frontier. In reply, the Government of the U.S.S.R., on November 29th, unilaterally denounced the Treaty of Non-Aggression, in flagrant contradiction to the treaty's express provisions.

Finland then proposed the conciliation procedure laid down in the treaty, which was to be employed more particularly to ascertain whether the non-aggression obligation had been violated. Alternatively, she declared herself willing to submit the dispute to neutral arbitration, in order to furnish conclusive proof of her desire to reach agreement with the U.S.S.R. and to rebut the latter's allegations. Finland declared herself willing to come to an agreement with the U.S.S.R. for the withdrawal of her defence troops in the Isthmus of Karelia to such a distance from Leningrad that any possibility of a threat to the safety of that city would be eliminated.

Outbreak of Hostilities.

But before the Minister of Finland in Moscow had an opportunity of transmitting Finland's reply to the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, the U.S.S.R., on the evening of November 29th, broke off diplomatic relations. Nevertheless, the Finnish reply to the notifications of the U.S.S.R. regarding the denunciation of the Non-aggression Treaty was handed to the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs immediately after 12 o'clock on the night of November 29th-30th. The note should have fully convinced the Government of the U.S.S.R. of Finland's unwavering desire to reach an agreement regarding the movement of her troops in the Isthmus of Karelia away from the U.S.S.R. ; but on November 30th, the latter nevertheless began its aggression against Finland.

The wireless propaganda of the U.S.S.R. against Finland reached its climax on the evening of November 29th and during the following night, as Finland was, without foundation, accused of several violations of the frontier, although, to avoid any possibility of incidents, the Finnish troops and frontier-guards had been withdrawn to a stated distance from the frontier, and therefore unquestionably remained throughout in Finnish territory, refraining from all military action. The Soviet troops, on the other hand, crossed the frontier near Pummanki, to the north-east of Petsamo, as early as the evening of November 29th and took prisoner three Finnish frontier-guards.

The above-mentioned Soviet allegations were denied by Finland the same evening, and the serious violation of the frontier was concisely reported. Little by little, however, it became clear that the U.S.S.R. had decided to open hostilities against Finland, though the latter could not expect them to begin so soon—the following day in fact—particularly as no declaration of war or even ultimatum had been sent. Still less was it to be imagined that the U.S.S.R. would open hostilities, even against the civil population.

On November 30th, Soviet aeroplanes appeared above Helsinki about 9 a.m. and bombarded the city and the neighbouring aerodrome. The attack was repeated the same day about 2.30 p.m., and on this occasion dozens of civilians, chiefly women and children, were killed. The bombs destroyed several private houses and caused numerous fires. The same day, Soviet aeroplanes also bombarded other towns, such as Viipuri, Turku, Lahti and Kotka, together with various places in the interior of the country—*e.g.*, Enso, a large State factory. The destruction and material damage caused by these bombardments chiefly affected the civil population. The bombardments did not even spare the buildings specially protected by Article 27 of the Convention forming part of the Fourth General Hague Convention of 1907 respecting the laws and customs of war on land. A church in Helsinki and a hospital in Enso were, for example, set on fire by bombs. Altogether, 85 persons, including 65 at Helsinki, were killed during the bombardments carried out on the first day. The following day there was a further bombardment of several towns and other centres of population ; there were several dozen casualties and much damage was done. The sole purpose of these air attacks was, without doubt, to annihilate the civil population and cause material damage. It may perhaps be suggested that the bombs fell accidentally on objectives other than those aimed at. But low-flying aeroplanes were seen to turn the fire of their machine-guns directly against private houses, schools, and women and children rushing to take shelter.

The land and naval forces have shown the same cruelty and the same flagrant disregard for the elementary laws of warfare ; they have spared neither women, children, nor even shipwrecked civilians.

Hostilities in general began on the morning of November 30th, when the troops of the U.S.S.R. crossed the frontier and attacked the Finnish troops at several points in the Karelian Isthmus and on the eastern frontier from Lake Ladoga to Petsamo. Hitherto, the Soviet troops have occupied part of Petsamo and certain other districts in the Karelian Isthmus and on the eastern frontier, the defence of which was abandoned for military reasons. Furthermore, a Soviet warship bombarded the Finnish coast in the neighbourhood of the Island of Russarö, but was obliged to withdraw after sustaining losses. Certain islands in the Gulf of Finland, which were demilitarised at the demand of the U.S.S.R. under the Treaty of Peace concluded at Tartu in 1920, have now been occupied by the armed forces of the U.S.S.R., which have taken advantage of the position. Hostilities are still proceeding throughout the length of the country's frontiers.

It is clear from the foregoing that the U.S.S.R. has unquestionably undertaken against Finland action within the meaning of Article II, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the International Convention for the Definition of the Aggressor, concluded in London on July 3rd, 1933, on the initiative of the U.S.S.R. ; Finland acceded to the Convention in 1934. Hence the U.S.S.R., even in its own view, should be regarded as an aggressor.

As early as the day following the opening of hostilities, the U.S.S.R. broadcast the intimation that it had set up a new " democratic " Government for Finland in the village of Terijoki in Finnish territory in the Isthmus of Karelia, near the Finnish-Soviet frontier. This Government is composed of Finnish Communists who almost all fled to Russia twenty years ago and who had been guilty of high treason and rebellion, of which offences some of them have even been convicted by the courts. Such a body, set up by a foreign Power, Finland—presumably, like any foreign State—regards as devoid of all importance and entirely without standing. The legal Government of Finland is still in the capital of the country, notwithstanding the allegations of the U.S.S.R.

On the day on which the troops of the U.S.S.R. attacked the territory of Finland, the United States offered their good offices with a view to the pacific settlement of the dispute. This offer was arrogantly rejected by the U.S.S.R., whereas Finland, though the injured party, gratefully accepted it. Finland has even gone further in her efforts in favour of peace in the North, and general peace. Attempting to forget the great injustice she had suffered and her irreparable losses of both human lives and property, on December 4th she approached the Government of the U.S.S.R., through the Minister of Sweden in Moscow, with a proposal for the re-opening of negotiations. At the same time, she declared her willingness to make new proposals with a view to the satisfactory settlement of the questions pending between herself and the U.S.S.R. This proposal was also rejected by the latter, which disputed the Swedish Minister's right to represent the interests of Finland, and replied that it was only prepared to negotiate with the above-mentioned Government, which it had itself set up at the frontier of Finland.

The U.S.S.R. has thus clearly demonstrated its intention, regardless of everything, to continue its armed attack by every means until it has Finland at its mercy and can destroy both her independence and her existence, despite the fact that M. Molotov, Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., affirmed the contrary in a speech delivered in the course of the negotiations mentioned above.

II

PROPOSAL OF THE SOVIET UNION, DATED OCTOBER 14TH, 1939

In the negotiations with Finland, the Soviet Union is mainly concerned with the settling of two questions :

- (a) Securing the safety of Leningrad ;
- (b) Becoming satisfied that Finland will have firm, friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

Both points are essential for the purpose of preserving against external hostile aggression the integrity of the Soviet Union coast of the Gulf of Finland and also of the coast of Estonia, whose independence the Soviet Union has undertaken to defend.

In order to fulfil this duty, it is necessary :

- (1) To make it possible to block the opening of the Gulf of Finland by means of artillery fire from both coasts of the Gulf of Finland, in order to prevent warships and transport ships of the enemy from penetrating the waters of the Gulf of Finland ;
- (2) To make it possible to prevent the access of the enemy to those islands in the Gulf of Finland which are situated west and north-west of the entrance to Leningrad ;
- (3) To have the Finnish frontier on the Isthmus of Karelia, which frontier is now at a distance of 32 kilometres from Leningrad—*i.e.*, within the range of shots from a long-distance gun—moved somewhat farther northwards and north-westwards.

A separate question arises with regard to the Kalastajasaarento in Petsamo, where the frontier is unskillfully and artificially drawn and has to be adjusted in accordance with the annexed map.

With the preceding as a basis, it is necessary to settle the following questions by having in view a mutual arrangement and common interests :

- (1) Leasing to the Soviet Union for a period of thirty years the port of Hanko and a territory adjoining thereto situated within a radius of 5-6 nautical miles southwards and eastwards and within a radius of 3 nautical miles westwards and northwards, for the purpose of creating a naval base with coastal artillery, capable of blocking by artillery

fire, together with the naval base Paldiski on the southern coast of the Gulf of Finland, the access to the Gulf of Finland. For the protection of the naval base, the Finnish Government should permit the Government of the Soviet Union to keep in the port of Hanko the following garrison :

- One infantry regiment ;
- Two anti-aircraft batteries ;
- Two air-force regiments ;
- One battalion of armoured cars, altogether not more than 5,000 men.

(2) Granting to the naval forces of the Soviet Union the right of using the bay of Lappohja as anchoring berth.

(3) Ceding to the Soviet Union, in exchange for other territories, the following territories :

The islands Suursaari, Seiskari, Lavansaari, Tytärsaari and Koivisto, part of the Isthmus of Karelia from the village of Lippola to the southern border of the town of Koivisto, and the western parts of the Kalastajasaarento—in total, 2,761 square kilometres, in accordance with the annexed map.

(4) In exchange for the territories mentioned in paragraph 3, the Soviet Union cedes to the Republic of Finland Soviet Union territory of the districts of Repola and Porajärvi to the extent of 5,529 square kilometres, in accordance with the annexed map.

(5) Strengthening the Non-aggression Treaty between the Soviet Union and Finland by including therein a paragraph according to which the Contracting Parties undertake not to join any groups or alliances directly or indirectly hostile to either of the Contracting Parties.

(6) Suppression of the fortified zones situated on both sides of the frontier between Finland and the Soviet Union and leaving frontier-guard troops only at the frontier.

(7) The Soviet Union does not object to the fortifying of the Aaland Islands by Finland's own work, provided that no foreign Power, Sweden included, has anything to do with the question of fortifying the Aaland Islands.

III

FINLAND'S COUNTER-PROPOSAL TO THE SOVIET UNION, TRANSMITTED ON OCTOBER 23RD, 1939

After carefully examining the proposal of the Government of the Soviet Union for the regulation of relations between Finland and the Soviet Union, the Finnish Government hereby define their attitude as follows :

Finland understands the efforts which the Soviet Union is making to render the defence of Leningrad more secure. As she had repeatedly stated before, Finland wishes her relations with the Soviet Union to remain friendly and good. To enable both these objects to be achieved, Finland is willing, for her part, to consider ways and means of meeting the requirements of the Soviet Union. This, of course, is subject to the proviso that Finland's own security requirements shall be given all due consideration and that care shall be taken to uphold Finland's complete neutrality. Such a policy represents the best possible contribution to the reinforcement of peace in Northern Europe, whilst, in Finland's opinion, it is at the same time the policy most advantageous to her neighbour—the Soviet Union.

The Finnish Government are convinced that, given mutual good-will, it is possible, without detriment to Finland's security and without violating her neutrality, to achieve the objects referred to above and which the Soviet Union's memorandum to Finland itself indicates as the basis of Soviet policy.

To achieve these objects, the Finnish Government are prepared to agree to the arrangements indicated below, subject to their being approved also by the Finnish Parliament :

(1) The Finnish Government are prepared to make an agreement to the effect that the following islands situated in the Gulf of Finland be ceded to the Soviet Union against territorial compensation : Seiskari, Peninsaari, Lavansaari and the Tytärsaari islands. In addition, the Finnish Government are willing to discuss an arrangement concerning Suursaari which shall take due account of the interests of both parties.

(2) In view of the proximity of Leningrad to the Finnish frontier and in order to enable the security of that city to be increased through a frontier adjustment, the Finnish Government are prepared, in return for territorial compensation, to make an agreement providing for the adjustment of the frontier on the Isthmus of Karelia at those points at which the frontier is, in this respect, inconvenient to the Soviet Union. The frontier

would run from Rajajoki, east of Haapala, straight to the Gulf of Finland on the eastern side of the church of Kellomäki. Thus the so-called Kuokkala salient would disappear. At the same time, the frontier would be moved 13 kilometres westward at this point. Finland is unable to consider a frontier adjustment of the magnitude of that contemplated in the Soviet Union's proposal, because Finland's own position and security would be thereby endangered. Moreover, the territory in question is a very densely populated district long inhabited by a Finnish population, and its cession would mean dragging tens of thousands of Finnish citizens out of their homes and removing them elsewhere.

(3) So far as the port of Hanko, with the adjoining territory, and the bay of Lappohja are concerned, the Finnish Government are bound to uphold Finland's integrity. The mere cession of military bases to a foreign Power is in itself incompatible with unconditional neutrality, as this is understood in Finland and elsewhere. The idea that armed forces of a foreign Power would be stationed on Finnish territory continuously over a long period cannot be accepted by Finland; these forces could also be used for an attack upon Finland. Such an arrangement would be a source of constant disagreement and unnecessary irritation, and this would not conduce to an improvement in the relations between the two countries, which is the aim of the present arrangement.

(4) The Soviet Union has intimated her desire to strengthen the Non-aggression Treaty between herself and Finland by an undertaking between the Contracting Parties that they would not join any groups or alliances of States directly or indirectly hostile to either of the Contracting Parties. The Finnish Government are, however, of opinion that Article 3 of the said Non-aggression Treaty, prohibiting adherence to agreements of every kind which are openly hostile to the other Contracting Party and which conflict, either in form or in substance, with the said Treaty, already covers everything which States entertaining friendly relations can reasonably claim from each other in this respect, without endangering their good relations with other States and the attitude of strict neutrality. The Finnish Government are prepared, if the Soviet Union so wishes, to give at any time a further assurance that they will honestly fulfil the said obligation. As regards Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Non-aggression Treaty, in which the Contracting Parties undertake to observe neutrality in cases where the other Contracting Party becomes the victim of aggression by a third State, the Finnish Government would be prepared, as an earnest of good-will, to have this paragraph redrafted in clearer and more definite terms, so that the Contracting Parties would be pledged not to support such an aggressor State; the term "support" should not, however, be construed to cover any attitude in conformity with the general rules of neutrality such as continuance of normal exchange of goods and transit trade.

(5) The Finnish Government note with satisfaction that the Soviet Union does not object to the fortification of the Aaland Islands at Finland's own undertaking. This being so, the Finnish Government wish to state that it has always been their intention that this fortification should be carried out by Finland herself at her own expense and to such extent as may be required to maintain the neutrality of the said islands, having regard to the neutrality obligations of the Convention of 1921 which are still in force.

IV

PROPOSAL OF THE SOVIET UNION TRANSMITTED ON OCTOBER 23RD, 1939

With reference to the Finnish Government's memorandum of October 23rd, the Government of the Soviet Union beg to state that, in accordance with the views defined in the memorandum of the Government of the Soviet Union of October 14th, the proposals advanced by them represent their minimum terms, the attitude having been dictated by the fundamental security requirements of the Soviet Union and particularly of the city of Leningrad with its 3 1/2 million inhabitants. These proposals were expressly put forward as minimum terms and, further to this, the Soviet Union withdrew their proposal for the conclusion of a mutual assistance agreement between the Soviet Union and Finland, in order to enable Finland to maintain her strict neutrality. At the same time, the Government of the Soviet Union abandoned their proposal concerning the non-fortification of the Aaland Islands or their fortification in co-operation with the Soviet Union, substituting for these proposals their assent to the fortification of the Aaland Islands by Finland herself. The Soviet Union made these important concessions, as she relied upon Finland's friendly attitude and was also confident that Finland could agree to the minimum proposals made in the Union's memorandum of October 14th.

The exchange of views between the representatives of the Soviet Union (Molotov, Stalin) and those of Finland (Tanner, Paasikivi) on October 23rd enabled both parties to understand each other's views better, but at the same time revealed a divergence between them. Taking into account the results of this conversation and in order to pay due regard to the Finnish Government's wishes, the Government of the Soviet Union wish to make the following statement :

(1) The Government of the Soviet Union are unable to withdraw their proposal that a naval base be placed at the disposal of the Soviet Union in Hanko, since they regard this proposal as an absolutely essential minimum condition for the safeguarding of the defence of Leningrad. In this connection, the Government of the Soviet Union, amending their memorandum of October 14th, would find it possible to limit to 4,000 men the land force for the protection of the naval base, and to maintain this force on the territory of Hanko only up to the end of the war between England, France and Germany in Europe.

(2) The Government of the Soviet Union find it impossible to agree to the proposal that a strip of 10 versts of Finnish territory on the Isthmus of Karelia should—as proposed in the Finnish Government's memorandum of October 23rd—be ceded in return for the territory to be ceded by the Soviet Union. The Government of the Soviet Union find such a step quite inadequate as a means of providing a minimum of security for Leningrad at the eastern end of the Gulf of Finland. Being desirous, however, of meeting Finland in an accommodating spirit, the Government of the Soviet Union would find it possible, as an extreme concession, to amend their original proposal in some measure by reducing, in the manner shown in the annexed map, the area of the Isthmus of Karelia to be ceded by Finland to the Soviet Union against territorial compensation ; in this connection, the original proposal of the Government of the Soviet Union regarding the Island of Koivisto remains unaltered.

(3) The Soviet Government find it necessary to maintain the other proposals contained in the Soviet Government's memorandum of October 14th.

(4) The Soviet Government accept the Finnish Government's proposal regarding the amendment of Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Non-aggression Treaty.

V

COUNTER-PROPOSALS MADE BY FINLAND TO THE U.S.S.R.

[*Translation.*]

From the negotiations which have taken place between the delegates of the Governments of the Republic of Finland and the U.S.S.R. for the settlement of political relations between the two countries, it is clear that there are considerable differences between the views of the two Governments. These views are set out respectively in the memorandum of the Government of Finland of October 25th and in those of the Government of the U.S.S.R. dated October 14th and October 23rd.

The Government of Finland, being still desirous of reaching a solution of the questions which are still pending, has examined the desiderata put forward by the Government of the U.S.S.R., and in this connection desires to make it clear that, further to what has already been stated, its attitude may be defined as follows :

(1) The Government of Finland feels obliged to maintain the attitude which it has taken up from the outset regarding the proposal that it should lease the port of Hanko and the surrounding district to the Government of the U.S.S.R. and place the bay of Lappohja at the disposal of the naval forces of the U.S.S.R. for use as an anchorage. The Government of Finland takes its stand on the integrity and neutrality of Finland. It cannot consent to the stationing of troops in Finnish territory or to the use of that territory as a naval base, in any way whatsoever. Such proceedings would be incompatible with the sovereignty of Finland, her international position and her attitude of strict neutrality. Furthermore, in its last proposal, the Government of the U.S.S.R. recognised the principle that the absolute neutrality of Finland is to be maintained.

(2) The Government of Finland is still ready to conclude a treaty for the cession to the U.S.S.R., in return for territorial compensation, of certain outer islands in the Gulf of Finland—namely, Seiskari, Peninsaari and Lavansaari, together with both the Tytärsaari and their territorial waters—as it has already intimated in its memorandum of October 23rd. Furthermore, the Government of Finland is prepared to discuss a settlement in regard to Suursaari of such a nature as to allow for the requirements of the security of Leningrad, as stressed by the U.S.S.R., and also for the security of Finland. In this connection, the Government of Finland draws attention to the provisions of Articles 13 and 14 of the Treaty of Peace of Tartu (Dorpat).

(3) The memorandum put forward by the U.S.S.R. on October 23rd slightly modified the line of demarcation in the Isthmus of Karelia proposed by the U.S.S.R. in its memorandum of October 14th. In its desire to give proof of its goodwill towards the desiderata of the U.S.S.R. in the matter of increasing the security of the city of Leningrad, the Government of Finland, to reach an agreement, agrees to make very heavy sacrifices whereby the Finnish people will be deeply affected. It cannot, however, possibly accept the new line of demarcation set out in the memorandum of the Government of the U.S.S.R. and in the map annexed thereto. The new line would lie much too close to Finland's chief port of export and to the heart of the whole of Eastern Finland. Apart from these drawbacks, it would mean throwing over considerations essential to the security of Finland. This would imply a departure from the very principle that the purpose of the arrangement demanded is to make proper allowance for the security of both parties. After careful consideration, the Government of Finland desires to state that, in return for acceptable territorial compensation, it could agree to the cession of a somewhat more extensive territory on the northern coast at the end of the Gulf of Finland than it had previously proposed. The new frontier would follow the line of demarcation indicated on the map attached—namely, the mouth of the Vammeljoki — Vammeljoki — the River Lintula — Kaukjärvi — the present frontier (frontier-post No. 70).

(4) The Government of the U.S.S.R. has intimated, as a separate matter, that it desires a modification of the frontier of the Fishermen's Peninsula at Petsamo—now, in its opinion, inconvenient and artificial—which would mean the cession to the U.S.S.R. of the whole of the western part of the Fishermen's Peninsula at present belonging to Finland. The U.S.S.R. has not justified this demand on grounds of military defence, nor have facts been adduced which would call for such a territorial sacrifice on the part of Finland or which could convince the Government of Finland of the real need for a modification of the frontier. Nevertheless, in proof of its good-will, the Finnish Government is prepared to negotiate, in return for territorial compensation, the cession to the U.S.S.R. of the western part of the Fishermen's Peninsula as far as Pummanki Fjord in the south. In this connection, it would be appropriate to revise Articles 6-8 of the Treaty of Peace of Tartu, as they contain provisions which have not in practice been applied or which are no longer compatible with the practical requirements of the present time.

(5) In its first memorandum, the Government of the U.S.S.R. intimated that, as compensation, it contemplated ceding to the Republic of Finland a piece of territory forming part of the districts of Repola and Porajärvi, as indicated on the map handed to the Government of Finland. As regards the question of territorial compensation, the Government of Finland feels obliged to draw attention to the following facts, which should not be overlooked in any effort to reach an equitable arrangement :

(a) As the Government of the U.S.S.R. has itself observed, the territories which Finland now considers ceding to the Government of the U.S.S.R. are very different in value from those which the U.S.S.R. has proposed ceding to Finland. Finland will lose mainland and island territory and, in addition, territorial waters of importance to herself. To the U.S.S.R.—as the latter has itself made clear—these territories are of paramount military importance. But, in exchange, Finland would obtain territories of no corresponding value either from the military or the economic point of view. These facts should therefore be taken into account in fixing the extent of the territorial compensation.

(b) When the matter is settled, sufficient time must be allowed for the enumeration and evaluation of the losses sustained by the Finnish State and Finnish citizens in consequence of the exchange of territories. In the territories which Finland considers ceding to the U.S.S.R. are situated buildings, railways, roads, barracks, schools, etc., belonging to the State, and other buildings belonging to private persons. In fixing the extent of the territory to be ceded by the U.S.S.R., allowance will have to be made for the value of the immovable property, situated on the territory, and the U.S.S.R. should also pay to the Finnish State monetary compensation representing the value of the immovable property belonging to private persons, so that the latter may be indemnified. A commission of experts should be set up to work out a practical settlement in these matters, and the commission should be allowed sufficient time for the performance of its duties.

(6) In its memorandum of October 23rd, the Government of the U.S.S.R. intimated its agreement with the proposal made by the Government of Finland for the amplification of the Treaty of Non-aggression between the two countries. The draft protocol is annexed hereto.

(7) The Government of the U.S.S.R. proposes that the fortified zone along the frontier between Finland and the U.S.S.R. in the Karelian Isthmus be destroyed and that no troops be stationed there other than those belonging to the ordinary frontier-guard. The measures taken by the Government of Finland on the frontier are dictated solely by considerations of defence and security, and Finland cannot, for these reasons, abandon them. But she is also obliged to provide for the safety of her frontiers by the

strict neutrality on which the policy of her Government is based. The measures adopted by Finland in the matter of fortifications are also dictated by that principle. In normal times, the only troops stationed by the Government of Finland in the frontier-zone have been frontier-guards.

(8) The Government of Finland notes that the U.S.S.R. is not opposed to Finland's fortifying the Aaland Islands by her own means, in its efforts to guarantee the neutrality of those islands, as the Government of Finland had intended.

The Government of Finland has examined the above proposals with the greatest care. Its negative attitude towards certain proposals of the U.S.S.R. does not mean that it would have refused to take a sympathetic view of the U.S.S.R. Government's desires in the matter of increasing the security of Leningrad. The Government of Finland has indeed taken those desires into account in accepting the proposals of the Government of the U.S.S.R. as fully as practical possibilities allow.

The Government of Finland, acting in the name of a unanimous people, has thus given the U.S.S.R. positive proof of its desire to understand the considerations of security to which the U.S.S.R. attaches importance and, similarly, in its efforts to reach a satisfactory settlement of political relations, it has gone as far as its independence, security and neutrality permit. The concessions which Finland agrees to make to the U.S.S.R. in order to improve neighbourly relations and ensure peace represent a very heavy sacrifice for the Finnish people, as they affect an area which has been inhabited by a Finnish population since very ancient date and which, for centuries, has formed part of Finland's political territory.

Finally, the Finnish Government desires to state that the conclusion of such a treaty would require the approval of the Finnish House of Representatives, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Finnish Constitution.

Annex

PROTOCOL

The President of the Republic of Finland and the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

Being anxious to establish as sound a basis as possible for the development of relations between their countries,

Desirous of giving one another a further proof of the soundness of the pacific and friendly relations happily established between them,

Prompted by the desire to contribute to the maintenance of general peace and the stability between States in Eastern Europe, and

Noting that the conclusion of the Treaty regarding Non-Aggression and the Pacific Settlement of Disputes, signed on January 21st, 1932, at Helsinki, between Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and renewed by the Protocol signed on April 7th, 1934, has had a beneficent influence on their relations and on the solution of the above-mentioned problems, and also that certain territorial and political questions between Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have now been revised and settled by a treaty based on mutual understanding, concluded between the two countries in Moscow on the, 1939.

In order to comply with the provisions of the said treaty in this respect and to complement certain provisions of the Treaty regarding Non-aggression and Pacific Settlement of Disputes, as well as make them more explicit,

Have decided to sign the present Protocol and have for that purpose appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

The President of the Republic of Finland :

The Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics :

Who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions :

Article 1.

The frontiers referred to in Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Treaty of Non-aggression and Pacific Settlement of Disputes between Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed at Helsinki on January 21st, 1932, and fixed by the Treaty of Peace concluded at Dorpat on October 15th, 1920, have now been revised and adjusted in such a way as appears from Article . . . of the Agreement between the two countries signed in Moscow on, 1939.

Article 2.

The obligation which, under Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Treaty of Non-aggression and Pacific Settlement of Disputes, mentioned in the preceding Article, devolves on the Contracting Parties of maintaining neutrality throughout the duration of a conflict which is due to the aggression on the part of one or more third Powers, refers to the necessity for the Contracting Party remaining outside the conflict to refrain from supporting the said act of aggression in any way ; thereby, such an attitude towards the said third Powers as is compatible with the general neutrality rules, as, for instance, carrying on normal exchange or transit of goods with the aggressor State, is not considered a support of an act of aggression within the meaning of this Article.

Article 3.

The present Protocol, which is drawn up in duplicate in French, shall be ratified at the earliest possible date, and the instruments of ratification thereof shall be exchanged between the High Contracting Parties at Helsinki, on which exchange the Protocol shall come into force.

In faith whereof the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol and have affixed thereto their seals.

Moscow, 1939.

VI

MEMORANDUM PRESENTED ON NOVEMBER 9TH, 1939, BY M. PAASIKIVI

[Translation.]

At the last meeting, a proposal was made by the U.S.S.R. that Finland, in the event of her not being able to grant the U.S.S.R. a military base at Hanko, should grant such a base in the islands situated in the vicinity of Hanko—namely, Hermansö, Koö and Hästöbusö—together with an anchorage in the port of Lappohja.

Having submitted this proposal to our Government, we are now in a position to present its reply. Our Government is of opinion that the reasons which prevent our granting a military base at Hanko apply also to the islands in question. Finland cannot grant to a foreign Power military bases on her own territory and within the confines of her frontiers. In the course of the previous meetings, we explained these reasons repeatedly. In the circumstances, the Finnish Government does not find it possible to accept the proposal in question.

VII

MEMORANDUM PRESENTED ON NOVEMBER 9TH, 1939, BY M. MOLOTOV TO
M. PAASIKIVI AND M. TANNER

[Translation.]

Having taken note of the memorandum of the Finnish Government which you handed to me to-day (November 9th), I find that in this memorandum the declaration of the Government of the U.S.S.R. dated November 3rd, has been incorrectly set forth.

In point of fact, on the 3rd instant, the Government of the U.S.S.R., made the following proposals :

(1) The Government of the U.S.S.R., taking into consideration the declaration of the Finnish Government that it cannot consent to a garrison or naval base of another Power being situated " on the territory of Finland ", proposed to the Finnish Government that a corresponding piece of territory situated in the vicinity of the port of Hanko should be sold to the U.S.S.R. This solution would mean that the objection that such a piece of land formed part of the territory of Finland would cease to apply, since, after having been sold to the U.S.S.R., it would, *ipso facto*, become Soviet territory.

(2) Furthermore, the Government of the U.S.S.R. stated that it would propose to the Finnish Government that if, for any reason, a piece of land situated in the vicinity of Hanko could not be sold or exchanged, the islands of Hermansö, Koö, Hästöbusö, Långskär, Furuskar, Ekö, and certain other islands situated near them should be sold or exchanged, as the Finnish Government agreed to do on a previous occasion, when it ceded to the U.S.S.R. certain islands in the Gulf of Finland and some territory on the Karelian Isthmus.

By reason of the foregoing, I consider that the objection contained in the memorandum of M. Paasikivi and M. Tanner, dated the 9th instant, that " Finland cannot grant to a foreign Power military bases on its territory and within the confines of its frontiers " is unfounded and indicates a misinterpretation of the attitude of the Government of the U.S.S.R.

It is obvious that if either the region of Hanko or the islands situated to the east of Hanko were sold or exchanged for a corresponding piece of territory in the U.S.S.R., they could no longer form part of the territory of Finland or be situated within the confines of the Finnish frontiers.

Accordingly, I return your memorandum of November 9th.

(Signed) V. MOLOTOV.

VIII

MEMORANDUM HANDED ON NOVEMBER 10TH, 1939, BY M. PAASIKIVI AND
M. TANNER TO M. MOLOTOV

[*Translation.*]

To M. V. Molotov, President of the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt, last night, of your letter relating to the negotiations now proceeding between us, together with the memorandum enclosed, which we had handed to you at the last meeting and which you have returned to us. We now beg to state as follows :

After the meeting held on the 3rd (or, more correctly, the 4th) of this month, we informed our Government that the U.S.S.R. was still desirous of obtaining in the Hanko peninsula territory for a military base, and that the cession of that territory could be effected, as the Finnish Government might prefer, by grant of lease, or by sale or exchange.

We stated furthermore that the U.S.S.R. proposed alternatively, and under the same conditions, the cession of the islands situated in the vicinity of Hanko—namely, Hermansö, Koö and Hästöbusö—together with an anchorage in the port of Lappohja. The attitude of the Government of the U.S.S.R. was thus explained to the Finnish Government in a perfectly correct manner.

On November 8th, we received a reply, according to which the Finnish Government does not consider it possible to agree to cede in any form whatsoever territories situated at Hanko or in any other regions of the Finnish coast with a view to their being employed for the establishment of military bases. It was in virtue of these instructions that we drew up the brief memorandum referred to above.

The three islands mentioned by the U.S.S.R. at the meeting on November 3rd (4th) (Hermansö, Koö and Hästöbusö) are surrounded by Finnish territory and territorial waters. They would thus be within the confines of the Finnish frontiers, even in the event of Finland having ceded them to another Power. As regards the other islands (Långskär, Furuskär, Ekö, etc.) referred to in your letter of yesterday, which would further considerably increase the territory in question, these were not mentioned at the meeting on the 3rd (4th) of this month.

In its reply, dated October 31st, 1939, the Finnish Government briefly explained the reasons for which, having regard to the international situation of Finland, her policy of absolute neutrality, and her firm resolve to remain outside any group of great Powers and to hold aloof from any wars and conflicts between them, it cannot consent to the cession of Hanko or any islands situated in the immediate proximity of the Finnish mainland as military bases to any foreign Power.

The Finnish Government, which is sincerely desirous of strengthening its relations with the U.S.S.R., has declared its readiness to make substantial concessions in order to meet the wishes of the U.S.S.R. In this connection, however, it cannot go so far as to renounce the vital interests of its country, as would be the case if a military base situated at the entry to the Gulf of Finland were ceded to a foreign Power.

Lastly, we desire to express on behalf of the Finnish Government our sincere hope that an agreement may be concluded between Finland and the U.S.S.R. on the basis of the concessions proposed to the U.S.S.R. by Finland.

IX

LETTER FROM M. PAASIKIVI AND M. TANNER, DATED NOVEMBER 13TH, 1939,
TO M. MOLOTOV

[*Translation.*]

Monsieur le Président,

In view of the fact that, during the negotiations which we have been conducting with yourself and M. Stalin, we have unfortunately not succeeded in finding a basis for the projected treaty between the U.S.S.R. and Finland, we have felt it desirable to leave this evening for Helsinki.

In informing you of this and thanking you for the kindness which has been shown us, we would express the hope that at some future date the negotiations may bring about a result satisfactory to both parties.

(Signed) PAASIKIVI.
TANNER.

X

NOTE HANDED BY M. MOLOTOV ON NOVEMBER 26TH, 1939, TO THE MINISTER OF FINLAND AT MOSCOW

[*Translation.*]

Monsieur le Ministre,

According to information received from the headquarters of the Red Army, our troops posted on the Karelian Isthmus, in the vicinity of the village of Mainila, were the object to-day, November 26th, at 3.45 p.m., of unexpected artillery fire from Finnish territory. In all, seven cannon-shots were fired, killing three privates and one non-commissioned officer and wounding seven privates and two men belonging to the military command. The Soviet troops, who had strict orders not to allow themselves to be provoked, did not retaliate. In bringing the foregoing to your knowledge, the Soviet Government considers it desirable to stress the fact that, during the recent negotiations with M. Tanner and M. Paasikivi, it had directed their attention to the danger resulting from the concentration of large regular forces in the immediate proximity of the frontier near Leningrad. In consequence of the provocative firing on the Soviet troops from Finnish territory, the Soviet Government is obliged to declare now that the concentration of Finnish troops in the vicinity of Leningrad, not only constitutes a menace to Leningrad, but is, in fact, an act hostile to the U.S.S.R. which has already resulted in aggression against the Soviet troops and caused casualties. The Government of the U.S.S.R. has no intention of exaggerating the importance of this revolting act committed by troops belonging to the Finnish Army—owing perhaps to a lack of proper guidance on the part of their superiors—but it desires that revolting acts of this nature shall not be committed in future. In consequence, the Government of the U.S.S.R., while protesting energetically against what has happened, proposes that the Finnish Government should, without delay, withdraw its troops on the Karelian Isthmus from the frontier to a distance of 20-25 kilometres, and thus preclude all possibility of a repetition of provocative acts.

(Signed) MOLOTOV,

*People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of
the U.S.S.R.*

November 26th, 1939.

XI

NOTE HANDED ON NOVEMBER 27TH, 1939, BY THE MINISTER OF FINLAND AT MOSCOW TO M. MOLOTOV, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[*Translation.*]

Monsieur le Commissaire du Peuple,

In reply to your letter of the 26th instant, I have the honour, acting on instructions from my Government, to inform you as follows :

After the alleged violation of the frontier, the Government of Finland immediately ordered an enquiry. It was found that the cannon-shots mentioned in your letter were not fired from the Finnish side. It appears, on the contrary, on investigation, that there was firing on November 26th from 15.45 to 16.05 o'clock (Soviet time) on the Soviet side of the frontier in the vicinity of the village of Mainila, which you mentioned. On the Finnish side could be seen the points where the shots had fallen, close to the village of Mainila, situated not more than 800 metres from the frontier, beyond an open field. From the explosions caused by the seven shots which were heard, it was clear that the point at which the arm or arms in question were fired was at a distance of about 1½-2 kilometres south-east of the place where the shots exploded. The competent frontier-guard post made a note of the shots, in the official record, at the actual moment of the incident.

In view of these circumstances, it seems possible that this may have been an accident, which occurred, in the course of firing practice on the Soviet side and which, according to your communication, unfortunately caused the loss of human lives. In consequence, it is my duty to reject your protest and to state that Finland has committed no hostile act against the U.S.S.R. such as you allege to have taken place.

In your letter you also alluded to the declarations, addressed to M. Paasikivi and M. Tanner during their visit to Moscow, concerning the danger resulting from the concentration of regular troops in the immediate vicinity of the frontier near Leningrad. In this connection, I desire to direct your attention to the fact that, on the Finnish side, it is principally troops belonging to the frontier-guard who are stationed in the immediate vicinity of the frontier ; on the other hand, no guns, for instance, have been placed in position whose range would reach beyond the frontier. Although there are thus no concrete grounds for withdrawing the troops from the frontier-line, as you propose, my Government is prepared, none-the-less, to open

conversations with a view to the mutual withdrawal of troops to a certain distance from the frontier.

It was with pleasure that I noted your statement that the Government of the U.S.S.R. has no intention of exaggerating the importance of the frontier incident which, according to your letter, it alleges to have taken place. I am happy to have been able to dispel this misunderstanding the very day after the receipt of your proposal. Nevertheless, in order that no misunderstanding may persist in the matter, my Government proposes that the frontier commissioners of the two countries on the Karelian Isthmus should be instructed to carry out a joint enquiry into the incident in question, in conformity with the Convention concerning Frontier Commissioners, concluded on September 24th, 1928.

(Signed) A. S. YRJÖ-KOSKINEN.

XII

NOTE FROM M. MOLOTOV, DATED NOVEMBER 28TH, 1939, TO THE MINISTER OF FINLAND AT MOSCOW

[Translation.]

Monsieur le Ministre,

The Finnish Government's reply to the note from the Government of the U.S.S.R., dated November 26th, 1939, is a document which reflects the deep-rooted hostility of the Finnish Government towards the U.S.S.R. and is the cause of extreme tension in the relations between the two countries.

(1) The fact that the Finnish Government denies that Finnish troops fired cannon-shots against Soviet troops and caused casualties can be explained only by a desire to mislead public opinion and make light of those casualties. Nothing but a lack of responsibility and disdain for public opinion can account for the attempt to explain away this reprehensible incident by alleging firing practice by the Soviet artillery on the actual frontier-line within sight of the Finnish troops ;

(2) The refusal of the Finnish Government to withdraw the troops who committed this hostile act of firing on the Soviet troops, and the demand of that Government for the simultaneous withdrawal of the Finnish and Soviet troops, a demand which would appear to be based on the principle of equality, reveals clearly the hostile desire of the Finnish Government to expose Leningrad to danger. There can, indeed, be no question of equality in the situation of the Finnish and Soviet troops. The Soviet troops do not constitute a menace to Finland's vital centres, as these troops are posted hundreds of kilometres away from those places, whereas the Finnish troops, stationed at a distance of 32 kilometres from Leningrad—a vital centre of the U.S.S.R., with a population of 3½ millions—menace that town directly. It is needless to stress the fact that actually the Soviet troops cannot be withdrawn anywhere, since their withdrawal to a distance of 20-25 kilometres from the frontier would mean that they would have to be posted in the suburbs of Leningrad, which would be absurd from the point of view of the safety of that city.¹ The proposal of the Government of the U.S.S.R. that the Finnish troops should be withdrawn to within a distance of 20-25 kilometres from Leningrad represents a minimum, since it is not designed to create equality of situation as between the Finnish and Soviet troops, but simply to attenuate the disproportion that now exists. If the Finnish Government refuses to accept this minimum proposal, that means that its intention is that Leningrad should remain under a direct threat from its troops.

(3) In concentrating a large number of regular troops in the immediate vicinity of Leningrad and subjecting that important vital centre of the U.S.S.R. to a direct threat, the Finnish Government has committed against the U.S.S.R. a hostile act which is incompatible with the Treaty of Non-aggression concluded between the countries. The refusal of the Finnish Government, after the criminal gun-fire directed against the Soviet troops, to withdraw its own troops to a distance of 20-25 kilometres shows that the Government is desirous of persisting in its hostile attitude towards the U.S.S.R., that it has no intention of complying with the provisions of the Treaty of Non-aggression and that it has decided to keep Leningrad under a perpetual menace. The Government of the U.S.S.R. cannot, however, admit that one of the parties should be allowed to violate the Treaty of Non-aggression, while the other party respects it. In consequence, the Government of the U.S.S.R. is obliged to state that it considers itself, as from to-day, released from the obligations ensuing from the Treaty of Non-aggression concluded between the U.S.S.R. and Finland, obligations which are being systematically violated by the Finnish Government.

(Signed) MOLOTOV.

¹ NOTE. — M. Molotov has distorted the proposal of the Finnish Government, which had suggested negotiations with a view to the withdrawal of the troops, on either side, to a certain distance from the frontier.

XIII

NOTE HANDED ON NOVEMBER 29TH, 1939, BY M. POTEKIN, DEPUTY COMMISSAR,
TO THE MINISTER OF FINLAND AT MOSCOW

[*Translation.*]

Monsieur le Ministre,

Attacks on the Soviet troops by the Finnish troops are known to be continuing, not only on the Karelian Isthmus but also in other parts of the frontier between the U.S.S.R. and Finland. The Government of the U.S.S.R. can no longer tolerate such a situation. As a result of the situation thus created, for which the Finnish Government alone is responsible, the Government of the U.S.S.R. can no longer maintain normal relations with Finland and finds itself compelled to recall its political and economic representatives from Finland.

(Signed) MOLOTOV.

XIV

NOTE HANDED ON NOVEMBER 29TH, 1939, BY THE MINISTER OF FINLAND
AT MOSCOW TO M. MOLOTOV

[*Translation.*]

Monsieur le Commissaire du Peuple,

In reply to your letter of the 28th instant, I have the honour to inform you as follows :

It is clear from my letter of November 27th that Finland has not violated the territorial integrity of the U.S.S.R. With the object of establishing this fact in a manner admitting of no doubt, my Government proposed that the frontier commissioners of the two countries on the Karelian Isthmus should be instructed to carry out a joint enquiry into the incident in question, as provided in the Convention concerning Frontier Commissioners concluded on September 24th, 1928. In my letter, I also directed attention to the fact that the troops posted in the vicinity of the frontier on the Finnish side consist principally of regular troops belonging to the frontier-guard who cannot constitute a menace of any kind to the security of Leningrad. My Government considers that the denunciation of the Treaty of Non-aggression was not justified ; under the Protocol of 1934, this treaty is to remain in force, without any possibility of denunciation, until the end of the year 1945.

My Government desires to stress more particularly Article 5 of the Treaty of Non-aggression, in which the two Contracting Parties have declared that they will endeavour to settle in a spirit of justice any dispute of whatever nature or origin which may arise between them and will resort exclusively to pacific means of settling such disputes. For this purpose, the two Contracting Parties undertook to submit any disputes which may arise between them, and which it may not have been possible to settle through diplomatic proceedings within a reasonable time, to a procedure of conciliation before a joint conciliation commission. According to the said article, conciliation procedure must also be applied more particularly in the event of any dispute as to the question whether the mutual undertaking as to non-aggression has or has not been violated.

Referring to the foregoing, my Government proposes that, in conformity with Article 5 of the Treaty of Non-aggression and the provisions of the Convention of Conciliation annexed to that treaty, a conciliation commission should be convened without delay to examine the dispute which has just arisen. Finland is prepared, alternatively, to submit the settlement of the dispute to neutral arbitration.

In order to furnish a signal proof of its sincere desire to reach an agreement with the Government of the U.S.S.R. and with the object of disproving the Soviet Government's allegation that Finland has adopted a hostile attitude towards the U.S.S.R. and is desirous of menacing the safety of Leningrad, my Government is prepared to come to an understanding with the Government of the U.S.S.R. concerning the withdrawal of the defence troops on the Karelian Isthmus, with the exception of the units of frontier-guards and Customs officials, to a distance from Leningrad such that it can no longer be claimed that they threaten the security of that town.

(Signed) A. S. YRJÖ-KOSKINEN.

Geneva, December 13th, 1939.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

APPEAL BY THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT

REPORT OF THE ASSEMBLY

provided for in Article 15, paragraphs 4 and 10, of the Covenant

SUBMITTED BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCTION

The first duty of the Assembly, which is seized in virtue of Article 15 of the Covenant, is to endeavour "to effect a settlement of the dispute" referred to it.

The Government of the U.S.S.R. having announced that it had decided not to send representatives to the Assembly, the following telegram was despatched to Moscow on December 11th after the first meeting of the Committee set up by the Assembly:

"The Committee set up by the Assembly, which is seized in virtue of Article 15 of the Covenant, addresses an urgent appeal to the Government of the U.S.S.R. and to the Finnish Government to cease hostilities and open immediate negotiations under the mediation of the Assembly with a view to restoring peace. Finland, which is present, accepts. Should be grateful if you would inform me before to-morrow (Tuesday) evening if the Government of the U.S.S.R. is prepared to accept this appeal and cease hostilities forthwith."

The Government of the U.S.S.R. replied on December 12th as follows:

"The Government of the U.S.S.R. thanks you, Monsieur le Président, for kind invitation to take part in discussion of the Finnish question. At the same time, the Government of the U.S.S.R. begs to inform you that it cannot accept this invitation for the reasons set out in the telegram of December 4th from the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs sent in reply to Monsieur Avenol's communication."¹

In view of the absence of a delegation of the Government of the U.S.S.R. and as a result of the examination of the reasons it adduces in explanation of that absence, it is unfortunately clear that to attempt at the present time to obtain the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of normal peaceful relations between Finland and the U.S.S.R. through mediation and conciliation would be fruitless.

The Assembly has therefore the duty of publishing the report provided for in the Covenant "containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto".

¹ The reply of the U.S.S.R. Government dated December 4th to the invitation addressed to it by the Secretary-General read as follows:

"In accordance with instructions from the U.S.S.R. Government, I have the honour to inform you that that Government considers unjustified proposal to convene December 9th Council League of Nations and December 11th Assembly League of Nations on the initiative of M. Rodolphe Holsti and in virtue of Article 11, paragraph 1, of the League Covenant.

"The U.S.S.R. is not at war with Finland and does not threaten the Finnish nation with war. Consequently, reference to Article 11, paragraph 1, is unjustified. Soviet Union maintains peaceful relations with the Democratic Republic of Finland, whose Government signed with the U.S.S.R. on December 2nd Pact of Assistance and Friendship. This Pact settled all the questions which the Soviet Government had fruitlessly discussed with delegates former Finnish Government now divested of its power.

"By its declaration of December 1st, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Finland requested the Soviet Government to lend assistance to that Republic by armed forces with a view to the joint liquidation at the earliest possible moment of the very dangerous seat of war created in Finland by its former rulers. In these circumstances, appeal of M. Rodolphe Holsti to the League cannot justify convocation of the Council and the Assembly, especially as the persons on whose behalf M. Rodolphe Holsti has approached the League cannot be regarded as mandatories of the Finnish people.

"If, notwithstanding considerations set out above, Council and Assembly are convened to consider the appeal of M. Rodolphe Holsti, U.S.S.R. Government would be unable to take part in these meetings. This decision is also based on the fact that the communication from the Secretary-General of the League concerning convocation Council and Assembly reproduces the text of the letter from M. Rodolphe Holsti, which is full of insults and calumnies against the Soviet Government, this being incompatible with the respect due to the U.S.S.R."

I

To establish the circumstances of the dispute, the Assembly has had before it the documents furnished by the Finnish delegation. As the Secretary-General has been apprised of the views of the Soviet Government only through the brief telegram from M. Molotov dated December 4th, 1939, it has been thought desirable, in order to ensure the impartiality of this statement, to refer to the official documents published in the *communiqués* of the Tass Agency.

Below will be found a statement of the undisputed facts that emerge from the Finnish and Soviet documents and, in the case of disputed points, the versions given by both Governments.

The Moscow Negotiations between Finland and the U.S.S.R. (October 12th-November 13th, 1939).

1. On October 5th, the Finnish Government was invited by the Soviet Government to exchange views on political questions. Finland decided to accept the invitation and send delegates to Moscow.

2. In the circumstances, the news that the Soviet Government had invited the Finnish Government to negotiate with it made a certain impression, not only in Finland, but in many other countries.

On October 11th, just as the Finnish delegation was arriving in Moscow, President Roosevelt sent a personal letter to M. Kalinin, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, expressing "the earnest hope that the Soviet Union will make no demands on Finland which are inconsistent with the maintenance and development of amicable and peaceful relations between the two countries and the independence of each".

The Soviet Government replied on October 12th: "I think I should remind you, Mr. President, that the independence of the Finnish Republic as a State was recognised spontaneously by the Soviet Government on December 31st, 1917, and that the sovereignty of Finland is guaranteed by the Treaty of Peace between the R.S.F.S.R. and Finland signed on October 14th, 1920. The above-mentioned acts on the part of the Soviet Government determined the fundamental principles of the relations between the Soviet Union and Finland. It is in accordance with those principles that the present negotiations between the Soviet Government and the Finnish Government are being conducted. Notwithstanding the tendencious versions put about by some who evidently have not the peace of Europe at heart, the sole object of the negotiations in question is to establish closer relations between the Soviet Union and Finland and to strengthen the friendly co-operation between the two countries, in order to ensure the security of the Soviet Union and that of Finland."

3. The Finno-Soviet negotiations opened on October 12th.

The Soviet Government proposed to the Finnish Government the conclusion of a pact of mutual assistance on the same lines as those it had lately concluded with other Baltic States. Finland pointed out that the conclusion of such a pact would be inconsistent with her policy of strict neutrality.

The Soviet Government withdrew this first proposal. Making reference to the safety of the U.S.S.R., and more particularly of Leningrad, it then put forward proposals involving the cession of Finnish territories to the Soviet Union (leasing of the port of Hanko and, in exchange for other territories in Soviet Karelia, cession of certain islands in the Gulf of Finland and of part of the Isthmus of Karelia, to the north of Leningrad, and cession of the western part of the Rybachi Peninsula, on the Arctic Ocean).

At the moment when negotiations were broken off (November 13th), the Finnish Government had announced that it was prepared to make various concessions to meet the wishes of the Soviet Government. Nevertheless, "having regard to the international situation of Finland, her policy of absolute neutrality, and her firm resolve to remain outside any group of great Powers and to hold aloof from any wars and conflicts between them", the Finnish Government could not "consent to the cession of Hanko or any islands situated in the immediate proximity of the Finnish mainland as military bases to any foreign Power".¹

Nor had the two Governments been able to agree upon the extent of the Finnish territories which should be ceded to the U.S.S.R. in exchange for certain compensations offered by the latter in Soviet Karelia. The difference of opinion concerned the frontier-line which the Soviet Government wished to obtain in the Isthmus of Karelia, to the north of Leningrad.

The Finnish Government considers that it took due account of the desire that the Government of the U.S.S.R. might have to increase the security of Leningrad, that it accepted the proposals made to it so far as practicable possibilities allowed, and that it went as far as it could with proper regard to its own independence, security and neutrality. When, on November 3rd, it submitted its counter-proposals, it pointed out that "the concessions which Finland agrees to make to the U.S.S.R. in order to improve neighbourly relations and ensure peace represent a very heavy

¹ Document A.33.1939.VII, paper VIII, page 13.

sacrifice for the Finnish people, as they affect an area which has been inhabited by a Finnish population since very ancient date and which, for centuries, has formed part of Finland's political territory." ¹

The point of view of the Soviet Government, as expressed in a declaration which the Tass Agency was "authorised" to make on November 11th, is that the Finns not merely showed no inclination to accept the minimum proposals of the U.S.S.R., but, on the contrary, increased their "irreconcilability". The Tass Agency's statement adds that the Finns had increased the number of their divisions in the neighbourhood of Leningrad from two or three to seven, thus "giving proof of their intransigent spirit".

4. On November 13th, the Finno-Soviet negotiations were broken off. The Finnish Government stated that its delegates were returning to Helsinki for fresh instructions. It also wished to discuss the question with Parliament. It was convinced that with good-will it would be possible to find a solution satisfactory to both parties. In any case, as regards its attitude to the U.S.S.R., the Finnish Government "was still anxious to bring the matter to a successful conclusion".

The Mainila Incident: the Soviet Government demands the Withdrawal of the Finnish Troops.

5. On November 26th, the first incident occurred on the frontier in the Isthmus of Karelia.

According to the Soviet version, Finnish artillery suddenly opened fire on Soviet troops near the village of Mainila. Seven shots were fired. There were 4 killed and 9 wounded on the Soviet side. The Soviet troops, however, having received strict orders not to give way to provocation, refrained from retaliating.

According to the Finnish version, the Finnish frontier guard observed the seven gunshots mentioned, which were fired, not from the Finnish, but from the Soviet side. It may have been "an accident which occurred in the course of firing practice". ²

6. By a note of the same date (November 26th), the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs informed the Finnish Minister at Moscow of the incident, and concluded in these terms:

"In bringing the foregoing to your knowledge, the Soviet Government considers it desirable to stress the fact that, during the recent negotiations with MM. Tanner and Paasikivi, it had directed their attention to the danger resulting from the concentration of large regular forces in the immediate proximity of the frontier near Leningrad. In consequence of the provocative firing on the Soviet troops from Finnish territory, the Soviet Government is obliged to declare now that the concentration of Finnish troops in the vicinity of Leningrad not only constitutes a menace to Leningrad, but is, in fact, an act hostile to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which has already resulted in aggression against the Soviet troops and caused casualties. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has no intention of exaggerating the importance of this revolting act committed by troops belonging to the Finnish Army—owing perhaps to a lack of proper guidance on the part of their superiors—but it desires that revolting acts of this nature shall not be committed in future. In consequence, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, while protesting energetically against what has happened, proposes that the Finnish Government should, without delay, withdraw its troops on the Karelian Isthmus from the frontier to a distance of 20 to 25 kilometres and thus preclude all possibility of a repetition of provocative acts".

7. On November 27th, the Finnish Minister, on the basis of the findings of the enquiry carried out by his Government, "rejected the protest" of the Soviet Government in connection with the Mainila incident, and stated that the alleged hostile act had not been committed by Finland.

Referring to the passage in the Soviet Government's note which alluded to the danger resulting from the concentration of regular forces in the immediate proximity of the frontier near Leningrad, the Minister pointed out that, on the Finnish side, it was principally troops belonging to the frontier guard who were stationed there, and that there were no guns in that area whose range would reach beyond the frontier.

With reference to the Soviet proposal for the withdrawal of troops, the Finnish Government, although there were "no concrete grounds" for such withdrawal, was prepared to open conversations with a view to a mutual withdrawal to a certain distance from the frontier.

Lastly, in order that full light might be thrown on the Mainila incident, the Finnish Government proposed that the frontier commissioners of the two countries on the Karelian Isthmus should be instructed to carry out a joint enquiry, in conformity with the Convention of September 24th, 1928. ³

The U.S.S.R. declares itself no longer bound by the Pact of Non-aggression.

8. The Soviet Government's reply, dated November 28th, opened with these words: "The Finnish Government's reply to the note from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, dated November 26th, 1939, is a document which reflects the deep-rooted hostility of the Finnish Government towards the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and is the cause of extreme tension in the relations between the two countries."

The Finnish version of the Mainila incident "can be explained only by a desire to mislead public opinion and make light of those casualties".

The refusal to withdraw the Finnish "troops who committed this hostile act", and the demand

¹ Document A.33.1939.VII, paper V, page 10.

² Document A.33.1939.VII, paper XI, page 14.

³ Document A.33.1939.VII, paper XI, page 15. The exchange of notes referred to by the Finnish Government is published in the *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. LXXXII, page 64. See below, II (3), page 7.

for the simultaneous withdrawal of the Finnish and Soviet troops in accordance with the formal principle of the equality of the parties revealed the hostile desire to expose Leningrad to danger. While the Soviet troops did not constitute a menace to Finland's vital centres, which were hundreds of kilometres away, the Finnish troops constituted a direct menace to Leningrad, a vital centre of the U.S.S.R. The withdrawal of the Soviet troops by 25 kilometres would mean posting them in the suburbs of Leningrad. The Soviet Government's proposal for the withdrawal of the Finnish troops by 20 to 25 kilometres represented a minimum, since it was not designed to create equality of situation as between the Finnish and Soviet troops, but simply to attenuate the existing disproportion. If the Finnish Government refused to accept that minimum proposal, that meant that its intention was that Leningrad should remain under a direct threat from its troops.

The concentration of a large number of Finnish regular troops near Leningrad was a hostile act against the U.S.S.R., and was incompatible with the Pact of Non-aggression concluded between the two countries.

The Soviet Government's note concluded in the following terms:

"The refusal of the Finnish Government, after the criminal gunfire directed against the Soviet troops, to withdraw its own troops to a distance of 20 to 25 kilometres shows that the Government is desirous of persisting in its hostile attitude towards the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, that it has no intention of complying with the provisions of the Treaty of Non-aggression and that it has decided to keep Leningrad under a perpetual menace.

"The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics cannot, however, admit that one of the Parties should be allowed to violate the Treaty of Non-aggression, while the other Party respects it. In consequence, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is obliged to state that it considers itself, as from to-day, released from the obligations ensuing from the Treaty of Non-aggression concluded between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Finland, obligations which are being systematically violated by the Finnish Government."

9. On the same day, November 28th, according to a telegram from the Tass Agency dated the 29th, a frontier incident took place between two patrols in the neighbourhood of the Isthmus of Karelia. In consequence of this incident, the Soviet Government announced that it had strengthened the protection of the frontier in that sector. The Soviet General Staff also reported two other frontier incidents on the same day.

10. On this question of frontier incidents, the responsibility for which is attributed by the Soviet *communiqués* to the Finnish troops, the Finnish Government points out that, "even during the negotiations at Moscow, the air forces of the U.S.S.R. committed several violations of the territorial integrity of Finland. Between October 10th and November 14th, some thirty such violations were recorded. Finland drew the attention of the U.S.S.R. to this fact through the diplomatic channel, but she was careful not to exaggerate its importance, so as to avoid tension and also in order to facilitate the negotiations then in progress.

With regard to the frontier incidents that took place in the last days of November, it denies the Soviet accusations, and points out that the Finnish troops and frontier guards had been withdrawn to a stated distance from the frontier.¹

11. November 29th was marked by the following events:

(a) *Reply from the Finnish Government to the Note of November 28th, by which M. Molotov rejected the Finnish Proposal for the Mutual Withdrawal of Troops and declared that the U.S.S.R. was thenceforward released from the Obligations of the Pact of Non-aggression.*

The Finnish Government regarded the denunciation of that Treaty as unjustified. Under the 1934 Protocol, the Treaty was to remain in force without the possibility of denunciation until the end of 1945.

Article 5 of the Treaty provided that the procedure of conciliation should be applied in the case of a dispute concerning the question whether the mutual undertaking as to non-aggression had or had not been violated.

The Finnish Government accordingly proposed that a conciliation commission should be summoned. Alternatively, it stated that it was prepared to submit the settlement of the dispute to neutral arbitration.

It was also prepared to come to an understanding with the Government of the U.S.S.R. concerning the withdrawal of the defence troops on the Karelian Isthmus, with the exception of the units of frontier guards and Customs officials, to a distance from Leningrad such that it could no longer be claimed that they threatened the security of that town.²

(b) *Rupture of Relations between Finland and the U.S.S.R.*

In its statement, the Finnish Government explains that this note could not be handed to the Soviet Government because its telegraphic transmission was delayed in Soviet territory and because in the meantime the Finnish Minister was sent for at midnight to the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs and informed that the U.S.S.R. no longer proposed to maintain diplomatic relations with Finland.

The rupture of relations was stated to be due to the fact that the Government of the U.S.S.R. could no longer tolerate "attacks on the Soviet troops by the Finnish troops", which were continuing not only on the Karelian Isthmus but also in other frontier regions.

¹ Document A.33.1939.VII, page 5.

² Document A.33.1939.VII, paper XIV, page 16.

(c) *M. Molotov's Speech.*

At the moment when the Finnish Minister was notified of the rupture of relations, M. Molotov delivered a broadcast speech, in which he said: ¹

"The hostile policy that the present Finnish Government is pursuing towards our country obliges us to take immediate steps to ensure the external security of the State. . . . From such a Government and from its mad military clique there is nothing now to be expected but fresh violent provocations. . . . The Soviet Government has come to the conclusion that it can no longer maintain normal relations with the Finnish Government, and for that reason it has thought it necessary to recall its political and economic representatives immediately from Finland."

The President of the Council of People's Commissars then proceeded to deny the "ill-intentioned calumnies" of the foreign Press hostile to the U.S.S.R. The Soviet Government had no intention of taking and annexing Finnish territory and, had Finland's policy towards it been friendly, would have been prepared to discuss in a favourable sense even such questions as that of the union of the Karelian people living in the principal districts of the present Soviet Karelia with the nearly-related Finnish people in a single independent Finnish State. Nor had the Government of the U.S.S.R. any intention of infringing the independence of Finland or of interfering in her domestic and foreign affairs.

"We regard Finland", he said, "whatever may be the régime in existence there, as an independent State, sovereign in all its domestic and foreign policy. We are most anxious that the Finnish people should itself decide its internal and external affairs as it thinks best. The peoples of the U.S.S.R. did all that was necessary in the past to create an independent Finland. In the future, too, the peoples of our country are ready to help the Finnish people to secure its free and independent development."

"Nor has the U.S.S.R. any intention of injuring in any degree the interests of other States in Finland. The question of the relations between Finland and other States is entirely one for Finland herself, and not a matter in which the U.S.S.R. considers that it has any right to interfere. The object of the steps we are taking is solely to ensure the security of the U.S.S.R., and particularly of Leningrad, with its 3½ million inhabitants. In the present atmosphere, raised to white heat by the war, we cannot allow the solution of this vital and urgent problem to depend upon the ill-will of those who at present govern Finland. That problem must be solved by the efforts of the U.S.S.R. itself, in friendly co-operation with the Finnish people. We are sure that the favourable solution of this problem of the security of Leningrad will lay the foundations of an indissoluble friendship between the U.S.S.R. and Finland."

Soviet Troops cross the Frontier.

12. On November 30th, at 8 a.m., the troops of the Leningrad military area crossed the frontier on the Isthmus of Karelia and in several other regions. The order had been given by the High Command of the Red Army, on account, according to the Tass Agency's *communiqué*, of "fresh armed provocations on the part of the Finnish military clique".

According to the same *communiqué*, these provocations had taken place during the night at various points on the frontier. While Soviet troops were entering Finland, Soviet aircraft "dropped bombs on the aerodromes at Viipuri and Helsinki".

The Finnish Government gives a different version of these events; the Soviet troops crossed the frontier as early as the evening of November 29th, near Pummanki, on the Rybachi Peninsula, and on the morning of the 30th, while the Soviet troops were crossing the frontier at various points, Soviet aircraft bombed not merely the aerodromes but the towns of Helsinki and Viipuri, as well as several other places.²

13. On December 2nd, the Tass Agency announced that "M. Kuusinen, President of the Popular Government and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland, has addressed an official declaration to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. concerning the formation of the Popular Government of Finland and has proposed to establish diplomatic relations between the Democratic Republic of Finland and the Soviet Union. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has decided to recognise the Popular Government of Finland and to establish diplomatic relations between the U.S.S.R. and the Democratic Republic of Finland".

The Finnish Government points out that the reference is to a "phantom government" set up by the U.S.S.R. in the village of Terijoki, near the frontier. It is composed of Finnish communists, most of whom took refuge in Soviet territory after the civil war of 1918.³

14. Since that date, while the Soviet Government maintains diplomatic relations and has concluded a "pact of mutual assistance and friendship" with this "popular government", whose powers are limited to the portion of Finnish territory occupied by the Soviet troops, the Finnish Government, reconstituted on the basis of the national union of all parties, and still recognised by all the Powers except the U.S.S.R., is directing the Finnish nation's resistance to the Soviet forces.

¹ The full text of the speech is annexed to the present report, page 10.

² Document A.33.1939.VII, paper I, page 3.

³ Documents A.32.1939.VII, page 7, and A.33.1939.VII, page 6.

Offers of Good Offices and Offers of Negotiations subsequent to the Outbreak of Hostilities.

15. A few hours after the entry of the Soviet troops into Finland, the diplomatic representatives of the United States at Helsinki and at Moscow communicated to the Finnish and Soviet Governments the text of a statement made on the previous day by the United States Secretary of State. According to this statement, the United States Government, "without in any way becoming involved in the merits of the dispute and limiting its interest to the solution of the dispute by peaceful processes only . . . would, if agreeable to both Parties, gladly extend its good offices".

This offer was accepted by Finland alone.

The Soviet Government also rejected, on December 4th, a Finnish proposal transmitted by the Minister of Sweden at Moscow for the opening of fresh negotiations with a view to an agreement. The Soviet Government replied that it only recognised the "Popular Government of the Republic of Finland".

16. The existence of this "Popular Government" was also one of the reasons given by the Soviet Government for its refusal to sit on the Council or in the Assembly if they examined Finland's appeal.

* * *

II

The facts set forth above have to be considered in relation to the legal situation arising from the commitments by which the two countries are bound.

Since the recognition of the independence and sovereignty of the Finnish State, the latter has concluded with the U.S.S.R. a number of treaties. Moreover, both States are Parties to the Pact of Paris of 1928 and the Convention of 1933 defining the aggressor, and both are Members of the League of Nations.

(1) The Treaty of Peace signed at Dorpat on October 14th, 1920, between Finland and the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic recalls in its Preamble that in 1917 Finland was proclaimed an independent State and that Russia had recognised the independence and sovereignty of the Finnish State within the frontiers of the Grand-Duchy of Finland. This Treaty fixes, *inter alia*, the frontier "between the States of Russia and Finland", the limit of the territorial waters of the contracting Powers, the military neutralisation of certain Finnish islands in the Gulf of Finland, etc.

(2) As regards the territorial frontier between the two States from Lake Ladoga to the Arctic Ocean, the Republic of Finland and the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic signed at Helsinki on June 1st, 1922, a Convention regarding measures taken in order to ensure peace at the frontier. This Convention established and delimited a zone on both sides of and along the frontier. Each of the two contracting Parties undertook, *inter alia*, with a view to ensuring the inviolability of the frontier, not to maintain within the limits of its zone armed forces other than the regular military units or groups belonging to the regular frontier guard, whose total strength might not exceed 2,500 men on either side. The distribution of the armed forces in the frontier zones was to be carried out under the supervision of each country, which was to communicate to the other Party information regarding such distribution. The establishment of organisations in the frontier zones for the avowed purpose of preparing, encouraging or supporting attacks on the territory of the other Party was unconditionally prohibited. The Russo-Finnish Central Mixed Commission was to have the duty of supervising the carrying-out of the provisions of the Convention; it was to act through the Frontier Sub-Commissions and Local Supervisory Committees.

(3) As regards the frontier on the Karelian Isthmus, the two Governments exchanged at Helsinki on September 24th, 1928, notes whereby Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics each appointed a frontier commissioner in order to prevent the occurrence of local incidents on the common-frontier on that Isthmus or to facilitate their prompt settlement. The frontier commissioners of the two Parties were to deal jointly with frontier incidents, including cases where shots had been fired from the territory of one of the Parties at persons belonging to the frontier guard, or at other persons, or into the territory of the other Party. When such incidents occurred, the commissioners were to take appropriate measures to settle them in the easiest and quickest way. Incidents regarding which the commissioners were unable to agree were to be dealt with through diplomatic channels.

(4) Under the General Pact for the Renunciation of War dated August 27th, 1928 (Paris Pact), the Parties solemnly declared in the names of their respective peoples that they condemned recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renounced it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another. They further agreed that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or whatever origin they might be, which might arise among them, should never be sought except by pacific means.

(5) Desirous "of confirming and completing the General Pact of August 27th, 1928, for the Renunciation of War", the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Finland signed at Helsinki

on January 21st, 1932, a Treaty of Non-aggression and Pacific Settlement of Disputes. Under the terms of Article 1 of this Treaty, the "High Contracting Parties mutually guarantee the inviolability of the existing frontiers between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Finland, as fixed by the Treaty of Peace concluded at Dorpat on October 14th, 1920, which shall remain the firm foundation of their relations, and reciprocally undertake to refrain from any act of aggression directed against each other. Any act of violence attacking the integrity and inviolability of the territory or the political independence of the other High Contracting Party shall be regarded as an act of aggression, even if it is committed without declaration of war and avoids warlike manifestations". A "Protocol to Article 1" maintains fully in force "the Agreement of June 1st, 1922, regarding Measures ensuring the inviolability of the Frontiers". Under Article 5, the High Contracting Parties declare that they will always endeavour to settle in a spirit of justice any disputes of whatever nature or origin which may arise between them, and will resort exclusively to pacific means of settling such disputes. For this purpose, the High Contracting Parties undertake to submit any disputes which may arise between them after the signature of the Treaty, and which it may not have been possible to settle through diplomatic proceedings within a reasonable time, to a procedure of conciliation before a joint conciliation commission. Conciliation procedure shall also be applied in the event of any dispute as to the application or interpretation of a convention concluded between the High Contracting Parties, and particularly the question whether the mutual undertaking as to non-aggression has or has not been violated.

In the Protocol of Signature, the High Contracting Parties declare that subsequent denunciation of the Treaty before its termination or annulment shall neither cancel nor restrict the undertakings arising from the Pact for the Renunciation of War signed at Paris on August 27th, 1928.

(6) The Conciliation Commission provided for in Article 5 of the Treaty of Non-aggression of January 21st, 1932, was set up by a Convention signed at Helsinki on April 22nd, 1932.

(7) Finland acceded on January 31st, 1934, to the Convention for the Definition of Aggression concluded in London on July 3rd, 1933, between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and various other Powers immediately adjacent to it. In the Preamble to that Convention, the parties declare that they deem it necessary, in the interest of the general security, to define aggression as specifically as possible in order to obviate any pretext whereby it might be justified; they note that all States have an equal right to independence, security, the defence of their territories and the free development of their institutions.

Under Article I, each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to accept in its relations with each of the other Parties, . . . "the definition of aggression as explained in the report dated May 24th, 1933, of the Committee on Security Questions (Politis Report) to the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, which report was made in consequence of the Soviet delegation's proposal".

Under Article II, the aggressor in an armed conflict shall, subject to the agreements in force between the parties to the dispute, be considered to be that State which is the first to commit any of the following actions:

- (2) Invasion by its armed forces, with or without a declaration of war, of the territory of another State;
- (3) Attack by its land, naval, or air forces, with or without a declaration of war, on the territory, vessels or aircraft of another State;
- (4) Naval blockade of the coast or ports of another State.

Article III stipulates that no political, military, economic or other consideration may serve as an excuse or justification for the aggression referred to in Article II. Under the terms of the Annex to this Article III, the High Contracting Parties, desiring, "subject to the express reservation that the absolute validity of the rule laid down in Article III . . . shall be in no way restricted", to furnish certain indications for determining the aggressor, declare that no act of aggression within the meaning of Article II of the Convention can be justified on either of the following grounds:

A. — The internal condition of a State: *e.g.*, its political, economic or social structure; alleged defects in its administration; disturbances due to strikes, revolutions, counter-revolutions, or civil war.

B. — The international conduct of a State: *e.g.*, the violation or threatened violation of the material or moral rights or interests of a foreign State or its nationals; the rupture of diplomatic or economic relations; . . . frontier incidents not forming any of the cases of aggression specified in Article II.

The accession of Finland to this Convention for the Definition of Aggression was given in virtue of the attached Protocol of Signature dated July 3rd, 1933, which reads as follows:

"It is hereby agreed between the High Contracting Parties that, should one or more of the other States immediately adjacent to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics accede in the future to the present Convention, the said accession shall confer on the State or States in question the same rights and shall impose on them the same obligations as those conferred and imposed on the ordinary signatories."

(8) The Treaty of Non-aggression and Pacific Settlement of Disputes concluded between Finland and the U.S.S.R. on January 21st, 1932, was extended to December 31st, 1945, by a Protocol signed at Moscow on April 7th, 1934.

(9) By Article 12 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, 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.

* * *

III

If the attitude and the acts of the two Governments in the course of the last few weeks are considered with reference to international commitments, the conclusions reached are as follows:

I. In the course of the various stages of the dispute the Finnish Government has not rejected any peaceful procedure.

(1) It agreed to enter into direct negotiations with the Soviet Government, although the invitation it received from that Government at the beginning of October contained no explanation of the nature or scope of the negotiations contemplated.

In the course of those negotiations, although it was entitled to invoke the treaties it had signed with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to reject any proposal infringing the territorial integrity of Finland, it agreed to contemplate cessions of territory, and when it received the Soviet proposals, it submitted counter-proposals which, in its opinion, went as far as it was possible for it to go.

(2) When the dispute arose regarding the Mainila incident, the Finnish Government proposed that the frontier commissioners of the two countries should jointly proceed to carry out an enquiry, as provided for in the above-mentioned Exchange of Notes dated September 24th, 1928.

(3) Faced with the denunciation by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of the Non-aggression Treaty of January 21st, 1932—the denunciation being based on the accusation that Finland had systematically violated that Treaty—the Finnish Government, in a note which, owing to the rupture of diplomatic relations by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, it was not possible to hand over at Moscow in time, asked for the application of the conciliation procedure laid down by that Treaty for cases of a dispute as to whether the mutual non-aggression undertaking had been violated.

(4) In the same note (which could not be handed in at Moscow) the Finnish Government proposed the convening of a conciliation commission or, alternatively, neutral arbitration.

(5) When requested by the Soviet Government on November 26th to remove its frontier troops on the Isthmus of Karelia forthwith to a distance of 20-25 kilometres, the Finnish Government replied that it was ready to enter into negotiations for a reciprocal withdrawal to a certain distance from the frontier.

The Soviet Government having made it known that its proposal regarding the withdrawal of Finnish troops to a distance of 20-25 kilometres was a minimum proposal, the Finnish Government, in its note of November 29th, which could not be handed to the Soviet Government, declared itself ready to come to an agreement with the latter for the removal of the defence troops on the Karelian Isthmus, except frontier guards and Customs officials, to a distance from Leningrad such that they could no longer be held to menace the security of that city.

(6) After the outbreak of hostilities, the Finnish Government accepted the offer of good offices made by the United States Government.

(7) On December 3rd, the Finnish Government referred the matter to the Council of the League of Nations under Articles 11 and 15 of the Covenant.

On December 4th, it vainly endeavoured to transmit to the Soviet Government, through the Minister of Sweden at Moscow, a proposal for the opening of fresh negotiations for an agreement.

II. The attitude and acts of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the other hand, have been incompatible with the commitments entered into by that country.

(1) In the course of the negotiations at Moscow with the Finnish Government, it made to that Government proposals for cessions of territory. It stated that these proposals "represented its minimum conditions, its attitude having been dictated by the fundamental security requirements of the Soviet Union and, particularly, of the city of Leningrad".¹

Under the terms of Article 1 of the Treaty of Non-aggression of January 21st, 1932, the two countries had, however, undertaken mutually to guarantee the inviolability of the existing frontiers as fixed by the Treaty of Peace concluded at Dorpat on October 14th, 1920, which was to remain the firm foundation of their relations.

(2) After the Mainila incident, the Soviet Government insisted on the unilateral withdrawal of the Finnish frontier troops on the Karelian Isthmus to a distance of 20 to 25 kilometres. It

¹ Document A.33.1939, paper IV, page 8.

made no reply to the Finnish Government's proposal that the commissioners of the two countries should be instructed to carry out a joint enquiry as provided for in the Exchange of Notes of September 24th, 1928.

(3) The Soviet Government interpreted the Finnish Government's refusal to accept immediately a unilateral withdrawal of its forces for 20-25 kilometres as indicating the wish of the latter Government to keep Leningrad under a constant menace. On the ground that the Finnish Government was systematically violating the Treaty of Non-aggression, the Soviet Government declared that it regarded itself as released from the undertakings assumed by it under that Treaty. The Treaty in question, which had been prolonged by the Protocol of April 7th, 1934, until December 31st, 1945, laid down, however, that a procedure of conciliation would be applied in the event of any dispute on the question whether the mutual undertakings as to non-aggression had or had not been violated.

(4) Even if one of the Parties could, without first resorting to the conciliation procedure, have declared that the Treaty of Non-aggression no longer existed because the other Party had violated it, the Protocol of Signature of January 21st, 1932, declares that subsequent denunciation of this Treaty before its termination shall neither cancel nor restrict the undertakings arising from the Pact for the Renunciation of War signed on August 27th, 1928, which the Treaty of Non-aggression between Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was intended to confirm and complete.

(5) The invasion of Finland by the land forces and the bombardments carried out by the naval and air forces of Soviet Russia are incompatible with the Pact for the Renunciation of War of August 27th, 1928, and with the provisions of Article 12 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

(6) It is impossible to argue that the operations of the Soviet forces in Finland do not constitute resort to war within the meaning of the Pact of Paris or Article 12 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are bound by the Convention for the Definition of Aggression signed at London on July 3rd, 1933. According to Article II of this Convention, the aggressor in an armed conflict shall be considered to be that State which is the first to invade by its armed forces, with or without a declaration of war, the territory of another State or to attack by its land, naval or air forces, with or without a declaration of war, the territory, vessels or aircraft of another State.

Under the terms of Article III "no political, military, economic or other consideration may serve as an excuse or justification for the aggression referred to in Article II".

The order to enter Finland was given to the Soviet troops on the ground of "further armed provocation". The reference was to frontier incidents or alleged frontier incidents. In the Annex, however, to Article II of the Convention, it is declared that no act of aggression within the meaning of Article II of the Convention can be justified by frontier incidents not forming any of the cases of aggression specified in Article II.

(7) After having broken off diplomatic relations with the Finnish Government and rejected the good offices of the United States Government, the Soviet Government refused to send representatives to the Council or Assembly, on the ground that it was not in a state of war with Finland and was not threatening the Finnish people with war. This affirmation was based, *inter alia*, on the fact that the Soviet Government maintained peaceful relations with the "Democratic Republic of Finland" and that it had signed with the latter, a Pact of Assistance and Friendship "settling all the questions which the Soviet Government had fruitlessly discussed with the delegates of the former Finnish Government, now divested of its power".

The so-called "former Finnish Government" is the regular Government of the Republic of Finland. It is composed of all the important parties in the Parliament, whose unanimous confidence it enjoys. The Parliament is freely elected by the Finnish people. The last elections took place in July of this year. The Government is thus based on respect for democratic institutions.

The Soviet Government invokes in support of its attitude the relations which it maintains with a so-called government of its own creation which cannot, either *de jure* or *de facto*, be regarded as the Government of the Republic of Finland. That fact therefore cannot serve the Soviet Government as justification for its refusal to follow, for the settlement of its dispute with Finland, the procedure laid down in Article 15 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Furthermore, in so refusing, the Soviet Government is failing to observe its obligation to respect the sovereignty and independence of Finland, and is also directly contravening the very definite obligations laid down in the Convention for the Definition of Aggression, which it signed and in the preparation of which it took a decisive part.

The whole object of this Convention, indeed, is to ensure that no political, military, economic or other considerations shall serve as an excuse or justification for aggression. The Annex to Article III specifies that aggression cannot be justified either by the international conduct of a State, for example: the violation or threatened violation of the material or moral rights or interests of a foreign State; or by the internal condition of a State, for example: its political, economic or social structure; alleged defects in its administration; disturbances due to strikes, revolutions, counter-revolutions or civil war.

* * *

It follows from these findings that the Soviet Government has violated, not only its special political agreements with Finland, but also Article 12 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Pact of Paris.

RESOLUTION

The Assembly:

I

Whereas, by the aggression which it has committed against Finland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has failed to observe not only its special political agreements with Finland but also Article 12 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Pact of Paris;

And whereas, immediately before committing that aggression, it denounced, without legal justification, the Treaty of Non-aggression which it had concluded with Finland in 1932, and which was to remain in force until the end of 1945:

Solemnly condemns the action taken by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics against the State of Finland;

Urgently appeals to every Member of the League to provide Finland with such material and humanitarian assistance as may be in its power and to refrain from any action which might weaken Finland's power of resistance;

Authorises the Secretary-General to lend the aid of his technical services in the organisation of the aforesaid assistance to Finland;

And likewise authorises the Secretary-General, in virtue of the Assembly resolution of October 4th, 1937, to consult non-member States with a view to possible co-operation.

II

Whereas, notwithstanding an invitation extended to it on two occasions, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has refused to be present at the examination of its dispute with Finland before the Council and the Assembly;

And whereas, by thus refusing to recognise the duty of the Council and the Assembly as regards the execution of Article 15 of the Covenant, it has failed to observe one of the League's most essential covenants for the safeguarding of peace and the security of nations;

And whereas it has vainly attempted to justify its refusal on the ground of the relations which it has established with an alleged Government which is neither *de jure* nor *de facto* the Government recognised by the people of Finland in accordance with the free working of their institutions;

And whereas the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has not merely violated a covenant of the League, but has by its own action placed itself outside the Covenant;

And whereas the Council is competent under Article 16 of the Covenant to consider what consequences should follow from this situation:

Recommends the Council to pronounce upon the question.

ANNEX

PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ — TASS AGENCY

Moscow, November 30th. — On November 29th, at midnight, Molotov, President of the Council of People's Commissars, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., broadcast the following speech:

" Men and women, citizens of the Soviet Union, the hostile policy pursued by the present Finnish Government towards our country obliges us to take immediate steps to ensure the external security of the State. As you know, during these last two months, the Soviet Government has patiently carried on negotiations with the Finnish Government on proposals which, in the present alarming international situation, it regarded as an indispensable minimum to ensure the safety of the country, and particularly that of Leningrad. During those negotiations, the Finnish Government has adopted an uncompromising and hostile attitude towards our country. Instead of amicably seeking a basis of agreement, those who at present govern Finland, out of deference to the foreign imperialists who stir up hatred against the Soviet Union, have followed a different path. Despite all our concessions, the negotiations have led to no result. Now we see the consequences. During the last few days, on the frontier between the U.S.S.R. and Finland, the Finnish military clique has begun to indulge in revolting provocations, not stopping short of artillery fire upon our troops near Leningrad, which has caused serious casualties among the Red troops.

" The attempts made by our Government to prevent the renewal of these provocations by means of practical proposals addressed to the Finnish Government have not merely met with no support but have again been countered by the hostile policy of the governing circles in Finland. As you have learnt from the Soviet Government's note of yesterday, they have replied to our proposals by a hostile refusal, by an insolent denial of the facts, by an attitude of mockery towards the casualties we have suffered, and by an unconcealed desire to continue to hold Leningrad under the direct threat of their troops. All this has definitely shown that the present Finnish Government, embarrassed by its anti-Soviet connections with the imperialists, is unwilling to maintain normal relations with the U.S.S.R. It continues to adopt a hostile position towards our country and will take no heed of the stipulations of the Treaty of Non-aggression concluded between the two countries, being anxious to keep our glorious Leningrad under a military menace. From such a Government and from its insensate military clique nothing is now to be expected but fresh insolent provocations.

" For this reason, the Soviet Government was compelled yesterday to declare that it now considered itself released from the engagements which it had undertaken under the Treaty of Non-aggression concluded between the U.S.S.R. and Finland and which had been irresponsibly violated by the Finnish Government. In view of the fresh attacks made by Finnish troops against Soviet troops on the Soviet-Finnish frontier, the Government now finds itself compelled to take new decisions. The Government can no longer tolerate the situation created, for which the Finnish Government is entirely responsible. The Soviet Government has come to the conclusion that it could no longer maintain normal relations with the Finnish Government, and for this reason has found it necessary to recall immediately its political and economic representatives from Finland. Simultaneously, the Government gave the order to the Supreme Command of the Red Army and Navy to be prepared for all eventualities and to take immediate steps to cope with any new attacks on the part of the Finnish military clique.

" The foreign Press hostile to us declares that our action is aimed at seizing and annexing to the U.S.S.R. Finnish territory. This is a malicious slander. The Soviet Government never did, and does not now, cherish any such intentions. Nay, more, had Finland herself pursued a friendly policy towards the U.S.S.R., the Soviet Government, which has always desired to maintain friendly relations with Finland, would willingly have taken the initiative in making territorial concessions. On that condition, the Soviet Government would have been prepared to discuss favourably even such questions as that of the reunion of the Karelians inhabiting the chief districts of present-day Soviet Karelia with their Finnish kinsmen in a single independent Finnish State. For that, however, it is essential that the Finnish Government should adopt towards the U.S.S.R., not a hostile, but a friendly attitude which would correspond to the vital interests of both States. There are some who say that the steps we have taken are directed against the independence of Finland or constitute interference in her internal and external affairs. That is also a malicious slander. We look on Finland, whatever regime prevails there, as an independent sovereign State in the whole of its foreign and domestic policy. It is our steadfast wish that the Finnish people should settle their own internal and external questions as they think fit. The peoples of the U.S.S.R. did everything that could be done at the time to create an independent Finland. Our peoples are equally ready in the future to help the Finnish people achieve their free and independent development.

" Nor does the U.S.S.R. intend to infringe in any way the interests of other States in Finland. Questions concerning the relations between Finland and other States are the affair of Finland

alone, and the U.S.S.R. does not consider itself entitled to interfere in the matter. We are solely concerned to ensure the safety of the U.S.S.R., and in particular of Leningrad, with its population of three and a-half million inhabitants. In the present atmosphere of white heat generated by the war, we cannot allow the solution of this vital and urgent problem to depend on the ill-will of the present rulers of Finland. This problem will have to be solved by the efforts of the U.S.S.R. itself in friendly collaboration with the Finnish people. We are sure that a favourable solution of this problem of the safety of Leningrad will be the foundation for a solid friendship between the U.S.S.R. and Finland.