

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

League of Nations Publications

V. LEGAL

1931

1-10

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

League of Nations Publications.

	V. LEGAL.	<i>Pages</i>
Ser.L.o.N.P.		
1931.V.1.	Ratification of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations — Tenth List.	<u>3-49</u>
1931.V.2.	Rules of Procedure of the Assembly.	—
1931.V.3.	Amendment of the Covenant of the League of Nations in order to bring it into Harmony with the Pact of Paris — Observations submitted by Governments, Series No. 1.	<u>50-54</u>
1931.V.4.	Progressive Codification of International Law — Observations by the Governments, Series 1.	<u>55-59</u>
1931.V.5.	Amendment of the Covenant of the League of Nations in order to bring it into Harmony with the Pact of Paris — Observations submitted by Governments, Series No. 2.	<u>60</u>
1931.V.6.	Progressive Codification of International Law — Observations by the Governments, Series 2.	<u>61-64</u>
1931.V.7.	Nationality of Women — Report by the Secretary-General.	<u>65-71</u>
1931.V.8.	Amendment of the Covenant of the League of Nations in order to bring it into Harmony with the Pact of Paris — Observations submitted by Governments, Series No. 3.	<u>72</u>
1931.V.9.	Tables, Diagrams and Graphs showing the State of Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions in Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations up to September 1st, 1931.	<u>73-78</u>
1931.V.10.	Progressive Codification of International Law — Observations by the Governments, Series 3.	<u>79-80</u>

Geneva, January 15th, 1931

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS
CONCLUDED UNDER THE
AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS¹**

TENTH 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, 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 in March 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.

¹ The Annex to the Supplementary Report to the Fourth Assembly of the League on the Work of the Council and the Secretariat for 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
4. Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Turkey, of July 24th, 1923.
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 Czechoslovakia, 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
9. Germano-Polish Convention relating to Upper Silesia, of May 15th, 1922.
10. Declaration by Albania, of October 2nd, 1921.
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.
14. Convention concerning the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations, of January 30th, 1923.

(b) TRAFFIC IN LIQUOR: Convention relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa, St. Germain-en-Laye, September 10th, 1919.

(c) AERIAL NAVIGATION: Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, Paris, October 13th, 1919.

(d) HEALTH:

1. Sanitary Convention between Poland and Roumania, Warsaw, December 20th, 1922.
 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.
 4. Sanitary Convention between Poland and Czechoslovakia, Warsaw, 1922.
 5. Sanitary Convention between Poland and Latvia, Warsaw, July 7th, 1922.
 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.
 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.

Series of League of Nations Publications

V. LEGAL ✓
1931. V. 1.

The International Labour Conventions and other instruments which concern International Labour Organisation have been grouped at the end of this document, for the purpose of information.

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) 1930. Annex of September 9th, 1930) are indicated in italics.

The letter "a" placed immediately after a date signifies an accession.

(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.

(h) SAAR: Protocol between the German Government and the Governing Commission of the Territory of the Saar Basin, Berlin, June 3rd, 1921.

(i) DANZIG:

1. Convention between Poland and the Free City of Danzig, Paris, November, 9th, 1920.
2. Treaty between Germany and Poland concerning the Regulation of Option Questions, Danzig, November 8th, 1920.
3. Treaty between Poland and the Free City of Danzig, Warsaw, October 24th, 1921.

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the Council and of the Secretariat to the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations 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.

(b) TRAFFIC IN ARMS: Engagement undertaken by Ethiopia on signing the Protocol done at Geneva, September 27th, 1923.

(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.

(d) REFUGEES:

1. Arrangement with regard to the issue of Certificates of Identity to Russian Refugees, Geneva, July 5th, 1922.
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.
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.

(e) FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF HUNGARY: Protocols on the Financial Reconstruction of Hungary, March 14th, 1924.

The Annex to the Supplementary Report 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.)

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat for 1929 (A.6(a).1929, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

1. Protocol regarding Currency and Banking Reform in Estonia, signed at Geneva, December 10th, 1926;
2. Protocol regarding the Bulgarian Stabilisation Loan, signed at Geneva, March 10th, 1928;
3. Additional Act to the Protocol of March 10th, 1928.

CONTENTS.

	Page
I. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE:	
Protocol of Signature. Geneva, December 16th, 1920	5
Optional Clause. Geneva, December 16th, 1920	6
II. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT:	
Convention. Barcelona, April 20th, 1921	12
Convention. Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.	14
Protocol. Barcelona, April 20th, 1921	15
Declaration. Barcelona, April 20th, 1921	17
III. TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN:	
Convention. Geneva, September 30th, 1921	18
IV. AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS:	
Protocols of Amendments to Articles 16 and 26 of the Covenant. Geneva, October 5th, 1921 . .	20
V. OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS:	
Convention. Geneva, September 12th, 1923	24
VI. ARBITRATION CLAUSES IN COMMERCIAL MATTERS:	
Protocol. Geneva, September 24th, 1923	27
VII. CUSTOMS FORMALITIES:	
Convention and Protocol. Geneva, November 3rd, 1923	29
VIII. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT:	
Conventions and Protocols. Geneva, December 9th, 1923	30
IX. AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS:	
Protocol of an Amendment to Article 16 (latter part of first paragraph). Geneva, September 27th, 1924	37
X. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS:	
International Opium Convention, January 23rd, 1912:	
(a) Agreement and Protocol (First Conference). Geneva, February 11th, 1925	38
(b) Convention and Protocol (Second Conference). Geneva, February 19th, 1925	39
Convention and Protocol (Second Conference). Geneva, February 19th, 1925	40
XI. SUPERVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND IN IMPLEMENTS OF WAR:	
Convention, Declaration and Protocols. Geneva, June 17th, 1925	43
XII. AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS:	
Protocol of an Amendment to Article 16 (second paragraph of the original text). Geneva, September 21st, 1925	48
XIII. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT:	
Convention regarding the Measurement of Vessels employed in Inland Navigation. Paris, November 27th, 1925	49
XIV. SLAVERY:	
Convention. Geneva, September 25th, 1926	50
XV. INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION:	
Convention and Statute establishing an International Relief Union. Geneva, July 12th, 1927 . .	52
XVI. ARBITRATION CLAUSES IN COMMERCIAL MATTERS:	
Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards. Geneva, September 26th, 1927 . . .	53
XVII. ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS:	
International Convention. Geneva, November 8th, 1927	54
Protocol to the International Convention. Geneva, November 8th, 1927	57
Supplementary Agreement to the Convention of November 8th, 1927. Geneva, July 11th, 1928 .	58
Protocol to the Supplementary Agreement. Geneva, July 11th, 1928	59
International Agreement relating to the Exportation of Hides and Skins. Geneva, July 11th, 1928	60
Protocol to the International Agreement. Geneva, July 11th, 1928	61
International Agreement relating to the Exportation of Bones. Geneva, July 11th, 1928 . . .	62
Protocol to the International Agreement. Geneva, July 11th, 1928	63
XVIII. PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES:	
General Act. Geneva, September 26th, 1928	64
XIX. ECONOMIC STATISTICS:	
International Convention. Geneva, December 14th, 1928	64
Protocol to the Convention. Geneva, December 14th, 1928.	65
XX. SUPPRESSION OF COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY:	
International Convention, Geneva, April 20th, 1929	66
Protocol to the Convention, Geneva, April 20th, 1929	67
Optional Protocol, Geneva, April 20th, 1929	68
XXI. TRANSIT CARD FOR EMIGRANTS:	
Agreement relating thereto. Geneva, June 14th, 1929	68
XXII. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE:	
Revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice: Protocol. Geneva, September 14th, 1929	68
Accession of the United States of America to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice: Protocol. Geneva, September 14th, 1929	70
XXIII. REFUGEES.	
Convention between the Hellenic Government and the Refugees Settlement Commission, signed at Geneva, January 24th, 1930	71

	Pages
XXIV. CONCERTED ECONOMIC ACTION.	
Commercial Convention and Protocol, Geneva, March 24th, 1930	71
Protocol regarding the Programme of Future Negotiations, Geneva, March 24th, 1930	72
XXV. PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.	
Convention on Certain Questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws. The Hague, April 12th, 1930	73
Protocol relating to Military Obligations in Certain Cases of Double Nationality. The Hague, April 12th, 1930	74
Protocol relating to a Certain Case of Statelessness. The Hague, April 12th, 1930	75
Special Protocol relating to Statelessness. The Hague, April 12th, 1930	76
XXVI. UNIFICATION OF LAWS ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHEQUES.	
Convention providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and Protocol. Geneva, June 7th, 1930	77
Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in Connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and Protocol. Geneva, June 7th, 1930	78
Convention on the Stamp Laws in Connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and Protocol. Geneva, June 7th, 1930	79
XXVII. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.	
Convention on Financial Assistance. Geneva, October 2nd, 1930	80
XXVIII. UNIFICATION OF BUOYAGE AND LIGHTING OF COASTS.	
Agreement concerning Maritime Signals. Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930	81
Agreement concerning Manned Lightships not on their Stations. Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930.	82
XXIX. UNIFICATION OF RIVER LAW.	
Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules concerning Collisions in Inland Navigation. Geneva, December 9th, 1930	83
Convention on the Registration of Inland Navigation Vessels, Rights <i>in rem</i> over such Vessels and Other Cognate Questions. Geneva, December 9th, 1930	83
Convention on Administrative Measures for attesting the Right of Inland Navigation Vessels to a Flag. Geneva, December 9th, 1930	84
XXX. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS.	
(a) Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its First Session (Washington, October 29th-November 29th, 1919)	84
(b) Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Second Session (Genoa, June 15th-July 10th, 1920)	86
(c) Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session (Geneva, October 25th-November 19th, 1921)	88
(d) Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Seventh Session (Geneva, May 19th-June 10th, 1925)	90
(e) Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Eighth Session (Geneva, May 26th-June 5th, 1926)	92
(f) Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Ninth Session (Geneva, June 7th-24th, 1926)	92
(g) Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Tenth Session (Geneva, May 25th-June 16th, 1927)	93
(h) Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Eleventh Session (Geneva, May 30th-June 16th, 1928)	93
(i) Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Twelfth Session (Geneva, May 30th-June 21st, 1929)	93
(j) Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Fourteenth Session (Geneva, June 10th-28th, 1930)	93
XXXI. AMENDMENTS TO THE LABOUR PART OF THE TREATIES OF PEACE.	
Amendment to Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles and to the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Fourth Session, Geneva, November 2nd, 1922	94
Protocol relative to this Amendment opened for signature at Geneva on June 14th, 1923	94

I. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

I. PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE 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>
ABYSSINIA (July 16th, 1926)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (August 4th, 1921)	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR
ALBANIA (July 13th, 1921)	COLOMBIA	HEJAZ
AUSTRALIA (August 4th, 1921)	COSTA RICA	HONDURAS
AUSTRIA (July 23rd, 1921)	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	
BELGIUM (August 29th, 1921)	GUATEMALA	
BRAZIL (November 1st, 1921)	LIBERIA	
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 4th, 1921)	NICARAGUA	
BULGARIA (August 12th, 1921)	PARAGUAY	
CANADA (August 4th, 1921)	PERU	
CHILE (July 20th, 1928)		
CHINA (May 13th, 1922)		
CUBA (January 12th, 1922)		
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 2nd, 1921)		
DENMARK (June 13th, 1921)		
ESTONIA (May 2nd, 1923)		
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)		
IRISH FREE STATE		
ITALY (June 20th, 1921)		
JAPAN (November 16th, 1921)		
LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)		
LITHUANIA (May 16th, 1922)		
Luxemburg (September 15th, 1930)		
NETHERLANDS (August 6th, 1921)		
NEW ZEALAND (August 4th, 1921)		
NORWAY (August 20th, 1921)		
PANAMA (June 14th, 1929)		
Persia ²		
POLAND (August 26th, 1921)		
PORTUGAL (October 8th, 1921)		
ROUMANIA (August 8th, 1921)		
SALVADOR (August 29th, 1930)		
SIAM (February 27th, 1922)		
SPAIN (August 30th, 1921)		
SWEDEN (February 21st, 1921)		
SWITZERLAND (July 25th, 1921)		
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. LXXII, p. 452; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 435; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 272; Vol. XCII, p. 362; Vol. XCVI, p. 180; and Vol. C, p. 153.

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat 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 The ratification was notified to the Secretariat but the instrument has not yet been deposited.

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.

ABYSSINIA (July 16th, 1926)

Reciprocity, 5 years, excepting disputes in respect to which the parties have agreed to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

Albania (September 17th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 5 years from the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, in any of the disputes enumerated in Article 36 of the Statute arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, 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.

COSTA RICA

Reciprocity.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Reciprocity.

FRANCE

Reciprocity, 5 years, in any disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, and which could not have been settled by a procedure of conciliation or by the Council according to the terms of Article 15, paragraph 6, of the Covenant, with reservation as to the case where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of settlement by arbitration. This declaration replaces the declaration of October 2nd, 1924, which has now lapsed.

GUATEMALA

Reciprocity.

ITALY

Reciprocity, 5 years, subject to any other method of settlement provided by a special convention, and in any case where a solution through the diplomatic channel or, further, by the action of the Council of the League of Nations could not be reached, on the following classes of legal disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration, and concerning:

- (a) The interpretation of a treaty,
- (b) Any question of international law,
- (c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation,
- (d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

LIBERIA

Reciprocity.

NICARAGUA

Unconditional.

PERU

Reciprocity, 10 years from the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification, in any dispute arising

Other Members or States which may sign the Clause.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

BOLIVIA

CHILE

CHINA

COLOMBIA

CUBA

ECUADOR

HEJAZ

HONDURAS

JAPAN

PARAGUAY

POLAND

VENEZUELA

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.

AUSTRIA (March 13th, 1927)

Reciprocity, 10 years.

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 peaceful settlement.

UNITED KINGDOM

(February 5th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

with regard to situations and facts subsequent to that ratification, except in cases where the parties have agreed either to have recourse to another method of settlement by arbitration, or to submit the dispute previously to the Council of the League of Nations.

Persia

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 Persia and subsequent to the ratification of this declaration, with the exception of:

- (a) Disputes relating to the territorial status of Persia, including those concerning the rights of sovereignty of Persia over its islands and ports;
- (b) Disputes in regard to which the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;
- (c) Disputes with regard to questions which, by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Persia.

However, the Imperial Government of Persia reserves the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to the Council of the League of Nations.

The present declaration is made for a period of six years. At the expiration of that period, it shall continue to bear its full effects until notification is given of its abrogation.

Roumania

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.

2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36
OF THE STATUTE (*continued*).

(Geneva, December 16th, 1920.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

*Signatures not yet perfected
by ratification.*

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.

BRAZIL¹ (November 1st, 1921)

Reciprocity, 5 years, and as soon as it has been recognised as such by two at least of the Powers permanently represented on the Council of the League of Nations.

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

¹ Brazil is bound by the Optional Clause as from February 5th, 1930.

2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36
OF THE STATUTE (*continued*).
(*Geneva, December 16th, 1920.*)

In Force.

Ratifications.

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.

DENMARK (June 13th, 1926)
Reciprocity, 10 years.

ESTONIA (May 2nd, 1928)
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 6th, 1927)
Reciprocity, 10 years.

GERMANY (February 29th, 1928)
Reciprocity, 5 years, in any disputes arising after the ratification of the present Declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

*GREECE (September 12th, 1929)
Reciprocity, 5 years.
For all the classes of disputes mentioned in Article 36, with the exception of:
(a) Disputes relating to the territorial status of Greece, including disputes relating to its rights of sovereignty over its ports and lines of communication;
(b) Disputes relating directly or indirectly to the application of treaties or conventions accepted by Greece and providing for another procedure.

*HAITI (September 7th, 1921)
Unconditional.

HUNGARY (August 13th, 1929)
Reciprocity, 5 years.

INDIA (February 5th, 1930)
Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice

* 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.

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.

IRISH FREE STATE (July 11th,
1930)

Reciprocity, 20 years.

LATVIA (February 26th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 5 years, in any disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement. This declaration replaces the declaration made on September 11th, 1923.

LITHUANIA (January 14th,
1930)

Five years, unconditional.

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

2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36
OF THE STATUTE (*continued*).

(Geneva, December 16th, 1920.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

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.

*NETHERLANDS (August 6th,
1926)

Reciprocity, 10 years, and in 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 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 (October 3rd, 1926)

Reciprocity, 10 years.

PANAMA (June 14th, 1929)

Reciprocity.

PORTUGAL (October 8th, 1921)

Reciprocity.

* 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.

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.

SIAM (May 7th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 10 years, the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory *ipso facto* and without any special convention, in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, for a period of ten years in all disputes as to which no other means of pacific settlement is agreed upon between the Parties.

*SPAIN (September 21st, 1928)

Reciprocity, 10 years, 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 method of pacific settlement.

*SWEDEN (August 16th, 1926)

Reciprocity, 10 years.

SWITZERLAND (July 24th, 1926)

Reciprocity, 10 years.

URUGUAY (September 27th, 1921)

Reciprocity.

Yugoslavia (November 24th, 1930).

Reciprocity, 5 years, in relation to any other Member of the League of Nations or State the Government of which is recognised by the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, and from the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, in any disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration, except disputes with regard to questions which by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, and except in cases where the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement.

II. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

I. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON FREEDOM OF TRANSIT.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)
AUSTRIA (November 15th, 1923)

BOLIVIA
CHINA

ABYSSINIA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

* Declaration not subject to ratification.

¹ This Convention came into force on October 31st, 1922, ninety days after it had been ratified by five Powers. See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. VII, p. 11; Vol. XI, p. 406; Vol. XV, p. 304; Vol. XIX, p. 278; Vol. XXIV, p. 154; Vol. XXXI, p. 244; Vol. XXXV, p. 298; Vol. XXXIX, p. 166; Vol. LIX, p. 344; Vol. LXIX, p. 70; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 373; Vol. XCII, p. 363, and Vol. XCVI, p. 181.

I. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON FREEDOM OF TRANSIT (*continued*).

(*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>
BELGIUM (May 16th, 1927)	GUATEMALA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BRITISH EMPIRE, including NEWFOUNDLAND (August 2nd, 1922)	LITHUANIA	AUSTRALIA
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.	PANAMA	BRAZIL
Federated Malay States: States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang (August 22nd, 1923 <i>a</i>)	PERSIA	CANADA
Non-Federated Malay States: States of Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu (August 22nd, 1923 <i>a</i>)	PERU (<i>a</i>)	COLOMBIA
PALESTINE (British Mandate) (January 28th, 1924 <i>a</i>)	PORTUGAL	COSTA RICA
NEW ZEALAND (August 2nd, 1922)	URUGUAY	CUBA
INDIA (August 2nd, 1922)		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BULGARIA (July 11th, 1922)		HAITI
CHILE (March 19th, 1928)		HONDURAS
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (October 29th, 1923)		IRISH FREE STATE
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) (April 3rd, 1925 <i>a</i>)		LIBERIA
DENMARK (November 13th, 1922)		NICARAGUA
ESTONIA (June 6th, 1925)		PARAGUAY
FINLAND (January 29th, 1923)		SALVADOR
FRANCE (September 19th, 1924)		VENEZUELA
SYRIA AND LEBANON (French Mandate) (February 7th, 1929 <i>a</i>)		
GERMANY (April 9th, 1924 <i>a</i>)		
GREECE (February 18th, 1924)		
HUNGARY (May 18th, 1928 <i>a</i>)		
IRAQ (March 1st, 1930 <i>a</i>)		
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)		
JAPAN (February 20th, 1924)		
LATVIA (September 29th, 1923)		
LUXEMBURG (March 19th, 1930)		
NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (April 17th, 1924)		
NORWAY (September 4th, 1923)		
POLAND (October 8th, 1924)		
ROUMANIA (September 5th, 1923)		
SIAM (November 29th, 1922 <i>a</i>)		
SPAIN (December 17th, 1929)		
SWEDEN (January 19th, 1925)		
SWITZERLAND (July 14th, 1924)		
YUGOSLAVIA (May 7th, 1930)		

2. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN.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)	BELGIUM	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRIA (November 15th, 1923)	BOLIVIA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
BRITISH EMPIRE, including NEWFOUNDLAND (August 2nd, 1922)	CHINA	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.	COLOMBIA (a)	AUSTRALIA
Federated Malay States; States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang (August 22nd, 1923 a)	ESTONIA	BRAZIL
Non-Federated Malay States: States of Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu (August 22nd, 1923 a)	GUATEMALA	CANADA
PALESTINE (British Mandate) (January 28th, 1924 a)	LITHUANIA	COSTA RICA
NEW ZEALAND (August 2nd, 1922)	PANAMA	CUBA
INDIA (August 2nd, 1922)	PERU (a)	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BULGARIA (July 11th, 1922)	POLAND	GERMANY
CHILE (March 19th, 1928)	PORTUGAL	HAITI
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 8th, 1924)	SPAIN	HONDURAS
DENMARK (November 13th, 1922)	URUGUAY	IRISH FREE STATE
FINLAND (January 29th, 1923)		JAPAN
FRANCE (December 31st, 1926)		LATVIA
GREECE (January 3rd, 1928)		LIBERIA
HUNGARY (May 18th, 1928 a)		NETHERLANDS
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)		NICARAGUA
LUXEMBURG (March 19th, 1930)		PARAGUAY
NORWAY (September 4th, 1923)		PERSIA
ROUMANIA (May 9th, 1924 a)		SALVADOR
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 accord- ance 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.		SWITZERLAND
SIAM (November 29th, 1922 a)		VENEZUELA
SWEDEN (September 15th, 1927)		YUGOSLAVIA

¹ This Convention came into force on October 31st, 1922, ninety days after it had been ratified by five Powers. See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, 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 and Vol. XCVI, p. 182.

3. ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN.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 Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
ALBANIA (October 8th, 1921)	BELGIUM	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRIA (November 15th, 1923 a)	Accepting paragraph (a).	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
To the full extent indicated under paragraph (a) of the Protocol.	PERU (a)	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 2nd, 1922)	PORTUGAL	AUSTRALIA
In respect of the United Kingdom only accepting paragraph (a).	SPAIN	BOLIVIA
NEWFOUNDLAND (August 2nd, 1922)	Accepting paragraph (a).	BRAZIL
Nyasaland Protectorate and Tanganyika Territory		BULGARIA
To the full extent indicated in paragraph (b).		CANADA
Bahamas		CHINA
Barbados		COLOMBIA
British Guiana		COSTA RICA
Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands)		CUBA
Leeward Islands		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Trinidad and Tobago		ESTONIA
Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent)		FRANCE
Gibraltar		GERMANY
Malta		GUATEMALA
Cyprus		HAITI
Gambia Colony and Protectorate		HONDURAS
Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate		IRISH FREE STATE
Nigeria Colony and Protectorate		ITALY
Gold Coast, Ashanti and northern territories of the Gold Coast		JAPAN
Kenya Colony and Protectorate		LATVIA
Uganda Protectorate		LIBERIA
Zanzibar		LITHUANIA
St. Helena		NETHERLANDS
Ceylon		NICARAGUA
Mauritius		PANAMA
Seychelles		PARAGUAY
Hong-Kong		PERSIA
Straits Settlements		POLAND
Fiji		SALVADOR
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony		SWITZERLAND
British Solomon Islands		URUGUAY
Tonga Islands		VENEZUELA
		YUGOSLAVIA

(August 2, 1922 a)

¹ The Convention being in force, this Protocol became operative after it had been ratified by two Powers. See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. VII, p. 65; Vol. XI, p. 406; Vol. XV, p. 308; Vol. XIX, p. 280; Vol. XXIV, p. 156; Vol. LIX, p. 345; Vol. LXIX, p. 71; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 437, and Vol. XCVI, p. 182.

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.*

- Federated Malay States:
States of Perak, Selangor,
Negri Sembilan and Pahang
(August 22nd, 1923 *a*)
Non-Federated Malay States:
States of Brunei, Johore,
Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan
and Trengganu (August
22nd, 1923 *a*)
PALESTINE (British Mandate)
(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*).
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (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*)
NORWAY (September 4th, 1923)
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.
SIAM (November 29th, 1922 *a*)
SWEDEN (September 15th,
1927 *a*)
Accepting paragraph (*b*).

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	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRIA (July 10th, 1924)	CHINA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BELGIUM (May 16th, 1927)	GUATEMALA	BRAZIL
BRITISH EMPIRE, including NEWFOUNDLAND (October 9th, 1922)	LITHUANIA	COLOMBIA
CANADA (October 31st, 1922 a)	PANAMA	COSTA RICA
AUSTRALIA (October 31st, 1922 a)	PERSIA	CUBA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (October 31st, 1922 a)	PERU	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
NEW ZEALAND (October 9th, 1922)	PORTUGAL	GERMANY
INDIA (October 9th, 1922)	URUGUAY	HAITI
BULGARIA (July 11th, 1922)		HONDURAS
CHILE (March 19th, 1928)		IRISH FREE STATE
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 8th, 1924)		LIBERIA
DENMARK (November 13th, 1922)		LUXEMBURG
*ESTONIA		NICARAGUA
FINLAND (September 22nd, 1922 a)		PARAGUAY
*FRANCE		SALVADOR
GREECE (January 3rd, 1928)		VENEZUELA
HUNGARY (May 18th, 1928 a)		
*ITALY		
JAPAN (February 20th, 1924)		
LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)		
*NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)		
NORWAY (September 4th, 1923)		
POLAND (December 20th, 1924)		
ROUMANIA (February 22nd, 1923 a)		
SIAM (November 29th, 1922)		
SPAIN (July 1st, 1929)		
SWEDEN (January 19th, 1925)		
*SWITZERLAND		
YUGOSLAVIA (May 7th, 1930)		

¹ See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. VII, p. 73; Vol. XI, p. 410; Vol. XV, p. 308; Vol. XIX, p. 280; Vol. XXIV, p. 158; Vol. XXXI, p. 244; Vol. LIX, p. 345; Vol. LXIX, p. 72; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 283; Vol. XCII, p. 363; and Vol. XCVI, p. 183.

* Accepts Declaration as binding without ratification.

III. TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.¹

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.²
(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>
ALBANIA (October 13th, 1924)	BRAZIL	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRIA (August 9th, 1922)	COLOMBIA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BELGIUM (June 15th, 1922)	COSTA RICA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BRITISH EMPIRE (June 28th, 1922)	DENMARK (a)	BOLIVIA
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.	LITHUANIA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Bahamas, Trinidad, Ken- ya, Nyasaland, Cey- lon, Hong-Kong, Straits Settlements, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Sou- thern Rhodesia, Bar- bados, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Northern Rhodesia, British Hon- duras	PANAMA (a)	ECUADOR
	PERSIA	GUATEMALA
	PERU (a)	HAITI
		HONDURAS
		IRISH FREE STATE
		LIBERIA
		MEXICO
		MONACO
		NICARAGUA
		PARAGUAY
		SALVADOR
		VENEZUELA
British Guiana and Fiji (October 24th, 1922 a)		
Leeward Islands (March 7th, 1924 a)		
Jamaica and Mauritius (March 7th, 1924 a)		
Falkland Islands (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.		
Sierra Leone (November 16th, 1927 a)		
CANADA (June 28th, 1922)		
AUSTRALIA (June 28th, 1922)		
Does not include Papua, Norfolk Island and the mandated terri- tory of New Guinea.		
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (June 28th, 1922)		
NEW ZEALAND (June 28th, 1922)		
Does not include the mandated territory of Western Samoa.		
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-limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of the Final Protocol of the Convention of May 4th, 1910, and in Article 5 of the present Convention.		

¹ The Annex to the Supplementary Report for 1923 (A.10(a).1923, Annex) contains, moreover, complete 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.

² "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. 310; Vol. XIX, p. 282; Vol. XXIV, p. 162; Vol. XXVII, p. 418; Vol. XXXV, p. 300; Vol. XXXIX, p. 167; Vol. XLV, p. 99; Vol. L, p. 160; Vol. LIV, p. 388; Vol. LXIII, p. 378; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 379; Vol. XCII, p. 367 and Vol. C, p. 156.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN
(continued).

(Geneva, September 30th, 1921.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

BULGARIA (April 29th, 1925 *a*)

CHILE (January 15th, 1929)

CHINA (February 24th, 1926)

CUBA (May 7th, 1923)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September
29th, 1923)

ESTONIA (February 28th, 1930)

FINLAND (August 16th, 1926 *a*)

FRANCE (March 1st, 1926 *a*)

Does not include the French Colo-
nies, the countries in the French
Protectorate or the territories
under French mandate.

SYRIA AND THE LEBANON
(June 2nd, 1930 *a*)

GERMANY (July 8th, 1924)

GREECE (April 9th, 1923)

HUNGARY (April 25th, 1925)

ITALY (June 30th, 1924)

ITALIAN COLONIES (July 27th,
1922 *a*)

JAPAN (December 15th, 1925)

Does not include Chosen, Taiwan,
the leased Territory of Kwan-
tung, the Japanese Section of
Saghalien Island and Japan's
mandated territory in the
South Seas.

LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)

LUXEMBURG (December 31st,
1929 *a*)

NETHERLANDS (including Ne-
therlands Indies, Surinam
and Curaçao) (September
19th, 1923)

NORWAY (August 16th, 1922)

POLAND and FREE CITY OF
DANZIG (October 8th, 1924)

PORTUGAL (December 1st, 1923)

ROUMANIA (September 5th,
1923)

SIAM (July 13th, 1922)

With reservation as to the age-limit
prescribed in paragraph (b)
of the Final Protocol of the Con-
vention of 1910 and Article 5 of
this Convention, in so far as
concerns the nationals of Siam.

SPAIN (May 12th, 1924 *a*)

Does not include the Spanish Posses-
sions in Africa or the territories
of the Spanish Protectorate
in Morocco.

SWEDEN (June 9th, 1925)

SWITZERLAND (January 20th,
1926)

URUGUAY (October 21st, 1924 *a*)

YUGOSLAVIA

(May 2nd, 1929 *a*)

IV. AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE.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	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRALIA (August 12th, 1924)	COLOMBIA	ALBANIA
AUSTRIA (August 29th, 1927)	COSTA RICA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BELGIUM (September 28th, 1923)	CUBA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BRAZIL (August 13th, 1924)	HAITI	FRANCE
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 12th, 1924)	LIBERIA	GERMANY
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)	PANAMA	GUATEMALA
CANADA (August 12th, 1924)	PARAGUAY	HONDURAS
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)	PERU	IRISH FREE STATE
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)	VENEZUELA	LUXEMBURG
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 1st, 1923)		NICARAGUA
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)		PERSIA
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)		POLAND
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)		SALVADOR
GREECE (January 20th, 1925)		SPAIN
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)		YUGOSLAVIA
INDIA (August 12th, 1924)		
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)		
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)		
LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)		
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)		
NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)		
NEW ZEALAND (August 12th, 1924)		
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)		
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)		
ROUMANIA (September 5th, 1923)		
SIAM (September 12th, 1922)		
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)		
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)		
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	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRALIA (August 12th, 1924)	COLOMBIA	ALBANIA
AUSTRIA (August 29th, 1927)	COSTA RICA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BELGIUM (September 28th, 1923)	CUBA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BRAZIL (August 13th, 1924)	HAITI	FRANCE
	LIBERIA	GERMANY
	PANAMA	GUATEMALA

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 Council and the Secretariat 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 in 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.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open.</i>
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 12th, 1924)	PARAGUAY	HONDURAS
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)	PERU	IRISH FREE STATE
CANADA (August 12th, 1924)	VENEZUELA	LUXEMBURG
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)		NICARAGUA
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)		PERSIA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 1st, 1923)		POLAND
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)		SALVADOR
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)		SPAIN
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)		YUGOSLAVIA
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)		
NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)		
NEW ZEALAND (August 12th, 1924)		
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)		
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)		
ROUMANIA (September 5th, 1923)		
SIAM (September 12th, 1922)		
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)		
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)		
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)		

11. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16.

(*Paragraph to be inserted between the New Third Paragraph and the Original Second 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)	ALBANIA	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRALIA (August 12th, 1924)	BOLIVIA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRIA (August 29th, 1927)	COLOMBIA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BELGIUM (September 28th, 1923)	COSTA RICA	FRANCE
BRAZIL (July 7th, 1923)	CUBA	GERMANY
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 12th, 1924)	HAITI	GUATEMALA
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)	LATVIA	HONDURAS
CANADA (August 12th, 1924)	LIBERIA	IRISH FREE STATE
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)	PANAMA	LUXEMBURG
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)	PARAGUAY	NICARAGUA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 1st, 1923)	PERU	PERSIA
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)	VENEZUELA	POLAND
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)		SALVADOR
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)		SPAIN
GREECE (January 20th, 1925)		YUGOSLAVIA
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)		
INDIA (August 12th, 1924)		
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)		
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)		

II. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16 (*continued*).

(*Paragraph to be inserted between the New Third Paragraph and the Original Second Paragraph of Article 16.*)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)
NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)
NEW ZEALAND (August 12th,
1924)
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)
ROUMANIA (September 5th,
1923)
SIAM (September 12th, 1922)
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)
SWITZERLAND (March 29th,
1923)
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)

12. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26.

(*First Paragraph.*)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
(February 3rd, 1923)
AUSTRALIA (February 3rd, 1923)
AUSTRIA (August 29th, 1927)
BELGIUM (September 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)
CUBA (May 7th, 1923)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (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)
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)
SIAM (September 12th, 1922)
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)
SWITZERLAND (March 29th,
1923)
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)
VENEZUELA (March 24th, 1925)

*Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.*

ALBANIA
BOLIVIA
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
LIBERIA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERSIA
PERU

*Other Members to whose Signature
the Protocol is open.*

ABYSSINIA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
GERMANY
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
IRISH FREE STATE
LUXEMBURG
NICARAGUA
SALVADOR
YUGOSLAVIA

13. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26.

(Adding a New Paragraph after the First Paragraph.)

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 (February 3rd, 1923)	BOLIVIA	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRALIA (February 3rd, 1923)	COLOMBIA	ALBANIA
AUSTRIA (August 29th, 1927)	COSTA RICA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BELGIUM (September 28th, 1923)	LIBERIA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BRAZIL (August 13th, 1924)	PANAMA	GERMANY
BRITISH EMPIRE (February 3rd, 1923)	PARAGUAY	GUATEMALA
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)	PERSIA	HONDURAS
CANADA (February 3rd, 1923)	PERU	IRISH FREE STATE
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)		LUXEMBURG
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)		NICARAGUA
CUBA (May 7th, 1923)		SALVADOR
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 1st, 1923)		YUGOSLAVIA
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)		
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)		
SIAM (September 12th, 1922)		
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)		
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)		
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)		
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)		
VENEZUELA (March 24th, 1925)		

14. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26.

(Second Paragraph.)

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 (February 3rd, 1923)	BOLIVIA	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRALIA (February 3rd, 1923)	COLOMBIA	ALBANIA
AUSTRIA (August 29th, 1927)	COSTA RICA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BELGIUM (September 28th, 1923)	LIBERIA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
	PANAMA	GERMANY
	PARAGUAY	GUATEMALA
	PERSIA	HONDURAS
	PERU	

14. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26 (*continued*).
(*Second Paragraph.*)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

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)
CUBA (May 7th, 1923)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 1st, 1923)
DENMARK (August 31st, 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)
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)
SIAM (September 12th, 1922)
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)
VENEZUELA (March 24th, 1925)

Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open.

IRISH FREE STATE
LUXEMBURG
NICARAGUA
SALVADOR
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.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

ALBANIA (October 13rd, 1924)
AUSTRIA (January 12th, 1925)
BELGIUM (July 31st, 1926)
Includes also the Belgian Congo and the mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi.
BRITISH EMPIRE:
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (December 11th, 1925)
Does not include any of the Colonies, Overseas Possessions, Protectorates or Territories under His Britannic Majesty's sovereignty or authority.
NEWFOUNDLAND (December 31st, 1925 a)
CANADA (May 23rd, 1924 a)

Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.

BRAZIL
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
FRANCE
HAITI
HONDURAS
JAPAN
Is not binding in respect of Taiwan, Chosen, the leased territory of Kwantung, Karafuto or the territories under Japanese mandate, and that 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.
LITHUANIA

The Convention is open to Accession by:

ABYSSINIA
AFGHANISTAN
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
CHILE
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
ESTONIA
GUATEMALA
HEJAZ
ICELAND
LIBERIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
MEXICO
NICARAGUA

¹ The present Convention came into force on August 7th, 1924, viz., on the thirtieth day following the one on which the deposit of the second ratification took place (Article 11). 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 and Vol. C, p. 211.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN
OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS (*continued*).

(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>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, including SOUTH WEST AFRICA (Mandated) (December 11th, 1925)	PANAMA PERSIA PERU (<i>a</i>) SALVADOR URUGUAY	PARAGUAY UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS SWEDEN VENEZUELA
SOUTHERN RHODESIA (December 31st, 1925 <i>a</i>)		
NEW ZEALAND, including the Mandated Territory of Western Samoa (December 11th, 1925)		
<i>Irish Free State</i> (September 15th, 1930)		
INDIA (December 11th, 1925)		
The following British Colo- nies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories :		
Nigeria		
Seychelles		
British Honduras		
Ceylon		
Kenya		
Mauritius		
British Solomon Is- lands Protectorate		
Gilbert and Ellice Is- lands		
Fiji		
Uganda		
Trinidad		
Zanzibar		
Tanganyika Territory		
Leeward Islands		
Windward Islands		
Gambia		
Nyasaland		
Straits Settlements		
Federated Malay States		
Non-Federated Malay States:		
Brunei		
Johore		
Kedah		
Kelantan		
Trengganu		
Sierra Leone		
Northern Rhodesia		
Barbados		
Gold Coast		
Cyprus		
Gibraltar		
Malta		
Somaliland		
Basutoland		
Bechuanaland		
Swaziland		
Hong-Kong		
Bermuda		
The Bahamas		
The Falkland Islands		
St. Helena		
Palestine		
Transjordan		
Jamaica (August 22nd, 1927 <i>a</i>)		

(November 3rd, 1926 *a*)

(May 23rd, 1927 *a*)

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN
OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS (*continued.*)
(*Geneva, September 12th, 1923.*)

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

In Force.

- British Guiana (September
23rd, 1929 *a*)
BULGARIA (July 1st, 1924)
CHINA (February 24th, 1926)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (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 men-
tioned in Article I are punish-
able under the rules of Danish
law only if they fall within the
provisions of Article 184 of the
Danish Penal Code, which in-
flicts penalties upon any person
publishing obscene writings; or
placing on sale, distributing, or
otherwise circulating or pub-
licly exposing obscene images.
Further, it is to be observed
that the Danish legislation re-
lating to the Press contains
special provisions on the sub-
ject 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 legis-
lation 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*)
FINLAND (June 29th, 1925)
GERMANY (May 11th, 1925)
GREECE (October 9th, 1929)
HUNGARY (February 12th,
1929)
IRAQ (April 26th, 1929 *a*)
ITALY (July 8th, 1924)
LATVIA (October 7th, 1925)
*LUXEMBURG (August 10th,
1927)
Subject to reservation "that, in
the application of the penal
clauses of the Convention, the
Luxemburg authorities will ob-
serve the closing paragraph of
Article 24 of the Constitution of
the Grand-Duchy, which pro-
vides 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*)
POLAND (March 8th, 1927)
PORTUGAL (October 4th, 1927)
ROUMANIA (June 7th, 1926)

* This ratification, given subject to reservation, has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN
OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS (*continued*).

(Geneva, September 12th, 1923.)

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

In Force.

SIAM (July 28th, 1924)

The Siamese Government reserve full right to enforce the provisions of the present Convention against foreigners in Siam in accordance with the principles prevailing for applying Siamese legislation to such foreigners.

SPAIN (December 19th, 1924)

SWITZERLAND (January 20th, 1926)

TURKEY (September 12th, 1929)

YUGOSLAVIA (May 2nd, 1929)

VI. ARBITRATION CLAUSES IN COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES.¹

(Geneva, September 24th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

*Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.*

*The Protocol is open
to Accession by:*

ALBANIA (August 29th, 1924)

AUSTRIA (January 25th, 1928)

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 national law.

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*),

NEWFOUNDLAND (June 22nd, 1925 *a*)

British Guiana

British Honduras

Jamaica

Leeward Islands

Grenada

St. Lucia

St. Vincent

Gambia

Gold Coast

Kenya

Zanzibar

Northern Rhodesia

Ceylon

Mauritius

Gibraltar

Malta

Falkland Islands

IRAQ and PALESTINE

Tanganyika (June 17th, 1926 *a*)

St. Helena (July 29th, 1926 *a*)

Uganda (June 28th, 1929 *a*)

Bolivia

BRAZIL

CHILE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Czechoslovak Republic will regard itself as being bound only in relation to States which will have ratified the Convention of September 26th, 1927, on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards, and the Czechoslovak 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.

FREE CITY OF DANZIG

(through the intermediary of Poland)

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.

LITHUANIA

NICARAGUA

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

Peru

POLAND

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.

SALVADOR

URUGUAY

ABYSSINIA

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

AUSTRALIA

BULGARIA

CANADA

CHINA

COLOMBIA

COSTA RICA

CUBA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOR

EGYPT

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

HUNGARY

INDIA

IRISH FREE STATE

LIBERIA

MEXICO

PERSIA

TURKEY

VENEZUELA

YUGOSLAVIA

¹ The present Protocol came into force on July 28th, 1924, date of the second deposit of ratification (Article 6). 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, and Vol. C, p. 211.

PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES (*continued*).
(Geneva, September 24th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

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.

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 (July 28th, 1924)

Except Colonies.

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.

NETHERLANDS (including 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.

NEW ZEALAND (June 9th, 1926)

PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES (*continued*).
(Geneva, September 24th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

NORWAY (September 2nd, 1927)

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.

SIAM (September 3rd, 1930)

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)

VII. CUSTOMS FORMALITIES.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO THE SIMPLIFICATION OF CUSTOMS
FORMALITIES AND PROTOCOL RELATING THERETO.¹

(Geneva, November 3rd, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

AUSTRIA (September 11th,
1924)

BELGIUM (October 4th, 1924)
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.

BRAZIL (July 10th, 1929)

BRITISH EMPIRE (August 29th,
1924)

AUSTRALIA (March 13th,
1925)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
(August 29th, 1924)

NEW ZEALAND (August 29th,
1924)

Includes the mandated territory of
Western Samoa.

INDIA (March 13th, 1925)

BULGARIA (December 10th,
1926)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

CHILE

JAPAN

LITHUANIA

PARAGUAY

POLAND

PORTUGAL

SPAIN

URUGUAY

*The Convention is open
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA

ALBANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

BOLIVIA

CANADA

COLOMBIA

COSTA RICA

CUBA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOR

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

IRISH FREE STATE

LATVIA

LIBERIA

MEXICO

NICARAGUA

PANAMA

PERU

SALVADOR

¹ The present Convention came into force on November 27th, 1924, ninety days after the deposit of the fifth ratification (Article 26). The Protocol came into force on the same conditions as the Convention to which it relates. 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; and Vol. XCII, p. 370.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO THE SIMPLIFICATION OF CUSTOMS
FORMALITIES AND PROTOCOL RELATING THERETO (*continued*).
(Geneva, November 3rd, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

CHINA (February 23rd, 1926)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (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.
GERMANY (August 1st, 1925)
GREECE (July 6th, 1927)
HUNGARY (February 23rd,
1926)
ITALY (June 13th, 1924)
LUXEMBURG (June 10th, 1927)
FRENCH PROTECTORATE OF
MOROCCO (November 8th,
1926)
NETHERLANDS (including Ne-
therlands Indies, Surinam
and Curaçao) (May 30th,
1925)
NORWAY (September 7th, 1926)
PERSIA (May 8th, 1925 *a*)
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, pri-
vate persons being only entitled
to appeal to their own judicial
authorities in case any dispute
arises with the authorities of the
Kingdom.
SIAM (May 19th, 1925)
SWEDEN (February 12th, 1926)
SWITZERLAND (January 3rd,
1927)
REGENCY OF TUNIS (French
Protectorate) (November
8th, 1926)
YUGOSLAVIA (May 2nd, 1929)

*The Convention is open
to Accession by:*

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
TURKEY
VENEZUELA

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.*

ABYSSINIA (September 20th,
1928 *a*)
AUSTRIA (January 20th, 1927)
BELGIUM (May 16th, 1927)
Does not apply to the Belgian Congo
or to the territory of Ruanda-

*Signatures or Accessions not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

BRAZIL
BULGARIA
CHILE
CHINA (*a*)
The Chinese Government, subject
to the declarations made in its

*The Convention is open
to Accession by:*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA

¹ The Convention and the Protocol came into force (Article 6) on March 23rd, 1926. See League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, 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; and Vol. XCVI, p. 191.

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.

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 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.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)

NEWFOUNDLAND (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)

The following British Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories:

British Guiana

British Honduras

Brunei

Federated Malay States:

States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang

Gambia

Gold Coast

Hong-Kong

Non-Federated Malay States: Johore, Kedah,

Perlis, Kelantan,

Trengganu

Nigeria

Northern Rhodesia

Nyasaland

Palestine

Sierra Leone

Straits Settlements

Tanganyika Territory

NEW ZEALAND (April 1st,

1925)

INDIA (April 1st, 1925)

DENMARK (April 27th, 1926)

ESTONIA (September 21st, 1929)

GERMANY (December 5th, 1927)

GREECE (March 6th, 1929)

HUNGARY (March 21st, 1929)

JAPAN (September 30th, 1926)

Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.

name by the delegates whom it instructed to take part in the discussions on the Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Railways, 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*)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FINLAND

FRANCE

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.

ITALY

LATVIA

LITHUANIA

PANAMA (*a*)

PORTUGAL

SALVADOR

URUGUAY

The Convention is open to Accession by:

CANADA

COSTA RICA

CUBA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

IRISH FREE STATE

LIBERIA

LUXEMBURG

NICARAGUA

PARAGUAY

PERSIA

PERU

TURKEY

VENEZUELA

(September 22nd, 1925 *a*)

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.*

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)
SIAM (January 9th, 1925)
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)
SWEDEN (September 15th, 1927)
SWITZERLAND (October 23rd, 1926)
YUGOSLAVIA (May 7th, 1930)

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.*

AUSTRIA (January 20th, 1927a)
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.

*Signatures or Accessions not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

BRAZIL
BULGARIA
CHILE
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

ESTONIA
FRANCE (a)

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.

ITALY

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

LITHUANIA

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

PANAMA (a)
SALVADOR

*The Convention is open
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BOLIVIA
CANADA
CHINA
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
FINLAND
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
IRISH FREE STATE
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LUXEMBURG
NICARAGUA
PARAGUAY
PERSIA
PERU
POLAND
PORTUGAL
ROUMANIA
TURKEY
VENEZUELA

¹ The Convention and the Protocol came into force on July 26th, 1926. See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. LVIII, p. 285; Vol. LXIX, p. 102; Vol. LXXII, p. 485; and Vol. LXXXIII, p. 416.

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.*

NEWFOUNDLAND (April 23rd,
1925 *a*)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA (April
23rd, 1925 *a*)

AUSTRALIA (June 29th, 1925 *a*)
Does not apply in the case of Papua,
Norfolk Island and the man-
dated territories of Nauru and
New Guinea.

The following British Colo-
nies, Protectorates and
Mandated Territories:

Bahamas
Barbados
Bermuda
British Guiana
British Honduras
British Solomon
Islands Protectorate
Brunei
Ceylon
Cyprus
Falkland Islands
Federated Malay States:
States of Perak, Se-
langor, Negri Sem-
bilan and Pahang
Fiji
Gambia
Gibraltar
Gilbert and Ellice
Islands
Gold Coast
Grenada
Hong-Kong
Jamaica (excluding
Turks and Caicos
Islands and Cayman
Islands)
Kenya
Leeward Islands:
Antigua
Dominica
Montserrat
St. Christopher Nevis
Virgin Islands
Non-Federated Malay
States: States of
Johore, Kedah, Perlis
Kelantan, Trengganu
Mauritius
Nigeria
Palestine
St. Helena
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somaliland
Straits Settlements
Tanganyika Territory
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Zanzibar

Malta (November 7th 1925 *a*)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

SPAIN

With reservation as to the right
relating to emigrants mentioned
in Article twelve (12) of the
Statute.

URUGUAY

YUGOSLAVIA

With reservation as to the right
relating to emigrants mentioned
in Article twelve (12) of the
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.*

- NEW ZEALAND (April 1st,
1925)
INDIA (April 1st, 1925)
DENMARK (excluding Green-
land) (April 27th, 1926)
The maritime ports of which are
subject to a separate regime.
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 emi-
grants, 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 con-
tinue to be guided as far as pos-
sible by the principles of this
Statute.
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.
JAPAN (September 30th, 1926)
With reservation as to the right
relating to emigrants mentioned
in Article twelve (12) of the
Statute.
NETHERLANDS (February
22nd, 1928)
Netherlands Indies,
Surinam and Curaçao
(February 22nd, 1928 *a*)
The Netherlands Government re-
serves the right mentioned in
Article 12, paragraph 1, of the
Statute annexed to the Con-
vention, it being understood that no
discrimination shall be made
against the flag of any contract-
ing State which in regard to the
transport of emigrants does not
discriminate against the Nether-
lands flag.
NORWAY (June 21st, 1928)
SIAM (January 9th, 1925)
SWEDEN (September 15th,
1927)
SWITZERLAND (October 23rd,
1926)

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.

AUSTRIA (January 20th, 1927)
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 that, 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.

NEWFOUNDLAND (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)

The following British Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories:

British Guiana
British Honduras
Brunei
Federated Malay States:
States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang
Gambia
Gold Coast
Hong-Kong
Kenya
Non-Federated Malay States: States of Johore, Kedah, Perlis Kelantan, Trengganu
Nigeria
Northern Rhodesia
Nyasaland
Palestine
Sierra Leone
Straits Settlements
Tanganyika Territory
Uganda Protectorate

(January 12th, 1927 *a*)

NEW ZEALAND (April 1st, 1925)

Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.

BELGIUM
BULGARIA
CHILE
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
(through the intermediary of Poland)

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:

ABYSSINIA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
CANADA
CHINA
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ESTONIA
FINLAND
GERMANY
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
INDIA
IRISH FREE STATE
JAPAN
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LUXEMBURG
NETHERLANDS
NICARAGUA
NORWAY
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERSIA
PERU
PORTUGAL
ROUMANIA
SALVADOR
SIAM
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
TURKEY
VENEZUELA

(September 22nd, 1925 *a*)

¹ The Convention and Protocol came into force on July 26th, 1926. See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. LVIII, p. 315; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 416; and Vol. XCII, p. 399.

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.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (November 30th, 1926)
DENMARK (April 27th, 1926)
GREECE (February 15th, 1929)
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)

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.*

AUSTRIA (January 20th, 1927)
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) or in the case of India, and that, 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.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)

NEWFOUNDLAND (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)

The following British Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories:

British Guiana
British Honduras
Brunei
Federated Malay States:
States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang
Gambia
Gold Coast
Hong-Kong
Kenya
Non-Federated Malay States: States of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu

(September 22nd, 1925 *a*)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

BELGIUM
BULGARIA
CHILE
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
(through the intermediary of Poland)
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:*

ABYSSINIA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
CANADA
CHINA
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ESTONIA
FINLAND
GERMANY
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
INDIA
IRISH FREE STATE
JAPAN
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LUXEMBURG
NETHERLANDS
NICARAGUA
NORWAY
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERSIA
PERU
PORTUGAL
ROUMANIA
SALVADOR
SPAIN
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
TURKEY
VENEZUELA

¹ The Convention and the Protocol came into force on June 30th, 1925. See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. XXXVI, p. 75; Vol. XLV, p. 170; Vol. L, p. 166; and Vol. LXXXIII, p. 395.

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.*

Nigeria
Northern Rhodesia
Nyasaland
Palestine
Sierra Leone
Straits Settlements
Tanganyika Territory
Uganda Protectorate
(January 12th, 1927 *a*)
NEW ZEALAND (April 1st,
1925)
DENMARK (April 27th, 1926)
GREECE (March 14th, 1929)
SIAM (January 9th, 1925)

(Sept. 22, 1925 *a*)

IX. AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT.

15. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16.

(*Latter Part of First Paragraph of Article 16.*)

(Geneva, September 27th, 1924.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

ESTONIA (September 18th,
1926)
NETHERLANDS (February 8th,
1926)
ROUMANIA (March 12th, 1925)
SALVADOR (June 4th, 1925)
SIAM (September 30th, 1925)

*Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ALBANIA
Bolivia
BRAZIL
BULGARIA
CANADA
CHILE
CUBA
GREECE
NEW ZEALAND
PERU
POLAND
URUGUAY

*Other Members to whose Signature
the Protocol is open.*

ABYSSINIA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
AUSTRIA
BELGIUM
BRITISH EMPIRE
CHINA
COLOMBIA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DENMARK
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
FINLAND
FRANCE
GERMANY
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
HUNGARY
INDIA
IRISH FREE STATE
ITALY
JAPAN
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LITHUANIA
LUXEMBURG
NICARAGUA
NORWAY
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERSIA
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
VENEZUELA
YUGOSLAVIA

X. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION OF JANUARY 23RD, 1912.¹

Schedule 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	—	Oct. 17, 1912	—	—
AUSTRIA	—	—	July 16, 1920**	July 16, 1920**
BELGIUM ²	—	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 ³	Jan. 23, 1912	April 24, 1922	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 ⁴	—	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**
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	—	—	Jan. 10, 1920**	Jan. 10, 1920**
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland).	—	Nov. 8, 1921	April 18, 1922	—
DENMARK ⁵	—	Dec. 17, 1912	July 10, 1913	Oct. 21, 1921
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	—	Nov. 12, 1912	June 7, 1923	—
ECUADOR	—	July 2, 1912	Feb. 25, 1915	August 23, 1923
ESTONIA	—	Jan. 9, 1923	April 20, 1923	—
FINLAND	—	April 24, 1922	May 16, 1922	Dec. 1, 1922
FRANCE ⁶	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**

* This Schedule which appeared in the annexes to the supplementary report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat is reproduced here for purposes of information.

¹ See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. VIII, p. 187; Vol. XI, p. 414; Vol. XV, p. 310; Vol. XIX, p. 282; Vol. XXIV, p. 162; Vol. XXXI, p. 244; Vol. XXXV, p. 298; Vol. XXXIX, p. 167, and Vol. LIX, p. 346.

² Subject to adherence or denunciation as regards Belgian Congo.

³ 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 8th, 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.

⁴ Subject to the approval of the Colombian Parliament.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION OF 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**
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	—
LIBERIA	—	—	June 30, 1920**	June 30, 1920**
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**
PERSIA ¹	Jan. 23, 1912	—	—	—
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	—
SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES (KINGDOM OF THE)	—	—	Feb. 10, 1920**	Feb. 10, 1920**
SIAM ²	Jan. 23, 1912	—	July 10, 1913	Jan. 10, 1920**
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
URUGUAY	—	March 9, 1914	April 3, 1916	Jan. 10, 1920**
VENEZUELA	—	Sept. 10, 1912	Oct. 28, 1913	July 12, 1927

(a) THE FIRST OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
AGREEMENT, PROTOCOL AND FINAL ACT.⁵

(Signed at Geneva, February 11th, 1925.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>Other States to whose Signature the Agreement is open.</i>
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)		
FRANCE (April 29th, 1926)		
JAPAN (October 10th, 1928)		
NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (March 1st, 1927)		

¹ With the reservation of Articles 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Persia having no treaty with China) and paragraph (a) of Article 3.

² With the reservation of Articles 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Siam having no treaty with China).

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 The Agreement and the Protocol came into force on July 28th, 1926. See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. LI, p. 337; Vol. LIX, p. 401, and Vol. LXXVIII, p. 489.

(a) THE FIRST OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
AGREEMENT, PROTOCOL AND FINAL ACT (*continued*).

(Signed at Geneva, February 11th, 1925.)

In Force.

Ratifications

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.

SIAM (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 Siam on November 14th, 1924. The Siamese 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.

(b) SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
CONVENTION.¹

(Geneva, February 19th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

AUSTRIA (November 25th,
1927)

BELGIUM (August 24th, 1927)
Does not apply to the Belgian Congo or to the territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate.

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.

*Signatures or Accessions not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

ALBANIA

BOLIVIA (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.

*The Convention is open
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA

AFGHANISTAN

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

CHINA

COSTA RICA

ECUADOR

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HEJAZ

HONDURAS

ICELAND

¹ The Convention and the Protocol came into force September 25th, 1928 (Article 36). See League of Nations Treaty Series, Vol. LXXXI, p. 317; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 390; Vol. XCII, p. 409; Vol. XCVI, p. 204 and Vol. C, p. 249.

(b) SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

CONVENTION (*continued*).

(Geneva, February 19th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

CANADA (June 27th, 1928)
AUSTRALIA (February 17th,
1926)
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
(February 17th, 1926)
NEW ZEALAND and WESTERN
SAMOA (February 17th,
1926)
INDIA (February 17th, 1926)
State of Sarawak (March
11th, 1926 *a*)
Bahamas (October 22nd,
1926 *a*)
BULGARIA (March 9th, 1927)
Colombia (December 3rd,
1930 *a*)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (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*)
EGYPT (March 16th, 1926 *a*)
ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 *a*)
FINLAND (December 5th, 1927 *a*)
FRANCE (July 2nd, 1927)

The French Government is com-
pelled to make all reservation, as
regards the Colonies, Protecto-
rates and mandated territories
under its authority, as to the
possibility of regularly produc-
ing, within the strictly pre-
scribed time-limit, the quarterly
statistics provided for in para-
graph 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)

HUNGARY (August 27th, 1930)

ITALY (for the Kingdom and
Colonies) (December 11th,
1929 *a*)

JAPAN (October 10th, 1928)

LATVIA (October 31st, 1928)

LUXEMBURG (March 27th, 1928)

MONACO (February 9th, 1927 *a*)

NETHERLANDS (including Ne-
therlands Indies, Surinam
and Curaçao) (June 4th, 1928)

New Hebrides (December 27th,
1927 *a*)

POLAND (June 16th, 1927)

PORTUGAL (September 13th,
1926)

ROUMANIA (May 18th, 1928 *a*)

SALVADOR (December 2nd,
1926 *a*)

SAN MARINO (April 21st, 1926 *a*)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

BRAZIL
CHILE
CUBA
IRISH FREE STATE
NICARAGUA
PERSIA

Ad referendum and subject to the
League of Nations complying
with the request made by Persia
in the Memorandum O.D.C. 24.

*The Convention is open
to Accession by:*

LIBERIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
LITHUANIA
MEXICO
NORWAY
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
TURKEY

(b) SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

CONVENTION (*continued*).

(Geneva, February 19th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

SIAM (October 11th, 1929)
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.
Uruguay (September 11th,
1930)
VENEZUELA (June 19th, 1929*a*)
YUGOSLAVIA (September 4th,
1929)

PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, February 19th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

BRITISH EMPIRE (February
17th, 1926)
CANADA (June 27th, 1928)
AUSTRALIA (February 17th,
1926)
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
(February 17th, 1926)
NEW ZEALAND (February
17th, 1926)
INDIA (February 17th, 1926)
State of Sarawak (March
11th, 1926 *a*)
Bahamas (October 22nd,
1926 *a*)
BULGARIA (March 9th, 1927)
Colombia (December 3rd,
1930 *a*)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (April 11th,
1927)
EGYPT (March 16th, 1926 *a*)
ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 *a*)
FINLAND (December 5th,
1927 *a*)
GERMANY (August 15th, 1929)
GREECE (December 10th, 1929)
JAPAN (October 10th, 1928)
LATVIA (October 31st, 1928)
LUXEMBURG (March 27th, 1928)
NETHERLANDS (including Ne-
therlands Indies, Surinam
and Curaçao) (June 4th, 1928)
PORTUGAL (September 13th,
1926)
ROUMANIA (May 18th, 1928 *a*)
SALVADOR (December 2nd,
1926 *a*)
SIAM (October 11th, 1929)
SPAIN (April 19th, 1930 *a*)
SUDAN (February 20th, 1926)
VENEZUELA (June 19th, 1929*a*)
YUGOSLAVIA (September 4th,
1929)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

ALBANIA
BOLIVIA (*a*)
CHILE
CUBA
NICARAGUA
PERSIA

*The Protocol is open
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA
AFGHANISTAN
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRIA
BELGIUM
BRAZIL
CHINA
COSTA RICA
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
DENMARK
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
FRANCE
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HEJAZ
HONDURAS
HUNGARY
ICELAND
IRISH FREE STATE
ITALY
LIBERIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
LITHUANIA
MEXICO
MONACO
NORWAY
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
POLAND
SAN MARINO
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
TURKEY
URUGUAY

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.

<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>
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>i.e.</i> Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden and United States of America have become effective in accordance with article 41 of the Convention.	ABYSSINIA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AUSTRIA 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.	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC COLOMBIA GREECE IRISH FREE STATE LITHUANIA NICARAGUA PANAMA PARAGUAY PERSIA PORTUGAL TURKEY , and all other States invited to adhere in accordance with Article 37 of the Convention.
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.	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.	
CHINA	BULGARIA	
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.	CANADA	
EGYPT	CHILE	
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.	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	
LIBERIA	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.	
NETHERLANDS (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	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.	
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.	GERMANY	
SPAIN	HUNGARY	
SWEDEN Subject to the condition that this ratification will only take effect when the other producing States shall have ratified the convention.	INDIA	
VENEZUELA	ITALY	
	JAPAN	
	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.	
	LUXEMBURG	
	NORWAY	

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.

*Signatures or Accessions not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

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
SIAM
SWITZERLAND
URUGUAY
YUGOSLAVIA

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

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

NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)

POLAND

SPAIN

VENEZUELA

*Signatures or Accessions not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

ABYSSINIA

AUSTRIA

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

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ESTONIA

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

IRISH FREE STATE

LITHUANIA

NICARAGUA

NORWAY

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PERSIA

PORTUGAL

SIAM

SWEDEN

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 AND OTHER GASES AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE ¹.

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
AUSTRIA (May 9th, 1928)	ABYSSINIA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BELGIUM (December 4th, 1928)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	COLOMBIA
(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.	BRAZIL	HUNGARY
(2) The said Protocol shall <i>ipso facto</i> 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.	BULGARIA	PANAMA
BRITISH EMPIRE (April 9th, 1930)	CHILE	PARAGUAY
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.	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	And all other States invited to adhere to the Convention in accordance with Article 37.
(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;	ESTONIA	
(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.	GREECE	
CANADA (May 6th, 1930)	JAPAN	
(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;	LATVIA	
(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 <i>de jure</i> or in fact fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.	LITHUANIA	
AUSTRALIA (January 22nd, 1930 a)	LUXEMBURG	
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.	NICARAGUA	
NEW ZEALAND (January 22nd, 1930 a)	NORWAY	
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.	SALVADOR	
	SIAM	
	SWITZERLAND	
	URUGUAY	

¹ This Protocol came into force April 3rd, 1928. See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. XCIV, p. 65, and Vol. C, p. 262.

3. PROTOCOL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS AND OTHER GASES AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE (*continued*).

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

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.

IRISH FREE STATE (August 18th, 1930 *a*)

The Government of the Irish Free State 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 or the Allies of an enemy State fail to respect the said Protocol, the Government of the Irish Free State 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.

CHINA (August 7th, 1929 *a*)

DENMARK (May 5th, 1930)

EGYPT (December 6th, 1928)

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)

ITALY (April 3rd, 1928)

LIBERIA (April 2nd, 1927 *a*)

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,

3. PROTOCOL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS AND OTHER GASES AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE (*continued*).

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

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.

PERSIA (July 4th, 1929 *a*)

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

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.

SWEDEN (April 25th, 1930)

TURKEY (October 5th, 1929)

VENEZUELA (February 8th,
1928)

YUGOSLAVIA (April 12th, 1929)

XII. AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT.

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)
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
SIAM
URUGUAY

*Other Members to whose Signature
the Protocol is open.*

ABYSSINIA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
AUSTRIA
BELGIUM
BRITISH EMPIRE
CHINA
COLOMBIA
CUBA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
FINLAND
FRANCE
GERMANY
GREECE
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
HUNGARY
INDIA
IRISH FREE STATE
ITALY
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LITHUANIA
LUXEMBURG
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERSIA
POLAND
ROUMANIA
SPAIN
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
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.*

AUSTRIA (July 4th, 1927)
BELGIUM (July 2nd, 1927)
BRITISH EMPIRE (for Great
Britain and Northern Ire-
land) (June 14th, 1927)
BULGARIA (July 2nd, 1927)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (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)
HUNGARY (January 3rd, 1928)
NETHERLANDS (for the King-
dom 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.

*Signatures or Accessions not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

FINLAND
GREECE
ITALY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS

*The Convention is open
to Accession by:*

ALBANIA
DENMARK
ESTONIA
IRISH FREE STATE
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
LUXEMBURG
NORWAY
PERSIA
PORTUGAL
SWEDEN
TURKEY

¹ The Convention came into force on October 1st, 1927, in conformity with Article 12. See League of Nations Treaty Series, Vol. LXVII, p. 63; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 443; Vol. XCVI, p. 201, and Vol. C, p. 228.

XIV. SLAVERY.

SLAVERY CONVENTION.¹

(Geneva, September 25th, 1926.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

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."

AUSTRIA (August 19th, 1927)

BELGIUM (September 23rd,
1927)

BRITISH EMPIRE (June 18th,
1927)

Does not bind India or any British Dominion which is a separate Member of the League of Nations and does not separately sign or accede to the Convention.

CANADA (August 6th, 1928)

AUSTRALIA (June 18th, 1927)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
(June 18th, 1927)

NEW ZEALAND (June 18th,
1927)

INDIA (June 18th, 1927)

Under the terms of Article 9 of this Convention, I declare that my signature is not binding as regards the enforcement of the provisions of Article 2, sub-section (b), Articles 5, 6 and 7 of this Convention upon the following territories, namely: in Burma, the Naga tracts lying west and south of the Hukawng Valley bounded on the north and west by the Assam boundary, on the east by the Nanphuk River and on the south by the Singaling Hikamti and the Somra tracts; in Assam, the Sadiya and Balipara frontier tracts, the tribal area to the east of the Naga Hills district, up to the Burma boundary, and a small tract in the south of the Lushai Hills district; or on the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty.

I also declare that my signature to 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

*Signatures or Accessions not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

ABYSSINIA

ALBANIA

CHINA

COLOMBIA

CUBA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (a)

FRANCE

LITHUANIA

PANAMA

PERSIA

Ad referendum and interpreting Article 3 as without power to compel Persia 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.

ROUMANIA

URUGUAY

*The Convention is open
to Accession by:*

AFGHANISTAN

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

BOLIVIA

BRAZIL

CHILE

COSTA RICA

FREE CITY OF DANZIG

GUATEMALA

HEJAZ

HONDURAS

ICELAND

JAPAN

LIECHTENSTEIN

LUXEMBURG

MEXICO

PARAGUAY

PERU

SALVADOR

SAN MARINO

SIAM

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST

REPUBLICS

TURKEY

VENEZUELA

* This accession, given subject to reservation, has been communicated to the signatory States for acceptance.

¹ This Convention came into force March 9th, 1927, according to its Article 12. See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. LX, p. 253; Vol. LXIX, p. 114; Vol. LXXII, p. 485; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 416; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 356; Vol. XCVI, p. 192, and Vol. C, p. 221.

SLAVERY CONVENTION (*continued*).
(*Geneva, September 25th, 1926.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

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.

IRISH FREE STATE (July 18th, 1930 *a*)

BULGARIA (March 9th, 1927)

Czechoslovakia

(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)

GERMANY (March 12th, 1929)

GREECE (July 4th, 1930)

HAITI (September 3rd, 1927 *a*)

HUNGARY* (April 16th, 1927 *a*)

The Royal Hungarian Government expresses, with respect to point (2) of paragraph 2 of Article 5, the opinion that the application of measures of coercion by public authorities against persons who without legal justification refuse to fulfil undertakings (duties as domestic servants, agricultural labourers or harvest labourers), entered into by them freely under the civil law, cannot be considered as a measure conducing to conditions analogous to slavery which is prohibited by the present Convention, since in such cases the sole object is to ensure the proper observance of the period of notice which the law requires to be given to the employer or to secure the completion of a task of short duration freely accepted by the workman.

IRAQ (January 18th, 1929 *a*)

ITALY (August 25th, 1928)

LATVIA (July 9th, 1927)

LIBERIA (May 17th, 1930)

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)

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*)

YUGOSLAVIA (September 28th, 1929)

* Subject to a reservation which has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.

XV. INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION.

CONVENTION AND STATUTE ESTABLISHING AN INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION.¹

(Geneva, July 12th, 1927.)

Not 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 (August 31st, 1929)	BRAZIL	ABYSSINIA
BELGIUM (May 9th, 1929)	BULGARIA	AFGHANISTAN
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND (January 9th, 1929 a)	COLOMBIA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate.	CUBA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NEW ZEALAND (December 22nd, 1928 a)	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
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.	FRANCE	AUSTRALIA
INDIA (April 2nd, 1929)	GREECE	AUSTRIA
ECUADOR (July 30th, 1928)	GUATEMALA	BOLIVIA
EGYPT (August 7th, 1928)	LATVIA	CANADA
Subject to later acceptance by the Egyptian Government of the de- cisions of the Executive Com- mittee fixing its contribution.	NICARAGUA	CHILE
FINLAND (April 10th, 1929)	PERU	CHINA
GERMANY (July 22nd, 1929)	PORTUGAL	COSTA RICA
HUNGARY (April 17th, 1929)	SPAIN	DENMARK
Declares that "the most exten- sive 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.	TURKEY	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ITALY (August 2nd, 1928)	URUGUAY	ESTONIA
Applies also to the Italian Colonies.		HAITI
LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929 a)		HEJAZ
MONACO (May 21st, 1929)		HONDURAS
POLAND AND FREE CITY OF DANZIG (July 11th, 1930)		ICELAND
ROUMANIA (September 11th, 1928)		IRISH FREE STATE
SAN MARINO (August 12th, 1929)		JAPAN
SUDAN (May 11th, 1928 a)		LIBERIA
SWITZERLAND (January 2nd, 1930 a)		LIECHTENSTEIN
VENEZUELA (June 19th, 1929)		LITHUANIA
		MEXICO
		NETHERLANDS
		NORWAY
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		SALVADOR
		SIAM
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		SWEDEN
		YUGOSLAVIA

¹ The present Convention shall not come into force until ratifications or accessions shall have been deposited in the name of at least twelve Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States of which the combined contributions amount to six hundred shares. The date of its entry into force will be the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the last of such ratifications or accessions.

XVI. ARBITRATION CLAUSES IN COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

2. CONVENTION ON THE EXECUTION OF FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS.¹

(Geneva, September 26th, 1927.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

AUSTRIA (July 18th, 1930)
BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)
Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article I to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.
BELGIAN CONGO, TERRITORY OF RUANDA-URUNDI (June 5th, 1930 a)
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (July 2nd, 1930)
NEW ZEALAND (Western Samoa included) (April 9th, 1929)
NEWFOUNDLAND (January 7th, 1931 a)
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.
ESTONIA (May 16th, 1929)
Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article I to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.
GERMANY (September 1st, 1930)
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.
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.
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)
SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)
Switzerland (September 25th, 1930)

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

Bolivia
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
The Czechoslovak 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.
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)
FINLAND
FRANCE
Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article I to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.
GREECE
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.
THE NETHERLANDS
NICARAGUA
PERU
ROUMANIA
Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article I, to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.
SIAM

The Convention is open to Signature by:

BRAZIL
CHILE
EGYPT
GREECE
JAPAN
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
MONACO
NORWAY
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
POLAND
SALVADOR
URUGUAY
And all the other States which may sign the Protocol of September 24th, 1923.

¹ The Convention came into force July 25th, 1929 (Article 8). See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. XCII, p. 301; Vol. XCVI, p. 205, and Vol. C, p. 259.

XVII. ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.

I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.¹

(Geneva, November 8th, 1927.)

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>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (September 30th, 1929) Does not assume any obligation in respect of the Philippine Islands and that the Convention and Protocol are signed subject to the following reservations and conditions with respect to the United States of America:</p> <p>(a) That prohibitions or restrictions designed to extend to exported products the regime established within the country in respect of the production of, trade in, and transport and consumption of such products in domestic commerce are not prohibited by the said Convention, provided, however, that such prohibitions or restrictions shall not be applied in such a manner as to constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination between foreign countries or a disguised restriction on international trade.</p> <p>(b) That the said Convention affects neither the tariff systems nor the treaty-making methods of the participating countries nor the measures taken to ensure the application thereof, including measures to counteract dumping, bounties, subsidies, unfair methods or acts in foreign trade, under-evaluation or discrimination.</p> <p>AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929) The entry into force of this Convention as regards Austria is subject to its ratification by Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia.</p> <p>BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929) The entry into force of this Convention as regards Belgium is subject to its ratification by Germany, France, Great Britain, Poland, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia. 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.</p> <p>GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN IRELAND (April 12th, 1929) Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.</p>	<p>BULGARIA</p> <p>CHILE At the moment of signing the present Convention, the undersigned declares, on behalf of his Government:</p> <p>(a) That he is fully convinced that Nos. 1 and 3 of Article 4 cannot be invoked by the other High Contracting Parties to prohibit or restrict the importation into their territories of Chilian nitrate of soda, principally employed in agriculture.</p> <p>(b) That, in the Chilian Government's opinion, the Convention affects neither the tariff system nor the treaty-making methods of the participating countries nor the measures taken to ensure their application, including the measures intended to counteract the effects of dumping.</p> <p>EGYPT</p> <p>ESTONIA</p> <p>INDIA According to the terms of Article 10, does not include the territories of India belonging to a Prince or Chief placed under the suzerainty of His Britannic Majesty.</p> <p>LATVIA</p> <p>POLAND</p> <p>SIAM</p> <p>TURKEY</p>	<p>ABYSSINIA</p> <p>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA</p> <p>ALBANIA</p> <p>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC</p> <p>AUSTRALIA</p> <p>BOLIVIA</p> <p>BRAZIL</p> <p>CANADA</p> <p>CHINA</p> <p>COLOMBIA</p> <p>COSTA RICA</p> <p>CUBA</p> <p>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</p> <p>ECUADOR</p> <p>GREECE</p> <p>GUATEMALA</p> <p>HAITI</p> <p>HONDURAS</p> <p>IRISH FREE STATE</p> <p>LIBERIA</p> <p>LITHUANIA</p> <p>MEXICO</p> <p>NEW ZEALAND</p> <p>NICARAGUA</p> <p>PANAMA</p> <p>PARAGUAY</p> <p>PERSIA</p> <p>PERU</p> <p>SALVADOR</p> <p>UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS</p> <p>SPAIN</p> <p>URUGUAY</p> <p>VENEZUELA</p>

¹ In virtue of a Protocol signed at Paris, December 20th, 1929, the Convention came into force on January 1st, 1930. The ratifications necessary for the entry into force of the Convention, as provided in the Protocol of December 20th, 1929, not having been obtained and a certain number of States having made the entry into force the Convention conditional on its ratification by certain other States (see reservations quoted above), only Great Britain, United States of America, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Netherlands and Portugal remain, on the date of July 1st, 1930, bound by the Convention.

See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. XCVII, p. 391, and Vol. C, p. 264.

I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS (*continued*).

(Geneva, November 8th, 1927.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 25th,
1930)

The entry into force of this Convention as regards Czechoslovakia is subject to the ratification or accession of the following countries: Germany, Austria, United States of America, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, Roumania, Yugoslavia and Switzerland.

DENMARK (September 9th,
1929)

Subject to reservation as regards Greenland.

"On proceeding to the deposit of the instrument of ratification by the Danish Government of the International Convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions, concluded at Geneva, on November 8th, 1927, with Protocol, and of the Supplementary Agreement, concluded at Geneva July 11th, 1928, with Protocol, I have the honour to declare by order of my Government that, in accordance with Article C of the Supplementary Agreement, the Danish Government makes the entry into force of the above-mentioned Convention subject, as regards Denmark, to its ratification by Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia."

FINLAND (September 6th, 1929)

Finland undertakes 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 the said Convention—including the whole or part of Articles 4, 5 and 6—or of the Supplementary Agreement of July 11th, 1928, whether or no the dispute be of a legal character.

FRANCE (July 31st, 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. The entry into force of this Convention as regards France is subject to its ratification by Germany, Italy, Poland, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

GERMANY (November 23rd,
1929)

The entry into force of this Convention as regards Germany is subject to its ratification by Austria, the United States of America, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS
AND RESTRICTIONS (*continued*).

(*Geneva, November 8th, 1927.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Convention as regards Hungary is subject to its ratification by Austria, Italy, Poland, Roumania, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

ITALY (September 30th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Convention, in so far as Italy is concerned, is subject to the ratification or accession of the following countries: Germany, United States of America, Austria, Great Britain, France, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Turkey.

In conformity with Article 10 of the Convention, the Royal Italian Government does not assume any obligation in respect of the Italian colonies and possessions.

JAPAN (September 28th, 1929)

The provisions of Article 8 of the present Convention are in no way derogatory to the acts of the Japanese judicial authorities in the application of Japanese laws and decrees.

LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Convention in the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg is subject to its ratification by Germany, France, Great Britain, Poland, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

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 to all disputes which might arise on the subject of the interpretation or the application of the provisions of the said Convention — including the whole or part of Articles 4, 5 and 6 — or of the agreements of July 11th, 1928, whether or no the dispute be of a legal character.

Norway (September 26th, 1930)

PORTUGAL (September 30th, 1929)

Subject to the reservation provided in Article 10 as regards the application of the Convention to all its colonies.

ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Convention in Roumania is subject to its ratification by Austria, Hungary, Poland, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Czechoslovakia.

I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS (*continued*).

(Geneva, November 8th, 1927.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)

SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Convention as regards Switzerland is subject to the ratification or accession of Germany, Austria, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Convention in so far as the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is concerned is subject to its ratification by Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania and Czechoslovakia, and to the coming into force of the Convention in those countries.

2. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

(Geneva, November 8th, 1927.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
(September 30th, 1929)

On the understanding that the provision of Section VI of the Protocol excepting from the scope of the Convention prohibitions or restrictions applying to prison-made goods, includes goods the product of forced or slave labour, however employed.*

AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)

BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)

GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN

IRELAND (April 12th, 1929)

Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 25th, 1930)

DENMARK (September 9th, 1929)

Subject to reservation as regards Greenland.

FINLAND (September 6th, 1929)

FRANCE (July 31st, 1929)

Subject to the reservations made on signing the Convention.

GERMANY (November 23rd, 1929)

Same reservation as for the Convention.

*Signatures not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

BULGARIA

CHILE

EGYPT

ESTONIA

INDIA

Under the terms of Article 10 of the Convention, does not include the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under suzerainty of His Majesty.

LATVIA

POLAND

SIAM

TURKEY

*The Protocol is open
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

ALBANIA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

AUSTRALIA

BOLIVIA

BRAZIL

CANADA

CHINA

COLOMBIA

COSTA RICA

CUBA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOR

GREECE

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

IRISH FREE STATE

LIBERIA

LITHUANIA

MEXICO

NEW ZEALAND

NICARAGUA

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PERSIA

PERU

SALVADOR

* This reservation has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.

2. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION (*continued*).

(Geneva, November 8th, 1927.)

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>
HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS SPAIN URUGUAY VENEZUELA
ITALY (September 30th, 1929)		
JAPAN (September 28th, 1929) Subject to the reservations made on signing the Convention.		
LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)		
THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th, 1929) The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obliga- tion as regards overseas terri- tories.		
Norway (September 26th, 1930)		
PORTUGAL (September 30th, 1929)		
ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929) Same reservation as for the Con- vention.		
SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)		
SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)		
YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)		

3. SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT TO THE CONVENTION OF NOVEMBER 8TH, 1927, FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS. ¹

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Agreement is open to Accession by:</i>
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (September 30th, 1929)	BULGARIA On signing the present Supple- mentary Agreement, Bulgaria declares that it shall be ratified and put into force as soon as the national currency shall be re-established in gold.	ABYSSINIA UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)		ALBANIA
BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)		ARGENTINE
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN IRELAND (April 12th, 1929) Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.	CHILE	AUSTRALIA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 25th, 1930)	EGYPT	BOLIVIA
DENMARK (September 9th, 1929)	ESTONIA	BRAZIL
FINLAND (September 6th, 1929) Finland undertakes to extend, towards any other High Contract- ing 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 the present Agreement, whether or no the dispute be of a legal character.	INDIA	CANADA
FRANCE (July 31st, 1929) By its acceptance, it does not intend to assume any obliga- tion in regard to any of its Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under its suzerainty or mandate.	LATVIA	CHINA
	POLAND	COLOMBIA
	SIAM	COSTA RICA
	TURKEY Subject to reservation as regards Article B.	CUBA
		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
		ECUADOR
		GREECE
		GUATEMALA
		HAITI
		HONDURAS
		IRISH FREE STATE
		LIBERIA
		LITHUANIA
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		PERU
		SALVADOR
		SPAIN

¹ In virtue of a Protocol signed at Paris, December 20th, 1929, the Convention came into force on January 1st, 1930. See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. XCVII, p. 436.

3. SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT TO THE CONVENTION OF NOVEMBER 8TH, 1927, FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS (*continued*).

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Agreement is open to Accession by:</i>
GERMANY (November 23rd, 1929) Same reservation as for the Convention.		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS URUGUAY VENEZUELA
HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929) The entry into force of this Agreement as regards Hungary is subject to its ratification by Austria, Italy, Poland, Roumania, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.		
ITALY (September 30th, 1929)		
JAPAN (September 28th, 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)		
PORTUGAL (September 30th, 1929) Subject to the reservation provided in Article 10 as regards the application of the Convention to all its Colonies.		
ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929) The entry into force of this Agreement in Roumania is subject to its ratification by Austria, Hungary, Poland, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Czechoslovakia.		
SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)		
SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)		
YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)		

4. PROTOCOL TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT.

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (September 30th, 1929)	BULGARIA Subject to the reservation made on signing the Supplementary Agreement.	ABYSSINIA UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)		ALBANIA
BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)		ARGENTINE
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN IRELAND (April 12th, 1929) Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.	CHILE	AUSTRALIA
	EGYPT	BOLIVIA
	ESTONIA	BRAZIL
	INDIA	CANADA
	LATVIA	CHINA
	POLAND	COLOMBIA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 25th, 1930)	PORTUGAL	COSTA RICA
DENMARK (September 9th, 1929)	SIAM	CUBA
FINLAND (September 6th, 1929)	TURKEY Subject to reservation as regards Article B.	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
FRANCE (July 31st, 1929) Subject to the reservations made on signing the Agreement.		ECUADOR
		GREECE
		GUATEMALA
		HAITI

4. PROTOCOL TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT (*continued*).
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
GERMANY (November 23rd, 1929) Same reservation as for the Convention.		HONDURAS
HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)		IRISH FREE STATE
ITALY (September 30th, 1929)		LIBERIA
JAPAN (September 28th, 1929)		LITHUANIA
LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)		NEW ZEALAND
THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th, 1929)		NICARAGUA
Norway (September 26th, 1930)		PANAMA
PORTUGAL (September 30th, 1929)		PARAGUAY
ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929) Same reservation as for the Convention.		PERSIA
SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)		PERU
SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)		SALVADOR
YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)		SPAIN
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA

5. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF HIDES AND SKINS.
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.¹

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Agreement is open to Accession by:</i>
AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)	BULGARIA	ABYSSINIA
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.	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.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
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.	POLAND ²	ALBANIA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 28th, 1929)	TURKEY ³	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DENMARK (June 14th, 1929) The ratification does not include Greenland.	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.	ARGENTINE
FINLAND (June 27th, 1929)		AUSTRALIA
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.		BOLIVIA
GERMANY (June 30th, 1929)		BRAZIL
HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929) The entry into force of this Agreement as regards Hungary is subject to its ratification by Austria, Roumania, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Czechoslovakia.		CANADA
ITALY (June 29th, 1929)		CHILE
LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)		CHINA
		COLOMBIA
		COSTA RICA
		CUBA
		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
		ECUADOR
		EGYPT
		ESTONIA
		GREECE
		GUATEMALA
		HAITI
		HONDURAS
		INDIA
		IRISH FREE STATE
		JAPAN
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		LITHUANIA
		MEXICO
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		PANAMA

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 League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. XCV, p. 357.

² The Polish Government has undertaken to put this Agreement into force by administrative measures, as from October 1st, 1929.

³ The reservation to which this signature is subject has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.

5. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF HIDES AND SKINS
(continued).
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

Ratifications

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)

ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Agreement in Roumania is subject to its ratification by Austria, Hungary, Poland, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Czechoslovakia.

SWEDEN (June 27th, 1929)

SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)

YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)

The Agreement is open to Accession by:

PARAGUAY
PERSIA
PERU
PORTUGAL
SALVADOR
SIAM
SPAIN
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

6. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)

BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)

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.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (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)

ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)

Same reservations as for the Agreement.

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

BULGARIA

Subject to the reservation made on signing the Agreement.

POLAND

TURKEY

Subject to the reservation made on signing the Agreement.

The Protocol is open to Accession by:

ABYSSINIA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
CANADA
CHILE
CHINA
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ESTONIA
GREECE
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
INDIA
IRISH FREE STATE
JAPAN
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LITHUANIA
MEXICO
NEW ZEALAND

6. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT (*continued*).
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

SWEDEN (June 27th, 1929)
SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)
YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th,
1929)

*Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification*

*The Protocol is open
to Accession by:*

NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERSIA
PERU
PORTUGAL
SALVADOR
SIAM
SPAIN
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

7. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF BONES.
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.¹

Ratifications.

AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)
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.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (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 obliga-
tion in regard to any of its
Colonies, Protectorates and
Territories under its suzerainty
or mandate.

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 obli-
gation 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 dis-
putes 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.

*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.

POLAND²

TURKEY

Turkey reserves the right to main-
tain the "muamele vergisi"
(general tax on export formal-
ties) of two and a-half per cent
ad valorem, and also the very
low veterinary examination tax.

*The Agreement is open
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ARGENTINE
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
CANADA
CHILE
CHINA
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ESTONIA
GREECE
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
INDIA
IRISH FREE STATE
JAPAN
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LITHUANIA
MEXICO
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERSIA
PERU
PORTUGAL
SALVADOR
SIAM
SPAIN
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

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 League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. XCV, p. 373.

² The Polish Government has undertaken to put this Agreement into force by administrative measures as from October 1st, 1929.

7. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF BONES (*continued*).
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

Ratifications.

Norway (Sept. 26th, 1930)

ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Agreement in Roumania is subject to its ratification by Austria, Hungary, Poland, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Czechoslovakia.

SWEDEN (June 27th, 1929)

SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)

YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)

The obligations resulting from this Agreement shall be binding for the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes 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 francs Swiss or more per hundred kilogrammes).

In Force.

8. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)

BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)

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.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (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)

ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)

Same reservation as for the Agreement.

SWEDEN (June 27th, 1929)

SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)

YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

BULGARIA

Subject to the reservation made on signing the Agreement.

POLAND

TURKEY

Subject to the reservation made on signing the Agreement.

The Protocol is open to accession by:

ABYSSINIA

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

ALBANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE

AUSTRALIA

BOLIVIA

BRAZIL

CANADA

CHILE

CHINA

COLOMBIA

COSTA RICA

CUBA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOR

EGYPT

ESTONIA

GREECE

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

INDIA

IRISH FREE STATE

JAPAN

LATVIA

LIBERIA

LITHUANIA

MEXICO

NEW ZEALAND

NICARAGUA

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PERSIA

PERU

PORTUGAL

SALVADOR

SIAM

SPAIN

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST

REPUBLICS

URUGUAY

VENEZUELA

XVIII. PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.¹

GENERAL ACT.²
(Geneva, September 26th, 1928.)
In Force.

<i>Accessions</i>			<i>This Act is open to Accession by</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>DENMARK (April 14th, 1930)</p> <p>FINLAND (September 6th, 1930)</p> <p><i>Luxemburg</i> (September 15th, 1930)</p> <p>NORWAY (June 11th, 1930)</p> <p><i>Spain</i> (September 16th, 1930) Subject to reservations (a) and (b) provided for in Article 39, paragraph 2.</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>NORWAY (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>AFGHANISTAN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BRAZIL COSTA RICA EGYPT ECUADOR MEXICO TURKEY UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS</p>

XIX. ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS.³
(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</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) Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.</p> <p>CANADA (August 23rd, 1930 <i>a</i>)</p> <p>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (including the mandated territory of South-West Africa) (May 1st, 1930) <i>Irish Free State</i> (September 15th, 1930)</p> <p>BULGARIA (November 29th, 1929)</p> <p>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</p>	<p>AUSTRIA</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</p> <p>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</p> <p>FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)</p> <p>ESTONIA</p> <p>FINLAND</p> <p>FRANCE 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.</p> <p>GERMANY</p> <p>HUNGARY</p>	<p>ABYSSINIA</p> <p>ALBANIA</p> <p>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</p> <p>ARGENTINE</p> <p>AUSTRALIA</p> <p>BOLIVIA</p> <p>CHILE</p> <p>CHINA</p> <p>COLOMBIA</p> <p>CUBA</p> <p>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</p> <p>ECUADOR</p> <p>GUATEMALA</p> <p>HAITI</p> <p>HONDURAS</p> <p>INDIA</p> <p>LIBERIA</p> <p>LITHUANIA</p> <p>MEXICO</p> <p>NICARAGUA</p> <p>NEW ZEALAND</p> <p>PANAMA</p> <p>PARAGUAY</p> <p>PERSIA</p>

¹ The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat 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 (Article 44). See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. XCIII, p. 343, and Vol. C, p. 260.

³ The Convention and Protocol came into force December 14th, 1930, in accordance with Article 14 of the Convention.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS (*continued*).

(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
any obligation in respect of statistics concerning the Faroe Islands.	ITALY 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.	PERU SALVADOR SIAM SPAIN TURKEY UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS URUGUAY VENEZUELA
EGYPT (June 27th, 1930)	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.	
Greece (September 18th, 1930)	LATVIA	
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.	LUXEMBURG	
SWEDEN (February 17th, 1930)	THE NETHERLANDS In accepting the present Convention, the Netherlands assumes no obligation as regards the Dutch East Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.	
SWITZERLAND (July 10th, 1930)	POLAND	
	PORTUGAL 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	
	YUGOSLAVIA	

PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to accession by</i>
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)	AUSTRIA	ABYSSINIA
CANADA (August 23rd, 1930 <i>a</i>)	BELGIUM	ALBANIA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (including the mandated territory of South-West Africa) (May 1st, 1930)	BRAZIL	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IRISH FREE STATE (September 15th, 1930)	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	ARGENTINE
BULGARIA (November 29th, 1929)	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	AUSTRALIA
DENMARK (September 9th, 1929)	ESTONIA	BOLIVIA
Egypt (June 27th, 1930)	FINLAND	CHILE
Greece (Sept. 18th, 1930)	FRANCE	CHINA
NORWAY (March 20th, 1929)	GERMANY	COLOMBIA
SWEDEN (February 17th, 1930)	HUNGARY	CUBA
SWITZERLAND (July 10th, 1930)	ITALY	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
	JAPAN	ECUADOR
	LATVIA	GUATEMALA
	LUXEMBURG	HAITI
	THE NETHERLANDS	HONDURAS
	POLAND	INDIA
	PORTUGAL	LIBERIA
	ROUMANIA	LITHUANIA
		MEXICO
		NICARAGUA
		NEW ZEALAND
		PANAMA

PROTOCOL (*continued*).
(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

*Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.*

*The Protocol is open to
Accession by:*

YUGOSLAVIA

PARAGUAY
PERSIA
PERU
SALVADOR
SIAM
SPAIN
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.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

BULGARIA (May 22nd, 1930)
ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 *a*)
SPAIN (April 28th, 1930)
Portugal (September 18th,
1930)
Yugoslavia (November 24th,
1930)

*Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.*

ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AUSTRIA
BELGIUM
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
COLOMBIA
CUBA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
(through the intermediary
of Poland)

DENMARK
FRANCE
GERMANY
GREECE
HUNGARY
ITALY
JAPAN
LUXEMBURG
MONACO
NORWAY

In view of the provisions of Article
176, paragraph 2, of the Norwe-
gian 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 Con-
vention 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.

*The Convention is open to
Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ARGENTINE
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
CANADA
CHILE
COSTA RICA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
FINLAND
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
ICELAND
IRAQ
IRISH FREE STATE
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
LITHUANIA
MEXICO
NICARAGUA
NEW ZEALAND
PARAGUAY
PERSIA
PERU
SAN MARINO
SALVADOR
SIAM
SWEDEN
TURKEY
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

¹ The Convention and Protocol shall enter into force on February 22nd, 1931, in accordance with Article 25 of the Convention.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY (*continued*).

(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

*Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.*

*The Convention is open to
Accession by:*

THE NETHERLANDS
PANAMA
POLAND
ROUMANIA
UNION OF SOVIET
SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
SWITZERLAND

PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

*Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.*

*The Protocol is open to
Accession by:*

BULGARIA (May 22nd, 1930)
ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 *a*)
Portugal (September 18th,
1930)
SPAIN (April 28th, 1930)
Yugoslavia (November 24th,
1930)

ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AUSTRIA
BELGIUM
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN
IRELAND and all parts of
the British Empire which
are not separate Members
of the League of Nations.
INDIA
CHINA
COLOMBIA
CUBA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
(through the intermediary
of Poland)
DENMARK
FRANCE
GERMANY
GREECE
HUNGARY
ITALY
JAPAN
LUXEMBURG
MONACO
THE NETHERLANDS
NORWAY
PANAMA
POLAND
ROUMANIA
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
SWITZERLAND

ABYSSINIA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ARGENTINE
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
CANADA
CHILE
COSTA RICA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
FINLAND
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
ICELAND
IRAQ
IRISH FREE STATE
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
LITHUANIA
MEXICO
NICARAGUA
NEW ZEALAND
PARAGUAY
PERSIA
PERU
SAN MARINO
SALVADOR
SIAM
SWEDEN
TURKEY
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

OPTIONAL PROTOCOL.¹

(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

BULGARIA (May 22nd, 1930)
ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 a)
Portugal (September 18th,
1930)
Roumania (November 10th,
1930)
SPAIN (April 28th, 1930)
Yugoslavia (November 24th,
1930)

Signatures.

AUSTRIA
COLOMBIA
CUBA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
GREECE
PANAMA
POLAND

*The Protocol is open to
Signature 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 sign the
International Convention
for the Suppression of
Counterfeiting Currency.

XXI. AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE PREPARATION OF A TRANSIT CARD
FOR EMIGRANTS.²

(Geneva, June 14th, 1929.)

In Force.

Signatures.

AUSTRIA (February 3rd, 1930)
BELGIUM (June 14th, 1929)
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN
IRELAND (June 14th, 1929)
FINLAND (October 9th, 1929)
FRANCE (June 14th, 1929)
GERMANY (May 12th, 1930)
ITALY (June 14th, 1929)
THE NETHERLANDS (for the
Kingdom in Europe) July
3rd, 1930)
POLAND (December, 23rd 1929)
ROUMANIA (November 26th,
1929)
SAAR TERRITORY GOVERNING
COMMISSION (June 14th, 1929)
SPAIN (December 17th, 1929)

Signatures ad referendum.

FREE CITY OF DANZIG
(through the intermediary of
Poland)
GREECE
HUNGARY
SWITZERLAND

*The Agreement is open to
Signature by:*

ALBANIA
BULGARIA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DENMARK
ESTONIA
IRISH FREE STATE
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
LUXEMBURG
NORWAY
PORTUGAL
SWEDEN
YUGOSLAVIA

XXII. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

3. PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE REVISION OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT
OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.³

(Geneva, September 14th, 1929.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
(February 17th, 1930)
Albania (September 12th,
1930)
AUSTRALIA (August 28th, 1930)
AUSTRIA (February 26th, 1930)

*Signatures not yet perfected by
Ratification.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*
BOLIVIA **
BRAZIL **

Protocol is open to Signature by:

ABYSSINIA
COSTA RICA

¹ This Protocol came into force on August 30th, 1930.

² This Agreement is not subject to ratification. It came into force, September 12th, 1929, in accordance with its Article II. See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. XCIV, p. 277, and Vol. C, p. 263.

³ Under the terms of Article 4 of the Protocol the only condition necessary for the coming into force of the amendments is ratification by those Members of the League of Nations and States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant which have ratified the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, or notification by such States that they have no objection to the coming into force of the amendments. For the purposes of the Protocol of 1929, "the United States of America shall be in the same position as a State which has ratified the Protocol of December 16th, 1920".

* Sees no objection to the coming into force of the amendments.

** Cannot give a final reply as regards the entry into force until the Protocol has obtained parliamentary approval.

3. PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE REVISION OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT
OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE (*continued*).

(*Geneva, September 14th, 1929*)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

*Signatures not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

BELGIUM (November 18th,
1929)
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)
CANADA (August 28th, 1930)
China (October 14th, 1930)
Cuba (January 5, 1931)
Subject to reservation as regards
Article 4 of the Protocol and the
amended form of Article 23 of
the Statute of the Court.
Czechoslovakia (October 30th,
1930)
DENMARK (March 11th, 1930)
ESTONIA (September 8th, 1930)
FINLAND (August 28th, 1930)
GERMANY (August 13th, 1930)
GREECE (August 29th, 1930)
Haiti (September 30th, 1930)
HUNGARY (August 13th, 1930)
INDIA (February 26th, 1930)
IRISH FREE STATE (August
2nd, 1930)
Japan (November 14th, 1930)
LATVIA (August 29th, 1930)
LIBERIA (August 29th, 1930)
Luxemburg (September 15th,
1930)
THE NETHERLANDS, including
Netherlands Indies, Surinam
and Curaçao (August 8th,
1930)
NEW ZEALAND (June 4th, 1930)
NORWAY (April 10th, 1930)
*Persia*¹
POLAND (May 13th, 1930)
PORTUGAL (June 12th, 1930)
ROUMANIA (August 4th, 1930)
SALVADOR (August 29th, 1930)
SIAM (June 2nd, 1930)
SPAIN (July 15th, 1930)
SWEDEN (March 20th, 1930)
SWITZERLAND (July 5th, 1930)
YUGOSLAVIA (August 27th,
1930)

BULGARIA*
CHILE*
COLOMBIA*
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC****
FRANCE
GUATEMALA****
ITALY**
LITHUANIA**
NICARAGUA
PANAMA**
PARAGUAY
PERU**
URUGUAY***
VENEZUELA*

* Have instituted proceedings for ratification and have no objection to the coming into force of the amendments.

** Sees no objection to the coming into force of the amendments.

*** Cannot give a final reply as regards the entry into force until the Protocol has obtained parliamentary approval.

**** Does not agree to the coming into force of the amendments.

¹) The ratification was notified to the Secretariat but the instrument has not yet been deposited.

4. 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. ¹

(Geneva, September 14th, 1929.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>Protocol is open to Signature by:</i>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (February 17th, 1930)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	ABYSSINIA
<i>Albania</i> (September 12th, 1930)	BELGIUM	COSTA RICA
AUSTRALIA (August 28th, 1930)	BOLIVIA	
AUSTRIA (February 26th, 1930)	BRAZIL	
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)	BULGARIA	
CANADA (August 28th, 1930)	CHILE	
<i>China</i> (October 14th, 1930)	COLOMBIA	
<i>Cuba</i> (November 26th, 1930)	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	
<i>Czechoslovakia</i> (October 30th, 1930)	FRANCE	
DENMARK (March 11th, 1930)	GUATEMALA	
<i>Estonia</i> (September 8th, 1930)	HAITI	
FINLAND (August 28th, 1930)	ITALY	
GERMANY (August 13th, 1930)	LIBERIA	
GREECE (August 29th, 1930)	LITHUANIA	
HUNGARY (August 13th, 1930)	NICARAGUA	
INDIA (February 26th, 1930)	PANAMA	
IRISH FREE STATE (August 2nd, 1930)	PARAGUAY	
<i>Japan</i> (November 14th, 1930)	PERU	
LATVIA (August 29th, 1930)	SALVADOR	
<i>Luxemburg</i> (September 15th, 1930)	URUGUAY	
THE NETHERLANDS, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao (August 8th, 1930)	VENEZUELA	
NEW ZEALAND (June 4th, 1930)		
NORWAY (April 10th, 1930)		
<i>Persia</i> ²		
POLAND (May 13th, 1930)		
PORTUGAL (June 12th, 1930)		
ROUMANIA (August 4th, 1930)		
SIAM (June 2nd, 1930)		
SPAIN (July 15th, 1930)		
SWEDEN (March 20th, 1930)		
SWITZERLAND (July 5th, 1930)		
YUGOSLAVIA (August 27th, 1930)		

¹ 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.

² The ratification was notified to the Secretariat but the instrument has not yet been deposited.

XXIII. REFUGEES. ¹

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE HELLENIC GOVERNMENT AND THE REFUGEE SETTLEMENT COMMISSION.

(Geneva, January 24th, 1930.)

Ratification
Ratified by Greece, June 20th,
1930.

Signatures
GREECE
REFUGEE SETTLEMENT
COMMISSION

XXIV. CONCERTED ECONOMIC ACTION.

I. COMMERCIAL CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL. ²

(Geneva, March 24th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
NORWAY (June 18th, 1930)	AUSTRIA	ABYSSINIA
BELGIUM (August 29th, 1930) ³	ESTONIA	AFGHANISTAN
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.	FRANCE	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
<i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> (October 25th, 1930)	In signing the present Convention, the undersigned declare:	ALBANIA
Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.	(1) That the provisions of Article II, paragraph 3, and of Article III, paragraph 2, apply to the products covered by the French laws of December 13th, 1897, and December 1st, 1929;	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
<i>Denmark</i> (October 31st, 1930)	(2) That the French Government does not assume, as a result of the said Convention, as regards its colonies, protectorates and countries under French mandate, any obligation other than those arising out of the commercial treaties in force.	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
<i>Finland</i> (October 31st, 1930)	GERMANY	AUSTRALIA
<i>Italy</i> (November 26th, 1930)	GREECE	BOLIVIA
In signing the present Convention the Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Italy declares that Article II, paragraph 3, and Article III of the Convention and <i>ad</i> Article III of the Protocol, referring to "urgent circumstances", apply, so far as Italy is concerned, to all cases in which modifications of Customs duties are adopted as emergency measures by the Government by means of an Act having a legislative character.	THE NETHERLANDS	BRAZIL
The Italian Government does not assume, by its acceptance of the said Convention, any new obligation in regard to the	Does not include the Netherlands East Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.	BULGARIA
	POLAND	CANADA
	Will only be in a position to submit the Commercial Convention of March 24th, 1930, to the procedure of ratification and thereafter put it into force, on the condition that the tariffs in existence on April 1st, 1930, applied by the other States, shall not be subject,	CHILE
		CHINA
		COLOMBIA
		COSTA RICA
		CUBA
		CZECHOSLOVAKIA
		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
		EGYPT
		ECUADOR
		GUATEMALA
		HAITI
		HEJAZ
		HONDURAS
		HUNGARY
		ICELAND
		INDIA
		IRAQ
		IRISH FREE STATE

¹ The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat for 1929 (A.6(a).1929 Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

- (1) Additional Act to the Protocol of September 29th, 1923, relating to the Settlement of Greek Refugees, signed at Geneva, September 19th, 1924;
- (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;
- (3) Protocol concerning the Settlement of Refugees in Bulgaria, signed at Geneva, September 8th, 1926;
- (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;
- (5) Declaration concerning the above Protocol on behalf of France, Great Britain and Italy, signed at Geneva, December 8th, 1927;
- (6) 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;
- (7) Arrangement concerning the legal status of Russian and Armenian Refugees, signed at Geneva, June 30th, 1928;
- (8) 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;
- (9) Agreement concerning the functions of the representatives of the League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, signed at Geneva, June 30th, 1928.

² The present Convention is concluded for a period of one year from April 1st, 1930 (Article IX).

³ When signing this Convention and the Protocol relating thereto, the Plenipotentiary of Belgium made the following declaration: "Jointly with the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg, for the Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg". But the ratification deposited with the Secretariat on August 29th, 1930, applies only to Belgium.

I. COMMERCIAL CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL (*continued*).
(Geneva, March 24th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

whole of its Colonies, Protectorates or territories under suzerainty.

Nevertheless, the Italian Government considers that the obligations arising out of the abovementioned Convention must be fully applied also to the stipulations concerning Colonies, Protectorates, etc. expressly covered by the bilateral treaties referred to in Article 1 of the Convention.

Consequently, if any one of the Contracting States having concluded bilateral treaties containing stipulations with regard to Colonies, Protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate, considered itself entitled, notwithstanding the provisions of the Convention of March 24th, 1930, to denounce, in any of these bilateral treaties the part concerning the abovementioned stipulations with regard to Colonies, etc., the Italian Government would have to regard such State as failing in its obligations under Article 1 of the Convention.

Latvia (October 31st, 1930)

Luxemburg (November 3rd, 1930)

Jointly with Belgium, for the Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg.

Sweden (October 27th, 1930)

Switzerland (October 23rd, 1930)

The entry into force of this Convention, as regards Switzerland, is subject to the condition that the neighbouring States—*i.e.*, Germany, Austria, France and Italy—also ratify it and put it into force.

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

until the entry into force of the said Convention, to any important modifications which would be unfavourable to Polish exports.

ROUMANIA

The Convention is open to Accession by:

JAPAN
LIBERIA
LITHUANIA
MEXICO
MONACO
NICARAGUA
NEW ZEALAND
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERSIA
PERU
PORTUGAL
SAN MARINO
SALVADOR
SIAM
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
SPAIN
TURKEY
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA
YUGOSLAVIA

2. PROTOCOL REGARDING THE PROGRAMME OF FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS.

(Geneva, March 24th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

BELGIUM (August 29th, 1930)¹
Luxemburg (November 3rd, 1930)

Jointly with Belgium, for the Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg.

Signatures.

AUSTRIA
GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND
Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.

Bulgaria
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DENMARK
ESTONIA
FINLAND
FRANCE
GERMANY
GREECE

The Protocol is open to Accession by:

COLOMBIA
JAPAN
PERU
TURKEY
And all other States which may accede to the Convention.

¹ When signing this Protocol, the Plenipotentiary of Belgium made the following declaration: "Jointly with the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg for the Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg". But the ratification deposited with the Secretariat on August 29th, 1930, applies only to Belgium.

2. PROTOCOL REGARDING THE PROGRAMME OF FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS (*continued*).
(*Geneva, March 24th, 1930.*)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

Signatures.

*The Protocol is open
to Accession by:*

HUNGARY
Irish Free State
ITALY
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
THE NETHERLANDS
Does not include the Netherlands
East Indies, Surinam and
Curaçao.
NORWAY
POLAND
PORTUGAL
Does not cover the Portuguese
Colonies.
ROUMANIA
Spain
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
YUGOSLAVIA

XXV. PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

I. CONVENTION ON CERTAIN QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE CONFLICT OF NATIONALITY LAWS.¹
(*The Hague, April 12th, 1930.*)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

*Signatures not yet perfected
by Ratification.*

*The Convention is open
to Signature by:*

AUSTRIA	ABYSSINIA
BELGIUM	ALBANIA
Subject to accession later for the Colony of the Congo and the Mandated Territories.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	ARGENTINE
<i>Canada</i>	BRAZIL
AUSTRALIA	BOLIVIA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	BULGARIA
IRISH FREE STATE	COSTA RICA
INDIA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
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.	ECUADOR
CHILE	FINLAND
<i>China</i>	GUATEMALA
Subject to reservation as regards Article 4.	HAITI
COLOMBIA	HONDURAS
Subject to reservation as regards Article 10.	LIBERIA
CUBA	LITHUANIA
Subject to reservation as regards Articles 9, 10 and 11.	MONACO
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	NEW ZEALAND
DENMARK	NICARAGUA
Subject to reservation as regards Articles 5 and 11.	NORWAY
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	PANAMA
	PARAGUAY
	PERSIA
	ROUMANIA
	SAN MARINO
	SIAM
	UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
	TURKEY
	VENEZUELA

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 25, § 1).

The present Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of the procès-verbal mentioned in Article 25 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 26, § 1).

I. CONVENTION ON CERTAIN QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE CONFLICT OF NATIONALITY LAWS
(continued).

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)
Not in Force.

Ratifications.

Signatures not yet
perfected by Ratification.

The Convention is open to
Signature by:

EGYPT
ESTONIA
FRANCE
GERMANY
GREECE
Hungary
ICELAND
ITALY
Japan

Subject to reservation as regards
Article 4 and 10 and as regards
the words "according to its law"
of Article 13.

LATVIA
LUXEMBURG
MEXICO

Subject to reservation as regards
paragraph 2 of Article 1.

THE NETHERLANDS

- (1) exclude from acceptance
Articles 8, 9 and 10;
(2) do not intend to assume any
obligation as regards the Nether-
land Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.

PERU

Subject to reservation as regards
Article 4.

POLAND
PORTUGAL
SALVADOR
SPAIN

SWITZERLAND

Subject to reservation as regards
Article 10.

Sweden

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.

URUGUAY
Yugoslavia

2. PROTOCOL RELATING TO MILITARY OBLIGATIONS IN CERTAIN CASES OF DOUBLE NATIONALITY.¹
(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

Signatures not yet perfected
by Ratification.

The Protocol is open
to Signature by:

AUSTRIA
United States of America

BELGIUM

Subject to accession later for the
Colony of the Congo and the
Mandated Territories.

GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND
Canada

IRISH FREE STATE

INDIA

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

ABYSSINIA
ALBANIA
ARGENTINE
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
BULGARIA
CHINA
COSTA RICA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
ESTONIA
FINLAND

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 11, § 1). The present Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of the procès-verbal mentioned in Article 11 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 12, § 1).

2. PROTOCOL RELATING TO MILITARY OBLIGATIONS IN CERTAIN CASES OF DOUBLE NATIONALITY
(continued)
(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

<i>Ratifications.</i>	Not in Force. <i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Signature by:</i>
	Suzerainty or the population of the said territories.	
CHILE		GUATEMALA
COLOMBIA		HAITI
CUBA		HONDURAS
DENMARK		HUNGARY
EGYPT		ICELAND
FRANCE		ITALY
GERMANY		JAPAN
GREECE		LATVIA
LUXEMBURG		LIBERIA
MEXICO		LITHUANIA
THE NETHERLANDS		MONACO
(1) exclude from acceptance Article 3;		NEW ZEALAND
(2) do not intend to assume any obligation as regards Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.		NICARAGUA
PERU		NORWAY
PORTUGAL		PANAMA
SALVADOR		PARAGUAY
SPAIN		PERSIA
<i>Sweden</i>		POLAND
URUGUAY		ROUMANIA
		SAN MARINO
		SIAM
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		SWITZERLAND
		TURKEY
		VENEZUELA
		YUGOSLAVIA

3. PROTOCOL RELATING TO A CERTAIN CASE OF STATELESSNESS.¹
(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

<i>Ratifications.</i>	Not in Force. <i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Signature by:</i>
	Subject to accession later for the Colony of the Congo and the Mandated Territories.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND		ABYSSINIA
<i>Canada</i>		ALBANIA
AUSTRALIA		UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA		ARGENTINE
IRISH FREE STATE		AUSTRIA
INDIA		BOLIVIA
In accordance with the Provisions of Article 13 of this Protocol, I declare that 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.		BRAZIL
CHILE		BULGARIA
<i>China</i>		COSTA RICA
COLOMBIA		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
CUBA		ECUADOR
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		FINLAND
DENMARK		GERMANY
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)		GUATEMALA
EGYPT		HAITI
ESTONIA		HONDURAS
FRANCE		HUNGARY
		ICELAND
		ITALY
		LIBERIA
		LITHUANIA
		MONACO
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		NORWAY
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		ROUMANIA
		SALVADOR

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).

3. PROTOCOL RELATING TO A CERTAIN CASE OF STATELESSNESS (*continued*).
(*The Hague, April 12th, 1930.*)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

*Signatures not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

*The Protocol is open
to Signature by:*

GREECE

Japan

LATVIA

LUXEMBURG

MEXICO

THE NETHERLANDS

Do not intend to assume any
obligation as regards the Nether-
lands Indies, Surinam and
Curaçao.

PERU

POLAND

PORTUGAL

SPAIN

URUGUAY

SAN MARINO

SIAM

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS

SWEDEN

SWITZERLAND

TURKEY

VENEZUELA

YUGOSLAVIA

4. SPECIAL PROTOCOL CONCERNING STATELESSNESS.¹
(*The Hague, April 12th, 1930.*)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

*Signatures not yet perfected
by Ratification.*

*The Protocol is open
to Signature by:*

AUSTRIA

GREAT BRITAIN AND

NORTHERN IRELAND

Canada

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

IRISH FREE STATE

INDIA

In accordance with the Provisions
of Article 13 of this Protocol,
I declare that 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.

Belgium

With the reservation that the appli-
cation of this Protocol will not be
extended to the Colony of the
Belgian Congo nor to the Terri-
tories under mandate.

China

COLOMBIA

CUBA

EGYPT

GREECE

LUXEMBURG

MEXICO

PERU

PORTUGAL

SALVADOR

SPAIN

URUGUAY

ABYSSINIA

ALBANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE

AUSTRALIA

BOLIVIA

BRAZIL

BULGARIA

CHILE

COSTA RICA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FREE CITY OF DANZIG

DENMARK

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOR

ESTONIA

FINLAND

FRANCE

GERMANY

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

HUNGARY

ICELAND

ITALY

JAPAN

LATVIA

LIBERIA

LITHUANIA

MONACO

THE NETHERLANDS

NEW ZEALAND

NICARAGUA

NORWAY

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PERSIA

POLAND

ROUMANIA

SAN MARINO

SIAM

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).

4. SPECIAL PROTOCOL CONCERNING STATELESSNESS (*continued*).
(*The Hague, April 12th, 1930.*)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

*Signatures not yet perfected
by ratifications.*

*The Protocol is open
to Signature by:*

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
TURKEY
VENEZUELA
YUGOSLAVIA

XXVI. UNIFICATION OF LAWS ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTES
AND CHEQUES.

I. CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES,
AND PROTOCOL.¹

(*Geneva, June 7th, 1930.*)

Ratifications.

*Signatures not yet
perfected by Ratification.*

*The Convention is open
to Accession by:*

AUSTRIA	ABYSSINIA
BELGIUM	AFGHANISTAN
BRAZIL	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
COLOMBIA	ALBANIA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DENMARK	ARGENTINE
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	AUSTRALIA
ECUADOR	BOLIVIA
FINLAND	GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN IRELAND
FRANCE	BULGARIA
GERMANY	CANADA
GREECE	CHILE
HUNGARY	CHINA
ITALY	COSTA-RICA
JAPAN	CUBA
LUXEMBURG	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
THE NETHERLANDS	EGYPT
NORWAY	ESTONIA
PERU	GUATEMALA
POLAND	HAITI
PORTUGAL	HEDJAZ
SPAIN	HONDURAS
SWEDEN	ICELAND
SWITZERLAND	INDIA
TURKEY	IRAQ
YUGOSLAVIA	IRISH FREE STATE
	LATVIA
	LIBERIA
	LIECHTENSTEIN
	LITHUANIA
	MEXICO
	MONACO
	NEW ZEALAND
	NICARAGUA
	PANAMA
	PARAGUAY
	PERSIA
	ROUMANIA
	SALVADOR
	SAN MARINO
	SIAM
	UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
	SUDAN
	URUGUAY
	VENEZUELA

¹ The present Convention shall not come into force until it has been ratified or acceded to on behalf of seven Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States, including therein three of the Members of the League permanently represented on the Council.

The date of entry into force shall be the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the seventh ratification or accession, in accordance with the first paragraph of the present Article (Article 6, §§ 1 and 2).

2. CONVENTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CONFLICTS OF LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, AND PROTOCOL.¹

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

The Convention is open to Signature by:

AUSTRIA	ABYSSINIA
BELGIUM	AFGHANISTAN
BRAZIL	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
COLOMBIA	ALBANIA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DENMARK	ARGENTINE
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	AUSTRALIA
ECUADOR	BOLIVIA
FINLAND	GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN IRELAND
FRANCE	BULGARIA
GERMANY	CANADA
GREECE	CHILE
HUNGARY	CHINA
ITALY	COSTA RICA
JAPAN	CUBA
LUXEMBURG	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
THE NETHERLANDS	EGYPT
NORWAY	ESTONIA
PERU	GUATEMALA
POLAND	HAITI
PORTUGAL	HEDJAZ
SPAIN	HONDURAS
SWEDEN	ICELAND
SWITZERLAND	INDIA
TURKEY	IRAQ
YUGOSLAVIA	IRISH FREE STATE
	LATVIA
	LIBERIA
	LIECHTENSTEIN
	LITHUANIA
	MEXICO
	MONACO
	NEW ZEALAND
	NICARAGUA
	PANAMA
	PARAGUAY
	PERSIA
	ROUMANIA
	SALVADOR
	SAN MARINO
	SIAM
	UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
	SUDAN
	URUGUAY
	VENEZUELA

¹ The present Convention shall not come into force until it has been ratified or acceded to on behalf of seven Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States, which shall include three of the Members of the League permanently represented on the Council.

The date of entry into force shall be the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the seventh ratification or accession, in accordance with the first paragraph of the present article. (Article 15, §§ 1 and 2).

3. CONVENTION ON THE STAMP LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, AND PROTOCOL.¹

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

*Signatures not yet perfected
by Ratification.*

*The Convention is open
to Signature by:*

AUSTRIA
BELGIUM
BRAZIL
GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND
COLOMBIA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DENMARK
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through
the intermediary of Poland)
ECUADOR
FINLAND
FRANCE
GERMANY
HUNGARY
ITALY
JAPAN
LUXEMBURG
THE NETHERLANDS
NORWAY
PERU
POLAND
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
TURKEY
YUGOSLAVIA

ABYSSINIA
AFGHANISTAN
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
BULGARIA
CANADA
CHILE
CHINA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
EGYPT
ESTONIA
GREECE
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HEDJAZ
HONDURAS
ICELAND
INDIA
IRAQ
IRISH FREE STATE
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
LITHUANIA
MEXICO
MONACO
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERSIA
ROUMANIA
SALVADOR
SAN MARINO
SIAM
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
SUDAN
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

¹ The present Convention shall not come into force until it has been ratified or acceded to on behalf of seven Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States, which shall include three of the Members of the League permanently represented on the Council.

The date of entry into force shall be the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the seventh ratification or accession in accordance with the first paragraph of the present Article (Article 5, §§ 1 and 2).

XXVII. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

CONVENTION ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.¹

(Geneva, October 2nd, 1930.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

*Signatures not yet perfected
by Ratification.*

*The Convention is open
to Signature by:*

Abyssinia

Albania

Austria

Subject to the reservation that this signature shall only take effect when an agreement with the States concerned has removed the obstacles which still stand in the way of the application of the Convention as regards Austria —i.e. the supervision of credit exercised by the Committee of Control and the general lien belonging to the States which have granted reconstruction credits.

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

Irish Free State

Bulgaria

Cuba

Czechoslovakia

Denmark

Estonia

Finland

France

Germany

Greece

Latvia

Lithuania

The Netherlands, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.

Norway

Persia

Peru

Poland

Portugal

Roumania

Spain

Sweden

In virtue of the constitutional laws of Sweden, loan operations are entrusted to a special authority (Riksgäldskontoret) appointed direct by Parliament.

Yugoslavia

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

ARGENTINE

CANADA

CHILE

CHINA

COLOMBIA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

HUNGARY

INDIA

ITALY

JAPAN

LIBERIA

LUXEMBURG

NEW ZEALAND

NICARAGUA

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

SALVADOR

SIAM

SWITZERLAND

URUGUAY

VENEZUELA

¹ 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.

XXVIII. UNIFICATION OF BUOYAGE AND LIGHTING OF COASTS.

I. AGREEMENT CONCERNING MARITIME SIGNALS.¹

(Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930.)

<i>Definitive Signatures.</i>	<i>Signatures subject to Ratification.</i>	<i>Ratification.</i>	<i>The Agreement is open to Signature by:</i>
<p>Portugal (October 23rd, 1930)</p>	<p>Belgium Cuba Free City of Danzig (through the intermediary of Poland). Estonia Finland France Morocco Tunis Germany Greece Monaco The Netherlands Does not assume any obligations in respect of the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao. Poland Spain Sweden</p>	<p></p>	<p>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA ALBANIA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ARGENTINE AUSTRALIA GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND BRAZIL BULGARIA CANADA CHILE CHINA COLOMBIA COSTA RICA DENMARK DOMINICAN REPUBLIC EGYPT ECUADOR GUATEMALA HAITI HONDURAS INDIA IRISH FREE STATE ICELAND ITALY JAPAN LATVIA LIBERIA LITHUANIA MEXICO NICARAGUA NORWAY NEW ZEALAND PANAMA PERU PERSIA ROUMANIA SALVADOR SIAM UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TANGIERS TURKEY URUGUAY VENEZUELA YUGOSLAVIA</p>

¹ The present Agreement shall only enter into force when it has been finally accepted by five Governments. The date of the entry into force shall be the ninetieth day following the fifth final acceptance. (Article 5.)

2. AGREEMENT CONCERNING MANNED LIGHTSHIPS NOT ON THEIR STATIONS.¹

(Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930.)

<i>Definitive Signatures.</i>	<i>Signatures subject to Ratification.</i>	<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>The Agreement is open to Signature by:</i>
<p><i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> (October 23rd, 1930) Does not include any Colonies, Protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate of His Britannic Majesty.</p> <p><i>India</i> (October 23rd, 1930) Does not include any of the Indian States under British suzerainty.</p> <p><i>France</i> (October 23rd, 1930)</p> <p><i>Morocco</i> (October 23rd, 1930)</p> <p><i>Tunis</i> (October 23rd, 1930)</p> <p><i>Greece</i> (October 23rd, 1930)</p> <p><i>Monaco</i> (October 23rd, 1930)</p> <p><i>The Netherlands</i> (October 23rd, 1930) Does not assume any obligations in respect of the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.</p> <p><i>Portugal</i> (October 23rd, 1930)</p>	<p><i>Belgium</i></p> <p><i>Cuba</i></p> <p><i>Free City of Danzig</i> (through the intermediary of Poland).</p> <p><i>Estonia</i></p> <p><i>Finland</i></p> <p><i>Germany</i></p> <p><i>Poland</i></p> <p><i>Spain</i></p> <p><i>Sweden</i></p>	<p><i>Ratifications.</i></p>	<p>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA</p> <p>ALBANIA</p> <p>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</p> <p>ARGENTINE</p> <p>AUSTRALIA</p> <p>BRAZIL</p> <p>BULGARIA</p> <p>CANADA</p> <p>CHILE</p> <p>CHINA</p> <p>COLOMBIA</p> <p>COSTA RICA</p> <p>DENMARK</p> <p>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</p> <p>EGYPT</p> <p>ECUADOR</p> <p>GUATEMALA</p> <p>HAITI</p> <p>HONDURAS</p> <p>IRISH FREE STATE</p> <p>ICELAND</p> <p>ITALY</p> <p>JAPAN</p> <p>LATVIA</p> <p>LIBERIA</p> <p>LITHUANIA</p> <p>MEXICO</p> <p>NICARAGUA</p> <p>NORWAY</p> <p>NEW ZEALAND</p> <p>PANAMA</p> <p>PERU</p> <p>PERSIA</p> <p>ROUMANIA</p> <p>SALVADOR</p> <p>SIAM</p> <p>UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS</p> <p>TANGIERS</p> <p>TURKEY</p> <p>URUGUAY</p> <p>VENEZUELA</p> <p>YUGOSLAVIA</p>

¹ The present Agreement shall enter into force on January 21st, 1931, on the ninetieth day following its final acceptance by five Governments. (Article 4.)

XXIX. UNIFICATION OF RIVER LAW.

I. CONVENTION FOR THE UNIFICATION OF CERTAIN RULES CONCERNING COLLISIONS IN INLAND NAVIGATION.¹

(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

Not in Force

Ratifications.

*Signatures not yet perfected
by Ratification.*

*The Convention is open to
Signature by:*

Belgium

Czechoslovakia

Free City of Danzig (through
the intermediary of Poland).

Subject to the reservation pro-
vided under III, *ad* Article 14 of
the Protocol Annex.

France

Germany

Subject to the reservation provided
under III, *ad* Article 14 of the
Protocol Annex.

Hungary

Subject to the reservation pro-
vided under III, *ad* Article 14
of the Protocol Annex.

Italy

The Netherlands

Subject to the reservation pro-
vided under III, *ad* Article 14
of the Protocol Annex.

Poland

Roumania

Switzerland

Subject to the reservation provided
under III, *ad* Article 14 of the
Protocol Annex.

Yugoslavia

ALBANIA

AUSTRIA

GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND

BULGARIA

DENMARK

ESTONIA

FINLAND

GREECE

IRISH FREE STATE

LATVIA

LITHUANIA

LUXEMBURG

NORWAY

PORTUGAL

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.²

(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

Not in Force

Ratifications.

*Signatures not yet perfected
by Ratification.*

*The Convention is open
to Signature of:*

Belgium

Czechoslovakia

Free City of Danzig (through
the intermediary of Poland).

Subject to the reservation provided
under IX, *ad* Article 50, of the
Protocol Annex.

France

Germany

Subject to the reservation provided
under IX, *ad* Article 50, of the
Protocol Annex.

Hungary

Subject to the reservation provided
under IX, *ad* Article 50, of the
Protocol Annex.

Italy

The Netherlands

Subject to the reservation provided
under IX, *ad* Article 50, of the
Protocol Annex.

Poland

Switzerland

Subject to the reservation provided
under IX, *ad* Article 50, of the
Protocol Annex.

Yugoslavia

ALBANIA

AUSTRIA

GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND

BULGARIA

DENMARK

ESTONIA

FINLAND

GREECE

IRISH FREE STATE

LATVIA

LITHUANIA

LUXEMBURG

NORWAY

PORTUGAL

ROUMANIA

SPAIN

SWEDEN

TURKEY

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS

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).

3. CONVENTION ON ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES FOR ATTESTING THE RIGHT OF INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS TO A FLAG.¹

(Geneva, December 9th, 1930).

Not in Force

Ratifications.

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

The Convention is open to Signature by:

Belgium
Czechoslovakia
France
Hungary
Subject to the reservation provided under IV, *ad* Article 8, of the Protocol Annex.
Italy
Poland
Yugoslavia

ALBANIA
AUSTRIA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
BULGARIA
DENMARK
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
ESTONIA
FINLAND
GERMANY
GREECE
IRISH FREE STATE
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
LUXEMBURG
THE NETHERLANDS
NORWAY
PORTUGAL
ROUMANIA
SPAIN
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

XXX. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS.²

(a)

I. Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings, 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
AUSTRIA ³	June 12th, 1924
BELGIUM	September 6th, 1926
BULGARIA	February 14th, 1922
CHILE	September 15th, 1925
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	August 24th, 1921
FRANCE ⁴	June 2nd, 1927
GREECE	November 19th, 1920
INDIA	July 14th, 1921
ITALY ⁵	October 6th, 1924
LATVIA ⁶	August 15th, 1925
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
PORTUGAL	July 3rd, 1928
ROUMANIA	June 13th, 1921
SPAIN ⁷	February 22nd, 1929

¹ This Convention shall enter into force ninety days after the deposit of the third ratification or accession (Article 11).

² 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.

³ " . . . as regards Austria, this Convention will enter into force only when it has been ratified by those European Members of the International Labour Organisation which are of the chief industrial importance (Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Italy) and by all the States, bordering upon Austria, with whom the latter has economic relations (the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Poland, Switzerland, the Czechoslovak Republic and Hungary)"

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ " 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."

⁷ This ratification is given on condition that the Convention is ratified by Germany, France, Great Britain and Italy.

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
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	February 20th, 1924
AUSTRIA	June 12th, 1924
GREAT BRITAIN	July 14th, 1921
BELGIUM ¹	August 25th, 1930
BULGARIA	February 14th, 1922
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
IRISH FREE STATE	September 4th, 1925
ITALY	April 10th, 1923
JAPAN	November 23rd, 1922
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
NORWAY	November 23rd, 1921
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA	June 13th, 1921
SPAIN	July 4th, 1923
SWEDEN	September 27th, 1921
SWITZERLAND	October 9th, 1922
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
BULGARIA	February 14th, 1922
CHILE	September 15th, 1925
CUBA	August 6th, 1928
GERMANY	October 31st, 1927
GREECE	November 19th, 1920
HUNGARY	April 19th, 1928
LATVIA	June 3th, 1926
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
ROUMANIA	June 13th, 1921
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
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	November 1st, 1921
AUSTRIA	June 12th, 1924
BELGIUM	July 12th, 1924
GREAT BRITAIN	July 14th, 1921
BULGARIA	February 14th, 1922
CUBA	August 6th, 1928
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	August 24th, 1921
ESTONIA	December 20th, 1922
FRANCE	May 14th, 1925
GREECE	November 19th, 1920
HUNGARY	April 19th, 1928
INDIA	July 14th, 1921
IRISH FREE STATE	September 4th, 1925
ITALY	April 10th, 1923
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS	September 4th, 1922
ROUMANIA	June 13th, 1921
SWITZERLAND	October 9th, 1922
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.

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
BELGIUM	July 12th, 1924
GREAT BRITAIN	July 14th, 1921
BULGARIA	February 14th, 1922
CHILE	September 15th, 1925
CUBA	August 6th, 1928
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	August 24th, 1921
DENMARK	January 4th, 1923
ESTONIA	December 20th, 1922
GREECE	November 19th, 1920
IRISH FREE STATE	September 4th, 1925
JAPAN	August 7th, 1926
LATVIA	June 3rd, 1926
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS	July 21st, 1928
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA	June 13th, 1921
SWITZERLAND	October 9th, 1922
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
AUSTRIA	June 12th, 1924
BELGIUM	July 12th, 1924
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
IRISH FREE STATE	September 4th, 1925
ITALY	April 10th, 1923
LATVIA	June 3rd, 1926
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS	March 17th, 1924
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA	June 13th, 1921
SWITZERLAND	October 9th, 1922
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
BELGIUM ¹	February 4th, 1925
GREAT BRITAIN	July 14th, 1921
BULGARIA	March 16th, 1923
CANADA	March 31st, 1926
CUBA	August 6th, 1928
DENMARK	May 12th, 1924
ESTONIA	March 3rd, 1923
FINLAND	October 10th, 1925

¹ 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
GERMANY	June 11th, 1929
GREECE	December 16th, 1925
HUNGARY	March 1st, 1928
IRISH FREE STATE	September 4th, 1925
JAPAN	June 7th, 1924
LATVIA	June 3rd, 1926
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS	March 26th, 1925
NORWAY	October 7th, 1927
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA	May 8th, 1922
SPAIN	June 20th, 1924
SWEDEN	September 27th, 1921
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
BELGIUM ¹	February 4th, 1925
GREAT BRITAIN	March 12th, 1926
BULGARIA	March 16th, 1923
CANADA	March 31st, 1926
CUBA	August 6th, 1928
ESTONIA	March 3rd, 1923
FRANCE	March 21st, 1929
GERMANY	March 4th, 1930
GREECE	December 16th, 1925
IRISH FREE STATE	July 5th, 1930
ITALY	September 8th, 1924
LATVIA ²	August 29th, 1930
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
<i>Roumania</i>	November 10th, 1930
SPAIN	June 20th, 1924
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
AUSTRALIA	August 3rd, 1925
BELGIUM ¹	February 4th, 1925
BULGARIA	March 16th, 1923
CUBA	August 6th, 1928
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
NORWAY	November 23rd, 1921
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
<i>Roumania</i>	November 10th, 1930
SWEDEN	September 27th, 1921
YUGOSLAVIA	September 30th, 1929

¹ Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

² 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.

(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
AUSTRIA	June 12th, 1924
BELGIUM ¹	June 13th, 1928
BULGARIA	March 6th, 1925
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	August 31st, 1923
ESTONIA	September 8th, 1922
HUNGARY	February 2nd, 1927
IRISH FREE STATE	May 26th, 1925
ITALY	September 8th, 1924
JAPAN	December 19th, 1923
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
<i>Roumania</i>	November 10th, 1930
SWEDEN	November 27th, 1923

11. 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
AUSTRIA	June 12th, 1924
BELGIUM ¹	July 19th, 1926
GREAT BRITAIN	August 6th, 1923
BULGARIA	March 6th, 1925
CHILE	September 15th, 1925
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	August 31st, 1923
DENMARK ²	June 20th, 1930
ESTONIA	September 8th, 1922
FINLAND	June 19, 1923
FRANCE	March 23, 1929
GERMANY	June 6th, 1925
INDIA	May 11th, 1923
IRISH FREE STATE	June 17th, 1924
ITALY	September 8th, 1924
LATVIA	September 9th, 1924
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
NORWAY	June 11th, 1929
THE NETHERLANDS	August 20th, 1926
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
<i>Roumania</i>	November 10th, 1930
SWEDEN	November 27th, 1923
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
GREAT BRITAIN	August 6th, 1923
BULGARIA	March 6th, 1925
CHILE	September 15th, 1925
DENMARK	February 26th, 1923
ESTONIA	September 8th, 1922
FRANCE	April 4th, 1928
GERMANY	June 6th, 1925
ITALY ³	September 1st, 1930
IRISH FREE STATE	June 17th, 1924
LATVIA	November 29th, 1929
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS	August 20th, 1926
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
SWEDEN	November 27th, 1923

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 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
AUSTRIA	June 12th, 1924
BELGIUM ¹	July 19th, 1926
BULGARIA	March 6th, 1925
CHILE	September 15th, 1925
CUBA	July 7th, 1928
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	August 31st, 1923
ESTONIA	September 8th, 1922
FINLAND ²	April 5th, 1929
FRANCE	February 19th, 1929
GREECE	December 22nd, 1926
HUNGARY ³	January 4th, 1928
LATVIA	September 9th, 1924
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
NORWAY	June 11th, 1929
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA	December 4th, 1925
SPAIN	June 20th, 1924
SWEDEN	November 27th, 1923
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
BELGIUM ¹	July 19th, 1926
BULGARIA	March 6th, 1925
CHILE	September 15th, 1925
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	August 31st, 1923
ESTONIA	November 29th, 1923
FINLAND	June 19th, 1923
FRANCE	September 3rd, 1926
GREECE	May 11th, 1929
INDIA	May 11th, 1923
IRISH FREE STATE	July 22nd, 1930
ITALY	September 8th, 1924
LATVIA	September 9th, 1924
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
PORTUGAL	July 3rd, 1928
ROUMANIA	August 18th, 1923
SPAIN	June 20th, 1924
YUGOSLAVIA	April 1st, 1927

15. Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and 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
BELGIUM ¹	July 19th, 1926
GREAT BRITAIN	March 8th, 1926
BULGARIA	March 6th, 1925
CANADA	March 31st, 1926
CUBA	July 7th, 1928
DENMARK	May 12th, 1924
ESTONIA	September 8th, 1922
FINLAND	October 10th, 1925
FRANCE	January 16th, 1928
GERMANY	June 11th, 1929

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.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
GREECE	June 14th, 1930
HUNGARY	March 1st, 1928
INDIA	November 20th, 1922
IRISH FREE STATE	June 5th, 1930
ITALY	September 8th, 1924
<i>Japan</i> ¹	December 4th, 1930
LATVIA	September 9th, 1924
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
NORWAY	October 7th, 1927
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA	August 18th, 1923
SPAIN	June 20th, 1924
SWEDEN	July 14th, 1925
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
BELGIUM ²	July 19th, 1926
GREAT BRITAIN	March 8th, 1926
BULGARIA	March 6th, 1925
CANADA	March 31st, 1926
CUBA	July 7th, 1928
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
IRISH FREE STATE	July 5th, 1930
ITALY	September 8th, 1924
JAPAN	June 7th, 1924
LATVIA	September 9th, 1924
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS	March 9th, 1928
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA	August 18th, 1923
SPAIN	June 20th, 1924
SWEDEN	July 14th, 1925
YUGOSLAVIA	April 1st, 1927

(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	Date of Registration
BELGIUM ²	October 3rd, 1927
BULGARIA	September 5th, 1929
CUBA	August 6th, 1928
HUNGARY	April 19th, 1928
LATVIA	May 29th, 1928
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS	September 13th, 1927
PORTUGAL ³	March 27th, 1929
SPAIN	February 22nd, 1929
SWEDEN	September 8th, 1926
YUGOSLAVIA	April 1st, 1927

¹ This ratification does not apply to Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung or the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

² Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

³ With reservation as regards the application of the Convention to the Portuguese Colonies, until ulterior decisions can be taken.

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	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA	September 29th, 1928
BELGIUM ¹	October 3rd, 1927
GREAT BRITAIN	October 6th, 1926
BULGARIA	September 5th, 1929
CUBA	August 6th, 1928
FINLAND	September 17th, 1927
GERMANY	September 18th, 1928
HUNGARY	April 19th, 1928
INDIA ²	September 30th, 1927
IRISH FREE STATE	November 25th, 1927
JAPAN ³	October 8th, 1928
LATVIA	November 29th, 1929
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS	November 1st, 1928
NORWAY	June 11th, 1929
PORTUGAL ⁴	March 27th, 1929
SWEDEN	October 15th, 1929
SWITZERLAND	November 16th, 1927
YUGOSLAVIA	April 1st, 1927

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
AUSTRIA	September 29th, 1928
BELGIUM ¹	October 3rd, 1927
GREAT BRITAIN	October 6th, 1926
BULGARIA	September 5th, 1929
CUBA	August 6th, 1928
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	February 8th, 1927
DENMARK ⁵	March 31st, 1928
FINLAND	September 17th, 1927
FRANCE	April 4th, 1928
ESTONIA	April 14th, 1930
GERMANY	September 18th, 1928
HUNGARY	April 19th, 1928
INDIA ²	September 30th, 1927
IRISH FREE STATE	July 5th, 1930
ITALY	March 15th, 1928
JAPAN ³	October 8th, 1928
LATVIA	May 29th, 1928
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS	September 13th, 1927
NORWAY	June 11th, 1929
POLAND	February 28th, 1928
PORTUGAL ⁴	March 27th, 1929
SPAIN	February 22nd, 1929
SWEDEN	September 8th, 1926
SWITZERLAND	February 1st, 1929
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 The ratification by the Indian Government applies only to British India.

³ This ratification does not include Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

⁴ With reservation as regards the application of the Convention to the Portuguese Colonies, until ulterior decisions can be taken.

⁵ This ratification does not include Greenland.

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
CUBA	August 6th, 1928
ESTONIA	December 23rd, 1929
FINLAND	May 26th, 1928
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928

(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
AUSTRIA	December 29th, 1927
BELGIUM ¹	February 15th, 1928
BULGARIA	November 29th, 1929
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ²	September 16th, 1927
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	May 25th, 1928
FINLAND	April 5th, 1929
INDIA	January 14th, 1928
IRISH FREE STATE	July 5th, 1930
JAPAN ³	October 8th, 1928
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS	September 13th, 1927
SWEDEN ⁴	October 15th, 1929

(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
BELGIUM ¹	October 3rd, 1927
BULGARIA	November 29th, 1929
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	June 14th, 1929
CUBA	July 7th, 1928
ESTONIA	May 10th, 1929
FRANCE	April 4th, 1928
Germany	September 20th, 1930
IRISH FREE STATE	July 5th, 1930
ITALY ⁵	October 10th, 1929
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
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 ¹	October 3rd, 1927
BULGARIA	November 29th, 1929
CUBA	July 7th, 1928
ESTONIA	July 9th, 1928
FRANCE	March 4th, 1929
GERMANY	March 14th, 1930
IRISH FREE STATE	July 5th, 1930
ITALY ⁵	October 10th, 1929
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
YUGOSLAVIA	September 30th, 1929

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 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.

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 applies also to the Italian colonies.

(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 16th, 1927.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA	February 18th, 1929
<i>Bulgaria</i>	November 1st, 1930
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	January 17th, 1929
GERMANY	January 23rd, 1928
HUNGARY	April 19th, 1928
LATVIA	November 29th, 1929
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
ROUMANIA	June 28th, 1929
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 16th, 1927.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA	February 18th, 1929
<i>Bulgaria</i>	November 1st, 1930
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	January 17th, 1929
GERMANY	January 23rd, 1928
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928

(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
CHINA	May 5th, 1930
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	June 14th, 1929
<i>France</i>	September 18th, 1930
GERMANY	May 30th, 1929
ITALY	September 9th, 1930
IRISH FREE STATE	June 3rd, 1930
SPAIN	April 8th, 1930

(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	Date of Registration
IRISH FREE STATE	July 5th, 1930

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.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
IRISH FREE STATE	July 5th, 1930

(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.

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.

XXXI. AMENDMENTS TO THE LABOUR PART OF THE TREATIES OF PEACE.

(a) AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 393 OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES AND TO THE CORRESPONDING ARTICLES OF THE OTHER TREATIES OF PEACE.

(Adopted at the Fourth Session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, November 2nd, 1922.¹)

Has been ratified by:

ALBANIA (November 26th, 1924)
AUSTRIA (October 9th, 1924)
BELGIUM (October 29th, 1924)
BULGARIA (March 6th, 1925)
CHILE (August 23rd, 1928)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 30th, 1924)
DENMARK (June 20th, 1924)
ESTONIA (April 12th, 1926)
FINLAND (March 25th, 1924)
GERMANY (June 6th, 1925)
HAITI (November 2nd, 1925)
HUNGARY (May 14th, 1925)
IRISH FREE STATE (June 26th, 1925)

Has been ratified by:

LATVIA (March 16th, 1925)
LITHUANIA (May 25th, 1928)
LUXEMBURG (April 5th, 1928)
THE NETHERLANDS (August 14th, 1924)
PERSIA (August 14th, 1928)
PORTUGAL (September 13th, 1926)
ROUMANIA (July 19th, 1923)
SALVADOR (May 4th, 1928)
SPAIN (July 5th, 1924)
SWEDEN (May 15th, 1924)
SWITZERLAND (November 1st, 1924)
URUGUAY (April 28th, 1928)

(b) PROTOCOL RELATIVE TO THIS AMENDMENT OPENED FOR SIGNATURE AT GENEVA ON JUNE 14TH, 1923.

<i>Signatures</i>	<i>Ratifications</i>	<i>Signatures</i>	<i>Ratifications</i>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (October 20th, 1923)	INDIA	INDIA (October 20th, 1923)
AUSTRALIA	AUSTRALIA (October 20th, 1923)	JAPAN	JAPAN (May 11th, 1925)
BRITISH EMPIRE	BRITISH EMPIRE (October 20th, 1923)	NEW ZEALAND	NEW ZEALAND (October 20th, 1923)
CANADA	CANADA (October 20th, 1923)	NORWAY	NORWAY (April 8th, 1924)
CHINA	CHINA (June 3rd, 1926)	PARAGUAY	—
CUBA	CUBA (September 7th, 1925)	POLAND	POLAND (February 10th, 1925)
FRANCE	FRANCE (June 2nd, 1925)	SIAM	SIAM (March 18th, 1924)
GREECE	GREECE (June 8th, 1927)	YUGOSLAVIA	YUGOSLAVIA (March 11th, 1927)

¹ The amendment shall take effect when ratified by the States whose representatives compose the Council of the League of Nations and by three-quarters of the Members (Article 422 of the Treaty of Versailles).

[Communiqué au Conseil et
aux Membres de la Société.] N° officiel: C. 220. M. 92. 1931. V.

Genève, le 15 avril 1931.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

**RÈGLEMENT INTÉRIEUR
DE L'ASSEMBLÉE**

(Edition publiée en avril 1931, contenant les amendements adoptés aux deuxième, troisième, quatrième, neuvième et onzième sessions ordinaires de l'Assemblée.)

ANNEXES.

- I. Recommandations relatives aux débats de l'Assemblée sur le rapport annuel du Conseil.
- II. Procédure relative au vote du budget en séances plénières de l'Assemblée.
- III. Extrait du Règlement financier de la Société des Nations.
- IV. Règles d'élection des neuf Membres non permanents du Conseil.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE ASSEMBLY**

(Edition published in April 1931, containing the Amendments adopted at the Second, Third, Fourth, Ninth and Eleventh Ordinary Sessions of the Assembly.)

ANNEXES.

- I. Recommendations as to the Arrangements for the Debates in the Assembly on the Annual Report by the Council.
- II. Procedure of Adoption of the Budget at Plenary Meetings of the Assembly.
- III. Extract from the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations.
- IV. Rules dealing with the Election of the Nine Non-Permanent Members of the Council.

Série de Publications de la Société des Nations

V. QUESTIONS JURIDIQUES
1931. V. 2.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

RÈGLEMENT INTÉRIEUR DE L'ASSEMBLÉE

ARTICLE PREMIER.

1. L'Assemblée se réunit chaque année de plein droit, au siège de la Société des Nations, le second lundi de septembre, sous réserve que le second lundi ne corresponde pas à une date postérieure au 10 septembre. S'il en est ainsi, la session commencera le premier lundi.

2. Elle se réunit également aux dates fixées par l'Assemblée au cours d'une session antérieure ou par le Conseil, votant à la majorité des voix.

3. Si un ou plusieurs Membres de la Société estiment une réunion opportune, ils en informent le Secrétaire général, qui demande leur avis aux autres Membres de la Société. Si le projet de réunion est accepté par la majorité des Membres dans le délai d'un mois, à partir de la date de cette communication, l'Assemblée est convoquée en séance extraordinaire.

ARTICLE 2.

L'Assemblée se réunit au siège de la Société ou, en cas de circonstances exceptionnelles, en tout autre lieu désigné par l'Assemblée ou par le Conseil, votant à la majorité, ou approuvé par la majorité des Membres de la Société.

ARTICLE 3.

1. Les réunions de l'Assemblée auront lieu sur convocation du président du Conseil par les soins du Secrétaire général.

2. Les convocations sont adressées aux Membres de la Société quatre mois avant la date fixée pour l'ouverture de la session ; ce délai peut, toutefois, dans les circonstances exceptionnelles, être réduit par une décision du Conseil prise à la majorité des voix.

3. Les dispositions du paragraphe précédent n'affectent

LEAGUE OF NATIONS
RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE ASSEMBLY

RULE 1.

1. The Assembly shall meet in general session every year, at the seat of the League of Nations, commencing on the second Monday in September, provided that the second Monday does not fall later than the 10th. If the second Monday falls later than the 10th, the session will begin on the first Monday.

2. Sessions may also be held at such times as the Assembly at a previous meeting decides, and at such times as the Council, by a majority vote, decides.

3. If a Member of the League considers a session to be desirable, it may request the Secretary-General to summon a special session of the Assembly. The Secretary-General shall thereupon inform the other Members of the League of the request, and enquire whether they concur in it. If within a period of one month from the date of the communication of the Secretary-General, a majority of the Members concur in the request, a special session of the Assembly shall be summoned.

RULE 2.

The sessions of the Assembly shall be held at the seat of the League, or, in exceptional circumstances, at such other place as is designated by the Assembly or by a majority of the Council, or approved by a majority of the Members of the League.

RULE 3.

1. The sessions of the Assembly shall be summoned by the President of the Council, acting through the Secretary-General.

2. The summons shall be addressed to the Members of the League not less than four months before the date fixed for the opening of the session. In exceptional circumstances, however, the Council, by a majority vote, may sanction a shorter period.

en rien les stipulations concernant les cas spéciaux prévus au Pacte.

ARTICLE 4.

1. L'ordre du jour de la session est établi par le Secrétaire général de la Société, avec l'approbation du président du Conseil, et communiqué en entier aux Membres, autant que possible quatre mois avant la date de la première séance.

2. L'ordre du jour de chaque session annuelle comprendra :

a) Un rapport sur l'œuvre du Conseil accomplie depuis la dernière session de l'Assemblée, sur le travail du Secrétariat et sur les mesures prises pour exécuter les décisions de l'Assemblée ;

b) Toutes les questions dont la mise à l'ordre du jour aura été décidée par l'Assemblée au cours d'une session antérieure ;

c) Les questions proposées par le Conseil ;

d) Les questions proposées par un Membre de la Société ;

e) Le projet de budget pour l'exercice financier suivant et le rapport sur les comptes de l'exercice précédent.

3. Tout Membre de la Société peut, un mois avant la date fixée pour la séance d'ouverture, demander l'inscription de nouvelles questions à l'ordre du jour. Ces questions figureront sur une liste supplémentaire, qui sera communiquée aux Membres de la Société des Nations trois semaines au moins avant la date fixée pour la séance d'ouverture. L'Assemblée décidera si les questions figurant sur la liste supplémentaire feront partie de l'ordre du jour de la session.

4. L'Assemblée peut, dans des circonstances exceptionnelles, inscrire de nouvelles questions à son ordre du jour, mais elle ne peut en aborder l'étude que quatre jours après leur inscription et après rapport d'une commission, à moins que l'Assemblée n'en décide autrement à la majorité des deux tiers.

5. Aucune proposition tendant à modifier la méthode de répartition des dépenses en vigueur ne sera inscrite à

3. Nothing contained in paragraph 2 of this Rule shall affect the provisions, concerning special cases, contained in the Covenant.

RULE 4.

1. The agenda shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General with the approval of the President of the Council. The complete agenda shall be circulated as nearly as possible four months before the date fixed for the opening of the session.

2. The agenda of a general session shall include :

(a) A report on the work of the Council since the last session of the Assembly, on the work of the Secretariat, and on the measures taken to execute the decisions of the Assembly.

(b) All items whose inclusion has been ordered by the Assembly, at a previous Session ;

(c) All items proposed by the Council ;

(d) All items proposed by a Member of the League ;
and

(e) The Budget for the next fiscal period, and the report on the accounts of the last fiscal period.

3. Any Member of the League may, at least one month before the date fixed for the opening of the session, request the inclusion of additional items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be circulated to the Members of the League at least three weeks before the date fixed for the opening of the session. The Assembly shall decide whether items on the supplementary list shall be included in the agenda of the session.

4. The Assembly may in exceptional circumstances place additional items on the agenda ; but all consideration of such items shall, unless otherwise ordered by a two-thirds majority of the Assembly, be postponed until four days after they have been placed on the agenda, and until a committee has reported upon them.

5. No proposal for a modification of the allocation of expenses for the time being in force shall be inserted in the

l'ordre du jour, si elle n'a été communiquée aux Membres de la Société quatre mois au moins avant la date fixée pour l'ouverture de la session.

ARTICLE 5.

1. Chaque Membre communique au Secrétaire général, autant que possible avant l'ouverture de la session, le nom de ses représentants, dont le nombre ne doit pas excéder trois. Il peut y ajouter les noms des représentants suppléants.

2. Chaque représentant remet, aussitôt que possible et de préférence avant l'ouverture de la session, ses lettres de créance au Secrétaire général.

3. Une commission de vérification de pouvoirs, composée de huit membres, est élue au scrutin secret par l'Assemblée. Elle fait immédiatement son rapport.

4. Tout représentant dont l'admission soulève de l'opposition siège provisoirement avec les mêmes droits que les autres représentants, à moins que l'Assemblée n'en décide autrement.

ARTICLE 6.

1. Outre les représentants suppléants mentionnés au § 1 de l'article 5, les représentants d'un Membre de la Société présents à l'Assemblée peuvent collectivement désigner des suppléants. La nomination des suppléants doit être communiquée par écrit au président.

2. Si un représentant suppléant a été nommé par un Membre de la Société, il peut remplacer un représentant sans être désigné par les représentants titulaires.

3. Le titulaire étant présent, le suppléant ne peut que l'assister; si le titulaire est absent ou s'il se trouve momentanément empêché de prendre part aux délibérations de l'Assemblée, le suppléant peut siéger à sa place.

4. Les délégations peuvent, dans les commissions, désigner des remplaçants autres que ceux indiqués dans le présent article, ainsi que des experts techniques; mais remplaçants et experts ne peuvent être nommés ni présidents ni rapporteurs et ne peuvent pas siéger à l'Assemblée.

agenda, unless it has been communicated to the Members of the League at least four months before the date fixed for the opening of the session.

RULE 5.

1. Each Member shall communicate to the Secretary-General, if possible 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. Each representative shall, as soon as possible, and preferably before the opening of the session, present his credentials to the Secretary-General.

3. A Committee of eight members for the examination of the credentials shall be elected by the Assembly by secret ballot. The committee 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.

RULE 6.

1. In addition to the substitute-representatives mentioned in paragraph 1 of Rule 5, the representatives of a Member of the League attending the Assembly, acting together as a delegation, may appoint substitutes. Any such appointment shall be communicated in writing to the President.

2. A substitute-representative appointed by a Member of the League may take the place of a representative without nomination by the representatives.

3. A substitute-representative or substitute may take the place of a representative who is absent from a meeting of the Assembly, or is temporarily prevented from taking part in its deliberations, but, if the representative is present at the meeting, the substitute-representative or substitute is only entitled to assist him.

4. A delegation may appoint for service on a committee a deputy or technical adviser other than those referred to in the above paragraphs of this Rule ; but a deputy or adviser so appointed shall not be eligible for appointment as Chairman or Rapporteur, or for a seat in the Assembly.

ARTICLE 7.

1. Le Bureau de l'Assemblée est composé d'un président et de six vice-présidents, ainsi que des présidents des Commissions générales, qui sont, de plein droit, vice-présidents de l'Assemblée.

2. Le président est élu au début de chaque session.

3. Le président du Conseil de la Société assume provisoirement la présidence de l'Assemblée, jusqu'à l'élection du président définitif.

4. L'élection des vice-présidents aura lieu à l'une des premières séances de la session.

ARTICLE 8.

1. Le président ouvre, suspend et lève les séances et dirige le travail de l'Assemblée ; il assure l'observation du règlement, donne la parole, déclare les discussions closes, met les questions aux voix et proclame les résultats du scrutin.

2. Le président est assisté des membres du Bureau pour diriger d'une façon générale le travail de l'Assemblée, pour constituer les commissions que l'Assemblée peut décider de créer, pour arrêter les communications à lui faire et pour fixer l'ordre du jour de chaque séance, ainsi que l'ordre dans lequel les différentes questions devront être examinées.

ARTICLE 9.

1. Le Secrétaire général est chargé de l'organisation du Secrétariat de l'Assemblée, ainsi que des secrétaires des commissions constituées par l'Assemblée.

2. Le Secrétaire général peut être assisté ou remplacé, au cours des séances de l'Assemblée, par un ou plusieurs délégués. Le Secrétaire général ou ses délégués peuvent à tout moment, sur l'invitation du président, soumettre à l'Assemblée des rapports sur toute question que l'Assemblée est en train d'examiner. Ils peuvent être invités par le président à faire des communications verbales au sujet de toute question à l'examen.

RULE 7.

1. The officers of the Assembly shall consist of a President and of six Vice-Presidents, together with the Chairmen of the main Committees of the Assembly, who shall be *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents of the Assembly. These officers shall form the General Committee.

2. The President shall be elected at the beginning of each session.

3. Until the election of the President, the President of the Council shall act as President of the Assembly.

4. The election of the Vice-Presidents shall take place at one of the early meetings of the session.

RULE 8.

1. The President shall announce the opening, suspension and adjournment of the meetings of the Assembly, direct the work of the Assembly, ensure the observance of the Rules of Procedure, accord the right to address the Assembly, declare the debates to be closed, put questions to the vote, and announce the result of the voting.

2. In the general direction of the work of the Assembly, in the constitution of such committees as the Assembly decides to create, in deciding on the communications to be made to the Assembly, in the framing of the agenda for each meeting, and in the determination of the order of priority for its various items, the President shall be assisted by the General Committee.

RULE 9.

1. The Secretary-General shall be responsible for the organisation of the Secretariat of the Assembly and of the secretariat of any committees set up by the Assembly.

2. The Secretary-General may be assisted or replaced at the meetings of the Assembly by a deputy or deputies. The Secretary-General, or one of his deputies, may at any time, on the invitation of the President, bring before the Assembly reports concerning any question which is being considered by the Assembly, and may be invited by the President to make verbal communications concerning any question under consideration.

ARTICLE 10.

1. Le Secrétariat est chargé notamment de recevoir, imprimer, communiquer et traduire les documents, rapports ou résolutions, de traduire les discours faits au cours des séances, de rédiger, imprimer et communiquer les procès-verbaux des réunions, de conserver les documents de l'Assemblée dans les archives de la Société, de publier les rapports des séances et, en général, d'assumer toutes les tâches que l'Assemblée juge bon de lui confier.

2. Tous les documents émanant de l'Assemblée sont communiqués aux gouvernements des Membres de la Société.

ARTICLE 11.

1. Le public est admis aux séances plénières de l'Assemblée sur cartes distribuées par le Secrétaire général.

2. L'Assemblée peut décider que certaines séances déterminées ne seront pas publiques.

3. Les décisions prises dans des séances non publiques sur les questions à l'ordre du jour seront communiquées par l'Assemblée au cours d'une séance publique.

ARTICLE 12.

Le Secrétariat tiendra une liste des Membres présents à chaque séance.

ARTICLE 13.

Au début de chaque séance, le président soumet à l'Assemblée toutes les communications adressées à l'Assemblée ou à la Société des Nations, dont l'importance lui paraît justifiée.

ARTICLE 14.

1. L'Assemblée décidera la création de commissions pour l'étude des questions figurant à l'ordre du jour. Les questions de même ordre seront renvoyées à la même commission.

2. L'Assemblée ne statue sur les questions à l'ordre du jour en séance plénière qu'après dépôt et distribution d'un rapport d'une commission, à moins que, votant à la majorité des deux tiers, elle n'en juge autrement.

RULE 10.

1. It shall be the duty of the Secretariat, *inter alia*, to receive, print, circulate and translate documents, reports and resolutions ; to translate speeches made at the meeting ; to draft, print and circulate the Minutes of the session ; to have the custody and proper preservation of the documents in the archives of the Assembly ; to publish the reports of the meetings, and, generally, to perform all other work which the Assembly thinks fit to entrust to it.

2. All documents emanating from the Assembly shall be circulated to the Governments of the Members of the League.

RULE 11.

1. The public shall be admitted to the plenary meetings of the Assembly, by cards distributed by the Secretary-General.

2. The Assembly may decide that particular meetings shall be private.

3. All decisions of the Assembly upon items on the agenda, which have been taken at a private meeting, shall be announced at a public meeting of the Assembly.

RULE 12.

A list of the attendance at each meeting of the Assembly shall be kept by the Secretariat.

RULE 13.

At the beginning of each meeting the President shall present to the Assembly all communications addressed to the Assembly or to the League, the importance of which appears to him to warrant such action.

RULE 14.

1. The Assembly shall establish such committees as it thinks fit, for the consideration of the items on the agenda. Items of the same nature will be referred to the same committee.

2. The Assembly shall not decide items on the agenda in full meeting until the report of a committee upon them has been presented and circulated, unless the Assembly itself, by a two-thirds majority, determines otherwise.

Les décisions entraînant des dépenses sont soumises aux dispositions du Règlement concernant la gestion des finances de la Société des Nations.

Les rapports établis par une commission et prévoyant les dépenses doivent indiquer si ces dépenses rentreront dans les dépenses générales de la Société ou si elles seront recouvrées sur les Membres de la Société qui y sont particulièrement intéressés.

Aucune résolution entraînant des dépenses ne pourra, en aucun cas, être votée par l'Assemblée avant que la Commission des finances n'ait, en tenant compte des dispositions budgétaires générales, donné son avis sur l'opportunité des dépenses proposées.

3. Chaque délégation peut désigner un délégué et des conseillers techniques pour chaque commission.

4. Les commissions nomment elles-mêmes leurs présidents et leurs rapporteurs.

5. Chaque commission a la faculté de se diviser en sous-commissions qui constitueront elles-mêmes leur bureau.

6. Sauf décision contraire, le public ne sera pas admis aux séances des commissions. Les commissions tiendront un registre de leurs délibérations et un procès-verbal qui seront publiés aussitôt que possible et qui pourront toujours être consultés par les Membres de l'Assemblée. Ces documents ne seront publiés qu'après approbation par la commission.

7. Tout représentant a le droit de faire à une commission toute communication qu'il jugera utile, mais il ne pourra y prendre la parole que s'il en est membre, à moins d'autorisation spéciale du président de la commission.

8. Le Secrétaire général ou ses délégués pourront également faire aux commissions et aux sous-commissions tous les rapports ou toutes les communications verbales qu'ils jugeront utiles.

ARTICLE 15.

1. Aucun représentant ne peut prendre la parole à l'Assemblée sans avoir, au préalable, obtenu l'autorisation du président.

2. Les orateurs parleront à tour de rôle, dans l'ordre où ils auront demandé la parole. Le président et le rapporteur

Decisions involving expenditure shall be subject to the rules laid down in the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations.

Reports by a committee involving the expenditure of money must indicate whether the expenditure will constitute part of the general expenses of the League or whether it will be recovered from the Members of the League particularly concerned.

No resolution involving expenditure shall in any case be voted by the Assembly before the Finance Committee shall have expressed its opinion on the advisability of the proposed expenditure from the point of view of general budgetary resources.

3. Each delegation may designate one member, and may nominate technical advisers, for each committee.

4. Each committee shall appoint its Chairman and Rapporteur.

5. Each committee may appoint sub-committees, which shall elect their own officers.

6. Each committee shall meet in private unless it decides otherwise. It shall keep a register of its discussions, and Minutes, which shall be published at the earliest possible date, but not until they have been approved by the committee. They may at any time be consulted by any Member of the Assembly.

7. Every representative shall have the right to place before any committee any communication which he considers should be made to it, but no representative may, without special leave from the Chairman, speak at a meeting of any committee of which he is not a member.

8. The Secretary-General or his deputies may make to any committee or sub-committee any report or verbal communication which he or they may consider desirable.

RULE 15.

1. No representative may address the Assembly without having previously obtained the permission of the President.

2. Speakers shall be called upon in the order in which they have signified their desire to speak. The

d'une commission pourront parler avant leur tour pour défendre ou expliquer les conclusions auxquelles est arrivée leur commission.

Le même principe s'applique aux Membres du Conseil.

3. Le président peut rappeler à l'ordre l'orateur dont les remarques n'ont pas trait au sujet en discussion ; il peut au besoin lui retirer la parole.

4. Au cours de la discussion d'une question, un représentant peut soulever une motion d'ordre et le président doit prendre une décision immédiate, conformément au règlement.

5. L'Assemblée peut limiter la durée des discours à prononcer par chaque orateur.

ARTICLE 16.

1. Les discours en français sont résumés en anglais, et *vice versa*, par un interprète appartenant au Secrétariat.

2. Tout représentant parlant dans une autre langue doit assurer lui-même la traduction de son discours en français ou en anglais.

3. Tous les documents, résolutions et rapports communiqués par le président ou par le Secrétariat doivent être rédigés à la fois en français et en anglais.

4. Tout représentant peut faire distribuer des documents écrits dans une langue autre que le français ou l'anglais, mais le Secrétariat n'est pas tenu de pourvoir à leur traduction ou à leur impression.

5. Tout Membre de la Société ou tout groupe de Membres peut demander que régulièrement tous les documents et publications de la Société soient traduits, imprimés et distribués dans une autre langue que le français ou l'anglais, à la condition d'y pourvoir lui-même.

ARTICLE 17.

1. Les projets de résolutions, amendements et motions doivent être communiqués par écrit au président, qui en fera distribuer des exemplaires aux représentants.

Chairman and the Rapporteur of a committee may be accorded precedence for the purpose of defending or explaining the conclusions arrived at by their committee. The same principle shall apply to any Member of the Council.

3. The President may call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion. If necessary, he may direct the speaker to resume his seat.

4. When a motion is under discussion, a representative may rise to a point of order, and such point of order shall be immediately decided by the President in accordance with the Rules of Procedure.

5. The Assembly may limit the time allowed to each speaker.

RULE 16.

1. Speeches in French shall be summarised in English, and *vice versa*, by an interpreter belonging to the Secretariat.

2. A representative speaking in another language shall provide for the translation of his speech into one of these two languages.

3. All documents, resolutions and reports circulated by the President or the Secretariat shall be rendered in both French and English.

4. Any representative may have documents circulated in a language other than French or English, but the Secretariat will not be responsible for their translation or printing.

5. Any Member of the League, or any group of Members, may require that all documents and publications of the League shall be regularly translated into, and printed and circulated in, a language other than French and English, but shall in such case defray all the necessary expenses.

RULE 17.

1. Resolutions, amendments and motions must be introduced in writing and handed to the President. The President shall cause copies to be distributed to the representatives.

2. En règle générale, nul projet n'est discuté ou mis aux voix, si des exemplaires n'en ont pas été communiqués aux représentants, au plus tard la veille de la séance.

3. Le président peut, cependant, autoriser la discussion ou l'examen d'amendements ou de motions d'ordre, sans en avoir au préalable fait faire la communication.

ARTICLE 18.

1. Dans toute discussion, tout représentant peut poser la question préalable ou suspensive. Cette question aura la priorité ; outre l'auteur de la proposition, deux orateurs dans chaque sens peuvent prendre la parole.

2. La division est de droit, si elle est demandée.

3. A tout moment, un représentant peut demander la clôture de la discussion, même si d'autres représentants ont manifesté le désir de prendre la parole. Si la parole est demandée pour s'opposer à la clôture, deux orateurs seulement seront autorisés à parler.

4. Le président demandera l'avis de l'Assemblée sur la motion de clôture. Si, à la majorité, l'Assemblée approuve la motion, le président prononce la clôture de la discussion.

5. En présence de plusieurs propositions, on donne la priorité dans le vote à celle qui s'éloigne le plus de la proposition principale.

6. Si un amendement est suppressif, on met aux voix le maintien de la disposition qu'il a pour but de supprimer ; si ce maintien est rejeté, on vote sur l'amendement.

7. Si un amendement est adjonctif, on vote sur l'amendement ; s'il est approuvé, on vote sur l'ensemble de la proposition amendée.

ARTICLE 19.

1. Sauf disposition expressément contraire du Pacte ou d'un traité, les décisions de l'Assemblée sont prises à l'unanimité des Membres de la Société représentés à la séance.

2. As a general rule, no proposal shall be discussed or put to the vote at any meeting of the Assembly unless copies of it have been circulated to all representatives not later than the day preceding the meeting.

3. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments, or of motions as to procedure, without previous circulation of copies.

RULE 18.

1. During the discussion of any question, any representative may move the previous question or the adjournment. Any such motion shall have priority in the debate. In addition to the proposer of the motion, two representatives may speak in favour of, and two against, the motion.

2. Parts of a proposal shall be voted on separately, if a representative request that the proposal be divided.

3. A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate, whether any other representative has signified his wish to speak or not. If application is made for permission to speak against the closure, it may be accorded to not more than two speakers.

4. The President shall take the sense of the Assembly on a motion for closure. If the Assembly decides in favour of the closure, the President shall declare the closure of the debate.

5. When a number of proposals are before the Assembly, the proposal furthest removed in substance from the principal one shall be voted on first.

6. If an amendment striking out part of a proposal is moved, the Assembly shall first vote on whether the words in question shall stand part of the proposal. If the decision is in the negative, the amendment shall then be put to the vote.

7. When an amendment adds to a proposal it shall be voted on first, and if it is adopted the amended proposal shall then be voted on.

RULE 19.

1. Except where otherwise expressly provided in the Covenant or by the terms of a treaty, decisions of the Assembly shall be taken by a unanimous vote of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

2. Toutes questions de procédure qui se posent aux séances de l'Assemblée, y compris la désignation des commissions chargées d'enquêter sur des points particuliers, sont réglées par l'Assemblée et décidées à la majorité des Membres de la Société représentés à la séance.

3. Sont considérées comme questions de procédure, toutes décisions prises en vertu des articles du présent règlement.

4. Pour qu'une décision soit prise à la majorité, il faut que la moitié plus un des Membres représentés à la séance émette un vote favorable.

5. Dans toutes les votations visées au présent article, les représentants qui s'abstiennent sont considérés comme non présents.

ARTICLE 20.

L'Assemblée vote par appel nominal, sauf lorsque les Membres de la Société des Nations représentés à la séance décident que le vote se fera par « debout » et « assis » et sauf dans les cas prévus par l'article 21. L'appel nominal se fera d'une des deux façons suivantes, selon la décision de l'Assemblée :

a) Le nom de chaque délégation sera appelé et un de ses membres répondra par « oui » ou « non », ou « je m'abstiens ». Le résultat du vote sera enregistré et proclamé ;

ou

b) La délégation de chaque Membre de la Société représenté à la séance de l'Assemblée reçoit deux bulletins de vote portant l'indication du nom de son pays. L'un de ces bulletins, de couleur rouge, signifie « oui » ; l'autre, de couleur bleue, signifie « non ». Les bulletins de vote sont déposés dans une urne disposée sur le Bureau. Lorsque tous les bulletins ont été recueillis, le président proclame la clôture du scrutin et le Bureau procède à son dépouillement. On donne connaissance à l'Assemblée de chacun des suffrages exprimés et le Président proclame le résultat du scrutin.

ARTICLE 21.

1. Toute décision concernant des personnes est prise au scrutin secret.

2. All matters of procedure at a meeting of the Assembly, including the appointment of committee to investigate particular matters, shall be decided by a majority of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

3. All decisions taken in virtue of these Rules shall be considered as matters of procedure.

4. A majority decision requires the affirmative votes of more than half of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

5. For the purposes of this Rule, representatives who abstain from voting shall be considered as not present.

RULE 20.

The Assembly shall vote by " Appel Nominal ", except when the Members of the League represented at the meeting agree that the method of voting shall be by heads of delegations rising in their seats, and except in the cases provided for in Rule 21. The " Appel Nominal " shall be taken in one of the following manners as the Assembly may decide :

(a) The name of each delegation shall be called, and one of its members shall reply " Yes ", " No ", or " Not voting ". The result of the vote shall be recorded and announced to the Assembly ;

or

(b) The delegation of each Member of the League represented at the meeting shall be provided with two voting tickets, on which the name of the country is written, one red and one blue, the former being " Aye ", the latter " No ". The voting tickets shall be deposited in an urn placed near the President's platform. When all the votes have been collected the President shall declare the ballot closed, and the General Committee shall proceed to count the votes. The individual votes shall be communicated to the Assembly and the result shall be announced by the President.

RULE 21.

1. All decisions relating to individuals shall be taken by a secret ballot.

2. Si aucun nom n'obtient la majorité au premier tour, on procède à un second tour, mais, dans ce cas, le vote ne portera plus que sur les deux candidats qui auront obtenu le plus grand nombre de voix. En cas d'égalité, le candidat le plus âgé est élu.

3. Quand l'Assemblée est appelée à procéder simultanément à plusieurs nominations dans des conditions identiques, elle y procède par le scrutin de liste. Sont élus au premier tour, ceux qui obtiennent la majorité absolue des voix. Si le nombre de ceux qui ont obtenu cette majorité est inférieur au nombre des nominations à faire, on procède, parmi ceux qui auront obtenu le plus grand nombre de voix au premier tour, à un second tour sur un nombre de candidats double de celui des places restées disponibles ; sont alors élus, ceux qui auront réuni le plus grand nombre de voix.

ARTICLE 22.

En cas d'égalité de voix dans tout autre vote que ceux visés par l'article 21, où la majorité est requise, on procède à un second vote au cours de la séance suivante. Celle-ci se tiendra dans les quarante-huit heures suivant la date à laquelle le premier vote a eu lieu et l'ordre du jour de cette séance mentionnera expressément que la question en suspens fera l'objet d'un second vote. Si, au cours de cette seconde séance, la motion ne rallie pas la majorité des suffrages, elle est considérée comme rejetée.

ARTICLE 22a.

1. Les Membres dont les représentants sont appelés à faire partie du Conseil à titre non permanent sont désignés par l'Assemblée au scrutin secret.

2. Lorsqu'il y a lieu de pourvoir à la vacance de plusieurs sièges, l'élection se fait au scrutin de liste. Est nul, tout bulletin contenant plus de noms qu'il n'y a de sièges à pourvoir.

3. Nul n'est élu au premier et au second tour de scrutin, s'il n'a obtenu au moins la majorité absolue des voix. Si,

2. If, when one person only is to be elected, no one person obtains at the first ballot an absolute majority of votes, an entirely new ballot shall be taken ; but on this occasion the voting shall be confined to the two candidates who obtained the largest number of votes at the first ballot. If there is at this ballot an equality of votes for the two candidates, the elder candidate shall be declared elected.

3. When a number of elective places of the same nature are to be filled at one time, those persons who obtain an absolute majority at the first ballot shall be elected. If the number of persons obtaining such majority is less than the number of persons to be elected, there shall be a second ballot to fill the remaining places, the voting being restricted to the unsuccessful candidates who obtained the greatest number of votes at the first ballot, not more than double in number the places remaining to be filled. Those candidates, to the number required to be elected, who receive the greatest number of votes at the second ballot shall be declared elected.

RULE 22.

In case of equality in any voting other than that referred to in Rule 21, in which a majority is required, a second vote shall be taken in the course of the next meeting ; this meeting shall be held within 48 hours from the date on which the first vote was taken, and it shall be expressly mentioned on the agenda that a second vote will be taken on the matter in question. Unless there is at this subsequent meeting a majority in favour of the proposal, it shall be considered as lost.

RULE 22a.

1. The Members whose representatives are to sit on the Council as non-permanent Members of that body shall be selected by the Assembly by secret ballot.

2. Where several seats are to be filled, the election shall be made by voting a list of names. Any ballot-paper containing more names than there are seats to be filled shall be null and void.

3. No Members shall be elected at the first or at the second ballot unless it has obtained at least the absolute

après deux tours de scrutin, il reste encore des sièges à pourvoir, il est procédé à un troisième tour sur une liste comprenant les candidats les plus favorisés au deuxième tour en nombre double des sièges à pourvoir ; sont alors élus, les Membres ayant obtenu le plus grand nombre de suffrages.

4. Si deux ou plusieurs Membres ont obtenu le même nombre de voix sans qu'il y ait un siège pour chacun, il est procédé à un tour spécial de scrutin entre ces Membres ; en cas d'égalité nouvelle, il est tiré au sort par le président.

ARTICLE 23.

1. Le président peut déclarer la séance levée ou suspendue, si, lorsqu'il propose de la lever ou de la suspendre, il ne rencontre pas d'objection de la part de l'Assemblée.

2. Le président déclare la séance levée ou suspendue, lorsque l'Assemblée le décide.

ARTICLE 24.

Le Bureau peut apporter des modifications de forme, mais non de fond, à toutes les résolutions adoptées par l'Assemblée, quand il le juge nécessaire à la coordination des textes. Il en fait un rapport à l'Assemblée.

ARTICLE 25.

Le compte rendu *in extenso* de chaque séance est rédigé par le Secrétariat et soumis à l'Assemblée après approbation du président.

ARTICLE 26.

Les textes votés par l'Assemblée seront communiqués aux Membres de la Société par le Secrétaire général, dans les quinze jours qui suivront la clôture de l'Assemblée. •

ARTICLE 27.

Le règlement intérieur s'applique aussi aux délibérations des commissions de l'Assemblée.

majority of the votes. If, after two ballots, there still remain seats to be filled, a third ballot shall be held upon a list consisting of the candidates which obtained most votes at the second ballot, up to a number double that of the seats still to be filled, and those Members shall be elected which obtain the greatest number of votes.

4. If two or more Members obtain the same number of votes and there is not a seat available for each, a special ballot shall be held between them; if they again obtain an equal number of votes, the President shall decide between them by drawing lots.

RULE 23.

1. The President may declare a meeting to be adjourned or suspended if a proposal for adjournment or suspension made by him does not meet with objection from the Assembly.

2. The President shall declare an adjournment or suspension of the meeting upon a vote to this effect by the Assembly.

RULE 24.

The General Committee, in cases where it deems it necessary, may revise the resolutions adopted by the Assembly, changing their form but not their substance. Any such changes shall be reported to the Assembly.

RULE 25.

The verbatim report of each meeting shall be drawn up by the Secretariat and submitted to the Assembly after approval by the President.

RULE 26.

The resolutions adopted by the Assembly shall be circulated by the Secretary-General to the Members of the League within fifteen days after the termination of the Session.

RULE 27.

These Rules of Procedure shall apply to the proceedings of committees of the Assembly.

ARTICLE 28.

Le présent règlement peut être modifié par décision de l'Assemblée, prise à la majorité des voix, après rapport d'une commission.

Annexe I.

RECOMMANDATIONS
RELATIVES AUX DÉBATS DE L'ASSEMBLÉE
SUR LE RAPPORT ANNUEL DU CONSEIL.

Communiquées par le Bureau de la présidence aux délégués
à la troisième session ordinaire de l'Assemblée,
le 29 septembre 1922.

Le Bureau de la présidence a étudié avec soin, conformément aux désirs de l'Assemblée, les propositions faites par le président au sujet de l'ordre des débats de l'Assemblée sur le rapport du Conseil. Le Bureau est unanime à reconnaître l'utilité de ces propositions et a adopté les recommandations suivantes, qui pourront peut-être servir de directive pour la procédure des Assemblées futures et aider leurs présidents dans l'exercice des pouvoirs que leur confèrent les articles 8 et 15 du Règlement.

1. L'Assemblée sera saisie, dès le commencement de la session, du rapport annuel du Conseil ; en règle générale, ce rapport figurera à l'ordre du jour comme première question à discuter, aussitôt que l'Assemblée se sera définitivement constituée.

2. Le rapport du Conseil sera mis en délibération par l'Assemblée. Cette délibération commencera par la discussion générale, qui pourra être suivie d'une discussion des sujets particuliers traités dans le rapport ou en résultant.

RULE 28.

These Rules of Procedure may be altered by a decision of the Assembly ; but no such alteration shall be made except upon a majority vote of the Assembly, taken after a committee has reported on the proposed alteration.

Annex I.

**RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO
THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR
THE DEBATES IN THE ASSEMBLY
ON THE ANNUAL REPORT BY THE COUNCIL.**

Communicated by the General Committee to the Delegates
to the Third Ordinary Session of the Assembly on
September 29th, 1922.

The General Committee, in accordance with the desire expressed by the Assembly, has carefully investigated the proposals made by the President with regard to the arrangements for the debates in the Assembly on the report by the Council. The General Committee unanimously recognises the utility of these proposals and has adopted the following recommendations, which may perhaps serve for guidance in the procedure of future Assemblies and help their Presidents in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them in pursuance of Articles 8 and 15 of the Rules of Procedure :

1. The report by the Council on its work of the year shall be communicated to the Assembly at the beginning of the session, and as a general rule it shall constitute the first subject on the agenda after the organisation of the Assembly has been completed.

2. The report by the Council shall be submitted for debate in the Assembly, to be opened with a general discussion, which may be followed by consideration of particular subjects dealt with in the report or arising out of it.

3. Les délégués seront invités à informer le président, avant l'ouverture, ou aussitôt que possible après l'ouverture de cette délibération, s'ils désirent prendre la parole. Ils indiqueront en même temps s'ils comptent participer au débat général, ou aborder plus spécialement la discussion de certains sujets particuliers étudiés dans le rapport du Conseil ; ils seront invités également à déclarer quelles sont les questions qu'ils désirent traiter particulièrement dans les discussions des articles.

4. Le président proposera à l'Assemblée, aussitôt que possible, les sujets particuliers à traiter dans la discussion de détail qui suivra la discussion générale. Les orateurs inscrits pour le même sujet obtiendront la parole directement l'un après l'autre. Les délégués seront priés de se borner, autant que possible, dans la discussion de détail, au sujet particulier qui est en discussion. Il n'est en aucune façon incompatible avec la présente recommandation que les délégués qui participent à la discussion générale puissent se référer, à cette occasion, aux sujets sur lesquels une discussion spéciale doit avoir lieu.

Annexe II.

PROCÉDURE RELATIVE AU VOTE DU BUDGET EN SÉANCES PLÉNIÈRES DE L'ASSEMBLÉE.

(Rapport présenté à la quatrième session ordinaire
de l'Assemblée par le Bureau de l'Assemblée
en date du 18 septembre 1923.)

Au cours de la troisième session de l'Assemblée, la question s'est posée de savoir si le budget de la Société peut être adopté à la majorité ou seulement à l'unanimité, et il avait été décidé d'inviter le Conseil à examiner la question.

En date du 29 janvier 1923, le Conseil a procédé à l'examen qui lui avait été demandé.

Sur la question juridique de savoir quelles conditions doivent se trouver réunies pour qu'une résolution d'ordre budgétaire puisse être valablement adoptée par l'Assemblée,

3. The delegates shall be invited to inform the President before the beginning of the debate, or as soon thereafter as possible, whether they desire to participate, indicating at the same time their wishes as to engaging in the general debate, or more particularly in the discussion of specific matters covered by the Council's report; they should be invited to state also the subjects with which they wish to deal specially in the specific discussion.

4. The President will propose to the Assembly, as early as possible, the subjects to be covered in the specific discussion following the general debate, arranging to have speakers on the same topic heard in succession. The delegates will be invited to limit their speeches in the special debates, as far as possible, to the special topics under discussion at the time. It is in no sense inconsistent with the present Recommendations that delegates taking part in the general discussion should on that occasion refer to subjects on which a specific discussion will take place.

Annex II.

PROCEDURE OF ADOPTION OF THE BUDGET AT PLENARY MEETINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

(Report made to the Fourth Ordinary Session of the
Assembly by the General Committee
on September 18th, 1923.)

At the third session of the Assembly a question arose as to whether the Budget of the League could be voted by a majority or only by unanimity, and it was decided that the Council should be asked to consider the question.

The Council considered the subject thus referred to it on January 29th, 1923.

On the legal question as to what constitutes a valid opinion of a budgetary resolution by the Assembly, the Council agreed with the opinion expressed by its Rapporteur,

le Conseil s'est rallié à l'opinion exprimée par son rapporteur, M. Tang Tsai-Fou, dans le document A.3.1923.V, qui a été communiqué à l'Assemblée.

L'étude de la meilleure procédure à suivre par l'Assemblée, dans les phases préliminaires, avant le vote définitif du budget, a été renvoyée, le 10 septembre dernier, par l'Assemblée à son Bureau. Le Bureau a l'honneur de soumettre à l'Assemblée les recommandations suivantes relatives à la procédure à adopter en pareil cas :

1. Il conviendrait que l'Assemblée se ralliât à l'opinion exprimée par le Conseil, selon laquelle les propositions budgétaires doivent être adoptées par l'Assemblée à l'unanimité ;

2. Le Règlement intérieur de l'Assemblée (article 18, §§ 2, 5, 6 et 7) fixe la procédure à suivre en matière d'amendements au budget proposés au cours des séances plénières.

Il conviendrait d'appliquer le Règlement de la manière suivante :

a) Le budget, présenté par la Commission des finances, sera considéré comme constituant une seule proposition et, dans le cas où aucun amendement ne serait déposé, le budget sera soumis à l'Assemblée pour être adopté en bloc après un vote unique.

b) Si l'on propose des amendements au budget tel qu'il est présenté par la Commission des finances, le Président de l'Assemblée, après avoir pris note exactement de tous les crédits au sujet desquels les différentes délégations désirent proposer des amendements, disjoindra ces crédits du budget et mettra aux voix l'ensemble de tous les crédits qui n'ont pas donné lieu à une proposition d'amendement.

c) Le Président mettra ensuite successivement en discussion les différents crédits que les délégations désirent modifier.

Si les amendements proposés à certains crédits ne soulèvent aucune opposition, les crédits ainsi modifiés seront mis aux voix.

D'autre part, si les amendements proposés à certains crédits particuliers ne sont pas unanimement approuvés, ces crédits seront, si possible, renvoyés à l'examen de la

M. Tang Tsai-Fou, which has been communicated to the Assembly in Document A.3.1923.V.

The question as to what would be the most desirable method of procedure for the Assembly to adopt in the preliminary stages before the final voting of the budget was referred by the Assembly to the General Committee on September 19th last. The General Committee has now the honour to place the following recommendations as to procedure before the Assembly :

1. The opinion expressed by the Council to the effect that the adoption of budgetary proposals by the Assembly requires a unanimous vote should be concurred in by the Assembly.

2. The rules of Procedure of the Assembly (Rule 18, paragraphs 2, 5, 6 and 7) establish the procedure to be followed in dealing with amendments to the budget proposed at the plenary meetings.

It would be convenient that the Rules should be applied in the following manner :

- (a) The Budget as presented by the Finance Committee will be regarded as a single proposal which, if no amendments are moved, will be submitted for adoption as a whole, by a single vote of the Assembly.

- (b) If amendments are moved to the Budget as presented by the Finance Committee, the President of the Assembly, after ascertaining all the credits on which the various delegations desire to propose amendments, will divide the budget and put to the vote, as a whole, all those credits on which no question of amendment arises.

- (c) The President will then successively submit for discussion the various credits which delegations desire to alter.

If amendments proposed to particular credits are not opposed, the credits as amended will be put to the vote.

If, on the other hand, amendments proposed to particular credits do not secure unanimous agreement, those credits will, if possible, be referred back to the Finance Committee, in order that they may be discussed there and new proposals be presented to the Assembly. If time does not permit of referring to the Finance Committee credits in

Commission des finances, pour qu'elle puisse les discuter et présenter de nouvelles propositions à l'Assemblée. Si l'on ne dispose pas du temps nécessaire pour renvoyer à la Commission des finances les crédits au sujet desquels un accord unanime n'a pu être, pour le moment, obtenu à l'Assemblée, le président demandera à l'Assemblée d'ajourner sa décision définitive sur cette question à une date suffisamment éloignée pour permettre aux différentes délégations de procéder à une discussion entre elles, et d'essayer par voie d'accord d'aboutir à une solution.

Annexe III.

EXTRAIT DU RÈGLEMENT FINANCIER DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS.

Adopté à la troisième et amendé aux quatrième, neuvième et onzième sessions ordinaires de l'Assemblée.

Note : Dans cet extrait on entend par « Commission » ou « Commission de contrôle » la Commission établie en vertu du chapitre premier du Règlement financier.

CHAPITRE IV. — ADOPTION DU BUDGET.

Article 15.

1. Le Secrétaire général prendra ses dispositions pour que le budget et toutes ses annexes, établis comme il est indiqué au chapitre précédent, soient, en même temps qu'une introduction générale, soumis chaque année à la Commission avant le 1^{er} mai.

2. Pour permettre au Secrétaire général de se conformer aux dispositions du paragraphe précédent, les fonctionnaires compétents des organisations autonomes fourniront au Secrétaire général, à la date ou avant la date fixée par lui, d'accord avec les fonctionnaires intéressés, les éléments nécessaires.

Article 16.

1. La Commission examine annuellement le budget et prépare son rapport y relatif en temps opportun pour qu'e

regard to which unanimous agreement cannot for the moment be secured in the Assembly, the President will ask the Assembly to adjourn its definitive decision on such credits for a sufficient time to permit of discussion of conflicting views between the various delegations and of an attempt to find a solution by agreement.

Annex III.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGULATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

As adopted at the Third and amended at the Fourth, Ninth and Eleventh Ordinary Sessions of the Assembly.

(Note : In this extract " Commission " or " Supervisory Commission " means the Supervisory Commission established under Chapter I of the Regulations.)

CHAPTER IV. — ADOPTION OF THE BUDGET.

Article 15.

(1) The Secretary-General shall arrange for the Budget and the Annexes, as described in the preceding Chapter, together with a general introduction, to be submitted to the Commission before May 1st of each year.

(2) In order to enable the Secretary-General to comply with the provisions of paragraph 1, the competent officials of the autonomous organisations shall supply the Secretary-General with the data required on or before a date to be fixed by the Secretary-General in agreement with the officials concerned.

Article 16.

(1) The Commission shall annually examine the Budget and prepare a report thereon in time for both documents to

les deux documents puissent être envoyés au Conseil et aux Membres de la Société trois mois avant la session ordinaire annuelle de l'Assemblée.

2. Les observations du Conseil sur le budget et sur le rapport de la Commission seront communiquées aux Membres de la Société de façon qu'elles leur parviennent au moins un mois avant l'ouverture de la session annuelle régulière de l'Assemblée.

3. Les organisations autonomes, lorsque la Commission examine leurs budgets respectifs, seront représentées devant la Commission de la façon dont elles le décideront elles-mêmes, sous réserve de l'approbation de la Commission. Une organisation non autonome sera représentée par le Secrétaire général, assisté de l'un des fonctionnaires ayant la responsabilité spéciale des travaux de cette organisation, et, si demande en est faite, par un membre de la Commission consultative.

4. La Commission n'est pas habilitée à décider des amendements au budget qui lui est soumis, mais elle peut proposer des modifications. La Commission discutera, le cas échéant, avec le fonctionnaire compétent ou les autorités compétentes, les modifications qu'elle propose, et adressera au Conseil et à l'Assemblée un rapport sur ses conclusions.

5. Les demandes de crédits qui, de l'avis de la Commission, exigent un examen spécial de la part de l'Assemblée peuvent faire l'objet de rapports spéciaux de la Commission, qui sont soumis à la procédure établie par l'article 16c ci-dessous. Si le crédit visé figure au budget d'une organisation autonome, le rapport spécial sera communiqué à l'autorité compétente de l'organisation.

Article 16a.

1. Toutes propositions de dépenses autres que celles comprises au budget primitivement communiqué aux Membres de la Société doivent parvenir au Secrétaire général un mois au moins avant la date fixée pour l'ouverture de la session de l'Assemblée. Le Secrétaire général ou, le cas échéant, le fonctionnaire compétent de l'organisation autonome intéressée, établit une estimation aussi exacte que possible du montant de la dépense. Si, cependant, une

be despatched to the Council and the Members of the League three months before the regular annual session of the Assembly.

(2) The observations of the Council upon the Budget and upon the report of the Commission shall be despatched to the Members of the League in time for them to be received at least one month before the regular annual session of the Assembly.

(3) When the Commission is considering their respective Budgets, the autonomous organisations shall be represented before the Commission in such manner as they may decide and the Commission approve. A non-autonomous organisation shall be represented by the Secretary-General, assisted by one of the officials especially responsible for its work, and, if so requested, by a member of the Advisory Committee.

(4) The Commission may not amend the Budget, as presented to it, but may propose modifications. The Commission will discuss such modifications (if any) with the competent official or authority, and report its conclusions to the Council and the Assembly.

(5) Proposed credits which in the opinion of the Commission require special examination by the Assembly may form the object of special reports by the Commission which shall be dealt with by the procedure laid down in Article 16c below. If the credit forms part of the budget of an autonomous organisation, the special report shall be communicated to the competent authority of the organisation.

Article 16a.

(1) A proposal for expenditure on a purpose for which provision is not made in the Budget as communicated to the Members of the League must be placed in the hands of the Secretary-General at least one month before the date fixed for the opening of the Assembly's session. The Secretary-General, or the competent official of the autonomous organisation concerned, shall draw up as accurate an estimate as possible of the amount of expenditure

proposition est reçue moins d'un mois avant l'ouverture de la session, elle est ajournée jusqu'à la session suivante de l'Assemblée, à moins que, par un vote spécial pris à la majorité des deux tiers, l'Assemblée ou sa Commission des finances n'en décide autrement.

2. Le Secrétaire général insère les estimations visées par l'alinéa 1 ci-dessus, ainsi que les estimations relatives à toutes augmentations du budget du Secrétariat qu'il juge lui-même nécessaire de proposer, dans un budget supplémentaire unique qui est communiqué aux Membres de la Société, ainsi qu'à la Commission de contrôle, deux semaines au moins avant l'ouverture de la session de l'Assemblée.

Article 16b.

La Commission de contrôle devra tenir chaque année une session pendant la session de l'Assemblée.

Article 16c.

1. Les demandes de crédits ayant fait l'objet, par application de l'alinéa 5 de l'article 16, d'un rapport spécial de la Commission de contrôle, ainsi que les diverses prévisions figurant dans le budget supplémentaire, seront soumises à la procédure suivante :

a) Lorsque l'examen des objets auxquels s'appliquent les demandes de crédits en question est renvoyé par l'Assemblée à une Commission autre que la Commission des finances, cette Commission reçoit en communication toute la documentation y afférente. Si cet examen aboutit à un avis favorable, la Commission saisie étudie les prévisions de dépenses et, le cas échéant, les modifie de façon à les adapter aux recommandations formulées par elle. Le rapport de la Commission, s'il est favorable à l'inscription d'un crédit, est transmis directement à la Commission de contrôle, qui vérifie les prévisions de dépenses ; il est ensuite soumis à la Commission des finances, avec un rapport de la Commission de contrôle. Toutefois, le rapport de la Commission compétente (autre que la Commission des finances) doit parvenir à la Commission de contrôle dans les quinze premiers jours de l'ouverture de la session de l'Assemblée. Si ce rapport

involved. If the proposal is received later than one month before the opening of the session, it shall be adjourned until the next session of the Assembly, unless by a special vote taken by a two-thirds majority, the Assembly or the Finance Committee decides otherwise.

(2) The Secretary-General shall incorporate the estimates referred to in paragraph (1) above, and estimates for any increases in the Budget of the Secretariat which he himself considers it necessary to propose, in a single supplementary budget, which shall be circulated to the Members of the League and to the Supervisory Commission not later than two weeks before the opening of the Assembly's session.

Article 16b.

A session of the Supervisory Commission shall be held each year during the session of the Assembly.

Article 16c.

1. Proposed credits upon which a special report has been made by the Supervisory Commission under Article 16, paragraph 5, and the various estimates included in the supplementary budget, shall be dealt with by the following procedure :

(a) Where consideration of the objects for which the proposed credit is required is referred by the Assembly to a Committee other than the Finance Committee, all the relevant documents shall be placed before such Committee, which, in so far as it reports in favour of the said objects, shall examine the estimate of expenditure, and, if necessary, modify it to correspond to the recommendations which it makes. The Committee's report, if it recommends a credit, shall be passed directly to the Supervisory Commission for verification of the estimated expenditure and be then submitted to the Finance Committee with a report by the Supervisory Commission. The report of the Committee concerned (other than the Finance Committee) must, however, be received by the Supervisory Commission within fifteen days from the opening of the session of the Assembly. If it is received

ne parvient à la Commission de contrôle qu'après l'expiration de ce délai, l'examen du crédit est ajourné à la session suivante de l'Assemblée, à moins que la Commission des finances, statuant à la majorité des deux tiers, n'en décide autrement, auquel cas la proposition est renvoyée à la Commission de contrôle pour examen et rapport dans le plus bref délai possible.

b) Dans les autres cas, les demandes de crédits sont envoyées à la Commission des finances, avec les observations de la Commission de contrôle.

2. Les règles énoncées au paragraphe 1a) ci-dessus sont également applicables dans tous les cas où — : 1° les propositions de dépenses autres que celles comprises au budget communiqué aux Membres de la Société ou au budget supplémentaire sont renvoyées par l'Assemblée à une de ses commissions autres que la Commission des finances ; 2° une commission autre que la Commission des finances adopte spontanément des propositions susceptibles d'entraîner une augmentation du budget tel qu'il a été primitivement communiqué aux Membres de la Société.

Article 16d.

Sur toute décision prise par la Commission des finances, il doit être procédé à une deuxième délibération, si cette délibération est réclamée par un quart des membres de la Commission des finances, ou par le fonctionnaire compétent de l'organisation intéressée ou par un vote de toute autre commission intéressée de l'Assemblée.

La deuxième délibération ne peut avoir lieu qu'après un intervalle de vingt-quatre heures au moins, à partir du moment où la demande en est formulée ou communiquée à la Commission des finances.

Article 16e.

Sous réserve des dispositions ci-dessus, le budget et le budget supplémentaire sont renvoyés à la Commission des finances, qui les soumet à l'Assemblée dans la forme approuvée par elle et de préférence dans un document unique.

Article 17.

Supprimé.

later, the examination of the credit shall be adjourned to the next session of the Assembly, unless the Finance Committee, by a decision taken by a two-thirds majority, shall otherwise resolve, in which case the credit shall be referred to the Supervisory Commission for examination and report at the earliest possible moment.

(b) In other cases, the proposed credits shall be referred to the Finance Committee with the observations of the Supervisory Commission.

2. The rules contained in paragraph 1 (a) above shall also apply in all cases where : (1) a proposal for expenditure for a purpose for which provision is not made in the Budget or supplementary budget is referred by the Assembly to one of its Committees other than the Finance Committee : (2) a Committee other than the Finance Committee of its own motion adopts proposals capable of involving an increase in the Budget as originally communicated to the Members of the League.

Article 16d.

A decision of the Finance Committee shall be reconsidered if a request to that effect is formulated by one-quarter of the members of the Finance Committee or by the competent official of the organisation affected or by a vote of another committee of the Assembly affected thereby.

Such reconsideration shall not take place until after an interval of at least twenty-four hours from the time when the request was made or was communicated to the Finance Committee.

Article 16e.

Subject to the above provisions, the Budget and supplementary budget shall be referred to the Finance Committee, which shall place them before the Assembly in the form approved by it, preferably in a single document.

Article 17.

Cancelled.

Article 18.

1. Lorsque l'Assemblée ou sa Commission des finances discuteront le budget d'une organisation autonome, celle-ci pourra déléguer un représentant pour assister aux séances de l'Assemblée et le nombre de représentants que la Commission des finances jugera convenable pour assister aux séances de la Commission des finances. Ce ou ces représentants des organisations autonomes auront voix seulement consultative s'ils assistent à la délibération et ne prendront la parole en séance que sur l'invitation du président.

2. La Commission consultative d'une organisation non autonome peut, semblablement, charger un représentant d'assister aux séances de la Commission des finances de l'Assemblée où le budget de ladite organisation est mis en discussion.

Annexe IV.

**RÈGLES D'ÉLECTION DES NEUF MEMBRES
NON PERMANENTS DU CONSEIL.**

*Résolution adoptée à la septième session ordinaire
de l'Assemblée, le 15 septembre 1926,
sur la proposition de la Première Commission.*

L'Assemblée, agissant en vertu de l'article 4 du Pacte,
décide :

**RÉSOLUTION FIXANT LES RÈGLES D'ÉLECTION
DES NEUF MEMBRES NON PERMANENTS DU CONSEIL,
LA DURÉE DE LEUR MANDAT ET LES CONDITIONS
DE LEUR RÉÉLIGIBILITÉ.**

Article I.

Chaque année, au cours de la session ordinaire, l'Assemblée procède à l'élection de trois Membres non permanents du Conseil. Ceux-ci sont élus pour une période commençant immédiatement après leur élection et se terminant le jour où l'Assemblée aura procédé aux élections, trois années après.

Article 18.

(1) When the Assembly or its Finance Committee discusses the Budget of any autonomous organisation, such organisation may delegate one representative to assist at the meetings of the Assembly and as many representatives as the Finance Committee may approve to assist at the meetings of the Finance Committee. Such representative or representatives may be heard, but shall not address the meeting except on the invitation of the President.

(2) The Advisory Committee of a non-autonomous organisation may, in like manner, send a representative to attend at meetings of the Finance Committee of the Assembly at which its Budget is discussed.

Annex IV.

**RULES DEALING WITH THE ELECTION
OF THE NINE NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS
OF THE COUNCIL.**

*Resolution adopted at the Seventh Ordinary Session of the
Assembly on September 15th, 1926.*

(Adopted on the Proposal of the First Committee.)

The Assembly, acting in virtue of Article 4 of the Covenant, decides as follows :

**RESOLUTION MAKING RULES DEALING WITH THE ELECTION
OF THE NINE NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL,
THEIR TERM OF OFFICE AND THE CONDITIONS
OF RE-ELIGIBILITY.**

Article I.

The Assembly shall each year, in the course of its ordinary session, elect three non-permanent Members of the Council. They shall be elected for a term commencing immediately on their election and ending on the day of the elections held three years later by the Assembly.

Si un Membre non permanent cesse de faire partie du Conseil avant l'expiration de son mandat, il sera remplacé au moyen d'une élection complémentaire séparée, à la session suivant la vacance. Le mandat du Membre ainsi élu prendra fin au moment où aurait expiré le mandat du Membre qui est remplacé.

Article II.

Un Membre sortant ne pourra, pendant la période s'écoulant entre l'expiration de son mandat et la troisième élection en session ordinaire qui suivra, être réélu que si, à l'expiration de son mandat ou au cours de cette période de trois années, l'Assemblée, statuant à la majorité des deux tiers des suffrages exprimés, décide préalablement qu'il est rééligible.

L'Assemblée statue séparément sur chaque demande de rééligibilité et au scrutin secret. Le nombre des suffrages exprimés est déterminé par le total des bulletins, déduction faite des bulletins blancs ou nuls.

L'Assemblée ne pourra statuer sur la rééligibilité d'un Membre que sur la demande écrite de ce Membre lui-même. Cette demande devra être remise au président de l'Assemblée, au plus tard la veille du jour fixé pour l'élection ; elle sera présentée à l'Assemblée, qui statuera sans renvoi à une commission et sans débat.

Toutefois, le nombre des Membres réélus en conséquence d'une déclaration préalable de rééligibilité sera limité de façon que ne fassent pas partie en même temps du Conseil plus de trois Membres élus dans ces conditions. Si le résultat du scrutin est tel que cette limite de trois se trouve dépassée, ne seront pas considérés comme élus ceux de ces Membres qui, se trouvant dans ces conditions, ont recueilli le moins de voix.

Article III.

Nonobstant les dispositions qui précèdent, l'Assemblée peut, en tout temps, et en statuant à la majorité des deux tiers, décider que, par application de l'article 4 du Pacte, il sera procédé à une nouvelle élection de tous les Membres non permanents du Conseil. En pareil cas, il appartiendra à l'Assemblée de décider des règles applicables à cette nouvelle élection.

Should a non-permanent Member cease to belong to the Council before its term of office expires, its seat shall be filled by a by-election held separately at the session following the occurrence of the vacancy. The term of office of the Member so elected shall end at the date at which the term of office of the Member whose place it takes would have expired.

Article II.

A retiring Member may not be re-elected during the period between the expiration of its term of office and the third election in ordinary session held thereafter, unless the Assembly, either on the expiration of the Member's term of office or in the course of the said period of three years, shall, by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast, previously have decided that such Member is re-eligible.

The Assembly shall pronounce separately, by secret ballot, upon each request for re-eligibility. The number of votes cast shall be determined by the total number of voting tickets deposited, deducting blank or spoilt votes.

The Assembly may not decide upon the re-eligibility of a Member except upon a request in writing made by the Member itself. The request must be handed to the President of the Assembly not later than the day before the date fixed for the election; it shall be submitted to the Assembly, which shall pronounce upon it without referring it to a committee and without debate.

The number of Members re-elected in consequence of having been previously declared re-eligible shall be restricted so as to prevent the Council from containing at the same time more than three Members thus elected. If the result of the ballot infringes this restriction to three Members, those of the Members affected which have received the smallest number of votes shall not be considered to have been elected.

Article III.

Notwithstanding the above provisions, the Assembly may, at any time, by a two-thirds majority decide to proceed, in application of Article 4 of the Covenant, to a new election of all the non-permanent Members of the Council. In this case, the Assembly shall determine the rules applicable to the new election.

Article IV. — Dispositions transitoires.

1. En 1926, les neuf Membres non permanents du Conseil seront élus par l'Assemblée, savoir : trois pour une période de trois années, trois pour une période de deux années, et trois pour une période d'une année. La procédure de ces élections sera fixée par le Bureau de l'Assemblée.

2. Parmi les neuf Membres ainsi élus en 1926, trois au maximum pourront être immédiatement déclarés rééligibles par une décision de l'Assemblée intervenant à la suite d'un vote spécial, secret, distinct pour chaque candidat, et pris à la majorité des deux tiers des suffrages exprimés.

Aussitôt après la proclamation de l'élection, l'Assemblée sera appelée à statuer sur les demandes de rééligibilité qui auront été déposées.

Au cas où l'Assemblée se trouverait saisie de plus de trois demandes de rééligibilité, seront seuls déclarés rééligibles les trois candidats qui, en sus des deux tiers, auront obtenu le plus grand nombre de voix.

3. La qualification de rééligible qui aurait été reconnue par avance en 1926 à un, deux ou trois Membres élus à cette date, ne porte pas atteinte au droit de l'Assemblée d'user, en 1927 et 1928, au profit d'autres Membres non permanents sortant du Conseil à ces dates, de la faculté prévue à l'article II. Toutefois, il est entendu que, si trois Membres se trouvent déjà avoir la qualification de rééligible, l'Assemblée n'usera de cette faculté que dans des cas tout à fait exceptionnels.

Article IV.—Temporary Provisions.

1. In 1926, the nine non-permanent Members of the Council shall be elected by the Assembly, three for a term of three years, three for a term of two years, and three for a term of one year. The procedure of the election shall be determined by the General Committee of the Assembly.

2. Of the nine Members thus elected in 1926, a maximum of three may be immediately declared re-eligible by a decision of the Assembly taken by a special vote by secret ballot, a separate ballot being held for each Member, and adopted by a majority of two-thirds of the number of votes cast. Immediately after the announcement of the results of the election, the Assembly shall decide upon the requests for re-eligibility which have been presented. Should the Assembly have before it more than three requests for re-eligibility, the three candidates having received the largest number of votes, in excess of two-thirds of the votes cast, shall alone be declared re-eligible.

3. The according in advance in 1926 to one, two or three Members elected at that date of the quality of re-eligibility shall not affect the Assembly's right to exercise the power given by Article II in the years 1927 and 1928 in favour of other non-permanent Members retiring from the Council in those years. It is, however, understood that, if three Members already possess the quality of re-eligibility, the Assembly will only exercise this power in very exceptional cases.

Geneva, June 1st, 1931.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**AMENDMENT OF THE COVENANT OF THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN ORDER TO BRING IT INTO HARMONY
WITH THE PACT OF PARIS**

OBSERVATIONS SUBMITTED BY GOVERNMENTS

Series No. 1.

Note by the Secretary-General.

In execution of a resolution adopted by the Assembly on October 4th, 1930, relating to the question of the amendment of the Covenant in order to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris, the Secretary-General, by a letter dated November 20th, 1930 (C.L.304.1930.V), submitted to the Members of the League the report of the Committee of Eleven and that of the First Committee of the Eleventh Assembly (both of which are reprinted in document C.623.M.245.1930.V), asking them to be so good as to formulate any observations they might desire to make thereon before June 1st, 1931, the date fixed by the Assembly for this purpose.

The present document contains the following replies from Governments which had been received by the above-mentioned date :

	Page		Page
Australia	1	Italy	6
Bulgaria	2	Netherlands	8
China	2	New Zealand	8
Finland	2	Panama	8
France	4	Poland	9
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5	Portugal	9
India	6	Union of South Africa	10

Australia.

LETTER DATED FEBRUARY 27TH, 1931.

The view of the Commonwealth Government is and always has been that the Covenant of the League should be brought into harmony with the Treaty for the Renunciation of War. Accordingly, after very careful consideration the Commonwealth Government decided, prior to the last Assembly, to accept the amendments proposed by the Committee of Eleven subject to certain minor modifications. They now consider that the texts submitted by the Sub-Committee of the First Committee of the Assembly are an improvement on the texts proposed by the Committee of Eleven, and they therefore propose to support the amendments in this form, and hope they will be adopted by the next Assembly. It must be understood that ratification of the amendments by the Commonwealth of Australia will be dependent upon the entry into force of a general treaty for the reduction and limitation of armaments.

Bulgaria.

LETTER OF MAY, 30TH, 1931.

[*Translation.*]

In faithful pursuance of its peaceful policy, my Government is ready to accept any amendment of the Covenant which might be necessary in order to incorporate therein the general prohibition of recourse to war and the principle that the settlement of international disputes and conflicts may never be sought except by pacific means.

The idea of bringing the Covenant of the League of Nations into harmony with the Pact of Paris has, therefore, the full approval of the Bulgarian Government.

China.

LETTER DATED MAY 14TH, 1931.

I am instructed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking, to inform you that the Chinese Government is in favour of the amendments proposed by the First Committee of the last Assembly, which, in its opinion, are more clearly worded and are also in their meaning in the text more in accordance with the aim of harmonising than those proposed by the Committee of Eleven, although there is no essential difference between the sense of the texts of the two Committees.

The Chinese Government further considers that in international disputes one nation has sometimes attempted to menace another by taking military action against it, and has thus in fact created a state of war, whilst avoiding any legal recognition of war. Such aggression in the international field is obviously opposed to the aims both of the Covenant of the League of Nations and of the Pact of Paris. The Chinese Government, therefore, thinks it would be advisable if some effective measures could also be provided for in the Covenant to prevent this danger.

Finland.

LETTER OF MAY 30TH, 1931.

[*Translation.*]

While maintaining in principle the observations which it made in its letter of February 7th, 1930,¹ and in the various Committees of the Eleventh Assembly on the subject of the contemplated amendments, the Finnish Government is anxious to contribute to a solution the provisions of which would really be of a nature to satisfy all the States concerned. Confining itself as far as possible to the texts drawn up respectively by the Committee of Eleven and the Sub-Committee of the First Committee, it ventures to raise for discussion the following points :

Article 12.

The Finnish Government has drawn attention to the risks involved in inserting the fundamental principles of the Pact of Paris in the Covenant of the League of Nations merely in the form of a simple prohibition of resort to war. It is necessary to prevent any interpretation capable of leading to the conclusion that it is only war which is contrary to the pacific methods through which the solution of international disputes ought to be sought. There are forms of recourse to armed force, measures of coercion, which although not considered as amounting to war, must be regarded as in essence non-pacific methods. By combining in the same sentence the prohibition of recourse to war and the invitation to employ pacific methods the draft adopted by the Sub-Committee in itself tends to remove the contradiction which in this connection is apparent in the text of the Committee of Eleven. The amendment annexed to the present letter constitutes a further improvement although it certainly does not entirely satisfy the Finnish point of view. The amendment is also one which strictly follows the present text of the Covenant.

The new texts on which observations are invited are open to the criticism that, if taken literally, they appear to adjourn methods of pacific procedure in the strict sense (arbitration, judicial settlement, examination by the Council) until after other pacific methods have already proved ineffective. This is not the meaning of the Covenant, for by Article 12 of the Covenant the Members of the League agree that they will submit disputes likely to lead to a rupture to one or other of the methods of procedure indicated in the article.

The preceding observation is the more deserving of attention in that it may perhaps be necessary to reckon with views in favour of bringing, at least under certain conditions, coercive measures such as pacific blockade or armed occupation within the category of pacific methods. The principle which at present is dominant in the Covenant — namely, that of the pre-eminence of purely pacific methods — must therefore be maintained.

¹ See document A.8.1930.V (Legal 1930.V.2.), page 18.

There is, moreover, a slip in the Sub-Committee's text in the phrase, "Si le différend n'a pu être réglé". Account has not been taken of the fact that the same expression: "Si le différend n'a pu se régler" is used in Article 15, paragraph 4, of the Covenant with reference to a different case.¹

Article 13, Paragraph 4.

It appears desirable not to abandon the idea at present expressed by the words "will not resort to war against a Member of the League which complies therewith". Combination of this idea as expressed in the amended draft drawn up by the Committee of Eleven with the prohibition proposed by the Sub-Committee (" . . . in no way to support . . . ") would exactly express what the legal position ought to be.

Article 15, Paragraphs 6 and 7.

The Finnish Government urges that the proposals of the Committee of Eleven are to be preferred. It further ventures to draw attention to the alternative draft which it suggested in its letter of February 7th, 1930.² Careful examination of the Sub-Committee's text reveals a tautology the object of which is to conceal the absence of any real substance. Article 15, paragraph 4, already implies that a report adopted by the Council either unanimously or by a majority must recommend a solution appropriate to the circumstances. Why then proceed to a recommendation which is inherent in the recommendation already made?

Paragraphs 6 and 7 as they appear in the Sub-Committee's draft merely repeat in somewhat different language (paragraph 6: "the Council shall invite the parties to comply with the recommendations of the report"; paragraph 7: "it shall examine the procedure . . . and recommend it to the parties") the proposition that only a recommendation is in question. It all comes to the same thing and proves to be no more than a formula which evades the problem to be solved.

If one is determined neither to recognise the recommendations of the report as binding nor to compel the dissatisfied party to submit the dispute to some other procedure, one might nevertheless insist that the party which complies with the recommendations of the report may make this a ground for claiming a settlement of the dispute in accordance with the Council's recommendations. It is to be anticipated that a recommendation not unanimously adopted by the Council will not be accepted by the parties themselves. It is therefore desirable that the Council should in such case recommend to them some further procedure for reaching a solution of their dispute. The text could thus be drawn up in such a way as to bring out the different cases which may arise.

A draft which takes account of the above observations is annexed.

Annex.

TEXT PROPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF FINLAND.

Preamble.

(Follows the amendment proposed by the Committee of Eleven.)

Article 12.

1. The Members of the League agree that, if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or judicial settlement or to enquiry by the Council. They agree in no case to resort to war for the settlement of their disputes and to employ only pacific means to attain such settlement.

2. (Follows the proposal of the Sub-Committee.)

Article 13, Paragraph 4.

The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award or decision that may be rendered and will in no way support a State in refusal to carry out such award or decision. It is understood that a Member of the League will not take any action against any Member which complies with such award or decision.

(The last paragraph is to follow the text of the Sub-Committee.)

¹ The words used in the English text of the Sub-Committee's proposal for Article 12 are: "If the dispute cannot be otherwise settled" and those employed in the English text of Article 15, paragraph 4, of the Covenant are "If the dispute is not thus settled".

² "If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, and if the parties declare themselves ready to accept the report, the recommendations of the report shall have the same force and effect as an arbitral award. Should the report not be accepted by all the parties, any party shall, at the request of any other party, be bound to submit the dispute either to proceedings for judicial or arbitral settlement or to a conciliation commission, of which the composition shall be determined by the Council acting by a majority vote of its members other than the parties to the dispute. In case the dispute should fail to be settled within a reasonable period after the Council has made its report, the Council shall resume examination of the case, on the understanding that any party which refuses to comply with a unanimous decision of the Council shall be regarded as menacing by its attitude the maintenance of peace and good understanding between nations.

"If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the recommendations of the report shall have the force of a recommendation capable of being taken into consideration by all the Members of the League and by any tribunal before which the dispute may be brought."

Article 15, Paragraphs 6 and 7.

(If the guiding idea of the Sub-Committee is adopted, and accordingly the recommendations of the report are not recognised to have any obligatory force, the following text is proposed :)

6. If the report of the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the party which complies with the recommendations of the report may make this a ground for claiming a settlement of the dispute in accordance with the Council's recommendations. The Members of the League undertake in no way to support any party in a refusal to comply with such recommendations.

7. If the Council fails to reach unanimity as defined in the previous paragraph and the parties do not accept the recommendations made by the majority, the Council shall make recommendations as to the best procedure to be followed subsequently by the parties for the settlement of their dispute.

Article 16, Paragraph 1.

(The text proposed by the Sub-Committee.)

France.

LETTER OF MAY 2ND, 1931.

[*Translation.*]

In a letter of November 20th last you were good enough to draw my special attention to the proposed amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations prepared by the Committee of Jurists in March 1930, and by the First Committee of the Assembly, with a view to bringing the Covenant into harmony with the Pact of Paris. You reminded me on that occasion of the desire expressed by the Assembly to receive by its next session the views of the Members of the League of Nations on these two documents.

At the outset of the work, the results of which are contained in the reports in question, I took the opportunity of explaining to the Council of the League of Nations my views as to the bringing into harmony of the two instruments. Expressing my agreement with the words just spoken by Mr. Henderson as to the necessity of this task, I indicated the spirit in which I considered it should be undertaken. I emphasised that it was not a question of transferring from one instrument to the other the principle of prohibiting recourse to war, a principle henceforth universally accepted, but of adapting this general principle to the positive, concrete and legal provisions of the organic regulations constituted by the Covenant, which binds together the Members of the League. "The members of the Committee", I said in this connection, "will again have not only to study methods by which war can be condemned in future, but also to consider means, other than words, for dealing with this terrible scourge."

I will not examine in detail to what extent the work of the Committee of Jurists and of the First Committee of the Assembly has fulfilled this promise, and to what extent the Covenant of the League of Nations, amended according to their proposals, would retain "that organic structure" which, as the German Government rightly pointed out, must, throughout its development, be safeguarded. Such as these amendments are, they were accepted by the French Government through their representative on the First Committee, on the ground that that Government should not prevent the attainment of unanimity in favour of the introduction into the Covenant of the League of Nations of the principle of prohibition of war, even if this principle were not for the moment to lead to such consequences as in the French Government's view logically follow from it.

My Government can therefore only note with regret that the unanimity in favour of which they had provisionally sacrificed certain of their views has not been obtained ; but they have not been unduly surprised to observe a certain hesitation which, in their opinion, has its origin in the omissions in the system proposed.

The French representatives have often pointed out to the League of Nations that it would be very difficult to reach a final settlement of the question of sanctions, which is to some extent the frame of the edifice of security, if that edifice was not built upon solid foundations. If all disputes brought before the Council of the League of Nations were not assured of a final settlement, a way would be left open to wars which would break out without there being any objective evidence for determining the aggressor and would impose on each State the responsibility of deciding, on incomplete and in any case subjective evidence, the manner in which it should fulfil the imperative duty laid on it by Article 16 of the Covenant. I do not think I am misinterpreting the facts when I state that the fear that, owing to this uncertainty there may be a renewal of wars similar in their character to the "private wars" known to history, was the chief cause of the difficulties which the Committee of Jurists encountered in attaining unanimity without reservations, and by which in its turn the First Committee was constantly impeded.

The French Government have no desire to disregard the risk involved by the insertion in the Covenant of a principle such as that of compulsory arbitration, if such principle were

to be considered too far in advance of public opinion and if, after its adoption by the Assembly, it were not to receive the ratifications required by the Covenant for the coming into force of the amendments. It is in reality the opinions of Governments and public opinion in general that must be prepared for the idea of compulsory arbitration; for this purpose the League of Nations has created an instrument open to the free accession of Government: the General Act of Arbitration. And since the situation of the problem before us in regard to the amendments to the Covenant is such at the present time that in no case could these amendments come into force before the completion of the work of the Disarmament Conference, the French Government wonder whether the delay imposed by circumstances on the League of Nations could not be profitably used by the League and by its Members in making a genuine effort for speeding up accessions to the General Act. The extension of the General Act of Arbitration would in itself involve the disappearance of the main difficulty encountered by the Committee of Jurists and the First Committee of the Assembly, a difficulty whose persistence prevents their work from being harmonious. It is quite clear that, if compulsory arbitration as a final means of the settlement of international disputes were accepted by a large number of States, the incorporation of such an obligation in Article 15 of the Covenant would then become merely a formal question.

On this subject the French Government desire to make a practical suggestion which in their opinion will help to co-ordinate the efforts now being pursued concurrently by the League of Nations. They do not intend to return to the arguments which led the Assembly, in drawing up the Act of Arbitration in 1928, to set aside deliberately any reference to proceedings under the Covenant in order to make this Act equally accessible to States non-members and to States Members of the League. But as regards the Members of the League of Nations whose ordinary organ for political disputes is the Council, a question of jurisdiction arises. Several Governments, and in particular the French Government, in acceding to the General Act, have emphasised by a reservation that, in the case of political disputes, arbitration as provided for under that Act did not form a jurisdiction concurrent with that of the Council, but a subsidiary one, a tribunal so to speak of second degree, intended to fill up the gap in Article 15 (paragraph 7). It would seem that some formula reconciling the two procedures and based on the regulations outlined in the accessions of certain States might well be considered by the League of Nations and proposed to Member Governments. The French Government would see several advantages in this: accessions to the General Act would be made easier for States desirous that procedure before the Council should not be eliminated; the obligations of Members of the League of Nations under the General Act would be made clearer; and a solution would be given to a problem which, in its other aspect, the League of Nations will have to face when it has to take the Covenant as a point of departure and consider the methods of completing the procedures laid down in Article 15.

The above suggestions are not extensive; they do not form an outline for a perfect and final work, but a programme for gradual development, based on the lessons of experience and on respect for national opinion whose support is indispensable for the drafting of an organic charter of peace. The progress of the idea of compulsory arbitration, especially since last Assembly, gives grounds for hope that before the expiration of the period fixed for the coming into force of the amendments, the League of Nations may be in a position finally to adapt the Covenant to the legal situation created by the Pact of Paris.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

LETTER DATED FEBRUARY 17TH, 1931.

1. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom continue to support wholeheartedly the principle involved in the proposal to bring the Covenant of the League into harmony with the Pact of Paris.

2. As the Members of the League are already aware, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom were in favour of the proposals made by the Committee of Eleven and were ready to accept them, subject to certain minor modifications, at the recent Assembly. They fully recognise, however, the value of the work done during the Assembly by the First Committee, and they are of opinion that the texts contained in the Report of the First Committee are an improvement on the original proposals of the Committee of Eleven. In particular, they are of opinion that the text proposed by the First Committee for Article 13, paragraph 4, while carrying out the intention of the Committee of Eleven, is free from certain ambiguities which existed in the text proposed by the latter and which might have rendered its acceptance difficult for certain Members of the League. Again, while they were themselves prepared to accept the text proposed by the Committee of Eleven for Article 15, paragraph 6, they consider that, in view of the discussions in the First Committee and of the provisions of other articles of the Covenant, the text proposed by the First Committee is preferable; and they are therefore ready to join with the other Members of the League in accepting it. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are accordingly of opinion that the amendments proposed by the First Committee are best fitted to attain the object of incorporating in the Covenant the general prohibition of resort to war and the principle that the settlement of international disputes should never be sought except by pacific means, and they hope that the amendments in question will be adopted by the Assembly of 1931. They wish, however, to repeat that ratification of these amendments on behalf of the United

Kingdom will be made dependent upon the entry into force of a general treaty for the reduction and limitation of armaments.

3. The attention of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has been called to two minor points of form in the texts proposed by the First Committee, which might be considered when the amendments again come before the Assembly. In the first place it has been suggested that in Article 12, paragraph 2, the word " or " should be substituted for the word " and ". Secondly, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom consider that in Article 13, paragraph 4, the word " judicial " should be inserted before the word " decision " wherever the latter word occurs.

India.

LETTER DATED FEBRUARY 13TH, 1931.

The Government of India state that they have no observations to offer.

Italy.

LETTER OF APRIL 16TH, 1931.

[*Translation.*]

Since the majority of the Members of the League of Nations have acceded to the Pact of Paris, the Italian Government considers, as a matter of principle, that it is desirable to embody in the Covenant of the League of Nations a clause forbidding resort to war. For this reason the Italian Government endorsed the proposal made by the British delegation to the 1929 Assembly with a view to bringing the Covenant and Pact into harmony.

The Italian Government considers, however, that the pursuit of this object should be abandoned unless it were likely to result in a real improvement in the working of the system established by the Covenant of the League of Nations for the pacific settlement of disputes. There is no objection to the application of both Covenant and Pact between the States which are bound by both of them ; the mere fact that one of these agreements still admits the possibility of war in certain cases, while the other has eliminated this possibility, does not appear to create practical drawbacks sufficiently serious to call for the amendment of the Covenant, especially as there is no hope of really perfecting it.

The Italian Government considers that, as a whole, the proposals of the eleven jurists represented not only an adaptation of the Covenant of the League to the new principle introduced into international law by the Pact of Paris, but an effective improvement in the Covenant in that the Eleven were endeavouring to find more efficacious methods for the pacific settlement of disputes as a counterpart to the diminution of all possibility of resort to war.

For this reason the Italian Government is of opinion that the amendments proposed by the Eleven to Article 15 of the Covenant should be adopted in preference to those proposed by the Sub-Committee, which have a much more limited scope.

* * *

After this statement of principle, the Italian Government is prepared to admit that the texts proposed by the Sub-Committee for Articles 12 and 13 (the preamble proposed by the Eleven has been retained by the Sub-Committee) seem from the technical point of view to be drafted with more precision than the corresponding texts drawn up by the Eleven.

The negative undertaking in Article 13 of the Covenant, not to resort to war against any Member of the League which complies with an award or decision rendered, becomes in the text submitted by the Eleven a rather vague undertaking not to " take any action against any Member of the League which complies therewith". On the other hand, the wording proposed by the Sub-Committee, by which the undertaking is in no way to support a State in refusal to carry out an award or decision, seems sufficiently clear to avoid ambiguity as to the acts prohibited.

As regards Article 15, the Italian Government has already stated that for general reasons it prefers the wording proposed by the Eleven. It wishes to add, however, that it is deeply appreciative of the effort made by the Eleven to lighten the Council's task of reaching a solution in any dispute by making compulsory all its recommendations if adopted unanimously, and by allowing it the right always to ask the Permanent Court of International Justice for an opinion, a unanimous vote to this effect not being necessary.

The objections which have been raised to these proposals do not seem sufficiently serious to justify their abandonment.

If all possibility of resort to arms is eliminated, it becomes increasingly necessary that disputes arising between States should not be allowed to continue unsettled. The Italian Government agrees with the Committee of Eleven that the accession of all the Members of

the League to the General Act of Conciliation and Arbitration of 1928 is a logical corollary of the prohibition of war ; Italy has decided to accede to the Act.

Meanwhile, all States should agree to the proposals drawn up by the Eleven with a view to strengthening the means for the pacific settlement of disputes.

It is worth while to add that the power, given to the Council to consult the Permanent Court by a majority decision only, in no way prejudices the working of the Covenant. However the general rule in Article 15, paragraph 1, of the Covenant may be applied in the different cases in which the last sentence of Article 14 may be operative, it is certain that the special scope of Article 15 is based on the urgent need to eliminate any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, if the parties concerned do not seek settlement of their difference by arbitration or legal means. The case is therefore sufficiently serious to authorise, on a majority vote only, the taking of steps, not to settle the question entirely, but merely to consult a non-political institution of the highest authority.

Lastly, as regards Article 16, the Italian Government accepts the amendment proposed by the Sub-Committee, which is purely consequential upon the amendments proposed to Articles 12, 13 and 15.

* * *

The Italian Government realises the difficulties with which the Committee of Eleven, and later the Sub-Committee, were faced in reconciling the need for amendment of the Covenant with the point of view of some States which were anxious not to find themselves in a situation more difficult than before if other States failed to discharge their obligations.

It recognises the force of the argument that the sanctions under Article 16 will be applied, as soon as resort to war is completely forbidden, in cases not formerly covered. The Italian Government considers that, if the Governments which have stated that they are unwilling to undertake wider obligations continue to maintain their attitude, this might be met by adopting the proposal submitted to the Sub-Committee, to insert after the first paragraph of Article 16 the following clause :

“ . . . Provided always that in the case dealt with in Article 16, paragraph 7, the Members of the League may make their action subject to the condition that the Council is unanimous either in proposing provisional measures intended to re-establish peace or in declaring which is the Covenant-breaking State.”

Actually, any extension of the application of sanctions is only conceivable where the Council's decision on the crux of the question is not arrived at unanimously ; in such a case, under the present terms of the Covenant, the Members of the League have the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. It is obvious, therefore, that in this case, unless the Council unanimously informs it which is the Covenant-breaking State and if the question has not been settled otherwise, a Member of the League can at least ask not to be forced to apply sanctions.

* * *

Another apprehension was expressed in the Sub-Committee which the Italian Government considers legitimate but easy to dispel.

Some Members of the League of Nations are not signatories of the Pact of Paris. It would not be in accordance with the mutual understanding which should exist between associated countries if such Members were indirectly forced to accept the said Pact in the form of an amendment to the Covenant of the League.

The Italian Government therefore endorses the proposal that the Pact of Paris should not be mentioned even in the title given to the amendments to the Covenant, in order that it may be perfectly clear that there is no legal connection between the two instruments, and that the object of the amendments is to voice in the Covenant the idea of forbidding resort to war, as a purely objective idea and without reference to any other text.

* * *

It has been pointed out that some States, when signing or acceding to the Pact of Paris, did so subject to special interpretations of its terms.

The Italian Government does not think it possible to take these declarations into consideration in an instrument such as the Covenant of the League of Nations, which could obviously not admit of reservations or limited accessions.

One of these interpretations, however — that which excepts from the prohibition a resort to war in self-defence — has been regarded as being based on a general legal principle.

In the opinion of the Italian Government it is not in the least necessary to include in the amendments a clause relating to self-defence, since it is obvious that a State which had

disregarded the clause forbidding war could not demand that the State attacked by it should observe that clause.

If, in spite of the self-evidence of this principle, other Governments think it better to refer to the case in question, the Italian Government offers no objection. A sentence to that effect might be included in the Assembly resolution approving the amendments.

* * *

In conclusion, the Italian Government has the honour to submit the following proposals :

- A. To adopt the text of the preamble drawn up by the Committee of Eleven Jurists and accepted by the Sub-Committee of the First Committee of the Assembly ;
- B. Article 12, paragraph 1 : to adopt the text drafted by the Sub-Committee ;
- C. Article 13, paragraph 4 : to adopt the text drafted by the Sub-Committee ;
- D. Article 15, paragraphs 6, 7 and 7bis : to adopt the texts drafted by the Committee of Eleven ;
- E. Article 16, paragraph 1 : to adopt the text drafted by the Sub-Committee ;
- F. Article 16, to insert immediately after paragraph 1 the following paragraph :

“ Provided always that in the case dealt with in Article 16, paragraph 7, the Members of the League may make their action subject to the condition that the Council is unanimous either in proposing provisional measures intended to re-establish peace or in declaring which is the Covenant-breaking State.”

New Zealand.

LETTER DATED FEBRUARY 12TH, 1931.

His Majesty's Government in New Zealand are prepared to accept the text of the proposed amendments to the Covenant suggested by the First Committee of the Assembly, subject to two minor amendments as follows :

(1) That in Article 12, paragraph 2, the word “ or ” should be substituted for the word “ and ”, and

(2) That in Article 13, paragraph 4, the word “ judicial ” should be inserted before the word “ decision ” wherever the latter word occurs.

His Majesty's Government in New Zealand wish, however, to make it plain that their ratification of these amendments will be made dependent upon entry into force of a general treaty for the reduction and limitation of armaments.

Panama.

LETTER DATED JANUARY 7TH, 1931.

[*Translation.*]

The Government of Panama has no observations or proposals to make in regard to the two reports in question ; it considers that the report of the Committee of Eleven is better suited to attain the end in view.

Netherlands.

LETTER OF MAY 15TH, 1931.

[*Translation.*]

In its note dated February 14th, 1930, the Government of the Netherlands has already expressed its sympathy with the idea on which the amendments proposed by the British Delegation at the Tenth Assembly was based — that is to say, the bringing of the Covenant of the League of Nations into harmony with the Pact of Paris. The Government of the Netherlands is fully prepared to assist in devising amendments for the purpose of incorporating in the Covenant the general prohibition of resort to war and the principle that the settlement of international disputes should never be sought except by pacific means.

Although on certain points it would have preferred the wording which was proposed at a previous stage, Her Majesty's Government could accept the texts prepared by the First Committee of the Eleventh Assembly. The delegation of the Netherlands was not among those which drew the attention of that Committee to certain new political aspects of the question which would make further consideration desirable ; the Government of the Netherlands therefore does not feel called upon to express any opinion on this matter. The Government takes the liberty of expressing its hope that those Members who find difficulty in accepting the amendments by reason of these new political considerations will be prepared to indicate more clearly the nature of the said difficulties.

In these circumstances, and pending further explanations that the Governments in question will, we trust, submit, the Government of the Netherlands will confine itself to these brief remarks.

Poland.

LETTER DATED MARCH 28TH, 1931.

[*Translation.*]

The Polish Government have examined with the greatest care document C.623.M.245. 1930.X, communicated to them by the Secretary-General of the League, and have reached the following conclusions :

1. The Polish Government maintain their favourable opinion of the whole of the proposals made by the Committee of Eleven, in accordance with their views which were explained at the last League Assembly by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Polish Government consider, however, that the discussions which took place at that Assembly preclude any hope that those proposals will prove acceptable to all the Members of the League. Therefore, they no longer consider it practicable to retain the texts submitted by the Committee of Eleven, although they regard those texts very favourably.

2. The Polish Government consider that it would be easier to obtain the accession of the Twelfth Assembly to the texts drawn up by the Sub-Committee of the First Committee of the Eleventh Assembly. The proposals of that Sub-Committee involve less radical changes in the League Covenant and will doubtless give rise to fewer objections than the proposals of the Committee of Eleven. Moreover, in the Polish Government's opinion, the amendments introduced by the Sub-Committee's text are sufficiently far-reaching to be regarded as meeting the wishes of the Tenth Assembly, which desired to eliminate from the League Covenant any provisions contrary to the letter of the Paris Pact.

3. It might therefore be advisable to take the proposals of the above-mentioned Sub-Committee as a basis for the discussion which will take place at the next Assembly. The Polish Government would be prepared, for their part, to accede in principle to the Sub-Committee's proposals, reserving, however, the right to propose to the Assembly any changes which they might consider expedient after the exchange of views in the First Committee. The Polish Government desire to point out here and now that they consider that it would be more in accordance with the spirit of the Paris Pact to define in the actual text of Articles 13, paragraph 4, and 15, paragraph 6 (Sub-Committee's text), that the obligation not to support in any way the resistance of a recalcitrant State would not apply in cases where such resistance was due to aggression on the part of the other State concerned.

4. Lastly, the Polish Government wish to emphasise that they still consider it necessary to bring the League Covenant into harmony with the Briand-Kellogg Pact, since the constitutional charter of the League should not contain provisions which lag behind the stipulations of another international instrument, likewise of universal scope. However, the Polish Government consider that, apart from the result of the work undertaken with a view to bringing the Covenant and the Pact into harmony, the provisions of the League Covenant which sanction so-called "legitimate" warfare, should be regarded by all Members of the League as inoperative, in view of the general prohibition of war laid down in the Paris Pact. If, contrary to all expectations, the League's work with a view to the bringing into harmony of the Covenant and the Pact should be unsuccessful, this would not, in the Polish Government's opinion, in any way weaken the Paris Pact, which would still constitute the fundamental basis of world peace.

Portugal.

LETTER OF MAY 1ST, 1931.

[*Translation.*]

The Government of the Republic are fully conscious of the merits of the work of the Committee of Jurists and of the First Committee, which have endeavoured so successfully to improve and supplement the methods of safeguarding peace. The Portuguese Government, while fully appreciating the report of the "Committee of Eleven", consider in any case that, generally speaking, the amendments of the First Committee are preferable, for they are more in accordance with the equilibrium to be maintained between legal and political considerations, in order that the Covenant may fulfil its purpose.

My Government hope that the decision of the next Assembly will be given on those lines, save for a few details. Amongst these is the expression "reasonable time" in paragraph 2 of Article 12, which might perhaps be replaced by another which would state the time, fixing a limit considered to be sufficient ; for it does not seem correct to ask the Permanent Court of International Justice to give an opinion or an award "within a reasonable time".

The Portuguese Government see no advantage in the omission of paragraph 7 *bis* of Article 15 ; for it may be desirable that, with a view to facilitating the settlement of a dispute, the Council should have the opinion of the Permanent Court of International Justice on points of law ; moreover, the obtaining of the Court's opinion is provided for in several articles of the Covenant.

This answer will be further developed during the discussion at the next Assembly.

Union of South Africa.

LETTER OF APRIL 13TH, 1931.

The Union Government are of the opinion that the text contained in the Report of the First Committee is preferable to that contained in the Report of the Committee of Eleven and they are prepared to join with other Members of the League in accepting it. While expressing the hope that the proposed amendments will be adopted at the Assembly meeting of 1931, the Union Government desire to state that ratification of these amendments on behalf of the Union Government will be subject to the coming into force of a general treaty for the reduction and limitation of armaments.

Geneva, May 30th, 1931.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

OBSERVATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENTS¹

4

Series I.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
I. NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL	3
1. Recommendations of the Hague Conference	3
2. Draft Resolutions submitted to the First Committee in 1930	4
II. OBSERVATIONS SUBMITTED BY GOVERNMENTS :	
Cuba	6
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6
India	9
Lithuania	9
Poland	10

¹ Although the Secretary-General's letter (C.L.21.1931.V) to the Governments fixed July 15th, 1931, as the date before which replies should be received, he has felt it would be convenient that he should not wait until this date before communicating the observations which have already reached him. The observations received from other Governments will be circulated as supplements to the present document.

Series of League of Nations Publications
V. LEGAL
1931. V. 4. ✓

I. NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

At the Assembly's session of 1930, the First Committee proposed to the Assembly the following resolution which was adopted by it on October 3rd, 1930 :

" The Assembly has taken note of the work of the Conference which was held at The Hague in March and April 1930, as a result of the initiative taken by the Assembly by its resolution of September 22nd, 1924, regarding the progressive codification of international law :

" It reaffirms the great interest taken by the League in the development of international law, *inter alia*, by codification, and considers it to be one of the most important tasks of the League to further such development by all the means in its power ;

" The recommendations made by the Conference contain suggestions of the highest value, and must be taken into account in examining what would be the best methods of continuing the work which has been begun ;

" The Assembly accordingly decides to adjourn the question to its next session ;

" Requests the Council, in the meanwhile, to invite the Members of the League of Nations and the non-Member States to communicate to it, if they so desire, their observations on these suggestions, in order that these observations may be taken into consideration by the Assembly."

The First Committee further expressed the opinion that the various draft resolutions on the subject of progressive codification which had been submitted to it might be discussed at the Assembly's next session.

The Recommendations of the Hague Conference and the draft Resolutions submitted to the First Committee of the Assembly in 1930 were in the following terms :

1. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

I.

The Conference :

With a view to facilitating the progressive codification of international law :

Recommends that, in the future, States should be guided, as far as possible, by the provisions of the Acts of the First Conference for the Codification of International Law in any special conventions which they may conclude among themselves.

II.

The Conference :

Highly appreciating the scientific work which has been done for codification in general and in regard to the subjects on its agenda in particular :

Cordially thanks the authors of such work and considers it desirable that subsequent Conferences for the codification of international law should also have fresh scientific work at their disposal and that with this object, international and national Institutions should undertake at a sufficiently early date the study of the fundamental questions of international law, particularly the principles and rules and their application, with special reference to the points which are placed on the agenda of such Conferences.

III.

The Conference :

Considering it to be desirable that there should be as wide as possible a co-ordination of all the efforts made for the codification of international law :

Recommends that the work undertaken with this object under the auspices of the League of Nations and that undertaken by the Conferences of American States may be carried on in the most complete harmony with one another.

IV.

The Conference :

Calls the attention of the League of Nations to the necessity of preparing the work of the next Conference for the Codification of International Law a sufficient time in advance to enable the discussion to be carried on with the necessary rapidity and in the light of the information which is essential.

For this purpose the Conference would consider it desirable that the preparatory work should be organised on the following basis :

1. The Committee entrusted with the task of selecting a certain number of subjects suitable for codification by convention might draw up a report indicating briefly and clearly the reasons why it appears possible and desirable to conclude international agreements on the subjects selected. This report should be sent to the Governments for their opinion. The Council of the League of Nations might then draw up the list of the subjects to be studied, having regard to the opinions expressed by the Governments.

2. An appropriate body might be given the task of drawing up, in the light of all the data furnished by legal science and actual practice, a draft convention upon each question selected for study.

3. The draft conventions should be communicated to the Governments with a request for their observations upon the essential points. The Council would endeavour to obtain replies from as large a number of Governments as possible.

4. The replies so received should be communicated to all the Governments with a request both for their opinion as to the desirability of placing such draft conventions on the agenda of a Conference and also for any fresh observations which might be suggested to them by the replies of the other Governments upon the drafts.

5. The Council might then place on the programme of the Conference such subjects as were formally approved by a very large majority of the Powers which would take part therein.

2. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE FIRST COMMITTEE IN 1930.

I. DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY M. ORESTES FERRARA (CUBA).

Whereas the Conference of the Codification of International Law, held at The Hague in 1930, adopted a Convention on Nationality, and some States represented at the Conference did not accept it in its entirety, or submitted reservations in respect of certain articles thereof, and, further, no State has hitherto ratified this Convention ;

Whereas the same Conference, after approving the Convention on Nationality, adopted a resolution recommending the States to study the possibility of introducing into their respective legislations the principle of the equality of the sexes in matters of nationality ;

Whereas the First Commission is instructed by the Assembly to consider Item 19 of the agenda regarding the Progressive Codification of International Law :

The Cuban delegation proposes to the Commission to submit to the Assembly, among the other points dealt with in its decisions on Codification, the following resolution :

“ The Assembly begs the Council to examine whether it would be desirable to take up again, with a view to the next Conference for the Codification of International Law, the question of the nationality of women. ”

II. DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE IRISH DELEGATION.

The Assembly :

Expressing appreciation of the work done by the first Conference for the Codification of International Law ;

Affirming its determination to make an ever-increasing contribution towards the progressive codification of international law ;

Desiring that the important work already accomplished, and the efforts to be made in the future for such codification, should be continued and directed in a manner most likely to produce the best possible results ;

And, noting, in this connection, the recommendations of the first Codification Conference as to future action in regard to the progressive codification of international law :

Requests the Council to appoint a Committee to examine those recommendations, and to suggest such further or other measures as may appear most likely to facilitate and encourage such codification, and to prepare a report in sufficient time for submission to the twelfth ordinary session of the Assembly.

III. DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREEK AND ITALIAN DELEGATIONS.

The Assembly :

Having considered the work of the Conference which was held at The Hague in March and April 1930, as a result of the initiative taken by the Assembly by its resolution of September 22nd, 1924, regarding the progressive codification of international law :

Reaffirms the great interest taken by the League of Nations in the development of international law, and considers it to be one of the most important tasks of the League to further such development by all the means in its power.

The Assembly considers that the experience which has been acquired in the process of preparing for the above-mentioned Conference, and as a result of the meeting of the Conference, renders it desirable to recognise a distinction between the gradual formulation and development of customary international law, which should result progressively from the practice of States and the development of international jurisprudence, and the formulation in international Conventions, freely accepted by the States, of precise rules, whether derived from customary international law or entirely new in character, to govern particular relations between States the regulation of which by general agreement is found to be of immediate practical importance.

The Assembly considers that the term "codification" as applied to the work for the development of international law undertaken by the League of Nations should be understood as an activity of the last-mentioned character, and that, in present circumstances, as was shown by the experience of the Conference at The Hague, it is not for the League or the Conferences convened by it to endeavour to formulate the rules which are binding upon States as part of the customary law of nations.

The Assembly notes that, as already recognised in its resolution of September 22nd, 1924, the work of the Conferences convened as the result of the activities of the existing technical organisations of the League constitutes a work of codification in the above-mentioned sense.

The Assembly welcomes the recommendations made by the Conference of The Hague in its Final Act as giving suggestions of the highest value regarding the preparation to be made by the League for future international conferences ;

And, being desirous that the eventual development of the organisation of the League, for the realisation of the policy set out in the present resolution, should be considered after full opportunity has been allowed to all the Members of the League to examine the results of the experience already acquired, it decides to consider at an early session in what conditions and by what methods of procedure the work of codification can most usefully be pursued.

IV. DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE NORWEGIAN AND SWEDISH DELEGATIONS.

The Assembly :

Having considered the work of the Conference which met at The Hague in March and April 1930, as a result of the Assembly resolution of September 22nd, 1924, concerning the progressive codification of international law :

Reaffirms the high importance which the League attaches to the development of international law, and expresses the opinion that one of the most important duties of the League is to encourage such development by every means in its power.

The Assembly is of opinion that the term "codification", applied to the work of developing international law undertaken by the League of Nations, should be interpreted as meaning the embodiment in a series of international conventions, freely accepted by States, of definite rules, either based on customary international law or being entirely new law, to govern such forms of private interstate relations as it may seem immediately practical and important to regulate by general agreement.

The Assembly recognises that the recommendations submitted by the Hague Conference in its Final Act contain most valuable suggestions for the preparation by the League of future international Conferences.

Requests the Council to institute an enquiry with a view to determining, in the light of past experience, how the work of codification may best be continued, and decides to include this question in the agenda of its next session.

V. PROPOSAL BY M. ROLIN (BELGIUM).

Replace paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the proposal of the British, French, German, Greek and Italian delegations by the following :

" Expresses the opinion :

" That it is of the essence of any undertaking in the field of codification of international law that it should deal with matters which are wholly or partly governed by international law or by particular conventions ;

" But that it has been shown by the experience already acquired in this field by the League of Nations that it is hardly practicable to assign as the object of codification conventions the determination of the existing customary law, since new elements must necessarily be introduced in any endeavour of the kind in question ;

" That, moreover, attempts imprudently undertaken in such a sense involve the risk of enfeebling law which is already in process of formation and of which the consolidation and development may be expected from the progress of international practice and jurisprudence ;

" That, accordingly, while it is advantageous that documentation regarding international practice and jurisprudence should be brought together for the purposes of the preparation for codification Conferences, it will be desirable that henceforth the discussion should be to a greater degree directed towards examination of the value of the rules which it is contemplated to adopt for the future. "

VI. DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE ITALIAN DELEGATION.

The Assembly :

Considering that the First Conference for the Codification of International Law constitutes the starting-point in the work of codification and that this work should be continued ;

Considering that the suggestions and recommendations made by the Conference, and the results of the Conference, are deserving of most careful examination and consideration with a view to ascertaining the best methods of pursuing the work which has been commenced :

Decides to adjourn the question to its next session.

On January 19th, 1931, the Council instructed the Secretary-General to invite the Members of the League, and the non-member States which were invited to the Hague Conference, to present observations on the question of the progressive codification of international law and to examine in this connection the recommendations of the Hague Conference and the draft resolutions presented to the First Committee of the Assembly in 1930. It further suggested that the consideration of the question by the Assembly would be greatly facilitated if "it were able to approach its task, having before it positive suggestions as to the organisation to be adopted and the procedure to be followed in the future work of codification".

II. OBSERVATIONS SUBMITTED BY GOVERNMENTS.

Cuba.

(Letter of May 9th, 1931.)

[*Translation*].

In your letter now under reply you ask the opinion of our Government concerning the four recommendations quoted above: these impressed us as being eminently satisfactory and acceptable — this without prejudice to the comments made below on the subject matter of Recommendation IV. No. 1.

Two methods can be adopted in the progressive codification of public international law. One of them consists in the selection of those questions which are of topical interest and usually of greatest difficulty — because the different States are not agreed about them — with a view to drafting uniform laws to deal with these, which laws would be submitted for the consideration of the nations and discussed later at a codification Conference. The little practical success obtained by the Conference held at The Hague a year ago and by others which might be mentioned, proves that this method does not yield the most immediate and positive results. The other method consists in preparing a kind of synoptic table of all matters susceptible of international agreement in public international law and in choosing from among these, first, all those presenting no substantial difficulty; secondly, those open to doubt on account of differences in practice or in standpoint; and thirdly, those involving serious disagreements in doctrine, in practice and in diplomatic spheres. The codification of the first mentioned would be comparatively simple and would in turn assist the preparation of the others, until finally a code of public international law was arrived at which would be acceptable to the great majority of States.

This is the comment on Recommendation IV. No. 1 of the Hague Conference of 1930 to which we referred at the beginning. Once this general scheme had been prepared and submitted for examination to the various nations concerned so that they might make any additions they deemed desirable and at the same time indicate the order in which they would prefer the questions to be dealt with, it would be very easy for a permanent organisation to give definite form to the drafts, so that later these might be subjected to the procedure fixed in Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the said Recommendation IV of the Conference of 1930.

The word "codification" should be understood as implying not a mere recapitulation of existing practices, but a genuine legislative operation prepared by States in these codification Commissions through the competent organs, and then submitted to what might be described as a referendum, pending definitive and individual acceptance by each of the countries concerned. This last may demand some active propaganda on the part of the competent organs of the League of Nations, which should be directed, not to seeking points by which the will of each nation should be influenced, but to making direct request for international action by the aforesaid supreme organs.

I have pleasure in communicating this to you for your information and especially for that of the competent Technical Committee of the Secretariat.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(Letter of April 28th, 1931.)

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

1. The resolution on the subject of the Progressive Codification of International Law, adopted by the Eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations on October 3rd, 1930, after taking note of the work of the Conference held at The Hague in March and April 1930, and reaffirming the great interest taken by the League of Nations in the development of International Law, called attention to certain suggestions made by the Conference in question and invited Members of the League of Nations and the non-member States to communicate to it their observations on these suggestions. His Majesty's Government

in the United Kingdom desire accordingly to lay certain observations on the subject of the codification of international law before the States referred to in the above resolution. In so doing they assume that it was not the intention of the Assembly that any observations which States might desire to make should necessarily be confined to the specific recommendations made by the Hague Conference.

2. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom desire to preface their observations by reaffirming their view that the development of international law constitutes one of the most important tasks which fall within the activities of the League of Nations. In their view, relations between the Members of the community of nations will only be truly satisfactory in so far as they are based upon the firm foundation of recognised and binding law, and they therefore desire to promote the authority, to extend the scope, and to increase the precision of the system of international law. It is because they hold this view that they are anxious that the future action of the League in this connection should proceed upon lines which are calculated to produce the most satisfactory results. The observations which follow are based, not on any intention to disparage the value of the work which has already been done, but on a desire to make suggestions as to the methods by which this task can most usefully be pursued in future.

METHODS OF DEVELOPING INTERNATIONAL LAW.

3. There are three processes by which the development of international law can be forwarded. The first is the gradual establishment of rules of international law by the crystallisation of principles resulting from the general practice of nations and by the development of the jurisprudence resulting from the decisions of international tribunals, in particular the Permanent Court of International Justice. This process is a continuing one and is independent of any action taken by the League; in it the work of professors of international law and of the authors of treaties on the subjects can play a valuable part.

4. The second process consists in the free acceptance, by means of law-making conventions, of certain rules by which the parties to such conventions agree to abide in their mutual relations. Such rules may be identical with principles which have already resulted from the operation of the first process, or they may be new, but in either case the purport of the convention is not to lay down what international law already is, but to prescribe certain rules by which the parties to the convention agree thereafter to be bound.¹

5. The third process consists in the ascertainment and establishment in precise and accurate legal phraseology of rules of international law which have already come into existence by the operation of the first and second processes. In existing conditions this can only be done by adopting the form of an international convention, but such a convention does not, strictly, have the effect of making new law. Such conventions differ from those made under the second process in that they do not prescribe rules by which the parties agree to be bound in future, but state rules which the parties recognise as already binding upon them. The function of a conference convened for the purpose of drawing up conventions of this character should be confined to ascertaining the precise scope and effect of the rules in question and clothing them in appropriate language.

6. The distinction between the second and third processes given above must not be pressed too far. The present state of international law is such that there are few subjects where there is not room for minor differences of opinion as to the existing state of the law, and it may well be that such differences can only be resolved by means of negotiations and agreement at a Conference. But the broad distinction between the two processes is clear.

7. The word "codification" can be and has been employed to describe both the second and the third processes. The second process would be accurately described as "legislative codification" and the third as "consolidatory codification". In view, however, of the importance of making clear the distinction between them, it is convenient to employ a separate short title for each, and in the observations which follow "codification" will be used to denote the second process and "consolidation" to describe the third.

RESULTS OF THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

8. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are of opinion that much valuable work was done at the recent Hague Conference and that the experience which has been gained should be most valuable for the future development of international law. They think it, however, very important that the situation resulting from the Conference should be carefully examined.

¹ In international law, a treaty or convention is the form which has to be adopted both for the purpose of legislating (i.e., of laying down general rules of conduct) and for the purpose of making a contract about a particular case (i.e., the grant of a privilege or the settlement of a dispute). Consequently, treaties or conventions may fall either into the class of international legislation or into the class of particular contracts, and in some cases one and the same convention may contain some provisions which fall into the one class and others which fall into the other. This distinction between law-making or legislative provisions and particular contracts has to be borne in mind when such provisions are being studied in relation to the development of international law.

9. It seems clear that the careful preliminary work which led up to that Conference proceeded on the basis that the task of the Conference was that of consolidation and not codification; and the three subjects assigned to the Conference were chosen, after most careful examination, on the ground that they were generally considered to be those most "ripe" for consolidation. But it can hardly be disputed that on the whole the Conference itself proceeded on the basis that its work was that of codification; and the attitude of many delegates made it clear that, in their view, their task was not so much to assist in the establishment in precise language of already existing principles of international law, as to state and defend certain rules by which their country was prepared to be bound.

10. On the subject of nationality, a convention and three protocols were drawn up and signed at the Conference. While far from covering the whole of the subject, these instruments, if generally accepted, will no doubt prove of great utility. But the point to which it is desired to draw special attention is that these instruments constitute almost entirely an example, not of consolidation, but of codification. It is true that the earlier articles in Chapter I of the Convention may be regarded as statements of existing international law. But the great bulk of the instruments in question consists quite plainly of new rules by which the signatories agree for international purposes to be bound; to a large extent they constitute an undertaking by the parties to ensure that their municipal nationality laws contain certain provisions, and this, though it is a valuable procedure, is not laying down existing rules of international law. So far, therefore, as concerns this question, the value of the Conference is not that it has consolidated already existing international law, but that it has laid down certain rules which, if generally accepted, would ameliorate a situation for which existing international law provides no remedy.

11. The articles dealing with the Legal Status of the Territorial Sea drawn up by the Conference may be regarded to a large extent as constituting consolidation. But it is to be observed that, even as regards these provisions, the Conference was not able, possibly owing to lack of time, to reach the stage of signature; the provisions in question were only "drawn up and provisionally approved with a view to their possible incorporation in a general convention on the territorial sea." Moreover, the provisions in question cover only a part of the subject with which the Conference was intended to deal; as regards some most important parts of the subject, the proceedings of the Conference showed that no general agreement existed as to the present state of international law. It is plain, therefore, that, except within the limits indicated above, the Conference failed to effect a consolidation of international law on the subject.

12. The proceedings of the Conference in relation to the Responsibility of States are the most striking of all. It had appeared before the Conference to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that, if there was one subject of international law which was ready for consolidation, in the sense that a mass of material existed, in the shape of the decisions of international tribunals and the works of textbook writers, from which it should not be difficult to extract a large number of generally accepted rules, that subject was the Responsibility of States. But the Conference failed to reach agreement even on the most fundamental points. It is useless to disguise the fact that a great part of the proceedings of the Conference in relation to this subject consisted of diplomatic negotiations, ultimately unsuccessful, with the object of finding a common factor on which, as the result of mutual concessions, agreement might be possible.

13. If the Conference had been proceeding on the basis that its work was of the nature of consolidation, such a failure to reach agreement would have been, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, not only undesirable in itself but harmful to the gradual development of international law by the process of judicial decisions. Since international tribunals can only proceed on the basis of existing international law, they may, if the result of a Conference is to throw doubt on rules which had hitherto been believed to command general acceptance and of which the consolidation and development might be expected from the progress of international practice and jurisprudence, be deprived of the power to apply those rules to the circumstances which come before them.

14. The result of the Conference was, therefore, that, although the three subjects were selected as being most suitable for consolidation, such a result was only partially effected in the case of one of them. It is probable that more useful work might have been done if it had been recognised from the outset that what was required in the case of all three subjects was not consolidation but codification.

15. The recommendations made by the Conference are consistent with, and even appear to be based on, such a view. It is, moreover, plain that the effect of the recommendations under Head IV would be so far as possible to ensure that no Conference would be summoned until it had been ascertained by careful preliminary enquiry that a sufficient agreement existed to render progress possible. It may be added that the recommendations in question (with which His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom fully agree) are to a large extent identical with the existing practice of the League in relation to such Conferences.

CONCLUSIONS.

16. In the light of the above considerations, it seems possible to draw certain conclusions as to the methods to be adopted in future. The process of codification,—i.e., the development of international law by means of law-making conventions—is being actively pursued under the auspices of the League, and, while such development must necessarily be dependent on the extent to which conventions of this nature command general acceptance, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are inclined to regard this method as being the one by which progress can best be realised in existing circumstances. The various organs of the League are actively engaged in work of this nature, especially in economic and technical matters, and it would seem perfectly feasible somewhat to extend the scope of their operations with a view to including in them matters of a legal character which have not yet formed the subject of conventions, but in relation to which progress may, as the result of careful preliminary enquiry, seem possible. It may be hoped that the general acceptance of conventions of this nature will be facilitated by the resolutions adopted by the Eleventh Assembly on the Ratification of International Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom believe that the full application of these resolutions, both in the letter and in the spirit, by all the Members of the League would greatly increase the efficacy of the method of codification above discussed, and would thus be in itself an effective means of promoting the development of international law which is desired.

17. Consolidation, on the other hand, should be reserved for subjects as to which it can be shown that so large a measure of agreement as to the present state of the law exists that the work of consolidation can usefully be undertaken. It is for the League to decide whether, and if so by what means, the search for such subjects should be pursued; but His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are themselves disposed, in the light of the experience which has now been gained, to doubt the likelihood of important branches of international law being found to which the application of this method would at present be useful.

18. The above statement is the result of long and careful consideration, and is based upon the experience of the six years' work in the domain of codification which the League of Nations has already done. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are hopeful that it may be followed by statements, equally full and frank, of the views held by other Members of the League. They believe that such statements would greatly facilitate the deliberations of the Assembly on the subject, and might well assist in securing a common understanding and a general agreement concerning this most important matter.

For their part, they are satisfied that it is on the lines above discussed, coupled, of course, with the continuous operation of the first process mentioned above, that a steady and fruitful development of international law seems most likely to be attained; and they would, therefore, suggest that it is to the possibility of progress in this direction that the attention of the League, and of the non-members States concerned, should primarily be directed.

They desire to conclude these observations by reaffirming once more their belief that, if the other Members of the League are in agreement in the general views above put forward, a great work for the development of international law can be accomplished through the instrumentality of the League.

India.

(Letter of May 11th, 1931.)

While the Government of India have no detailed observations to offer, they consider it doubtful, in the light of the results achieved by the First Conference on this subject held at The Hague last year, whether further attempts at codification in the near future would yield any practical results. In their view it would be preferable for the present that international law should be left to develop by the existing methods, such as the adoption of conventions through the machinery of the technical organs of the League, the decisions of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and of International Arbitral Tribunals, and the agreements which are entered into by limited groups of States.

The Government of India consider it prudent therefore that the codification method should not be further employed until conditions would appear to be more favourable, and the prospects of its successful employment in particular cases is more assured.

Lithuania.

(Letter of April 7th, 1931.)

[*Translation.*]

The Lithuanian Government has no objection to the work for the progressive codification of international law being continued on the lines of the recommendations of the First Codification Conference, held at The Hague in March and April 1930.

Poland.

(Letter of May 27th, 1931.)

[*Translation.*]

In reply to Circular Letter 21.1931.V. from the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, dated February 27th, 1931, the Polish delegation has the honour to inform him that the Polish Government agrees that it is expedient to continue the work for the progressive codification of international law.

Further, the Polish Government thinks it would be well to convene a special Committee of Legal Experts to prepare for further work in this field, in accordance with the proposal submitted to the last Assembly by the Government of the Irish Free State.

Geneva, July 18th, 1931.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**AMENDMENT OF THE COVENANT OF THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN ORDER TO BRING IT INTO HARMONY
WITH THE PACT OF PARIS.**

OBSERVATIONS SUBMITTED BY GOVERNMENTS.



Series No. 2.

	Page		Page
Estonia	1	Latvia	2
Japan	2	Norway	2

Estonia.

LETTER OF JUNE 29TH, 1931.

[*Translation.*]

The Estonian Government has carefully considered the proposals made by the Committee of Eleven and the Sub-Committee set up by the First Committee of the Eleventh Assembly, and has reached the conclusion that in certain respects the Sub-Committee's proposals are more satisfactory than those made by the Committee of Eleven. This applies particularly to Article 12, paragraphs 1 and 2 ; Article 13, paragraph 4 ; Article 15, paragraph 7, and Article 16, paragraph 1, first sentence. As regards these articles the Estonian Government is inclined to prefer the wording adopted by the *Sub-Committee*, on the understanding that Article 16 as amended includes all the cases provided for in Articles 13 and 15 and does not in any way lessen the effect of the sanctions.

While, as stated above, it is in favour of the amendment of Article 12 in the form proposed by the Sub-Committee, the Estonian Government nevertheless considers it desirable that attention should be given to the question whether the term "any dispute likely to lead to a rupture", is not more restricted in scope than Article 2 of the Pact of Paris. In the Estonian Government's opinion, it should be stated that the disputes in question are those which it has not been possible to settle through the ordinary diplomatic channel. Such an interpretation would be in accordance both with the resolution adopted by the Eleventh Assembly and with the antecedents of Article 12, since in the preliminary draft (of February 14th, 1919) the phrase, "disputes which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary process of diplomacy", was used instead of the present text. The Estonian Government accordingly considers that, with a view to bringing the League Covenant into harmony with the Pact of Paris, the possibility of embodying in Article 12 the text of Article 2 of the Pact of Paris should be considered. The following text (which does not claim to be complete) is therefore suggested for Article 12 :

" All the Members of the League agree that they will in no case have recourse to war for the settlement of disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin which may arise among them, and will only employ peaceful means for this purpose."

Series of League of Nations Publications
V. LEGAL ✓
1931. V. 5.

As regards Article 15, paragraph 6, the Estonian Government prefers the wording adopted by the *Committee of Eleven*, which gives an obligatory character to the Council's unanimous report. According to the Covenant, the Council will only draw up the report if the dispute is not settled despite its preliminary intervention. In these circumstances, would not the fact that the Council's report has an obligatory character induce the parties to accept its proposals? Certain members were even in favour of the recognition of the obligatory character of the Council's unanimous report when the League Covenant was first drafted (proposal by M. Hymans), and the matter was discussed by the Committee of Eleven, and in particular by the First Committee of the Eleventh Assembly, no objection being raised to the principle of the obligatory character of the report, which shows that the supporters of this principle are becoming more and more numerous. The Estonian Government is in favour of the amendment of Article 15, paragraph 6, in the manner proposed by the Committee of Eleven and of the addition to this article of paragraph *7 bis*, as proposed by the Sub-Committee.

Japan.

LETTER OF JUNE 6TH, 1931.

[*Translation.*]

The Japanese Government is in principle in favour of the draft amendments contained in the report of the First Committee of the Eleventh Assembly, it being understood that these amendments in no way affect the exercise of the right of self-defence.

Latvia.

LETTER OF JUNE 30TH, 1931.

[*Translation.*]

The proposal to bring the Covenant into harmony with the Pact of Paris has the full approval of the Latvian Government, which is prepared to do its utmost to bring about the adoption of the amendments for the purpose of embodying in the League Covenant the prohibition to resort to war and the principle that the settlement of international disputes should be sought only by peaceful means.

It is understood, however, that the Latvian Government reserves the right to explain its views in regard to the details of either question when they are discussed at the next Assembly.

Norway.

LETTER OF JUNE 18TH, 1931.

[*Translation.*]

As is clear, both from the declaration of the Norwegian Government in the letter which it had the honour to send you on February 22nd, 1930,¹ and from the declaration of the Norwegian delegate in the course of the discussion of this question at the First Commission of the Eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations, the Norwegian Government considered that it could accept in principle the idea of bringing the Covenant of the League of Nations into harmony with the Pact of Paris. Nevertheless, the Norwegian Government has always been of opinion that the happiest solution, and the one most in harmony with the end in view, would be to incorporate the provisions of the Pact of Paris in the Covenant of the League of Nations without increasing the number of cases in which sanctions are applicable.

Since, however, various practical difficulties have been encountered in the efforts to achieve this result, and since certain countries attach particular importance to the incorporation, once begun, being terminated as soon as possible, the Norwegian Government felt obliged to waive its request to leave the present provisions relating to sanctions as they stand.

Furthermore, as regards the most difficult eventuality — namely, the application of the sanctions if the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by all the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, it will be necessary to find a formula making the application of the sanctions contingent on the unanimous decision of the Council — apart from the votes of the parties concerned — as to who is the aggressor.

The Norwegian Government is prepared to accept the new provisions relating to the authority of the Council which the Committee of Eleven has formulated in the new paragraphs 6 and *7 bis* of Article 15, although it does not see that these new provisions are an indispensable consequence of bringing the two instruments into harmony. It is also prepared to accept the proposals made on this subject by the Sub-Committee to the First Commission of the 1930 Assembly.

¹ See documents A.8.1930.V. (Legal Questions, 1930.V) page 22 or C.623 M.245.1930.V, page 28.

12 SEP 1931

[Distributed to the Members of the League, the Assembly and the Council.]

Official No. : **A. 12 (a)**. 1931. V.

Geneva, July 27th, 1931.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

OBSERVATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENTS

6

Series 2.

	Pages		Pages
Albania	1	Italy	5
Australia	1	Japan	6
Estonia	1	Latvia	6
United States of America	2	The Netherlands	6
France	2	Sweden	8
Irish Free State	3	Turkey	8

Albania.

(Letter of June 17th, 1931.)

[Translation.]

The Albanian Government has no observations to make on the question of the progressive codification of international law, to which it gives its wholehearted support.

Australia.

(Letter of July 14th, 1931.)

His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia associates itself with the views expressed in the memorandum forwarded by the British Foreign Office.¹

Estonia.

(Letter of June 19th, 1931.)

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that the competent Estonian authorities have not yet been able to complete their examination of the report of the work of the First Conference for the Codification of International Law, together with the proposals of the Assembly and the Council and the draft resolutions proposed by various delegations in the First Committee

¹ See document A.12.1931.V: V. Legal. 1931.V.4, page 6.

Series of League of Nations Publications V. LEGAL 1931.V.6
--

of the Assembly ; the question is an important and far-reaching one and calls for very careful and thorough consideration. The Estonian Government does not, therefore, yet feel prepared to formulate its observations on the subject. Nevertheless, as regards the recommendations adopted by the First Conference for the Codification of International Law, the Estonian Government entirely agrees with these recommendations and expresses the hope that the future work for the codification of international law may be inspired by the suggestions they contain. Moreover, my Government greatly appreciates the recommendations of the Conference concerning the preparation by the League of Nations of future international conferences.

As regards the organisation which might be adopted and the procedure which might be followed, I regret that I cannot at present transmit to you any definite suggestions on this subject, but I hope that the Estonian delegation to the twelfth Assembly will return to the question either in the plenary meetings or at the competent Assembly Committee.

United States of America.

(Letter dated June 23rd, 1931.)

The Government of the United States considers that the steps looking to the codification of international law, initiated by the Assembly of the League on September 22nd, 1924, and resulting in the Conference held at The Hague in March and April of last year, should be continued, and that it is important that very careful preparation on the subjects deemed to be ripe for codification should be made well in advance of the calling of an international conference. On the basis of the experience at the Hague Conference in 1930, the Secretary of State would suggest that any conference called in the future should be limited to the codification of one or not more than two subjects. It is also felt that greater progress would be made toward codification if subjects were chosen for the first few conferences which are less controversial than some of the more complicated subjects.

As to the mode of procedure to be followed, it is believed that the procedure suggested in the recommendations made by the Hague Conference would be likely to attain satisfactory results. It is suggested, however, that, after observations have been received from the various Governments on the draft Conventions referred to in paragraph 3 of those recommendations, a revised draft or drafts might be prepared and circularised with the comments of the Governments on the first draft, and that these new drafts, together with the comments by the Governments, should be communicated to the various Governments sufficiently well in advance of the conference as to enable the Governments to study the drafts and comments and to formulate their views thereon.

It is noted from the draft resolutions submitted by certain delegations, incorporated in the report of the First Committee (document A.82.1930.V), that distinctions are drawn between customary international law and new rules designed to govern relations between States, and that the view has been expressed that the term "codification" as applied to the work for the development of international law undertaken by the League of Nations should be understood as relating to the latter. It is believed that conventions adopted should be declaratory of existing customary law on the subjects dealt with, supplemented by such enlargements as are demanded by modern conditions.

The Secretary of State takes pleasure in recognising the value of the work done at the Hague Conference of 1930. The Government of the United States signed, on December 31st, 1930, the Protocol relating to Military Obligations in Certain Cases of Double Nationality. It is regretted that, because of the unsatisfactory provisions on two important points — expatriation and the nationality of married women — the Government of the United States was unable to sign the Convention on Nationality, the principal agreement concluded at that Conference.

France.

(Letter of July 23rd, 1931.)

[Translation.]

Since the League of Nations first undertook work for the progressive codification of international law, the method contemplated has been the conclusion of international conventions on selected subjects. This method of conventions signed and ratified by the Governments was followed at the Conference which met at The Hague in March-April 1930, and is the method contemplated in the recommendations of the Conference.

It is necessary to bear in mind that to attempt to negotiate and conclude conventions with the object of setting out the rules of customary law in the form of written law would involve a danger of creating unnecessary difficulties and, *inter alia*, of throwing doubt upon the existence of particular rules which an international judge, as for example the Permanent Court of International Justice, would have been in a position to recognise. It appears, therefore, that codification by way of conventions ought not to be directed towards the laying down of rules which would be declared to be already part of existing international law.

The method of conventions signed and ratified by the Governments, or open to their accession, is on the other hand, appropriate for the establishment of rules which are to be accepted by the Governments as henceforward applicable in their mutual relations without prejudging what may be the rules which the common law of nations applies as regards the matters dealt with in the conventions. In drawing up conventions of this character, account will naturally be taken of the common law of nations, with a view to reaffirming it or with a view to advancing beyond it ; but the two aspects of international law would remain distinct. The question whether the law which will thus be laid down in conventions may have operated to modify the customary law will remain to be examined in each case by legal science or to be settled by judicial decisions.

The above distinction appears to be of great importance as regards continuation of the work of codification.

A good method for selecting subjects, and for preliminary study of the subjects selected, is necessary. On this point the Hague Conference made suggestions of the highest value. The suggestion that the draft conventions should be drawn up in the light of all the data of science might be reinforced by contemplating the possibility of consulting the principal institutions devoted to the study of international law. To do so might make the preparatory work slower, but this disadvantage does not seem very serious. On the other hand, it will in general be wise not to submit to the same conference too many or too desperate questions. Concentration of attention seems likely to increase the chances of success.

It seems desirable that the drafts and the conventions should contain only really essential provisions, to the exclusion of rules on points of detail or of a secondary character. The conclusion of the conventions would thereby be facilitated and their permanence better assured. In this connection, account must be taken of the development of international tribunals whose proper function it will be to apply in particular cases the principles on which agreement has been obtained.

Finally, all the preparatory work, the importance of which has been pointed out by the Hague Conference, should, from the very outset, be supported by a very copious documentation as to the data of science and practice.

It is evident that the League, while assuming the initiative and ensuring co-ordination must, as it has always done, seek the co-operation of non-member States in the progressive codification of international law.

Irish Free State.

(Letter of July 20th, 1931.)

1. With reference to the Secretary-General's Circular Letter 21.1931.V, of February 27th last, with enclosures, on the subject of the codification of international law, the Irish Government have the honour to submit the following observations for communication to the Assembly at its forthcoming session. In formulating these observations, the Irish Government have had before them the observations of the Cuban, British, Indian, Lithuanian and Polish Governments contained in document A.12.1931.V, Series I.

2. The Irish Government would emphasise the fundamental importance of developing the rule of law in the relations between States. They believe that it is essential to the progress of justice and the maintenance of peace to define, improve and develop international law, and that justice and peace can best be promoted and maintained by a system of law which is in form precise and clear and which is general and equal in its application. The development and the maintenance of a comprehensive and effective body of international law is, therefore, one of the most important tasks confronting the States of the world.

3. The existing position of international law is, in the opinion of the Irish Government, susceptible of improvement in two directions.

4. In the first place, the creation of new rules of international law to meet new situations and circumstances in international life, and the alteration of existing rules of international law to meet the changed situation of affairs, are tasks which all the States of the world should undertake in concert and pursue consciously and deliberately as an essential part of the work of the progressive organisation of world peace. The extent of the work of this nature which has been completed, or undertaken, by the League of Nations and other agencies is well known. But this work covers only a relatively small portion of the field of international relationships. The rules of international law developed before the war of nations were the result of a spontaneous and instinctive growth from sources such as custom, the practice of States, the decisions of international tribunals and treaties of high authority — a growth more or less independent of the control of the general body of States and their Governments — and not the result of the purposive pursuit of an international order based upon just and general legal rules. Serious doubt may be

entertained as to the extent to which rules of law, derived from the sources just enumerated and developed at a time when no organisation existed which had as its object the conscious promotion and maintenance of universal peace, can continue to command authority in an age in which the co-operation of States for common ends — by treaties and otherwise — has become the accepted instrument of the progress of the world. Undue delay, moreover, in bringing the rules of international law into conformity with the new facts and relationships of international life may impair the organisation of peace and imperil its objects.

5. In the second place, the existing system of international law is open to serious criticism on the ground of its form. The form of law, and particularly of international law, is of paramount importance. If the rules of law are not clear or if they are not readily accessible to those who seek them, the law itself cannot influence conduct. If the prescriptions of the law are ambiguous or uncertain, conflicts as to legal rights are more likely to arise, and greater difficulty is likely to be encountered in bringing them to a satisfactory settlement. It is of considerable importance therefore that the rules of international law, both those already in existence and those being created and to be created hereafter by international legislation should, so far as possible, be framed in a simple, accessible and unequivocal form.

6. In the opinion of the Irish Government, the progressive improvement of the existing body of international law in the two directions indicated is pre-eminently a task for the League of Nations. The League would, of course, invite the States non-members of the League to participate in its work in this connection.

7. The Irish Government consider that the question of the methods, organisation, etc., to be adopted by the League in the pursuit of this task were best entrusted to the consideration of a technical committee, in conformity with the proposal made by the Irish delegation at the First Committee of the Eleventh Assembly. They feel, however, that it may be useful if they indicate at this stage their views as to the lines upon which the future activity of the League in this field should be organised.

8. Before doing so, however, it may be well to refer to the difficulties which have arisen in connection with the employment of the term "codification" to describe the activity hitherto pursued by the League in connection with the development of international law. The Irish Government realise the confusion which has been occasioned by the undifferentiated use of the term "codification" to describe both the process of reducing the existing law to a clear and definite form, and the process of stating in a clear and definite form those new rules by which the States may agree to be bound. The confusion which has arisen in the past in connection with the use of the term "codification" has made it necessary to draw a distinction between the two processes just described, but the Irish Government nevertheless feel that it is possible to exaggerate the practical importance of maintaining this distinction in the organisation of the future work of the League in connection with the development of international law. The aim and object of that work should, in the opinion of the Irish Government, be to produce simple and unequivocal statements of the law to which States find it possible to give their express agreement. It may be anticipated that in many cases these statements would simply amount to statements of the law as it already exists : in other cases, they will contain new principles or amendments of existing rules. But in either case an important and valuable work will have been achieved if there are produced clear and unequivocal statements of rules by which States expressly agree to be mutually bound and which they recognise as clearly defining their mutual rights and obligations with regard to the subject-matter concerned.

9. The Irish Government suggest that the future organisation to be adopted by the League in pursuit of the objects defined in the preceding paragraphs might be as follows :

(a) A committee should be set up, similar to the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference or the Committee of Arbitration and Security—*i.e.*, it should consist of representatives of Governments, who would possess the necessary technical qualifications. Steps should be taken to ensure that the different civilisations and legal systems would be represented on the committee, which should also include representatives of the principal States non-members of the League.

(b) It would be the function of this committee to make proposals to the Assembly at its annual session with regard to the subjects on which general acts or conventions might be prepared. The choice of those subjects would be made by the committee with special regard to the likelihood of a successful codification of law in relation to them by the method now proposed. Such proposals should be accompanied by explanatory memoranda, and should be in the hands of the various Governments in sufficient time before the opening of the Assembly to enable them to give definite instructions to their delegates, both with regard to the desirability of preparing general acts or conventions with regard to the subject-matters proposed and with regard to the principles or rules which any general acts or conventions dealing with these matters should embody. The proposals of the committee should be considered by the First Committee of the Assembly.

(c) If the First Committee and the Assembly approved the proposals, the committee should be instructed to prepare for submission to the Assembly at a future session general acts or conventions dealing with the proposed subject-matters.

(d) The committee should then proceed to the preparation of draft general acts or conventions dealing with the approved subject-matters. It would be for the committee to decide whether specific questionnaires should be addressed to the various Governments before the committee proceeds to draw up the texts of the draft general acts or conventions.

(e) The texts of the draft general acts or conventions prepared by the committee (together with the answers to the questionnaires, if any) should be communicated to the Governments in sufficient time to enable them to give definite instructions to their delegates on the First committee of the Assembly with regard to the draft general acts or conventions.

(f) The draft general acts or conventions drawn up by the committee should then be considered by the First Committee. As a result of this consideration, the First Committee may decide to refer back these instruments for reconsideration by the committee in the light of the views expressed by the delegates of Governments at the First Committee; or it may decide to ask the Assembly to approve these instruments and to recommend their definite acceptance by the Governments.

If the Assembly approves the instruments, they should at once be thrown open for acceptance by States. Acceptance of the general acts or conventions approved by the Assembly would be by means of accession, as in the case of the General Act of 1928 for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. Their provisions would be expressed to apply only as between the parties to them. They would contain saving clauses relating to the existing principles and rules of international law, similar to those inserted in the instruments concluded at the First Codification Conference held at The Hague in March-April 1930, and they would also contain provision for their periodical revision.

Italy.

(Letter of June 8th, 1931.)

[Translation.]

The Italian Government doubts whether the work of codifying international law can be resumed by the League of Nations in the near future. The attention of the Members of the League has already been drawn to numerous urgent questions, so that a full programme of work lies before the League for a considerable period, during which obvious reasons of expediency suggest that no other tasks of a general nature should be undertaken unless they are shown to be of immediate urgency.

The Italian Government recognises, however, the advantages of following the suggestions contained in the recommendations adopted by the Hague Conference of 1930 as soon as it appears possible to continue the work of codification.

The Italian Government would point out that the method indicated in the text of Recommendation IV for the preparation of future conferences on codification has been given a more general character, and greater precision by paragraph IV of the first resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations on October 3rd, 1930, concerning the ratification of conventions concluded under the auspices of the League, a resolution to which the Italian Government subscribed.

The Italian Government therefore considers that it is rather in accordance with this resolution that the preparatory work for future codification conferences should be carried on, as also that for any other conference summoned to conclude a general convention.

But it desires to express its full agreement with the last suggestion in the above-mentioned Recommendation IV, which is not expressly reproduced in the resolution concerning ratification. According to this suggestion, the Council would place on the agenda of the conference such subjects as had been approved by the great majority of the Powers called upon to take part. It seems likely that this procedure would provide a sufficient guarantee that only questions genuinely ripe for codification would be submitted to the conference.

Lastly, the Italian Government is of opinion that future conferences should not deal with several questions at a time. The practical difficulties involved by dealing at the same time with questions of an entirely different character, from the point of view both of the composition of the delegations and of the organisation of the conference, greatly outweigh the advantage represented by a certain saving of time.

Japan.

(Letter of June 16th, 1931.)

[*Translation.*]

The Japanese Government is, in principle, in favour of the adoption of Recommendation IV passed by the Hague Conference on the procedure to be followed regarding the future Conference on the Progressive Codification of International Law. The Japanese Government would, nevertheless, point out that :

1. Judging by the experience of the last Hague Conference, the Japanese Government considers that it would be well, in order to facilitate the success of the future Conference, to frame the preliminary draft Convention in the way suggested in Recommendation IV, paragraph 2 :

2. The question of setting up a committee or commission to prepare the preliminary draft is of great importance. The body in question might well be composed of members representing the principal legal systems of the world, in accordance with the rules adopted for the election of members of the Permanent Court of International Justice (Cf. Article 9 of the Statute of the Court) ;

3. Contrary to what happened at The Hague, the body which prepares the preliminary draft Convention should avail itself more freely of opportunities to support its preliminary draft at the future Conference ;

4. In establishing this preliminary draft, the body concerned might with advantage consult the authorities on legal science in all countries dealing with wage problems.

Latvia.

(Letter received on July 4th, 1931.)

[*Translation.*]

The Latvian Government has no special observation to make in regard to the progressive codification of international law, but recognises the expediency of continuing the investigations in accordance with the recommendations made by the First Conference held at The Hague in March and April 1930.

The Netherlands.

(Letter of June 22nd, 1931.)

[*Translation.*]

The Netherlands Government agrees unreservedly with the view expressed in the eleventh Assembly's resolution regarding the great importance for the League of Nations of the development of international law by codification. The League should, in its opinion, expedite this progress by every means in its power.

The recommendations drawn up by the 1930 Codification Conference, as well as the draft resolutions proposed by different delegations in the eleventh Assembly's First Committee — recommendations and draft resolutions which the Governments are invited to consider — deal with two main points :

(1) What is understood by the term "codification" as applied to the work for the development of international law undertaken by the League of Nations?

(2) Under what conditions and by what methods can this work of codification be best carried out?

1. As regards the League's task in connection with codification, the Netherlands Government agrees with the idea expressed in the draft resolutions submitted by several delegations to the First Committee of the eleventh Assembly. The task should consist in the embodiment, in international conventions, of definite rules, either based on customary international law or being entirely new law, to govern such forms of inter-State relations as it may seem immediately practical and important to regulate by general agreement. The Hague Conference has proved that it is better not to try to distinguish between matters involving the conversion of well-defined customary law into conventional rules and matters for which more or less new rules are being drawn up. The distinction between these two forms of codification would not, in practice, always be clear. The same codification might be considered by certain States as the creation of new law, and by others, for which the rules in question were already customary, as a consolidation of customary into conventional law. As is stated in the Belgian proposal, new elements are often necessarily introduced in any endeavour to determine existing customary law. While recognising customary law as an

important source for the work of codification, it must, however, be admitted — as the resolutions submitted by the Belgian delegation and by the British, French, German, Greek and Italian delegations have already done — that it is not within the province of the organs dealing with codification to state that any particular rule of international law should be considered as customary law. The task of determining customary law is one for science and the courts.

2. As regards the procedure to be followed where codification is concerned, the Netherlands Government agrees with the resolution adopted by the eleventh Assembly that the recommendations made by the 1930 Conference contain suggestions of the highest value and should be taken into account in examining what would be the best methods for continuing the work which has been begun. The following observations are suggested by Recommendation IV, which deals, in particular, with the procedure to be followed in preparing the work of codification.

The resolution provides for a committee entrusted with the task of selecting a certain number of subjects suitable for codification by convention. It would seem desirable that an organ within the League of Nations, responsible for considering whether it would be advisable to undertake codification in those spheres of international life for which the League has created no special organ and which thus run the risk of being somewhat neglected, should exist alongside the technical organisations which — each in its own domain — prepare conventions and are thus constantly working for codification. Nevertheless, Her Majesty's Government is doubtful whether a special committee is necessary for this purpose, and whether it would not be better to leave the task to the First Committee of the Assembly. It must be remembered that few questions in the sphere envisaged are at the moment ripe for international regulation. A special committee set up for this purpose might, moreover, be forced by circumstances to draw up proposals with no immediate prospect of realisation. There is a certain danger in this. Either the efforts will be doomed to failure or will result in international conventions containing a minimum of rules and constituting a step backward rather than an advance, from the point of view of international law.

The First Committee may be considered as being especially well qualified to carry out the task to which the resolution refers — namely, the selection of subjects codification of which seems *prima facie* not only possible but desirable from the practical point of view. If this item were placed on the agenda of each year's session of the Committee — which might set up a sub-committee for the purpose — the question of the development of codification would, without fail, be given due consideration every year, while certain drawbacks involved in the creation of a permanent committee would, on the other hand, be avoided.

The First Committee's report, after adoption by the Assembly, should be communicated to the Governments for their opinion, in accordance with the procedure suggested in the resolution, and the Council, with these opinions in mind, would decide whether the study of the proposed question should be continued. A special *ad hoc* committee, with a very small number of members, might be set up to consider each question approved; it would be entrusted with the task of preparing a preliminary draft convention based on scientific and practical experience. The preliminary draft convention, in conformity with paragraph 3 of the resolution, would be communicated to the Governments with a request for their observations on the essential points. The Governments' replies could first be communicated to the special committee, which would, if necessary, give its opinion as to whether they should be included on the agenda. The committee's suggestions would be communicated to the Governments, together with the replies referred to in paragraph 4.

The Netherlands Government considers the procedure proposed in paragraph 4 — that, after submitting the draft convention to the Governments, the desirability of laying it before a conference shall be examined afresh — as an improvement on the procedure followed up till now. The Government feels that the unsatisfactory results of the 1930 Conference were perhaps in part due to the fact that the Preparatory Committee, after receiving the Governments' replies regarding the bases of discussion, was not competent to give an opinion on this question of the desirability of a conference, and that no other organ of the League of Nations gave the matter serious consideration.

The proposed procedure would mean that the Governments would be consulted more than once and would thus have every opportunity of expressing their opinion as to the desirability of a conference. The Netherlands Government hopes that Governments, in replying, will fully realise their responsibility, and that each reply will represent, not the opinion of a single lawyer or high official, but the Government's own point of view, established after consulting the competent organs and administrative services.

The Netherlands Government considers that the stipulation in paragraph 5, that only such subjects as are formally approved by a very large majority of the Powers taking part in the conference shall form part of its programme, should be interpreted as meaning that the Council would be quite free to convene a conference in which all the Members of the League of Nations would not necessarily take part. Although any accentuation of existing divergencies should be avoided, it might be desirable, if necessary, to convene a conference composed only of those Members of the League who had given their consent to a preliminary

draft, in order to attain partial or regional codification. The Conferences on Bills of Exchange and Cheques have proved the advantages of such codification.

The Council, when deciding on the conference's programme, could at the same time take the necessary steps for the preparation of a draft convention, revised on the basis of the replies received. This new draft, which might be drawn up by the special committee, should be circulated to the Governments.

The Netherlands Government prefers to leave aside for the moment the question whether consideration of the three subjects dealt with at the 1930 Conference should be undertaken afresh. In conclusion, it would point out that no method of procedure for the preparation of conferences can guarantee success in the matter of codification. The essential thing is, as always, the co-operation of the Governments in that spirit of international goodwill which is a necessary means to the end. If the Governments' chief desire is to maintain their national points of view as typified by their own legislation, if they are not prepared to make concessions in order to bring about common regulations, codification will be doomed to failure, and every improvement in the method of preparation will but act as a further bar to success.

Sweden.

(Letter of July 6th, 1931.)

[*Translation.*]

The Royal Government considers it most important that the League of Nations should continue the work already begun on the codification of international law. The results of the First Codification Conference were, it is true, of little practical value. The Swedish Government is, however, of opinion that, instead of discouraging Governments from going forward with the work in hand, this fact should rather induce them to ensure that the questions to be dealt with by a general conference are more adequately prepared. The Royal Government, therefore, endorses the suggestions embodied in the recommendations of the Hague Conference, No. IV of which outlines a valuable preparatory procedure.

When this question was discussed by the eleventh Assembly, certain delegations supported the view that, for the future, the League of Nations should limit its work of codification to matters requiring the establishment of rules of law entirely new in character to govern such forms of private inter-State relations as it might seem immediately practical and important to regulate by general agreement. These delegations were of opinion that the League of Nations should make no further attempt at the determination and codification of existing customary law.

The Swedish Government is not convinced that it is wise to begin by excluding certain important subjects from the preliminary investigations in view of a new codification conference. The customary law of nations is a singularly vague conception, and several of the principles of law which it is made to include are so general that courts of law find it difficult to use them as the basis of decisions, while in other instances they give rise to differences of opinion involving considerable practical inconvenience. It is also conceivable that the principles of the customary law of a previous age no longer meet the needs of our time, and consequently require revising by means of international legislation taking the form of a general convention.

The Swedish Government, however, considers that it is not to a codification conference that one should assign the task of defining the scope and effect of existing customary law. This task, in its opinion, belongs rather to the international courts and to writers on doctrine. A codification conference should adopt such principles as it deems necessary and valuable without deciding whether their adoption constitutes a consecration or a revision of existing customary law. It is to this extent only that the Swedish Government supports the view that a future codification conference should not concern itself with the determination of customary international law.

The Royal Government is, therefore, of opinion that the committee entrusted with the preliminary work of deciding what questions are suitable for codification should also be left free to examine matters in respect of which rules of customary law are thought already to exist, if it considers that codification of the law relating to them would be advantageous from a practical point of view — whether because the existing rules are not generally recognised, are too vague for courts of law to use them as the basis of decisions, or stand in need of revision.

Turkey.

(Letter of June 11th, 1931.)

[*Translation.*]

The Government of the Republic is following with great interest the work of the League of Nations on this subject; its policy has been guided by the results already achieved in this domain. It is prepared to co-operate in any action which may be undertaken under the auspices of the League of Nations with a view to the progressive codification of international law.

20 SEP 1931

[Distributed to the Members
of the League, the Assembly
and the Council.]

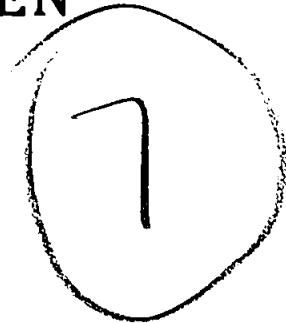
Official No.: **A. 19.** 1931. V.

Geneva, July 27th, 1931.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN

Report by the Secretary-General.



I. RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL PLACING THE QUESTION ON THE ASSEMBLY'S AGENDA.

On January 24th, 1931, the following proposal was submitted to the Council by the representatives of Guatemala, Peru and Venezuela :

“ The Council will remember that the question of the nationality of women was discussed at length at the Conference for the Codification of International Law held at The Hague in March and April 1930. The discussions did not result in an international settlement of this question. The States were, in particular, recommended to study the question whether it would not be possible (1) to introduce into their law the principle of the equality of the sexes in matters of nationality, taking particularly into consideration the interests of the children, and (2) especially to decide that, in principle, the nationality of the wife should henceforth not be affected without her consent either by the mere fact of marriage or by any change in the nationality of her husband.

“ It is to be noted that there is a clear movement of opinion throughout the world in favour of a suitable settlement of this question.

“ Various members of the Council have received petitions from women's organisations urging the Council to appoint a committee of women to consider the question of the nationality of women and submit a report on the subject to the 1931 Assembly.

“ We venture to propose the adoption by the Council of the following resolution :

“ ‘ The Council,

“ ‘ Decides to place on the agenda of the next session of the Assembly the question of the continued study of the nationality of women, and

“ ‘ Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly a report on the question after consultation of the following organisations¹, which have been specially concerned with the nationality of women :

- “ ‘ The International Council of Women,
- “ ‘ The International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship,
- “ ‘ The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom,
- “ ‘ The Inter-American Commission of Women,
- “ ‘ The Equal Rights International,
- “ ‘ The World Union of Women for International Concord,
- “ ‘ The All-Asian Conference of Women,
- “ ‘ The International Federation of University Women,
- “ ‘ The World's Young Women's Christian Association.

“ ‘ The Secretary-General might, if he thinks fit, request the above-named organisations to set up a committee, consisting of two representatives of each organisation, with the task of formulating joint proposals to be attached to the report to be submitted to the Assembly. ’ ”

The resolution proposed was adopted by the Council.

⁽¹⁾ Where abbreviated titles were employed in the text of the Council's resolution, the full titles of the organisations have been substituted.

II. CONVOCAATION OF A COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS.

On February 13th, 1931, the Secretary-General wrote to the organisations mentioned in the Council's resolution informing them that, in his opinion, the procedure contemplated in the last paragraph of the resolution would furnish the most convenient method by which they could be consulted and their views placed before the Assembly. He therefore invited them to enter into communication with one another with a view to the establishment of a committee.

The Secretary-General's invitation was accepted by all the organisations concerned, with the exception of the World's Young Women's Christian Association, which preferred not to be represented on the Committee, as it had never adopted an official policy on the question to be discussed.

The Committee met in the Secretariat's offices on July 2nd and the following days. It drew up the report which, in accordance with the Council's resolution, is reproduced in the annex to the present document.

III. PREVIOUS CONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The League has been concerned with the question of the nationality of women as part of the general question of codification of international law on the subject of nationality.

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

Nationality was selected as a possible subject for codification by the Committee of Experts for the Progressive Codification of International Law in 1926, after consideration of a report of a Sub-Committee composed of M. Rundstein (Rapporteur), M. de Magalhães and M. Schücking. In the draft Convention annexed to this report, however, it was not proposed to deal directly or completely with the question of equality of the sexes in the matter of nationality. Provisions were inserted merely to provide against cases of total loss of nationality or double nationality arising as a result of marriage or change of the husband's nationality and for the purpose of enabling a woman who, on marriage, lost her nationality without acquiring that of her husband to obtain a passport and enjoy diplomatic protection.

The Rapporteur was aware that the suggestions made in the report fell short of what was demanded by those who considered that both sexes should stand on the same footing as regards nationality. He had considered, in particular, a provisional draft international Convention on the nationality of married women which had been drawn up by the International Women's Suffrage Alliance. The reasons why he felt unable to go beyond the proposals above described are indicated in the following passage of his report :

“ Although the establishment of a world law on this subject, or the adoption as a basis for internal laws of the general principles embodied in the draft, is very desirable, it cannot be affirmed that the moment for such measures has come. The obstacles in the way of such a solution would seem to be very great, for it is not likely that the States of the Continent of Europe would be inclined to accept, without any limitation, the principle that the marriage of a foreign woman with a national does not involve the loss of her original nationality. Even countries which recognise the right of a woman who is a national and who marries a foreigner to refuse to acquire the foreign nationality of her husband (unilateral system) might seriously object to the reciprocal application of this principle.

“ I am of opinion, therefore, that the introduction of the general principles laid down in the above-mentioned draft Convention concerning the nationality of married women would now be premature, and can only be contemplated as a later stage in the work of codification. In the work of progressive codification, the greatest caution is required, in order not to compromise the possibilities of a general international regulation to which internal laws would be subordinated. For this reason, an attempt must be made to prevent or to remove the most acute and harmful conflicts, while taking into account the political obstacles which might make even the most modest work of codification impossible. In view of the impossibility — which I suppose to be only temporary — of settling all conflicts regarding the nationality of married women, I am of opinion that, in present circumstances, only *three problems* can form the subject of international regulation.”

The Committee of Experts transmitted M. Rundstein's report to the Governments and ultimately to the Council as indicating the extent to which, in its opinion, the question of nationality lent itself to regulation by international agreement.

2. *Preparatory Committee for the Codification Conference.*

The Assembly having decided to place the subject of nationality on the agenda of the Codification Conference which met at The Hague in March and April 1930, the Preparatory Committee which was appointed to prepare bases for discussion at the Conference circulated to the Governments, in accordance with the instructions given it by the Assembly, a list of points on which the Governments were invited to state their views, both as to existing international law and practice and as to any modifications therein which might be desirable.

The question of the nationality of women formed the object of three such points — namely :

Point XI — Effect of marriage upon the nationality of the wife ;

Point XII — Effect of dissolution of a marriage upon the nationality of the wife ;

Point XIII — Other effects of marriage upon nationality.

The conclusions drawn by the Committee from the replies which were made by the Governments were stated as follows in its report :

Point XI.

“ The replies submitted do not make it possible at present to hope for a general agreement establishing either the rule that marriage does not affect the wife’s nationality or the rule that the wife takes by marriage the nationality of her husband.

“ It appears at least possible, and it is desirable, to prevent the operation of conflicting legal rules from causing a woman to lose her nationality, as the result of marriage, without acquiring another. It would be sufficient for this purpose to agree that the loss of the one nationality shall be conditional on the acquisition of the other. The two contrasting legal systems remain unaffected, but the woman will be prevented from becoming stateless.”

Point XII.

“ Here the divergences between different legal systems may involve the wife either in loss of all nationality or in double nationality. It is desirable to establish a concordance between her recovery of her former nationality and her loss of the nationality acquired by her marriage, making such loss dependent on the recovery of the former nationality. On the other hand, instead of contemplating a recovery of the former nationality operating automatically and in every case, it appears proper to allow it only on application by the woman herself ; it is to be presumed that she will take account of the interests of her children.”

Point XIII.

“ It does not seem possible to extract from the replies any point on which a further basis of discussion is needed.”

The Committee transmitted to the Conference bases of discussion in accordance with these conclusions (Bases Nos. 16 to 19: see Minutes of the First Committee of the Conference, page 277).

3. *Codification Conference held at The Hague from March 13th to April 12th, 1930.*

The question of nationality was discussed in the First Committee of the Conference on which all the delegations were represented.

The discussion of the question of the nationality of women was not confined within the limits of the Bases of Discussion which, as stated in the last section, had been drawn up by the Preparatory Committee.

On March 15th, the Bureau of the Conference received a joint deputation from the International Council of Women and the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, supported by other international and national bodies. The deputation presented to the Bureau a memorandum setting out briefly the desiderata of the organisations which it represented, and explanatory statements were made to the Bureau by various members of the deputation. The Bureau transmitted the memorandum and the record of its interview with the deputation to the First Committee.¹

On April 1st, the Committee itself heard statements from representatives of the organisations which had put forward the memorandum.

The results of the discussion in the First Committee were summarised in its report to the Conference in the following passage of its report :

“ BASIS No. 16.

“ A very full discussion took place on the question of the nationality of married women. Further, the Committee, before taking its decisions, heard the views of the delegations of the women’s international associations, who, after being received by the Bureau of the Conference, expressed the desire to lay their views also before the Committee itself at a plenary meeting.

“ Thus, the texts of Bases 16 to 19 were adopted with a full knowledge of the facts and after an exhaustive examination both of the situation and of existing tendencies.

¹ These documents are reproduced as an annex to the Minutes of the First Committee of the Conference.

“ Basis No. 16 provides that, if the national law of the wife causes her to lose her nationality on marriage with a foreigner, this consequence shall be conditional on her acquiring the nationality of the husband. As already observed, this text forms a compromise between two diametrically opposed conceptions — that of the countries which consider that, in the matter of nationality, there should be complete equality between the sexes, and that of the countries in which the status of the husband governs that of the wife. Although some countries admit the former principle in their laws either wholly or in part, and apply it more or less completely, the laws of many countries provide that, from the point of view of nationality, the wife must, as a rule, follow her husband.

“ It was observed that the co-existence of these two principles — the freedom of the wife on the one hand and the unity of the family on the other — had the effect of increasing the number of cases of double nationality and also of statelessness. In point of fact, a woman can lose her nationality through marriage with a foreigner, and, being unable to acquire that of her husband, can become stateless ; while, on the other hand, retaining the nationality she possesses by birth, she can also acquire that of her husband. For that reason the Committee, without attempting to decide in favour of either of the two existing systems — indeed, that is rather the duty of the legislatures of the different countries — simply endeavoured to remedy some of the defects resulting from existing conditions and, in particular, the case of statelessness provided for in the text of this Basis. If States adopt this text, progress will have been made in eliminating cases of statelessness among married women.

“ Several delegations had proposed to add a provision to the effect that a woman who, according to her national law, is entitled, on marrying a foreigner, either to take her husband’s nationality or to retain her own nationality, does not lose her nationality unless she acquires her husband’s nationality under the latter’s national law.

“ The delegations which proposed this additional paragraph withdrew it, because the Committee thought, first, that the case was covered by the text of the Basis, and also because the possibility referred to in this proposal would, in practice, very seldom arise. A woman who, under her national legislation, is allowed an option, will certainly not renounce her nationality until she has made sure that, according to the law of her husband’s country, she can acquire her husband’s nationality.

“ The text adopted by the Committee, by thirty-two votes to two, has become Article 8 of the Convention :

“ Article 8.

“ If the national law of the wife causes her to lose her nationality on marriage with a foreigner, this consequence shall be conditional on her acquiring the nationality of the husband.

“ RECOMMENDATION.

“ Although, in order to harmonise, as far as possible, the various opinions expressed, the Committee did not feel itself called upon to introduce any alterations in Basis No. 16, it nevertheless agreed to the suggestion, put forward by various delegations, to adopt a *vœu* pointing out that there was a fairly pronounced tendency to place both sexes on an equal footing in the matter of nationality, taking into consideration the interest of the children, and also to allow a woman who marries a foreigner greater freedom in the matter of retaining her nationality of origin.

“ In this connection, the Committee combined in one text two proposals submitted, one by the Belgian delegation and the other by the delegation of the United States of America and, by twenty-seven votes to two, it adopted the following recommendation :

“ VI. *The Conference recommends to the States the study of the question whether it would not be possible :*

“ (1) *To introduce into their law the principle of the equality of the sexes in matters of nationality, taking particularly into consideration the interests of the children ;*

“ (2) *And especially to decide that, in principle, the nationality of the wife shall henceforth not be affected without her consent either by the mere fact of marriage or by any change in the nationality of her husband.*

“ BASIS No. 17.

“ The text of the Preparatory Committee, which the Committee adopted by thirty votes to two and which has become Article 9 of the Convention, is as follows :

“ Article 9.

“ If the national law of the wife causes her to lose her nationality upon a change in the nationality of her husband occurring during marriage, this consequence shall be conditional on her acquiring her husband’s new nationality.

“ BASIS No. 18.

“ The Committee rejected a proposal to omit this Basis and adopted the text of the Preparatory Committee by twenty-three votes to seven. This has become Article 10 of the Convention.

“ Article 10.

“ Naturalisation of the husband during marriage shall not involve a change in the nationality of the wife except with her consent.

“ BASIS No. 19.

“ The Committee did not accept a proposal to delete this Basis. By twenty-six votes to two it adopted the following text, which was become Article 11 of the Convention.

“ Article 11.

“ The wife who, under the law of her country, lost her nationality on marriage shall not recover it after the dissolution of the marriage except on her own application and in accordance with the law of that country. If she does recover it, she shall lose the nationality which she acquired by reason of the marriage.

“ The Committee then adopted, in the form of a recommendation, a Polish proposal, supported by the delegation of Salvador, to the effect that a woman who becomes a stateless person in consequence of her marriage may obtain a passport from the State of which her husband is a national.

“ This recommendation, which was adopted by all the members except two, reads as follows :

“ VII. The Conference recommends that a woman who, in consequence of her marriage, has lost her previous nationality without acquiring that of her husband, should be able to obtain a passport from the State of which her husband is a national.”

On April 10th, the conclusions of the First Committee were submitted to the Conference, which adopted the draft Convention on Nationality and the two recommendations dealing with the nationality of women put forward by the Committee.

4. *Resolution proposed by the Cuban Delegation in the First Committee of the Assembly in 1930.*

During the course of the discussion of the question of progressive codification of international law in the First Committee of the Assembly in 1930, the following resolution was submitted by the representative of Cuba :

“ Whereas the Conference for the Codification of International Law, held at The Hague in 1930, adopted a Convention on Nationality, and some States represented at the Conference did not accept it in its entirety, or submitted reservations in respect of certain articles thereof, and, further, no State has hitherto ratified this Convention ;

“ Whereas the same Conference, after approving the Convention on Nationality, adopted a resolution recommending the States to study the possibility of introducing into their respective legislations the principle of the equality of the sexes in matters of nationality ;

“ Whereas the First Committee is instructed by the Assembly to consider Item 19 of the agenda regarding the Progressive Codification of International Law :

“ The Cuban delegation proposes to the Committee to submit to the Assembly, among the other points dealt with in its decisions on codification, the following resolution :

“ ‘The Assembly begs the Council to examine whether it would be desirable to take up again, with a view to the next Conference for the Codification of International Law, the question of the nationality of women.’ ”

The Committee decided that the question of progressive codification should be adjourned to the Assembly's session of 1931 and no discussion of the above proposal took place.

IV. QUESTIONS TO BE DECIDED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

As regards the nationality of women, the results attained at the Hague Conference were :

1. The adoption of a Convention the general application of which would prevent differences in the nationality laws of different countries from causing a woman to be without nationality as the result of marriage or of a change in her husband's nationality (Articles 8 and 9) and prevent automatic change of the nationality of a married woman as the result of naturalisation of her husband or dissolution of the marriage (Articles 10 and 11), together with a recommendation for the granting of passports to women who are without nationality as the result of marriage.

2. A recommendation to States to introduce the principle of the equality of the sexes more fully into their nationality laws.

At the date of the present report the Convention had been signed by :¹

Australia	France	Mexico
Austria	Germany	The Netherlands
Belgium	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Norway
Canada	Greece	Peru
Chile	Hungary	Poland
China	Iceland	Portugal
Colombia	India	Salvador
Cuba	Irish Free State	Spain
Czechoslovakia	Italy	Sweden
Free City of Danzig	Japan	Switzerland
Denmark	Latvia	Union of South Africa
Egypt	Luxemburg	Uruguay
Estonia		Yugoslavia

Ratifications and accessions had been given by : Monaco, Norway.

The Convention will enter into force ninety days after ten ratifications or accessions have been deposited.

The main question to be decided by the Assembly is whether it is desirable for the League to resume examination of the subject of the nationality of women in the light of the desiderata of the women's organisations, which are set out in the annex to the present report, or whether the results attained at the Hague Conference represent the maximum extent to which it is possible to secure general international agreement on this subject at the present moment.

The Assembly will doubtless, in any case, desire to bear in mind (a) the recommendation made by the Hague Conference itself that subjects should not be placed on the agenda of a conference until the Governments had been fully consulted as to the desirability of dealing with them and a substantial majority had expressed itself in favour of so doing ; (b) the resolution adopted by the Assembly on October 3rd, 1930, on the proposal of the First Committee, for the purpose of ensuring careful investigation, and full consultation of the Governments, before a question is referred to a conference. The resolution of 1930 provides that, in the normal case, after the desirability of international action on a question has been recognised in principle, a first preliminary draft of a convention shall be submitted to the Governments for their observations, and that the Assembly shall decide, in the light of those observations, whether to propose to the Council to convene a conference. If the Assembly recommends that a conference shall be held, the Council is to arrange for the revision of the draft convention in the light of the Governments' replies, and the new draft, with the replies of all the Governments, is to be communicated to each Government for its observations. The final decision as to convening the conference is to be taken in the light of this second consultation of the Governments.

If the Assembly decides to take up the question of the nationality of women, it might be convenient that the first step should be the transmission to the Governments of the present report, which sets out the desiderata of the women's organisations and, possibly, also of the relevant Minutes of the discussion in the competent Committee of the Assembly, and that the Governments should be requested to submit their observations for consideration by the Assembly at its next session. If a conference is contemplated, it will doubtless ultimately be convenient for the Assembly to ask the Council to set up a special committee, on which the diverse views expressed at the Hague Conference would be duly represented, and which would report as to the possibility and desirability of action and, eventually, be charged with the preparation and subsequent revision of a draft convention. Previous consultation of the Governments would, however, probably not, in fact, involve any real delay in dealing with the matter, since the special committee could, for financial and administrative reasons, not meet until after the Disarmament Conference, and since, however representative its character, it might have difficulty in reaching conclusions without information as to how far the views of the Governments may have been affected by the consideration which they will have been able to give to the discussions at The Hague.

¹ The following Governments at the moment of signature excluded from their acceptance certain of the articles dealing with the nationality of women : Colombia (Article 10) ; Cuba (Articles 9, 10 and 11) ; Denmark (Article 11) ; Japan (Article 10) ; the Netherlands (Articles 8, 9 and 10) ; Sweden (Article 11, second sentence) ; Switzerland (Article 10).

ANNEX.

**Proposals of the Committee of Representatives of Women's
International Organisations.**

The Committee of representatives of women's international organisations, which met in response to the invitation addressed by the Secretary-General to the organisations named in the Council's resolution of January 24th, 1931, drew up the following document, which was officially transmitted to the Secretary-General on July 16th.

REPORT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO BE TRANSMITTED TO THE ASSEMBLY OF THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS BY THE WOMEN'S CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON NATIONALITY
CREATED BY THE JANUARY 1931 COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Chairman of Committee: Maître Maria VÉRONE.

Secretary: Dorothy Elizabeth EVANS.

July 6th, 1931.

CONTENTS.

	Page
STATEMENT BY THE WOMEN'S CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON NATIONALITY WITH REGARD TO THE HAGUE NATIONALITY CONVENTION	7
MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF PRECEDING STATEMENT :	
I. Articles of the Hague Nationality Convention relating to Women	8
II. Opposition to the Convention.	8
III. Demand for re-opening the Question of the Convention.	8
IV. Present Status of the Convention.	9
V. Evolution of Position of Women in regard to Nationality.	9
VI. Consideration of Arguments against Equality in Nationality :	
1. Conflicts of Law	9
2. Unity of the Family	10
3. Facilities for acquiring Nationality of Spouse.	10
4. Derivation of Child's Nationality from a Parent.	10
VII. The Practical Application of Equality in Nationality.	10
<i>Appendix:</i> Tables of Laws	11

**Statement by Women's Consultative Committee on Nationality with regard to the Hague
Nationality Convention.**

Realising the far-reaching consequences for women — for greater freedom or greater subjection — involved in the project of the League of Nations for the codification of international law, which may lead to the establishing of a World Code of Law, this Committee presents the following statement concerning the Nationality Convention drawn up by the Hague Codification Conference in 1930, and which was designed to form the opening section of the proposed Code :

1. This Committee declares that it is opposed to the Hague Nationality Convention inasmuch as it differentiates between men and women as regards nationality.

2. This Committee wishes to express its support of the proposal put before the Hague Codification Conference by the delegation from Chile for a world agreement on nationality, reading :

“ The Contracting States agree that, from the going into effect of this Convention there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law and practice relating to nationality.”

3. This Committee, finally, urges the Assembly of the League of Nations to take immediate steps :

- (a) To bring about the reconsideration of the Hague Nationality Convention ;
and
(b) To submit to the Governments for ratification a new Convention founded on the principle of equality between men and women with regard to nationality.

Memorandum in Support of Preceding Statement.

I. ARTICLES OF THE HAGUE NATIONALITY CONVENTION RELATING TO WOMEN.

The articles of the Hague Convention relating particularly to the nationality of women are as follows :

“ *Article 8.* — If the national law of the wife causes her to lose her nationality on marriage with a foreigner, this consequence shall be conditional on her acquiring the nationality of the husband.

“ *Article 9.* — If the national law of the wife causes her to lose her nationality upon a change in the nationality of her husband occurring during marriage, this consequence shall be conditional on her acquiring her husband’s new nationality.

“ *Article 10.* — Naturalisation of the husband during marriage shall not involve a change in the nationality of the wife except with her consent.

“ *Article 11.* — The wife who, under the law of her country, lost her nationality on marriage shall not recover it after the dissolution of the marriage except on her own application and in accordance with the law of that country. If she does recover it, she shall lose the nationality which she acquired by reason of the marriage.

These articles, which are directed mainly to preventing statelessness and dual nationality, would, if ratified, give recognition in an international convention to the old idea of the subordinate position of women in the matter of nationality and to the old custom by which a woman’s nationality was made to depend upon that of her husband. These articles, it should be noted further, are at variance with the point of view expressed in the Recommendation (No. VI) concerning the nationality of women, which was also adopted by the Hague Conference and which reads as follows :

“ The Conference recommends to States the study of the question whether it would not be possible :

“ (1) To introduce into their law the principle of the equality of the sexes in matters of nationality, taking particularly into consideration the interests of the children ;

“ (2) And especially to decide that, in principle, the nationality of the wife shall henceforth not be affected without her consent either by the mere fact of marriage or by any change in the nationality of her husband.”

II. OPPOSITION TO THE CONVENTION.

The inclusion in the Hague Convention of articles giving an inferior position to women is a matter of the utmost gravity because of the psychological effect of the adoption of such a Convention upon the status of women all over the world. Women deeply resent the writing into an international agreement of articles founded upon the theory of the subjection of women. To recognise in practice this old idea is a refusal to treat a woman as a citizen in her own person. It is to deny her the status of an adult. Furthermore, it gives recognition to a system which has serious practical as well as spiritual consequences ; a system which may deprive her of the vote ; may deprive her at home and abroad of the protection of her own Government ; may subject her even in her native land to the restrictions placed on aliens ; may deprive her of the benefits of state insurance and other state assistance ; may make it impossible for her to hold public office, to exercise her profession, to obtain paid employment, to own and inherit property, and may place under other disabilities.

A code of international law should express the highest ideals. For this reason the Convention on Nationality should stand unequivocally for equality between men and women. The fact that some countries are not yet ready to accept such a Convention is not a reason for compromise with regard to the principle of equality. Any country not ready to accept the Convention in full with regard to this point could make reservations until a time when its legislation could be brought into harmony with the Convention.

III. DEMAND FOR RE-OPENING THE QUESTION OF THE CONVENTION.

In support of the recommendation for re-opening the question of the Hague Convention, this Committee calls to the attention of the Assembly that it is of the greatest importance for the success of the proposed codification of international law that the Code should command the support of women. This support can never be received if the Code contains discriminations against women, such as are found in the Nationality Convention adopted at The Hague.

It is also of the greatest importance for the success of the proposed codification that the Code should command the support of those countries — countries which already comprise so great a part of the world — in which there is a large measure of equality between men and women in their own nationality laws. This support can never be attained in full measure if the Code contains articles which give women a subordinate status in the matter of nationality.

Finally, in support of the demand for the re-opening of the Convention, this Committee points out that the inferior position given to women in the Convention violates that principle of justice upon which alone there can be based an enduring system of law.

IV. PRESENT STATUS OF THE CONVENTION.

According to Articles 25 and 26 of the Hague Convention, the Convention will only come into operation when ten countries have ratified it. Only two countries, Monaco and Norway, have ratified as yet, and there is therefore no Convention actually in existence, but only a proposal for a Convention.

Of the sixty-six countries which were invited to subscribe to the Hague Convention, twenty-seven countries have not signed the Convention or adhered to it. They are : Abyssinia, Albania, United States of America, the Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Roumania, San Marino, Siam, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Turkey and Venezuela.

Of the thirty-seven countries which have signed the Convention, seven countries have made reservations relating to the nationality of women. These seven are : Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.

One country, the United States of America, has not only refused to sign the Convention, but it also voted against the Convention at the Hague Conference. One of the grounds for the opposition of his Government to the Convention given by the Acting Secretary of State was : " We do not, in our laws, make differences — or make few or relatively unimportant differences — as to rights of men and women in matters of nationality ".

The above facts would seem to indicate that there is considerable dissatisfaction with the proposed Convention on the part of Governments as well as on the part of women's organisations.

V. EVOLUTION OF POSITION OF WOMEN IN REGARD TO NATIONALITY.

At the end of the first decade of the twentieth century, throughout practically the entire world, with the exception of certain of the South American Republics, the nationality of a woman was made to derive from that of her husband. If she married a foreigner, she became an alien and was treated as such even in her own country. The rule applied also when the husband was naturalised after marriage in another country ; his wife was forced to adopt his new allegiance.

In recent years, however, there has been a very great change in the status of women in the matter of nationality. Eighteen countries, for example, have radically amended their laws within the last thirteen years in the direction of recognising the independent nationality of the married woman. These countries, with the years in which the principal advances were made, are as follows : The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (1918) ; Belgium (1922) ; Estonia (1922) ; the United States of America (1922) ; Norway (1924) ; Roumania (1924) ; Sweden (1924) ; Denmark (1925) ; Iceland (1926) ; Guatemala (1926) ; Finland (1927) ; France (1927) ; Turkey (1928) ; Yugoslavia (1928) ; Albania (1929) ; China (1929) ; Cuba (1929) ; Persia (1929).

In still other countries, there have been lesser changes, though considerable in many instances, in the direction of equality in nationality. The result of this evolution is that, to-day, nearly half the population of the world lives under laws which recognise in large measure the independent nationality of the married woman.

Not only has there been a great change in the actual position of women under the laws relating to nationality, there has also been an ever-growing demand on the part of women for reform in this field. Since 1905, when women began to work internationally upon this subject, one body of women after another has joined in the movement, until to-day practically all of the international organisations of women, with branches in nearly every country and representing many millions of women, are united in the demand for recognition of the right of a woman to her own independent nationality. The Hague Convention has failed entirely to take into account this new position of women. It has failed also to take into account the strength of the demand on the part of women for equality in any international convention adopted upon this subject.

VI. CONSIDERATION OF ARGUMENTS AGAINST EQUALITY IN NATIONALITY.

1. *Conflicts of Law.*

One of the arguments advanced against the proposal for equality between men and women in nationality is that equality would increase the conflicts in law, causing, in particular, an increase in statelessness and double nationality. In answer, it is pointed out that there will be conflicts in law as long as there exist side by side the old system under which the

wife is compelled to take the nationality of her husband and the new system under which the wife has the right to retain her own nationality upon marriage. Conflicts can be lessened by a universal adoption of the new system as well as by a universal return to the old system. It is not the recognition of the independent nationality of the woman which has caused statelessness and double nationality, it is the failure to make this system universal which is the difficulty.

2. *Unity of the Family.*

It is also contended that equality in nationality would interfere with the unity of the family. This is using the word "unity" in a double sense. It is confusing the unity which is harmony within a family with juridical unity. It is only juridical unity which can be imposed by law. Moreover, even in countries where the old rule of the subordination of the woman in nationality is still in force, juridical unity does not necessarily exist any more than where right of a woman to her independent nationality is recognised. For instance, in some countries where the wife is compelled to take her husband's nationality upon marriage, the husband may change his nationality after marriage without affecting the nationality of his wife, so that the husband and wife would have, in consequence, different nationalities. Another example is that of a child born under the *jus soli* system. In such a case, the child is frequently of a different nationality from that of the parents. In addition, unity of nationality does not mean that members of a family who have the same nationality necessarily live under the same legal system. For example, in countries in which civil status depends on nationality, this status is sometimes affected by the fact that the domicile is in a country which allows civil rights to be exercised regardless of nationality. An instance is when a new domicile acquired by a husband enables him to make an effective will contrary to that allowed by the law of the country of which he and his family are nationals.

3. *Facilities for acquiring Nationality of Spouse.*

A further objection offered is that equality in nationality might result in husband and wife having different nationalities when it would be to their interest to have the same nationality. In answer to this point, attention is called to the fact that there are countries which have equality in nationality and which also facilitate the naturalisation of a foreigner — whether a man or woman — who marries a national of the country, so that the husband and wife are enabled to have the same nationality if they so desire.

4. *Derivation of Child's Nationality from a Parent.*

Another point raised is that it would be difficult to give a father and mother an equal right to transmit nationality to their child. In answer, it is pointed out that there are number of countries which have already established equality between the father and mother in this field. For example, in some countries equality between the father and mother results, primarily, from the fact that the nationality of the child is made to depend on the place of birth of the child and not upon the nationality of the parents, neither parent having the right to transmit nationality by blood. In other countries, a man who marries a foreigner gives his nationality to his child, and, equally, a woman who marries a foreigner but does not change her nationality on marriage gives her nationality to her child. In another country, equality between the father and mother has been attained by making the nationality of the child depend either upon the residence of the parents at the time of the birth of the child or upon agreement between the parents.

In general, it may be said, with regard to the fears expressed concerning equality in nationality, there are five countries in which equality between men and women in every field of nationality is already in existence. These countries seem to consider that the results are completely satisfactory, and to have no thought of returning to the old system of inequality.

VII. PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF EQUALITY IN NATIONALITY.

The Committee wishes to point out, with regard to the demand for equality between men and women in nationality, that the most important and necessary applications of this principle are :

(a) That marriage should no more affect the nationality of a woman than it affects the nationality of a man ;

(b) That the right of a woman to retain her nationality or to change it by naturalisation, denationalisation or denaturalisation should not be denied or abridged because she is a married woman ;

(c) That the nationality of a woman, whether married or unmarried, should not be changed or lost except under conditions which cause a man to change or lose his nationality ;

(d) That facilities of choice should be given to either spouse on marriage to take the nationality of the other ;

(e) That with respect to the derivation of nationality from a parent, the nationality of one parent should be given no preference over that of the other.

In conclusion, the Committee calls to the attention of the Assembly that to write into this Convention an unequal treatment of men and women is in direct opposition to the principle laid down by the Assembly that the spirit of the codification "should not confine itself to the mere registration of existing rules, but should aim at adapting them, as far as possible,

to contemporary conditions of international life ” ; a principle also accepted by the Preparatory Committee of the Codification Conference when it declared that “ the work of codification involves the risk of setback in international law if the content of the codification instrument is less advanced than the actually existing law.”

THE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW SHOULD BE FOUNDED ON EQUALITY AND JUSTICE.

<i>International Council of Women :</i>	(Signed)	Maria VÉRONE. Louisa C. A. VAN EEGHEN.
<i>Women's International League for Peace and Freedom :</i>		Madeleine Z. DOTY. Eugénie M. MELLER.
<i>Inter-American Commission of Women :</i>		Alice PAUL. Doris STEVENS.
<i>Equal Rights International :</i>		Dorothy EVANS. Margaret Fay WHITTEMORE.
<i>World Union of Women for International Concord :</i>		Clara Guthrie d'ARCIS. Marguerite L. NOBS.
<i>All-Asian Conference of Women :</i>		Dr. Rosa Welt STRAUS. May OUNG.

The International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship and the International Federation of University Women sign the report on the understanding that the equality asked for includes the right of a married woman to her independent nationality and that the nationality of a woman shall not be changed by reason only of marriage or a change during marriage in the nationality of her husband.

<i>International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship :</i>	(Signed)	Margery I. CORBETT ASHBY. Dr. B. BAKKER NORT.
---	----------	--

The International Federation of University Women gives its support to the above report so far as it deals with a woman's own nationality and takes no position in so far as the report deals with the derivation of the nationality of a child from its mother, since the Federation has taken no decision on this aspect of nationality.

<i>International Federation of University Women :</i>	(Signed)	Chrystal MACMILLAN. N. SCHREIBER-FAVRE.
---	----------	--

Appendix.

TABLES SHOWING EXTENT TO WHICH EQUALITY IN NATIONALITY ALREADY EXISTS.¹

I. *There are five countries* in which a woman, to-day, has equality with a man in all matters connected with nationality, both as regards her own nationality and as regards the capacity to transmit nationality to her child.

Argentine. — (Law No. 346, October 8th, 1869 ; opinion of Argentine Supreme Court, June 12th, 1902 ; Decree of Minister for Foreign Affairs, October 8th, 1920 ; information supplied by Foreign Office, Argentina).

Chile. — (Constitution, Articles 5 (1, 2, 3, 4,) and 6 ; Law No. 747, December 15th, 1925 ; information supplied by Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Chile).

Paraguay. — (Constitution, Articles 35 (1, 2, 3,) 36 and 40 ; information supplied by Juridical Assessor of the Ministry of Paraguayan Government, Paraguay).

* *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.* — (Law, April 22nd, 1931, Code No. 24 of Rules and Regulations Nos. 195, 196 ; information supplied by U.S.S.R. Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Moscow).

Uruguay. — (Constitution, Article 7 ; Decree of Minister for Foreign Affairs, November 30th, 1928 ; information supplied by Uruguayan Legation, Washington).

¹ The statements in the following tables have been submitted, through the Nationality Committee of the Inter-American Commission of Women, to the Foreign Office or to the Washington Embassy or Legation of each of the countries concerned, and have been verified and approved, in each instance, by either the Foreign Office or the Washington representative of the country in question. The tables give the laws as they stood in June 1931.

II. *There are nineteen countries*¹ in which the marriage of a woman national to a foreigner does not deprive her of her nationality without her consent.

Albania. — (Civil Code, Article 15).

Argentine. — (Opinion of Argentine Supreme Court, June 12th, 1902).

*Belgium.*² — (Nationality Law, May 15th, 1922, Article 18 (2, 3) ; Nationality Law, August 4th, 1926, Article 17).

Brazil. — (Information supplied by Ministry for Foreign Relations, Brazil).

Chile. — (Information supplied by Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Chile).

China. — (Nationality Law, February 5th, 1929, Article 10 (1)).

Colombia. — (Constitution, Article 9 ; decision by Ministry for Foreign Affairs in case of Senora Reyes Gnecco de Dugand, March 24th, 1888 ; decision by Ministry for Foreign Affairs in case of Senora Emma Hulsman, 1923 ; information supplied by Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Colombia).

Cuba. — (Civil Code, Article 22nd, amended July 1st, 1929).

Estonia. — (Law No. 87, October 27th, 1922, Article 19 (1) ; statement by Estonian Government in letter of October 29th, 1928, in reply to League of Nations questionnaire, Section XI).

Guatemala. — (Civil Code, Article 151).

Liberia. — (Information supplied by Department of Justice, Liberia).

Panama. — (Information supplied by Ministry for Foreign Relations, Panama).

Paraguay. — (Information supplied by Juridical Assessor of Ministry of Paraguayan Government, Paraguay).

Roumania. — (Nationality Law, February 23rd, 1924, Article 38).

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. — (Law, April 22nd, 1931, Code No. 24 of Rules and Regulations, Nos. 195, 196).

Turkey. — Law No. 1312, May 28th, 1928, Articles 7, 8, 13 ; Instructions relative to the Application of the Law of May 1928, issued by Turkish Government, Article 13 (b)).

United States of America. — (Act of Congress, September 22nd, 1922, as amended July 3rd, 1930, and March 3rd, 1931, Section 3 (a)).

Uruguay. — (Information supplied by Uruguayan Legation, Washington).

Yugoslavia. — (Nationality Law, September 21st, 1928, Article 29 ; Regulations by Minister of Interior for execution of the Law, December 28th, 1928, Articles 56, 57, 58).

III. *There are twelve countries*³ in which the marriage of a foreign woman to a national of a country does not compel her to take her husband's nationality without her consent.

Argentine. — (Opinion of Supreme Court, June 12th, 1902 ; Decree of Minister for Foreign Affairs, October 8th, 1920).

Belgium. — (Nationality Law, May 15th, 1922, Article 4 ; Nationality Law, August 4th, 1926, Article 12).

Brazil. — (Information supplied by Ministry for Foreign Relations, Brazil).

Chile. — (Information supplied by Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Chile).

Colombia. — (Information supplied by Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Colombia).

Ecuador. — (Constitution, Article 9 (4) ; information supplied by Ministry for Foreign Relations, Ecuador).

Guatemala. — (Civil Code, Article 151).

¹ In addition to the countries listed, there are several in which, *under many circumstances*, the marriage of a woman to a foreigner does not deprive her of her nationality without her consent. These countries are not included in the above list, however, as in these countries, *under certain circumstances*, a woman who marries a foreigner loses her own nationality as a result of the marriage, regardless of her consent. An example is France. A French woman who marries a foreigner is not deprived of French nationality without her consent, excepting when the married couple fix their first domicile after the marriage outside of France and when, in addition, the wife acquires the husband's nationality by the marriage according to the law of his country (French Nationality Law, August 10th, 1927, Article 8).

² This statement does not apply to a woman who has become Belgian by marriage.

³ In addition to the countries listed, there are several in which, *under many circumstances*, the marriage of a foreign woman to a national of a country does not compel her to take her husband's nationality without her consent. These countries are not included in the above list, however, as in these countries, *under certain circumstances*, a foreign woman who marries a national of the country in question is compelled to take her husband's nationality regardless of her consent. France may be given again as an example. A foreign woman who marries a Frenchman is not obliged to take French nationality regardless of her consent, excepting when by the law of her country she necessarily follows the nationality of her husband (French Nationality Law, August 10th, 1927, Article 8).

Panama. — (Information supplied by Ministry for Foreign Relations, Panama).

Paraguay. — (Information supplied by Juridical Assessor of Ministry of Paraguayan Government, Paraguay).

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. — (Law, April 22nd, 1931, Code No. 24 of Rules and Regulations, Nos. 195, 196).

United States of America. — (Act of Congress, September 22nd, 1922, as amended July 3rd, 1930, and March 3rd, 1931, Section 2).

Uruguay. — (Decree of Minister for Foreign Affairs, November 30th, 1928).

IV. *There are eighteen countries* in which the acquiring of a new nationality by a man after marriage, or the relinquishing of his old nationality, does not carry with it a corresponding change in the nationality of his wife without her consent.

Argentina. — (Decree of Minister for Foreign Affairs, October 8th, 1920 ; information supplied by Foreign Office, Argentina).

*Belgium.*¹ — (Nationality Law, May 15th, 1922 Articles 4, 15, 18 (3) ; Nationality Law, August 4th, 1926, Articles 12, 17).

Brazil. — (Decree No. 569, June 7th, 1899 ; Decree No. 6948, May 14th, 1908 ; information supplied by Ministry for Foreign Relations, Brazil).

Bulgaria. — (Nationality Law, January 5th, 1904, as amended to July 24th, 1924, Articles 11, 23).

Chile. — (Constitution, Articles 5 (3, 4), 6 ; Law No. 747, December 15th, 1925 ; information supplied by Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Chile).

Dominican Republic. — (Constitution, Article 8 (4) ; Law No. 1227, December 4th, 1929, Article 2 ; information supplied by Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Dominican Republic).

Egypt. — (Law No. 19, February 27th, 1929, Article 15).

Estonia. — (Law No. 87, October 27th, 1922, Articles 11, 13, 20, 21, 22 ; statement by Estonian Government in letter of October 29th, 1928, in reply to League of Nations questionnaire, Section XI).

France. — (Nationality Law, August 10th, 1927, Articles 7, 9 ; statement by French Government in letter of November 16th, 1928, in reply to League of Nations questionnaire, Section XI).

Guatemala. — Nationality Law, May 5th, 1894 ; information supplied by Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Guatemala).

Luxemburg. — (Information supplied by Ministry of State, Luxemburg).

Monaco. — (Civil Code, Articles 9, 10, 17, 18 ; information supplied by Ministry of State, Monaco).

Paraguay. — (Constitution, Articles 36, 40 ; information supplied by Juridical Assessor of Ministry of the Paraguayan Government, Paraguay).

Portugal. — (Civil Code, Articles 18 (5), 22, Note I ; Decree of Minister of Interior, December 2nd, 1910, Articles 1, 2 ; information supplied by Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Portugal).

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. — (Information supplied by U.S.S.R. Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Moscow).

United States of America. — (Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1907, Section 2 ; Act of Congress September 22nd, 1922, as amended July 3rd, 1930, and March 3rd, 1931, Section 2).

Uruguay. — (Information supplied by Uruguayan Legation, Washington).

Venezuela. — (Naturalisation Law, July 13th, 1928, Articles 4 (2), 7).

V. *There are thirteen countries* in which a woman has an equal right with her husband to transmit nationality to their children.

Argentine. — (Law No. 346, October 8th, 1869, Article 1 (1, 2)).

Chile. — (Constitution, Article 5 (1, 2) ; information supplied by Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Chile).

Colombia. — (Constitution, Article 8 (1, 2) ; information supplied by Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Colombia).

¹ This statement does not apply to a woman who has become Belgian by marriage.

Dominican Republic. — (Constitution, Article 8 (2, 3) ; information supplied by Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Dominican Republic).

Ecuador. — (Constitution, Articles 7, 8 (1, 2) ; information supplied by Ministry for Foreign Relations, Ecuador).

Nicaragua. — (Constitution, Article 8 (1, 2) ; information supplied by Ministry for Foreign Relations, Nicaragua).

Panama. — (Constitution, Article 6 ; Civil Code, Article 39 (1, 2) ; Administrative Code, Articles 122 (1, 2), 125, 126 ; information supplied by Ministry for Foreign Relations, Panama).

Paraguay. — (Constitution, Articles 35 (1, 2, 3) ; information supplied by Juridical Assessor of Ministry of Paraguayan Government, Paraguay).

Peru. — (Constitution Article 59 (1, 2) ; information supplied by Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Peru).

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. — (Law, April 22nd, 1931, Code of Laws No. 24 of Rules and Regulations, Nos. 195, 196).

Turkey. — (Law, No. 1312, May 28th, 1928, Articles 1, 2, 3, 4 ; Law No. 1414, April 6th, 1929, Article 1).

Uruguay. — (Constitution Article 7 ; information supplied by Uruguayan Legation, Washington).

Venezuela. — (Constitution Article 28 (1, 2) ; information supplied by Venezuelan Legation, Washington).

Geneva, August 13, 1931.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**AMENDMENT OF THE COVENANT
OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN ORDER TO BRING
IT INTO HARMONY WITH THE PACT OF PARIS**

OBSERVATIONS SUBMITTED BY GOVERNMENTS

Series No. 3.

8

	Page		Page
Hungary	1	Irish Free State.	2

Hungary.

LETTER OF AUGUST 4TH, 1931.

Having acceded to the Pact of Paris, Hungary considers that it is desirable that the Covenant of the League of Nations should be amended so as to establish complete harmony between its provisions and those of the Pact of Paris.

The Royal Hungarian Government greatly regrets to find that the texts contained in the report of the Assembly's First Committee restrict the revision of the Covenant to changes which appear to have a more restricted scope than the original proposals of the Committee of Eleven which the Council appointed under the Assembly's resolution of September 24th, 1929.

The Hungarian Government considers that, to secure complete elimination of war as an instrument of national policy, it is not sufficient to confine oneself entirely to amending those provisions of the Covenant which deal with the employment of international measures of a repressive nature; it would be necessary at the same time to extend, and define more clearly, the field of application of measures having rather a preventive character, which by their very nature may be considered as more effective for the maintenance of international peace than the first-mentioned measures. On this view, the adaptation of the clauses of the Covenant of the League of Nations to those of the Pact of Paris ought to deal with all those provisions of the first of these instruments which, as at present drafted, do not appear fully to favour political initiatives for the maintenance of international peace.

In this class falls the institution, in connection with paragraph 4 of Article 13 of the Covenant, of absolute guarantees to ensure the execution of the decisions given in arbitral or judicial proceedings. Such a guarantee does not seem to be achieved either by the proposals of the Committee of Eleven or by those contained in the report of the Assembly's First Committee. In the opinion of the Hungarian Government, it would be necessary with this object to carry further the amendments to be made in the Covenant in the sense that, in the cases envisaged, the Council should be capable of taking decisions by a simple majority and be thus able to fulfil its task, which is that of giving effect, absolutely and without any revision, to all the provisions of a decision given by an international judicial or arbitral authority.

The Royal Hungarian Government also feels that the conception of preventing conflicts absolutely demands for its realisation that the possibility contained in Article 19 of the Covenant of the League of Nations should not continue to be purely theoretical under the existing text.

Series of League of Nations Publications
V. LEGAL ✓ 1931. V. 8.

Finally, the Hungarian Government cannot omit to emphasise the necessity for amending the articles of the Covenant of the League of Nations in such a way as to secure the maximum participation, in the solution of questions of a legal character, of the international judicial authorities which are called upon to collaborate with the League of Nations.

Irish Free State.

LETTER OF JULY 30TH, 1931.

With reference to the Acting Secretary-General's letter (Circular Letter 304.1930.V) of November 20th, 1930, the Irish Government have the honour to state that they have no objection in principle to the amendments of the Covenant proposed by the Sub-Committee of the First Committee of the eleventh Assembly, and they consider that, in all the circumstances, those amendments provide the most suitable means of incorporating in the Covenant the general prohibition of resort to war and the principle that the settlement of international disputes should never be sought except by pacific means.

While they are thus prepared to accept the amendments referred to in their present form, the Irish Government feel that there are certain respects in which the proposed texts might be improved from a drafting point of view. Thus, the formula in Article 12 (1), "likely to lead to a rupture", implying as it does a restriction of the general principle of pacific settlement to which it is sought to give effect in the proposed amendments, should, in the opinion of the Irish Government, be eliminated from the text of that article and, consequentially, from the text of Article 15 (1). The Irish Government also feel that some additional words are required in order to make clear the scope of this latter article, and for this reason they propose that Article 15 should open as follows: "If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute which cannot be otherwise settled and which is not submitted to arbitration or judicial settlement in accordance with Article 13, the Members . . ."

The Irish Government assume that an opportunity of discussing this, and such other changes in the proposed texts as may be suggested, will occur during the forthcoming Assembly.

T A B L E A U X, D I A G R A M M E S E T G R A P H I Q U E S

MONTRANT L'ÉTAT DES SIGNATURES,
RATIFICATIONS ET ADHÉSIONS AUX
ACCORDS ET CONVENTIONS
CONCLUS SOUS LES AUSPICES DE LA
SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

AU 1^{er} SEPTEMBRE 1931

N^o 2

T A B L E S, D I A G R A M S A N D G R A P H S

SHOWING THE STATE OF SIGNATURES,
RATIFICATIONS AND ACCESSIONS IN
AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS
CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES
OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

UP TO SEPTEMBER 1st, 1931

OBSERVATIONS

Les « *Tableaux des Conventions* » comprennent tous les Accords et Conventions multilatéraux conclus sous les auspices de la Société des Nations. Ils montrent, dans un premier tableau, quels sont les Membres de la Société des Nations et les non-Membres parties à ces Accords et Conventions ou pouvant le devenir; et, dans un deuxième tableau, les territoires sous mandat, colonies, protectorats, territoires sous suzeraineté, territoires d'outre-mer etc., auxquels ces Accords sont appliqués ou non.

Chaque colonne verticale contient un Accord. Une colonne horizontale correspond à chaque pays. La case à l'intersection des deux colonnes contient le signe qui indique la situation dans laquelle se trouve un pays par rapport à une Convention.

Les différents Accords sont groupés sous les rubriques suivantes:

Désarmement (colonnes 18 à 20) Codification (colonnes 21 à 24) Communications et Transit (colonnes 25 à 43)	Questions économiques et financières (colonnes 44 à 66) Questions sociales et humanitaires (colonnes 67 à 70) Opium (colonnes 71 à 75)
--	---

En annexe au premier tableau, se trouvent deux rubriques:

Amendements au Pacte de la Société des Nations (colonnes 1 à 9);

Règlement pacifique des différends internationaux (colonnes 10 à 17).

Les divers amendements au Pacte de la Société des Nations qui sont entrés en vigueur conformément à l'article 26, ont été tous groupés dans la colonne 1.

Dans le premier tableau, les *Parties Contractantes* sont divisées en Membres de la Société des Nations, au nombre de 54, et non-Membres au nombre de 17.

Le deuxième tableau comprend les pays sous mandat, colonies, protectorats, territoires sous suzeraineté et territoires d'outre-mer, etc., au total 141.

Trois signes en couleur sont employés indiquant que les pays: peuvent devenir parties à l'Accord:

ont signé ou adhéré sous réserve de ratification: ● * avec réserve ou déclaration: ●

ont ratifié ou adhéré définitivement: ■ " " " " " " ■

Le signe / indique qu'un pays sous mandat, une colonie, etc. a été exclu de l'application d'un Accord.

Toute case blanche indique que le pays n'a pas été invité à une Conférence ou à devenir partie à une Convention.

Chaque colonne, celle des Accords comme celle des Pays, mentionne *le total de chacun des signes*. Ceci permet de préciser l'appréciation première que nous indique la couleur dominante de chaque colonne. Plus le chiffre du carré sera élevé et moindre sera celui du triangle, plus une Convention aura obtenu de succès quantitatif et plus un Pays aura accepté de Conventions. Ce chiffre total est indiqué pour les Pays à gauche, pour les Conventions et Accords en haut des tableaux; *le total global* figure dans l'angle gauche des tableaux.

Le titre abrégé de la Convention, quand il figure en rouge, signifie que celle-ci est entrée en vigueur, en noir, qu'elle n'est pas encore entrée en vigueur.

En outre, dans le but de faciliter la consultation du texte, d'autres indications sont données pour chaque Accord:

En haut de chaque colonne: la date de l'Accord, le numéro du document qui le reproduit;

En bas de chaque colonne: le numéro d'enregistrement de l'Accord et du volume du *Recueil des Traités* de la Société des Nations (ceci seulement s'il est entré en vigueur) et la référence du *Journal Officiel* de la Société des Nations.

Au verso des tableaux et sur la droite, se trouve répétée la liste des pays pour permettre, en pliant ceux-ci, de rapprocher le nom des pays d'une colonne déterminée; tout en bas, également au verso se trouvent reproduits les titres des Conventions pour permettre de suivre la situation des Conventions pour un pays déterminé.

* On a remplacé autant que possible le signe vert par la date en abrégé de la signature.

Les modifications que les nouvelles signatures, ratifications et adhésions à ces Accords apporteront dans la suite, seront signalées dans les éditions mises à jour de ces tableaux qui paraîtront le 1^{er} septembre de chaque année. On pourra facilement relever ces modifications, car le nouveau signe sera placé à côté de l'ancien pour indiquer qu'un changement a eu lieu depuis la publication des derniers tableaux. Dans les tableaux suivants, c'est le dernier signe qui restera.

Les « *Diagrammes* » indiquent pour chaque *Convention* et pour chaque *Etat* :
 le total des ratifications [] le total des signatures []
 soit les Etats qui peuvent devenir parties à l'Accord }
 soit les Conventions que les Etats peuvent accepter }

C'est en somme, développer graphiquement les chiffres qu'indique le total placé pour les Conventions en haut du tableau et pour les Etats à gauche.

Dans les prochaines éditions (*diagramme des Conventions*), le changement intervenu par suite de nouvelles ratifications ou signatures et logiquement la diminution du trait noir, sera indiqué ainsi qu'il suit :

Le nombre de ratifications nécessaire pour déterminer l'entrée en vigueur de chaque Convention est indiqué par un astérisque placé à hauteur du chiffre que devrait atteindre le trait rouge (ratifications).



Dans le *diagramme des Etats* on n'indiquera que l'augmentation du trait rouge (ratifications). Ces traits verticaux s'étendent sur une échelle de 0 à 70.

OBSERVATIONS

The "*Tables of Conventions*" include all the multilateral Agreements and Conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations. The first Table shows the Members of the League of Nations and non-Member States which are parties to these Agreements and Conventions or may become so: and the second Table shows the mandated territories, colonies, protectorates, territories under sovereignty, overseas territories, etc., to which these Agreements apply or not.

Each vertical column contains an Agreement. A horizontal column corresponds to each country. The compartment where the two columns intersect contains a symbol which indicates the position of the country concerned with regard to the Convention.

The different Agreements are grouped under the following headings:

Disarmament (Columns 18 to 20)	Economic and Financial Questions (Columns 44 to 66)
Codification (Columns 21 to 24)	Social and Humanitarian Questions (Columns 67 to 70)
Communications and Transit (Columns 25 to 43)	Opium (Columns 71 to 75)

Two headings are contained in the annex to the first Table:

Amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations (Columns 1 to 9)
Pacific settlement of international disputes (Columns 10 to 17)

The various amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations which have come into force in accordance with Article 26 have all been grouped in column 1.

In the first Table, the *Contracting Parties* are divided into Members of the League of Nations numbering 54, and non-Member States numbering 17.

The second Table includes the countries under mandate, colonies, protectorates, territories under sovereignty, overseas territories, etc., totalling 141.

Three coloured *symbols* have been used to indicate countries:
 Capable of becoming parties to the Agreement \triangle
 Having signed or acceded subject to ratification \bullet * with reservation or declaration \bullet
 Having ratified or acceded finally \blacksquare " " " " \blacksquare
 The symbol / indicates that a mandated country, colony, etc. has been excluded from the application of an Agreement.

A blank compartment indicates that a country was not invited to a Conference or to become a party to the Convention.

Each column, both of Agreements and countries, mentions *the total of each of the symbols*. This makes it possible to verify the first impression acquired from the predominating colour in each column. The bigger the figure for the square and the smaller for the triangle the greater will have been the quantitative success of the Convention, and the greater will have been the number of Conventions accepted by a particular country. The total figure for countries is indicated on the left and for Conventions and Agreements at the top of the Tables: the *grand total* figures in the left corner of the Tables.

The abbreviated title of the Convention when printed in red signifies that it has entered into force, and when in black, that it has not yet come into force.

In addition, so as to facilitate consultation of the text, the following further particulars are given in respect of each Agreement:

At the top of each column the date of the Agreement and the number of the document in which it is printed.

At the bottom of the column the registration number of the Agreement and the reference to the volume in the *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations (only if it has come into force) and to the *Official Journal* of the League of Nations.

At the back of the Tables and on the right, the list of countries is repeated, so that, if the Table is folded over, this list can be compared with the names of countries in any given column; and on the back at the bottom will be found a list of the titles of the Conventions, so as to enable the position of the particular country as regards Conventions to be ascertained.

The changes subsequently introduced by new signatures, ratifications and accessions to these Agreements will be entered in editions brought up to date of these Tables which will appear yearly every September 1st. These changes will be easy to see as the new symbol will be placed next to the old to indicate that a change has taken place since the publication of the last Table. In the following Tables the last symbol will be retained.

The "*Diagrams*" indicate for each *Convention* and each *State* :

the total number of ratifications \blacksquare the total number of signatures \blacksquare
 the number of States capable of becoming parties to the Agreement, }
 or the number of Conventions which States may accept } \blacksquare

This amounts to showing in diagrammatic form the figures indicated by the total placed at the top of the table in the case of Conventions and on the left in the case of States.

In subsequent editions (*diagram of conventions*), the change which has occurred as a result of new ratifications or signatures and the consequent reduction in the length of the vertical black line will be indicated as follows:

The number of ratifications necessary to enable each Convention to come into force is shown by an asterisk placed at the level of the figure which the red line (ratifications) must attain.



In the *diagram referring to States*, only the increase in the size of the red line (ratifications) will be shown.

These vertical lines are on a scale ranging from 0 to 70.

* Where possible the green symbol has been replaced by the abbreviated date of signature.

14 accords ou conventions ont été conclus sous les auspices de la Société des Nations du 1^{er} septembre 1930 au 1^{er} septembre 1931.

- col. 66. Convention pour l'assistance financière.
Genève, 2 octobre 1930.
C.611.M.237.1930.
- col. 36. Accord relatif aux signaux maritimes.
Lisbonne, 23 octobre 1930.
C.634.M.253.1930.
- col. 37. Accord sur les bateaux-feux gardés se trouvant hors de leur poste normal.
Lisbonne, 23 octobre 1930.
C.634.M.253.1930.
- col. 33. Déclaration des Puissances parties à la Convention établissant le Statut définitif du Danube.
Genève, le 5 décembre 1930.
C.L.32.1931.
- col. 30. Convention sur l'unification de certaines règles en matière d'abordage dans la navigation intérieure.
Genève, le 9 décembre 1930.
U.D.F.57.
- col. 31. Convention concernant l'immatriculation des bateaux de navigation intérieure, les droits réels sur ces bateaux et autres matières connexes.
Genève, le 9 décembre 1930.
U.D.F.58.
- col. 32. Convention concernant les mesures administratives propres à attester le droit au pavillon des bateaux de navigation intérieure.
Genève, le 9 décembre 1930.
U.D.F.59.
- col. 61. Convention portant loi uniforme sur les chèques, et Protocole.
Genève, le 19 mars 1931.
C.458.M.195.1931.
- col. 62. Convention destinée à régler certains conflits de lois en matière de chèques, et Protocole.
Genève, le 19 mars 1931.
C.459.M.196.1931.
- col. 63. Convention relative au droit de timbre en matière de chèques, et Protocole.
Genève, le 19 mars 1931.
C.460.M.197.1931.
- col. 38. Convention sur l'unification de la signalisation routière.
Genève, le 30 mars 1931.
C.231.M.99.1931.
- col. 39. Convention sur le régime fiscal des véhicules automobiles étrangers, avec Protocole annexe.
Genève, le 30 mars 1931.
C.232.M.100.1931.
- col. 40. Arrangement entre autorités douanières pour faciliter l'apurement des triptyques non déchargés ou perdus.
Genève, le 28 mars 1931.
C.233.M.101.1931.
- col. 74-75. Convention pour limiter la fabrication et réglementer la distribution des stupéfiants, et Protocole.
Genève, le 13 mai 1931.
C.455 (a).M.193 (a).1931.
C.455 (b).M.193 (b).1931.

D'autres accords et conventions sont entrés en vigueur depuis le 1^{er} septembre 1930:

- col. 53. Convention internationale concernant les statistiques économiques, et
- col. 54. Protocole, signés à Genève le 14 décembre 1928,
entrés en vigueur le 14 décembre 1930 conformément à l'article 14 de la Convention.
- col. 64. Convention internationale pour la répression du faux-monnayage, et
- col. 65. Protocole, signés à Genève, le 20 avril 1929,
conformément à l'article 25 de la Convention.

Sans tenir compte des 14 nouvelles conventions, le nombre des *ratifications* a augmenté de 100, du 1.IX.1930 au 1.IX.1931.

Celui des *signatures* est passé de 592 à 539.

14 agreements or conventions have been concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations from September 1st, 1930, to September 1st, 1931.

- col. 66. Convention on Financial Assistance.
Geneva, October 2nd, 1930.
C.611.M.237.1930.
- col. 36. Agreement concerning Maritime Signals.
Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930.
C.634.M.253.1930.
- col. 37. Agreement concerning Manned Lightships not on their Stations.
Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930.
C.634.M.253.1930.
- col. 33. Declaration of the States parties to the Convention instituting the Definite Statute of the Danube.
Geneva, December 5th, 1930.
C.L.32.1931.
- col. 30. Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules concerning Collisions in Inland Navigation.
Geneva, December 9th, 1930.
U.D.F.57.
- col. 31. Convention on the Registration of Inland Navigation Vessels, Rights *in rem* over such Vessels and Other Cognate Questions.
Geneva, December 9th, 1930.
U.D.F.58.
- col. 32. Convention on Administrative Measures for attesting the Right of Inland Navigation Vessels to a Flag.
Geneva, December 9th, 1930.
U.D.F.59.
- col. 61. Convention providing a Uniform Law for Cheques, and Protocol.
Geneva, March 19th, 1931.
C.458.M.195.1931.
- col. 62. Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in connection with Cheques, and Protocol.
Geneva, March 19th, 1931.
C.459.M.196.1931.
- col. 63. Convention on the Stamp Laws in connection with Cheques, and Protocol.
Geneva, March 19th, 1931.
C.460.M.197.1931.
- col. 38. Convention concerning the Unification of Road Signals.
Geneva, March 30th, 1931.
C.231.M.99.1931.
- col. 39. Convention on the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles, with Protocol-Annex.
Geneva, March 30th, 1931.
C.232.M.100.1931.
- col. 40. Agreement between Customs Authorities in order to Facilitate the Procedure in the Case of Undischarged or Lost Triptychs.
Geneva, March 28th, 1931.
C.233.M.101.1931.
- col. 74-75. Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, and Protocol.
Geneva, May 13th, 1931.
C.455 (a).M.193 (a).1931.
C.455 (b).M.193 (b).1931.

Other agreements and conventions have come into force since September 1st, 1930 :

- col. 53. International Convention relating to Economic Statistics, and
- col. 54. Protocol, signed at Geneva on December 14th, 1928, came into force on December 14th, 1930, in accordance with Article 14 of the Convention.
- col. 64. International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency, and
- col. 65. Protocol, signed at Geneva on April 20th, 1929, in accordance with Article 25 of the Convention.

Apart from the fourteen new conventions, the number of *ratifications* increased by 100, between September 1st, 1930, and September 1st, 1931;

The number of *signatures* decreased from 592 to 539.

16 OCT 1931

[Distributed to the Members of
the League, the Assembly and
the Council.]

Official No. : **A. 12 (b).** 1931. V.

Geneva, August 31st, 1931.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

OBSERVATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENTS

Series 3.

	Page		Page
Finland	1	Switzerland	2
Portugal	2		

Finland.

LETTER OF AUGUST 24TH, 1931.

[*Translation.*]

The Finnish Government is thoroughly convinced of the importance of widening the sphere of international law by means of codification, and is therefore very favourably disposed towards all measures aiming at a progressive codification of international law.

With regard to the recommendations formulated by the first Codification Conference which met at The Hague, and the resolutions of the last Assembly bearing on the same question, my Government approves in substance of the ideas therein expressed, but desires to emphasise and develop certain points which were embodied in these resolutions.

When preparations for future codification work are made, the Finnish Government thinks it advisable to avoid all work likely to lead to duplication, so that the codification conferences and their preparatory organisations should not be called upon to deal with questions which have already been referred to other international organisations and institutions for consideration. The codification conferences should, in the first instance, be entrusted with the task of attempting to unify the existing rules or to formulate new uniform rules in the legal sphere affecting the mutual relations of Governments.

When the time comes to determine, within this range, the questions which ought to be considered, the Finnish Government believes that attention should be paid chiefly to the practical aspect of these questions, and that, accordingly, the problems to be approached in the first instance are those in relation to which it is established that the unification of existing rules or the formulation of new rules would fulfil an actual and wide-felt need. Further, a fact, which appears to have been borne out by experience, must not be lost sight of — namely, that it is easier to formulate more or less new rules bearing on treaty law than to agree upon what is to be regarded, at any given moment, as a general rule of unwritten international law. My Government considers, however, that, in the work of codification, unwritten international law should not necessarily be entirely neglected. As far as the definition and interpretation of the conception of "codification" is concerned, the Finnish Government adopts as a starting-point the formula suggested by the Swedish and Norwegian delegations at the last session of the Assembly.

The organisation responsible for the preparation of a codification conference must be in close contact with the organisations and authorities which, in practice, are responsible for the questions selected, particularly with the competent Sections of the Secretariat of the League and its various Committees. As soon as the subjects for discussion have thus been chosen, regard being had to the practical aspects, the most thorough preparatory work will have to be undertaken : in addition to the continual assistance of the aforementioned special authorities and technical bodies, recourse should be had to scientific preparation, which might be carried out by well-known international associations or smaller scientific societies, and even by the individual experts in different countries. In this connection, the Finnish Government considers that, in order to co-ordinate the preparatory work for the codification of international law, it would be worth while to arrange for closer

Series of League of Nations Publications
V. LEGAL
1931. V. 10.

co-operation than hitherto between the Committee of Experts for the progressive codification of international law and the Institute of International Law. This Committee's work would thus be facilitated.

In the course of this preparation, the opinion of the Governments concerned may, as far as necessary, be requested from time to time on the questions selected, so that, when the conference is summoned, there will be broad agreement upon the draft resolution used as the basis of discussion.

The question whether it will be necessary, in order to apply the procedure outlined above, to appoint fresh committees of experts or to consider the possibility of another division of the existing committee into sections to which might perhaps be attached technical experts of the League according to the question to be examined, is one which at the present stage of the codification drafts it would probably be premature to go into.

Portugal.

LETTER OF AUGUST 28TH, 1931.

[*Translation.*]

The Portuguese Government is in agreement with the recommendations of the Hague Conference. It is of opinion that the work of codification should be continued without interruption, and that the preparatory work should be begun immediately, seeing that the success of future conferences largely depends on this preparatory work. The Portuguese Government desires to add that, to enable this preparatory work to be brought to a successful conclusion, steps should be taken to ensure the active co-operation of institutes, academies and associations of international law. The work of such institutions, which is always of great value, would, in the present case, be of real practical worth by reason of its being purposely directed to a definite end. It would lead, moreover, to a more general discussion in the legal Press, and the effects of such a discussion might yield certain advantages.

From among the various draft resolutions submitted to the First Committee of the Assembly in 1930, the one put forward by the German, British, French, Greek and Italian delegations should be singled out as of particular importance. In accordance with this resolution, the term "codification", as applied to the work of development of international law undertaken by the League of Nations, should be taken as implying the fixing, in international conventions freely accepted by States, of precise rules based on international law, whether customary or of an entirely new character, and not the establishment and progressive development of customary international law as the gradual outcome of the practice of States and of the progress of international jurisprudence. Two other draft resolutions were submitted on these lines — that of the Swedish and Norwegian delegations and that of the Belgian delegate, M. Rolin.

The Portuguese Government sees no advantage in this form of prior limitation of the work of codification of international law. In its opinion, everything should be subordinated to questions and circumstances as they arise. Consequently, it thinks that no restrictions of whatever nature should be introduced at present. On the contrary, a very wide view of the problem of the codification of international law should be taken. In order to achieve and to expedite this codification, it is desirable that the greatest efforts, duly concerted, and conceived in the broadest spirit, should be put forth without interruption; that all possible means should be utilised as circumstances demand; and that an endeavour should be made to produce a result corresponding in practice to the needs of intellectual life and the requirements of justice, yet resting on a strictly scientific basis.

Switzerland.

LETTER OF AUGUST 21ST, 1931.

[*Translation.*]

We have the honour to inform you that Switzerland has always shown the keenest interest in the progressive codification of international law, which she considers to be closely related to the cause of international arbitration, and therefore of peace. Her attitude to this problem is still the same, and she desires to take every opportunity of indicating the importance which she attaches to the consolidation, through codification, of the bases of international law. It is, therefore, with the closest attention that the Federal Council has followed the attempts to bring the work of codification to a successful conclusion.

The problem has at present two different aspects. In the first place, an appropriate procedure must be sought for the organisation of future codification conferences and, in the second place, there must be an absolutely clear understanding as to the object which it is desired to attain. These two aspects of the problem were considered at the Hague Conference; as far as time allowed, they were also examined by the First Committee of the Assembly.

In regard to the first point, relating to the procedure which should be followed in the preparation of conferences, the Federal Council, like the First Committee of the Assembly, fully recognises the great value of the suggestions put forward at The Hague. In its opinion, the most important point is to ensure that the procedure finally adopted is likely to guarantee to future conferences the fullest measure of success. Advantage should be taken of the experience gained at the first Hague Conference. No new conferences should be summoned unless tangible results are almost certain. From this point of view, the method suggested by the Hague Conference is satisfactory; for, after the threefold consultation of the Governments recommended in the resolution adopted at The Hague, there will be little doubt as to the expediency or in expediency of drawing up, at a given time, uniform rules on a specified question.

It might be desirable, however, having regard to the last Assembly's investigations on the "preparatory procedure" to be followed in the negotiation of conventions in general, to consider whether the method recommended at The Hague could not be improved by allowing the Assembly, in the same way as the Council, to express an opinion on the choice of subjects for codification. The recommendation of the Hague Conference rules out any action on the part of the Assembly. Section IV of the resolution on the ratification of international conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations provides, however, that, when a draft convention has been prepared at the request of the Council, and the comments of the Governments have been obtained, the Assembly "shall decide whether to *propose* to the Council to convoke the contemplated conference". The Assembly's powers would obviously not be excessive. It would have nothing more than the right of proposal.

A revision along these lines of the general plan outlined by the first Codification Conference would offer no serious difficulties. Instead of merely providing, as in Section 5 of the Hague recommendation, that "the Council might then place on the programme of the conference such subjects as were formally approved by a very large majority of the Powers which would take part therein", it should be specified that the Council should only take action following a proposal by the Assembly. This method of procedure would appear to be more in keeping with the general practice in regard to international conventions. As far as we are aware, indeed, the Council has never summoned a world conference except at the formal request of the Assembly. In view of the numerous difficulties invariably encountered when any attempt is made to achieve progress in the sphere of normative law, it would appear desirable — in this matter even more than in others — that each step forward should be taken with the authority of an organ, such as the Assembly, representing all the competing interests and all the conceptions which will be met with at every codification conference.

The second aspect of the problem, that relating to the actual object of codification, had been considered by the Federal Council even before the first Codification Conference at The Hague. The question to be decided is as follows: Will the codification conventions drawn up at The Hague be declaratory or enactory? Will they merely state the law as it exists or will they create new law? Will their object be to convert customary law into written law? Or, while leaving customary law intact, will they attempt, in respect of a given subject, to enact a number of rules intended, on the one hand, to define the scope of a customary law which is not always as clear or reliable as it might be and, on the other hand, to introduce certain new principles in an existing law the deficiencies of which no one would deny? In other words, does the conventional law elaborated at The Hague supplant customary law or supplement it?

The Federal Council is of opinion that such new law cannot have the effect of merely supplanting the old. The old law, which is derived from international practice or the decisions of international tribunals, or from both combined, remains in force in its entirety. Otherwise, we should be forced to the conclusion that States not bound by the new conventions are free from all obligations. International law would be shaken to its very foundations, and codification accepted in this sense would cause irreparable harm.

It is not the task of codification conferences to register existing international law, but to lay down rules which it would appear desirable to introduce into international relations in regard to the subjects dealt with. Their work should, therefore, mark an advance on the present state of international law. In certain cases, indeed, it would be extremely difficult to say what the existing law really is, as it is not clearly known or is a matter of controversy. It would be most unfortunate if the attempt to discover an adequate solution of an important problem were abandoned on the ground that no such solution is to be found in the existing positive law. One of the fundamental tasks of codification conferences should be to choose between disputed rules and, within the limits of their agenda, to fill up the gaps in a law whose deficiencies and obscurities are obvious.

The experience gained at The Hague has, moreover, shown clearly that, if a conference were empowered — supposing this to be possible — to state the existing rules of international law, the results might be disastrous. It has been proved that the conception of existing international law current in the various States or groups of States is very different. In some of them it may be extremely liberal, in others much less so. It is therefore beyond question that, on a number of subjects, unanimous agreement would be unattainable without mutual concessions. But, if existing law is to be enunciated in conventions at the cost of concessions which, in fact, would mark a retrograde movement, the law which would emerge from such bargaining would no longer represent what the friends of legal progress could rightly regard as the existing law; it would be a compromise law, a law impaired

and weakened. To accept this law as the expression of the only law in force would amount for many to a disavowal of progress. The only reasonable course is to accept such compromise law as a second best, as a kind of supplementary law in no way affecting those rules of customary law which are not incompatible with the new rules. That conventional law and customary law should thus exist side by side would undoubtedly complicate international jurisprudence, but such a state of affairs is inevitable. Customary law is stable; that is one of its virtues. But, if its stability degenerated into immutability, the virtue would become a defect. The law would become petrified, and we should be apt to forget the principle of evolution which is the guiding rule of life. This disadvantage, however, can be remedied by means of conventional law, which, by definition and by nature, is open to revision. The possibility of excessive rigidity in the one will be corrected by the suppleness of the other, and the latter's tendency to variability will be held in check by the comparative stability of the former. A kind of balance will thus be struck between the two kinds of law. The Federal Council is therefore of opinion that the Assembly should abide by the sound principle which forms the basis of one of the draft resolutions submitted at its last session — namely, that the law laid down in codification conferences must not impair the force of customary law, “which should result progressively from the practice of States and the development of international jurisprudence”.

16 OCT 1931

[Communiqué aux Membres
de la Société, à l'Assemblée
et au Conseil.]

N^o officiel : **A. 56.** 1931. V.

Genève, le 15 septembre 1931.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

NOMINATION D'UN COMITÉ SPÉCIAL POUR ÉTUDIER LE SYSTÈME ACTUEL DES ÉLECTIONS AU CONSEIL

RAPPORT DE LA PREMIÈRE COMMISSION

Rapporteur : Le vicomte CECIL OF CHELWOOD (Empire britannique).

La première Commission recommande à l'Assemblée d'adopter le projet de résolution ci-après, présenté à l'Assemblée, concernant la question susmentionnée, par la délégation de l'Empire britannique :

« L'Assemblée invite le Conseil à charger un Comité spécial d'étudier le système actuel des élections au Conseil et d'adresser un rapport à une session ultérieure de l'Assemblée sur toutes réformes qui pourront sembler souhaitables. »

Il va sans dire que le Conseil et la Commission qu'il sera invité à établir auront à leur disposition les procès-verbaux de la discussion intervenue sur la question au sein de la première Commission.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF ELECTIONS TO THE COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

Rapporteur : Viscount CECIL OF CHELWOOD (British Empire).

The First Committee recommends that the Assembly should adopt the draft resolution on the above subject submitted to the Assembly by the Delegation of the British Empire, which was in the following terms :

“ The Assembly requests the Council to appoint a special committee to study the existing system of elections to the Council and to report to a future session of the Assembly on any reforms which may appear desirable. ”

It is understood that the Minutes of the discussion of the question in the First Committee will be at the disposal of the Council and of the committee which the Council will be invited to establish.

Geneva, September 18th, 1931.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

REPORT BY THE FIFTH COMMITTEE TO THE ASSEMBLY

Rapporteur : M. SAWADA (Japan).

In laying before the Assembly an outline of the activities of the League during the last twelve months in the struggle against the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, the Fifth Committee desires to mention with particular satisfaction the important advance represented by the establishment, by the Conference of 1931, of a Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs. The Committee is convinced that the League is now in possession of an effective instrument for combating this evil, provided that all necessary steps are taken to ensure the strict and universal enforcement of the Convention, while at the same time every effort should be made to observe more fully the Geneva Convention, which the new diplomatic instrument is intended, not to replace, but to supplement and strengthen.

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

The Fifth Committee has learnt with the keenest interest of the proceedings of the Conference for the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs, which met at Geneva from May 27th to July 13th, 1931, under the presidency of Senator de Brouckère. It was attended by the delegations of fifty-seven countries, including several non-Members of the League.¹ The Committee desires to pay a tribute to the distinguished President of the Conference, to the conciliatory attitude of the various delegations, thanks to which an agreement was reached, and also to all the work of political and technical preparation accomplished by the Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs. This work was made easier by the very large volume of material which had been collected by the Secretariat. The delegates to the Fifth Committee, especially the Portuguese delegate, who is Chairman of the Advisory Committee, and the Italian delegate, referred with gratification to the progress made as a result of this Convention.

The Convention marks an entirely new and highly important development in international co-operation, since this is the first time that an industry has been brought under international regulation, and that manufacture in its economic aspect has been wholly subordinated to higher humanitarian and moral aims. Thanks to the system established by this Convention and the Geneva Convention, there will be at the headquarters of the League itself a sort of central counting-house for the world traffic in drugs. The League's efforts in the economic field to reconstruct the world on new foundations find an example and an encouragement in this Convention.

The new Convention covers a far larger number of drugs than preceding Conventions ; it brings codeine under control, whereas for many years morphine converted into codeine has to some extent escaped all supervision ; it prohibits the export, except on very strict conditions, of a substance which has in the past bulked very large in the illicit traffic — diacetylmorphine — and raises the question of its replacement by less dangerous substances. It contains stipulations relating to reserve stocks and surplus stocks, which will be gradually brought into use for legitimate consumption by a corresponding reduction in output, or will be disposed of under the sole responsibility of the Government.

¹ Afghanistan, Brazil, Costa Rica, Free City of Danzig, Egypt, Hejaz, San Marino, Turkey, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Above all, through a system of estimates furnished by Governments, the Convention enables a world total of the quantities to be manufactured to be fixed, and sets up a Supervisory Body to examine those estimates. The Supervisory Body is composed of members of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs of the League of Nations, of the Permanent Central Board, of the Health Committee of the League and of the Office international d'hygiène publique. Efforts have been made to confer an exceptional degree of authority on this international body. The work of the secretariat of the Supervisory Body will be provided for by the Secretary-General of the League, in close co-operation with the Permanent Central Board established by the Geneva Opium Convention.

The new Convention strengthens the powers of various League organisations, especially the Advisory Committee and the Permanent Central Board. The Fifth Committee emphasised the importance it attached to the provisions instructing the Advisory Committee to draw up a model administrative code to serve, as it were, as a body of regulations for the application of the Convention and as a pattern for national laws and regulations. It is anxious that this code should be drawn up as quickly as possible. Furthermore, the system of annual reports and reports of seizures, which forms an essential part of the Committee's work, is for the first time effectually incorporated in an international Convention. The Advisory Committee will also have an important part to play in the work of the Supervisory Body, as regards consideration of the estimates, and likewise—in concert with the Health Committee—when any question arises of extending the Convention to new drugs.

The powers and responsibilities of the Permanent Central Board are also enlarged. It will be the duty of the Board, not only to collect statistics from the various countries, but also to prepare a statement of these figures, so that it may be possible to discover or prevent over-production or excessive imports and exports, or the accumulation of stocks which might find their way into the illicit traffic. By defining more clearly the relations between the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and the Central Board, the new Convention will associate them yet more closely in the common task.

Several delegates to the Committee felt that the new Convention, like any other product of the human mind, suffered from certain deficiencies, and that it was incumbent on the League, and on the Advisory Committee in particular, to take steps in the future to make these good. The deficiencies to which attention was drawn by the Polish delegate¹ may be briefly stated as follows: the Convention has not defined the upper limit of the reserve stocks referred to in Articles 5 and 6, and, consequently, in the view of this delegate, Article 6 loses some of its value. There are enormous differences in the morphine content of raw opium imported, according to its origin; but the Convention makes no provision for an impartial analysis of that content, though this is necessary for verifying the quantity of drugs manufactured. The Convention does not touch upon the question of the steps to be taken to prevent a rise in the price of drugs and raw materials, which was a matter of concern to the Assembly of 1929. The Italian delegation mentioned as a weak point the impossibility of enforcing penalties, though it admitted that the publication by the Permanent Central Board of the explanations given by a country that does not fulfil its engagements is at all events a moral sanction. Certain delegations expressed the opinion that the Convention left Governments too much latitude in the disposal of drugs seized, and they would have liked to see the adoption of a resolution moved by the Hungarian delegate, to the effect that the Council should ask Governments to destroy all drugs seized, so as to prevent them from reappearing in the traffic in any form. This view was not accepted by the majority of the delegates, on the ground that the solution provided in the Convention was the outcome of exhaustive discussion in a very representative Conference which has only lately concluded its work.

Lastly, the Fifth Committee specially calls the attention of Governments to the Conference's recommendation (Recommendation IX), which was embodied in the Final Act in consequence of a proposal by the delegate of Panama, based on the idea that manufacture greatly exceeds the medical and scientific requirements of the world. Quoting the figures which, according to the investigations of the League Secretariat (document Conf. L.F.S. 3 (1), Parts 1, 2 and 3, pages 8, 61 and 65), approximately represent the total present medical requirements of these drugs (morphine, for use as such, 9 tons; diacetylmorphine, 2 tons; cocaine, 5½ tons), the Conference recommends that, pending the entry into force of the Convention, countries manufacturing these drugs should, as far as possible, limit their manufacture for use as such to the quantities necessary for domestic consumption and export for medical and scientific purposes.

The Fifth Committee notes with satisfaction that thirty-six signatures to the Convention have been received. It is also glad to learn from the delegates of several Governments, including those of China, Colombia, Persia and Roumania, that they hope to be able to sign the Convention shortly. The Polish delegate stated that he had been authorised by his Government to sign the Convention. The Committee urges the responsible delegates to do their utmost to hasten the ratification of the Convention by their Governments, so that it may be universally enforced—which is the essential condition for it to be an affective instrument.

II. PROPOSED CONFERENCE FOR THE LIMITATION OF THE PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.

The Fifth Committee takes the view that the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs is a first step towards a subsequent limitation of the production of raw materials. Noting the decision reached by the Council at its sixty-second session, in January 1931, to ask the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs to consider the possibility of summoning a conference of the Governments concerned and to report to the Council on the subject, it welcomed the resolution proposed by the representative of Panama. This resolution asks that all material which may serve as a basis for the discussions of a Conference for the Limitation of Production should be collected.

The British delegation moved an amendment asking that it should be specified that the limitation was to apply to the cultivation and harvesting of the coca-leaf. The text of the resolution unanimously adopted by the Committee is as follows :

“ The Assembly,

“ Taking note of the wish of certain Governments that a conference should meet in the near future to consider the possibility of limiting and controlling the cultivation of the opium-poppy and the cultivation and harvesting of the coca-leaf ; and

“ Taking note also of the decision reached by the Council at its sixty-second session, in January 1931, to ask the Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs to consider the possibility of summoning a conference of the Governments concerned and to report to the Council on the subject :

“ Asks the Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs and the competent Sections of the Secretariat of the League of Nations to undertake, as soon as possible, the collection of all material that may serve as a basis for the discussions of a Conference on the Limitation of the Production of Opium and the cultivation and harvesting of the coca-leaf, and for that purpose to send a questionnaire to the Governments Members and non-members of the League.”

When this resolution was under discussion, the delegates of certain countries producing raw materials announced that they had no objection to this preliminary enquiry, but hoped, that, in a spirit of international co-operation, the other countries would pay due heed to the economic aspect of the question and the difficulties it involved for them. The Persian delegate particularly stressed the difficulties involved in limiting production in a country whose opium exports amount to 25 per cent of its foreign trade. He pointed out that this question should come into the general field of the economic investigations on which the League's attention is particularly concentrated at the present time.

III. POSITION OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION. — LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES.

The Fifth Committee has noted with satisfaction the progress made in the ratification of the Geneva Convention. The number of ratifications is now forty-seven as a result of the accessions of Lithuania (February 16th, 1931), Norway (March 16th) and Iraq (August 8th), and the ratifications of Cuba (July 6th) and the Irish Free State (September 1st). The Geneva Convention now more than ever heads the list of League Conventions as regards the number of ratifications received. As, however, there is still a long list of States which have not yet ratified the Convention, including an important group of Latin-American countries, the Fifth Committee appeals to those countries which have not yet acceded or ratified for their co-operation, which is essential if the Geneva Convention is to produce its full effect.

The Fifth Committee was glad to learn of various legislative measures introduced or contemplated by several countries.

In Germany, at the Government's request, the drug factories have given up manufacturing benzylmorphine (peronine), although this drug is not covered either by the 1925 Convention or by the new German Opium Law.

In Colombia, a decree has been issued placing the import and distribution of drugs for medical and scientific purposes under the control of the National Health Office. Parliament is considering a new law for the severe punishment of clandestine trading.

The Roumanian Government is preparing a new bill to convert the drug trade into a Government monopoly, and considerable attention will be paid in this bill to the Limitation Convention.

The Swiss delegate stated that excellent results had been obtained in his country from the application of the measures of control and the various recommendations of the Advisory Committee regarding the post and Customs. The output and export figures have

fallen appreciably, and are worth quoting here. The output of morphine fell from 2,246 kilogrammes in 1928 to 1,576 kilogrammes in 1930; the output of heroin from 952 kilogrammes in 1928 to 4 kilogrammes in 1930; exports of morphine from 1,761 kilogrammes in 1928 to 615 kilogrammes in 1930; exports of heroin from 1,119 kilogrammes in 1928 to 83 kilogrammes in 1930.

Lastly, in connection with legislative measures, the Polish delegation emphasised the importance of the introduction into the text of the Convention for the Limitation of Manufacture of an article binding the signatory States to communicate to one another the laws and regulations enacted by them in order to give effect to the provisions of the Convention. As a complement to this article, the Polish delegation formulated a resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Fifth Committee, to the effect that the Secretariat should collect and analyse all legislation relating to narcotics. This resolution is as follows :

“ The Assembly,

“ Recalling the recommendation adopted by the tenth Assembly instructing the Secretariat to draw up a list of the laws and regulations at present in force in the different countries on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs with a view to the preparation of a compilation or analysis of this legislation ;

“ Observing that the performance of this task has had to be delayed owing to the necessity of preparing for the work of the Conference on Limitation :

“ Expresses the wish that the Secretariat, within the limits of the funds at its disposal, should undertake the preparation of this compilation of laws with a view to publishing it as soon as possible after the entry into force of the Convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotics, and that this compilation should embrace all laws or regulations concerning the supervision of the manufacture of and trade in narcotics and the measures taken to combat the drug habit. ”

IV. ILLICIT TRAFFIC AND CONTROL MEASURES FOR SUPPRESSING IT.

The Fifth Committee was happy to note the important results obtained in the matter of the suppression of the illicit traffic. These very results, however, show the enormous ravages caused by this traffic and reveal the fact that quantities of narcotics greatly in excess of those needed for medical and scientific requirements are being produced and circulated throughout the world. The Committee — and in particular the delegate of India — drew attention to the fact that new regulations had been promulgated by the Japanese Government in regard to the control of the manufacture of cocaine.

The Committee also emphasised the importance of the new regulations issued by the Turkish Government in February 1931, under which drugs may only be exported against an import certificate issued by the Government of the importing country. It paid a tribute to the spirit of co-operation shown by the Turkish Government, which has closed the Etkin narcotic drugs factory at Eyoub (Istanbul), this factory having been implicated in illicit transactions, and it expressed the hope that the Turkish Government would participate more and more closely in the League's work and would consider the possibility of acceding to the League's Conventions.

The Committee noted with equal satisfaction the decline in addiction reported in Egypt and the improvement of the supervisory system in Persia, where, according to the declaration made by the Persian representative on the Council on January 22nd, 1931, “ a formal clause in the exclusive concession recently granted by the Monopoly Service for the total export of Persian opium obliged the concession-holder to submit for each case of opium that left the country a certificate from the importing country ”. The Committee hopes that this new system will make it possible to suppress the illicit traffic which has sprung up during the last few years at Bushire, its chief destination being China.

While it fully sympathised with the efforts made by the Chinese Government to meet a difficult situation and one which was still very serious, the Fifth Committee earnestly hoped that, in accordance with the recommendation adopted by the Advisory Committee at its thirteenth session, it would be possible for China and the Treaty Powers to establish a practical co-operation with a view to combating the illicit traffic.

The Committee was pleased to note the Advisory Committee's proposal concerning the despatch of annual reports on the concessions and leased territories, with regard to which the Secretary-General is now sending a communication to the Governments concerned. The delegate of China said he would state the opinion of his Government later.

The Committee approved, subject to certain observations made by the German Government and mentioned below, the various recommendations of the Advisory Committee dealing with general measures for the purpose of combating the illicit traffic ; these measures refer, *inter alia*, to firms manufacturing or supplying the narcotic drugs for the illicit traffic, the withdrawal of passports held by habitual smugglers, the necessity for an effective control of seizures, closer co-operation between the police authorities and the League, the communication to the Secretary-General of information of every kind regarding the illicit traffic and addiction, in accordance with the resolution of the 1930 Assembly. It associated itself with the Advisory Committee in urging that this work of suppression and moral improvement in the international sphere be vigorously pursued, and in insisting on the necessity for increasing the penalties imposed on traffickers.

Referring to the statement made by the German representative on the Council at its session in May 1931, the German delegate explained why his country objected to the two resolutions in document C.168(a).M.62(a).1931.XI. As regards the recommendation concerning the withdrawal of manufacturing or trading licences (No. 2(a)), he explained that, in the case of products not covered by the 1925 Convention, the Government of the Reich could not accept such a severe measure except in specially grave cases. As mentioned above, he recalled the fact that, since April 1st, 1931, German factories had abandoned, at the request of their Government, the manufacture of benzylmorphine (peronine). As regards recommendation No. 2 (b), the Secretary-General's circular letter dated January 11th, 1929, had not come to the knowledge of the German Government until October 1929, at which date the inclusion of morphine esters in the list of substances covered by the German opium law was already under consideration. This was why the Government had not communicated the circular letter to the factories and commercial firms concerned.

As regards the resolution concerning the refusal to issue import and export licences, the German Government considered that the procedure proposed by the Opium Advisory Committee would be justified only if there were valid reasons for believing that the Government of the country in which the firm applying for the licence was situated was not respecting the international obligations undertaken by it.

Lastly, the Fifth Committee emphasised the importance of the question of the chartering of vessels by foreigners, which had been referred for examination to the Committee on Ports and Maritime Navigation of the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit. This former Committee is to be reinforced by several members of the Transit Committee's Permanent Legal Committee. On the proposal of the delegate of Australia, the Fifth Committee asked that the question of smuggling by aircraft should be examined at the same time in view of the great facilities afforded by air navigation for the illicit transport of drugs.

V. DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUAL REPORTS TO GOVERNMENTS.

The Fifth Committee approved by a majority (Spain, Italy and Poland abstained from voting) a memorandum by the Secretariat on this matter (document A.V/2.1931). This memorandum proposes that, subject to the approval of the Assembly and for reasons of economy, annual reports *in extenso* should in future be distributed only to the Advisory Committee. The printed summary of annual reports prepared by the Secretariat will alone be distributed both to the Advisory Committee and to all Governments, but it is understood that any Government desirous of obtaining the annual reports may do so on request.

The Committee noted with satisfaction the Secretary's statement to the effect that this new procedure would result in a saving of approximately 8,000 Swiss francs, which would be added to the 7,000 francs resulting from the new procedure adopted by the Advisory Committee in regard to the communication of the returns of seizures. This would represent a total saving of 15,000 francs on the expenses of the Central Services, without increasing the printing expenses charged to the Opium Section's budget.

VI. ENQUIRY INTO THE CONTROL OF OPIUM-SMOKING IN THE FAR EAST.

The Fifth Committee cannot close its report on the work done during the past year without expressing the hope that the Conference which is to meet at Bangkok on November 9th of this year, at the invitation of the Siamese Government, will mark a further important advance in the campaign against the scourge of narcotics.

* * *

Despite the considerable progress made this year, the Fifth Committee is fully conscious of the necessity for sparing no efforts in future, not only with a view to maintaining the results already achieved, but in order to complete the enormous task which has still to be carried out.

The Fifth Committee accordingly requests the Assembly to adopt the present report and resolutions.

Geneva, September 23rd, 1931.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

**DRAFT RESOLUTION
PROPOSED BY THE FIRST COMMITTEE**

Rapporteur: M. GIANNINI (Italy).

The Assembly recalls that the resolution of September 22nd, 1924, emphasised the progressive character of the codification of international law which should be undertaken, and, in view of the recommendations of the First Conference for the Codification of International Law held at The Hague in 1930, it decides to continue the work of codification with the object of drawing up conventions which will place the relations of States on a legal and secure basis without jeopardising the customary international law which should result progressively from the practice of States and the development of international jurisprudence. To this end, the Assembly decides to establish the following procedure for the future, except in so far as, in particular cases, special resolutions provide to the contrary.

1. Any State or group of States, whether Members of the League or not, may propose to the Assembly a subject or subjects with respect to which codification by international conventions should be undertaken. Such proposals, together with a memorandum containing the necessary explanatory matter, should be sent, before March 1st, to the Secretary-General, in order that he may communicate them to Governments and insert them in the agenda of the Assembly.

2. Any such proposals will be considered by the Assembly, which will decide whether the subjects proposed appear *prima facie* suitable for codification.

3. If the investigation of a proposed subject is approved by the Assembly and if no existing organ of the League is competent to deal with it, the Assembly will request the Council to set up a committee of experts, which will be asked with the assistance of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to make the necessary enquiries and to prepare a draft convention on the subject, to be reported to the Council with an explanatory statement.

4. The Council will transmit such report to the Assembly, which will then decide whether the subject is provisionally to be retained as a subject for codification. If this is decided affirmatively, the Assembly will ask the Secretary-General to transmit the said report to the Governments of the Members of the League and non-member States for their comments.

5. The committee of experts, if it considers it desirable to do so, will revise the draft in the light of the comments made by the Governments.

If the committee of experts revises the draft, the revised draft will be submitted to the Governments for their comments and, together with the comments received, will be transmitted to the Assembly, which will then decide finally whether any further action should be taken in the matter and, if so, if the draft should be submitted to a codification conference.

If the committee does not see any reason to revise the draft, it will be transmitted, together with the comments of the Governments, to the Assembly, which will then decide finally whether any further action should be taken and, if so, if the draft should be submitted to a codification conference.

The Assembly recommends:

(1) That, in relation with the further work in connection with the codification of international law, the international and national scientific institutes should collaborate in the work undertaken by the League of Nations;

(2) That the work of codification undertaken by the League of Nations should be carried on in concert with the conferences of the American States.

Genève, le 23 Septembre 1931.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

CODIFICATION PROGRESSIVE DU DROIT INTERNATIONAL

PROJET DE RÉSOLUTION PROPOSÉ PAR LA PREMIÈRE COMMISSION

Rapporteur: M. GIANNINI (Italie).

L'Assemblée rappelle que la résolution du 22 septembre 1924 a souligné le caractère progressif de l'œuvre à entreprendre en matière de codification du droit international et, comme suite aux recommandations de la première Conférence pour la codification du droit international tenue à La Haye en 1930, décide de poursuivre l'œuvre de codification en vue d'établir des conventions qui donneront aux relations entre Etats une base légale et sûre sans compromettre le droit coutumier qui doit être le résultat graduel de la pratique des Etats et de la jurisprudence internationale. A cette fin, l'Assemblée décide d'établir la procédure suivante pour l'avenir en tant que des résolutions contraires ne seront pas adoptées pour des cas particuliers:

1. Tout Etat ou groupe d'Etats, membres ou non de la Société des Nations, pourra proposer à l'Assemblée une ou plusieurs matières susceptibles de faire l'objet d'une codification par voie de conventions internationales. Toute proposition de cette nature sera, avec un exposé des motifs, transmise avant le 1^{er} mars au Secrétaire général, pour être par lui communiquée aux gouvernements et inscrite à l'ordre du jour de l'Assemblée.

2. Ces propositions seront examinées par l'Assemblée, qui décidera s'il y a lieu de les prendre en considération en vue de la codification.

3. Si l'étude de la proposition est approuvée par l'Assemblée et s'il n'existe pas, dans la Société des Nations, d'organisme à qui cette étude puisse être confiée, l'Assemblée demandera au Conseil de désigner un Comité d'experts qui sera invité à procéder, avec le concours du Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, aux consultations nécessaires et à préparer un projet de convention qui fera l'objet d'un rapport au Conseil, contenant l'exposé des motifs.

4. Le Conseil transmettra ce rapport à l'Assemblée, qui décidera si la question doit être retenue comme pouvant faire l'objet d'une codification; dans l'affirmative, l'Assemblée demandera au Secrétaire général de transmettre ce rapport, pour observations, aux gouvernements des Membres de la Société et des Etats non membres.

5. Le Comité d'experts, s'il le juge utile, revisera le projet en tenant compte des observations présentées par les gouvernements.

Si le Comité d'experts revise le projet, le projet révisé sera soumis aux gouvernements pour observations et, avec les observations reçues, sera transmis à l'Assemblée, qui décidera alors s'il y a lieu d'y donner suite et, dans ce cas, si le projet sera soumis à une conférence de codification.

Si le Comité ne juge pas cette revision justifiée, le projet de convention sera transmis, avec les observations des gouvernements, à l'Assemblée, qui décidera alors s'il y a lieu d'y donner suite et, dans ce cas, si le projet sera soumis à une conférence de codification.

L'Assemblée émet les vœux:

1^o Qu'à l'occasion des travaux ultérieurs en vue de la codification du droit international, les institutions internationales et nationales veuillent bien collaborer à l'œuvre poursuivie par la Société des Nations.

2^o Que les travaux de codification entrepris par la Société des Nations se poursuivent en harmonie avec ceux des conférences internationales des Etats américains.

Genève, le 23 Septembre 1931.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

**PROCÉDURE PRÉLIMINAIRE A SUIVRE
EN CE QUI CONCERNE LES CONVENTIONS GÉNÉRALES
QUI SERONT NÉGOCIÉES SOUS LES AUSPICES
DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS**

**PROJET DE RÉSOLUTION
PRÉSENTÉ PAR LA PREMIÈRE COMMISSION**

Rapporteur : M. GIANNINI (Italie).

La première Commission a soumis à un nouvel examen la partie N° IV de la résolution N° 1 adoptée par l'Assemblée le 3 octobre 1930, au sujet de la ratification des conventions conclues sous les auspices de la Société des Nations, ainsi qu'il avait été prévu au dernier alinéa de cette partie de la résolution. Elle a tenu compte des observations qui ont été présentées par les gouvernements et par les organisations techniques de la Société des Nations. Elle a également cru devoir examiner quelles modifications devraient être faites dans le texte pour le mettre en harmonie, en tant que possible, avec la procédure proposée pour la codification du droit international.

A la suite de cet examen, la première Commission propose à l'Assemblée d'adopter le texte amendé ci-dessous, qui remplacerait le texte adopté en 1930 :

« Pour toutes les conventions générales devant être négociées sous les auspices de la Société des Nations, la procédure préparatoire ci-après sera en principe suivie, sauf dans les cas où des conventions ou des arrangements antérieurs ont fixé une procédure spéciale ou dans celui où, en raison de la nature des questions à traiter ou de circonstances spéciales, l'Assemblée ou le Conseil estiment que d'autres méthodes sont mieux appropriées :

« 1. Si un organe de la Société des Nations recommande la conclusion d'une convention générale sur un sujet quelconque, il devra préparer un rapport exposant les buts et les avantages de la conclusion d'une convention. Ledit rapport sera soumis au Conseil de la Société des Nations.

« 2. Si le Conseil approuve en principe la proposition, un avant-projet de convention sera préparé et communiqué avec le rapport explicatif aux gouvernements, qui seront invités à faire connaître au Secrétaire général s'ils estiment que le projet mérite d'être pris en considération et quelles sont leurs vues tant au sujet des buts principaux ou des moyens proposés pour les atteindre, qu'au sujet de l'avant-projet de convention. Dans certains cas, il pourra être désirable d'y joindre un questionnaire particulier.

« 3. L'avant-projet de convention et les observations des gouvernements (ainsi que, le cas échéant, les réponses au questionnaire) seront communiqués à l'Assemblée, qui décidera s'il y a lieu de le prendre en considération en vue de conclure une convention.

« 4. Si l'Assemblée envisage la possibilité de conclure une convention, le Conseil prendra les dispositions nécessaires pour la préparation d'un projet de convention sur la base des réponses reçues des gouvernements, et ce projet de convention (avec les réponses des autres gouvernements) sera transmis à chaque gouvernement, avec l'invitation de fournir son avis sur les dispositions du projet, ainsi que les observations qui lui seraient suggérées par les réponses susvisées des autres gouvernements.

« 5. Tenant compte du résultat de cette deuxième consultation, l'Assemblée décide s'il y a lieu de conclure une convention et, dans ce cas, si le projet doit être soumis à une conférence, dont elle prie alors le Conseil de fixer la date.

« 6. En fixant la date de la convocation d'une conférence, le Conseil s'efforcera, dans la mesure du possible, d'une part, d'éviter que deux conférences de la Société des Nations aient lieu simultanément, d'autre part, de laisser s'écouler un intervalle raisonnable entre deux conférences.

« 7. La procédure indiquée dans les paragraphes précédents sera suivie autant que possible pour les projets de conventions dont l'utilité sera reconnue par une décision de l'Assemblée, soit de son initiative, soit à la suite d'une proposition d'un gouvernement. Dans ces cas, le Conseil chargera, soit le Secrétariat ou tout autre organe de la Société des Nations, soit des experts spéciaux, de l'élaboration du rapport susvisé, qui sera ensuite soumis au Conseil. »

Geneva, September 23rd, 1931.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**PREPARATORY PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE
CASE OF GENERAL CONVENTIONS TO BE NEGOTIATED
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**DRAFT RESOLUTION
PROPOSED BY THE FIRST COMMITTEE**

Rapporteur: M. GIANNINI (Italy).

The First Committee has re-examined Part IV of Resolution No. 1 adopted by the Assembly on October 3rd, 1930, on the question of ratification of conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, as was contemplated by the last paragraph of this part of the resolution. It has taken account of the observations submitted by the Governments and by the technical organisations of the League of Nations. It felt it should also examine what changes would be required in the text in order to bring it into conformity, as far as possible, with the procedure proposed for the codification of international law.

As the result of this examination, the First Committee proposes that the Assembly adopt the amended text set out below, which will be substituted for the text adopted in 1930:

“ That, in the case of all general conventions to be negotiated under the auspices of the League of Nations, the following preparatory procedure should, in principle, be followed, except in the cases where previous conventions or arrangements have established a special procedure or where, owing to the nature of the questions to be treated or to special circumstances, the Assembly or the Council consider other methods to be more appropriate:

“ 1. Where an organ of the League of Nations recommends the conclusion of a general convention on any matter, it shall prepare a memorandum explaining the objects which it is desired to achieve by the conclusion of the convention and the benefits which result therefrom. Such memorandum shall be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations.

“ 2. If the Council approves the proposal in principle, a first draft convention shall be prepared and communicated, together with the explanatory memorandum, to Governments, with the request that, if they feel that the draft should be taken into consideration, they shall inform the Secretary-General of their views, both with regard to the main objects or the suggested means of attaining them, and also with regard to the draft convention. In some cases, it may be desirable to annex a specific questionnaire.

“ 3. The draft convention and the observations of Governments (together with the answers to the questionnaire, if any) shall be communicated to the Assembly, and the Assembly shall then decide whether the subject appears *prima facie* suitable for the conclusion of a convention.

“ 4. If the Assembly considers the subject *prima facie* suitable for the conclusion of a convention, the Council shall arrange for the preparation of a draft convention in the light of the replies received from Governments, and the new draft convention (together with the replies of other Governments) shall be transmitted to each Government with a request for their opinion on the provisions of the draft and any observations on the above-mentioned replies of the other Governments.

“ 5. In the light of the results of this second consultation of the Governments, the Assembly shall decide whether a convention should be concluded and, if so, whether the draft should be submitted to a conference, the date of which it will request the Council to fix.

“ 6. The Council, in fixing the date for the convocation of a conference, shall endeavour, as far as possible, to avoid two League of Nations conferences being held simultaneously, and to ensure the lapse of a reasonable interval between two conferences.

“ 7. The procedure set out in the preceding paragraphs will be followed, as far as possible, in the case of draft conventions the desirability of which is recognised by a decision of the Assembly either on its own initiative or as the result of a proposal by a Government. In these cases, the Council will instruct either the Secretariat or some other organ of the League or specially selected experts to prepare the above-mentioned report, which shall subsequently be submitted to the Council.”

Geneva, September 23rd, 1931.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**SITUATION AS REGARDS THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE
PROTOCOL OF SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1929, CONCERNING
THE REVISION OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT
COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.**

REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE TO THE ASSEMBLY

Rapporteur : M. PILOTTI (Italy).

Although the Protocol of September 14th, 1929, did not enter into force on the date originally contemplated (paragraph 4), the Assembly last year accepted the view that it could subsequently come into force, if the necessary ratifications were received. The first of the resolutions regarding the Permanent Court which were adopted on September 25th, 1930, invited the States to continue to ratify the Protocol, and the third resolution asked the Court to take certain action as regards its sessions and the attendance of judges " pending the entry into force of the Protocol". In his oral statement to the Assembly the rapporteur of the First Committee indicated that the ratifications necessary would be those of all the States which ratified the Protocol of Signature of the Court's Statute of December 16th, 1920. It should be noted further that paragraph 7 of the Protocol provides :

" 7. For the purposes of the present Protocol the United States of America shall be in the same position as a State which has ratified the Protocol of December 16th, 1920."

Thirty-eight Members of the League have so far ratified both Protocols ; the ratification of Cuba is, however, subject to reservations as stated below.

The Members of the League and non-member States which have ratified the Protocol of 1920, but have not yet ratified that of 1929, are the following :¹

Abyssinia,	Panama,
Brazil,	Uruguay,
Chile,	Venezuela.
Lithuania,	

The following Members of the League have not ratified either Protocol, but, with the exception of Argentine and Honduras, they have signed the Protocol of 1929 :

Argentine,	Honduras, :
Bolivia,	Nicaragua,
Colombia,	Paraguay,
Dominican Republic,	Peru.
Guatemala,	

¹ With the exception of Abyssinia, all these States have signed the Protocol of 1929.

The United States of America has signed but not yet ratified both the Protocol of 1920 and that of 1929.

The Cuban ratification of the Protocol of 1929 was subject to reservation (a) of paragraph 4 of the Protocol, relating to its entry into force on September 1st, 1930, if the States whose ratification was necessary, but which had not ratified, gave their consent, and (b) of the new text of Article 23 of the Court's Statute.

In the letter forwarding the instrument of ratification to the Secretary-General, the Cuban Government further made the following declaration :

[*Translation.*]

" I have, at the same time, the honour to inform you that the Cuban Government consider that the Protocol will not affect the position of judges already elected, and to request you to take note thereof."

In execution of the instructions given to him by the Council's resolution of June 17th, 1927, in regard to reservations attached to a ratification of a Convention and not provided for by the terms of the Convention, the Secretary-General by a letter of January 22nd, 1931 (C.L.4.1931.V), invited the other Governments concerned to inform him whether they were able to accept the reservations made by Cuba. He at the same time informed them of the declaration made by Cuba. In view of the nature of the Protocol, and the provisions of its seventh paragraph, the letter was addressed to all the Members of the League, Brazil and the United States of America.

The replies to this letter which had been received down to the date of the present report may be summarised as follows :

1. No objection has been raised to the reservation of paragraph 4 of the Protocol ;
2. The declaration of the Cuban Government is regarded as referring to a matter which the Assembly last year considered to lie within the competence of the Court itself ;
3. As regards the reservation of the new text of Article 23 of the Court's Statute, the replies which had been received at the date of the present report show that a large number of Members of the League of Nations which have ratified the Protocol do not feel able to accept the reservation, and that, accordingly, its maintenance would endanger the coming into force of the Protocol.

It is, therefore, with particular satisfaction that the First Committee welcomed the following declaration as to the intentions of his Government which was made to it by the first delegate of Cuba :

" If, as seems likely from the information which you have, Cuba is asked to withdraw its reservation upon the Convention dealing with the new Statute of the Permanent Court, we request you to state that the Government, having regard to the situation which you anticipate, would be disposed to ask the Senate to withdraw the reservations, and that this attitude does not arise from a change of view, but is due to its desire to contribute wholeheartedly to the development of the League of Nations and of its organs. The Chairman of the Committee of the Senate on Foreign Affairs, who has been consulted, has given a favourable reply. "

In this connection, the delegate of Chile informed the Committee that his Government had felt that it should await the discussion at the Assembly of the reservations made by the Government of Cuba before pronouncing upon the ratification of the Protocol. He added that the Chilean delegation had special satisfaction in noting the declaration made in the name of the Government of Cuba, which made it possible to hope that the latter Government would withdraw its reservation at a very early date, which would facilitate the decision to be taken by the Government of Chile.

In view of the above, the First Committee proposes that the Assembly should adopt the following resolution :

" DRAFT RESOLUTION.

" The Assembly :

" Notes with satisfaction that the Protocol of September 14th, 1929, concerning the Revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice has now obtained almost all the ratifications necessary to bring it into force ;

" Notes, however, that the ratification of Cuba is subject to a reservation which other States that have ratified the Protocol have not felt able to accept ;

" Considers that a reservation can only be made at the moment of ratification if all the other signatory States agree or if such a reservation has been provided for in the text of the Convention ;

“ Takes note that the Cuban Government has, through its first delegate, declared that it contemplates the withdrawal of the said reservation, and expresses its thanks to the Cuban Government for the spirit of conciliation which it has shown in the matter ;

“ Reaffirms the hope which it expressed at its last session that the States which have not so far ratified the Protocol will proceed to do so as soon as possible ; and

“ Instructs the Secretary-General to present to the Assembly, for consideration at its next session, a statement showing the ratifications received by the Protocol of September 14th, 1929. ”

16 OCT 1931

[Distributed to the Members
of the League, the Assembly
and the Council.]

Official No. : **A. 82.** 1931. V.

Geneva, September 23rd, 1931.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**PROPOSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF FINLAND
TO CONFER ON THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL
JUSTICE JURISDICTION AS A TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL
IN RESPECT OF ARBITRAL TRIBUNALS
ESTABLISHED BY STATES**

REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE TO THE ASSEMBLY

Rapporteur : M. A. RAESTAD (Norway).

The First Committee proposes that the Assembly adopt the following resolution :

" DRAFT RESOLUTION.

" The Assembly :

" Noting the report of the Committee set up by the Council to study the Finnish proposal to confer on the Permanent Court of International Justice jurisdiction as a tribunal of appeal in respect of arbitral tribunals established by States;

" Noting also the report of the Sub-Committee of the First Committee, and

" Thanking both Committees for their valuable work :

" Notes that thorough discussion of the question in the First Committee has shown that it presents many aspects on which sufficient light has not yet been thrown, and

" Decides to adjourn the question for examination at a later session. "

Genève, le 23 septembre 1931.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

**PROPOSITION DU GOUVERNEMENT DE LA FINLANDE
VISANT A CONFÉRER A LA COUR PERMANENTE DE JUSTICE
INTERNATIONALE LE CARACTÈRE D'UNE COUR D'APPEL
PAR RAPPORT AUX TRIBUNAUX D'ARBITRAGE
ÉTABLIS PAR LES DIVERS ÉTATS**

RAPPORT DE LA PREMIÈRE COMMISSION A L'ASSEMBLÉE

Rapporteur : M. A. RAESTAD (Norvège).

La première Commission propose à l'Assemblée l'adoption de la résolution suivante :

« **PROJET DE RÉSOLUTION.**

« L'Assemblée,

« Prenant acte du rapport du Comité nommé par le Conseil pour l'étude de la proposition finlandaise visant à conférer à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale le caractère d'une Cour d'appel par rapport aux tribunaux d'arbitrage établis par les divers Etats;

« Prenant acte également du rapport de la sous-commission de la première Commission;

« Remerciant les deux Comités de leur travail utile;

« Constatant qu'une discussion approfondie au sein de la première Commission a montré que la question présente plusieurs aspects qui ne sont pas encore suffisamment éclaircis,

« Décide de renvoyer la question à l'examen d'une Assemblée ultérieure. »

Genève, le 22 septembre 1931.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

NATIONALITÉ DE LA FEMME

RAPPORT DE LA PREMIÈRE COMMISSION A L'ASSEMBLÉE

Rapporteur : M. W. E. BECKETT (Royaume-Uni).

Le projet de résolution que la première Commission présente à l'Assemblée à ce sujet et dont le texte figure ci-dessous a pour objet de préparer le terrain pour l'examen, par la prochaine Assemblée, de la question très importante de la nationalité de la femme. A cette fin, il est proposé que le Conseil transmette aux gouvernements les documents qui ont été soumis officiellement à l'Assemblée par décisions du Conseil, à savoir le rapport du Secrétaire général, le rapport du Comité de représentants des organisations féminines internationales qui y est annexé et la lettre de l'Union internationale des ligues féminines catholiques du 19 août 1931. Les procès-verbaux des débats de la première Commission, au cours desquels ont été envisagés de nombreux aspects du problème, seront également transmis aux gouvernements. Les gouvernements seront priés de présenter leurs observations sur l'ensemble de la question, et en particulier leurs vues au sujet de la Convention de La Haye sur la nationalité, du 12 avril 1930. Il est en outre proposé que l'Assemblée reçoive et examine toutes observations que le Comité de représentants des organisations féminines internationales pourrait désirer présenter. On espère que ce Comité pourra prendre les dispositions nécessaires pour continuer à fonctionner et à exprimer l'opinion des milieux importants qu'il représente.

La nature même de la proposition de la première Commission implique que la première Commission n'exprime pas et n'estime pas que l'Assemblée doive exprimer, au stade actuel, une opinion quelconque sur le fond de la question.

En particulier il est désirable, afin de prévenir tout malentendu, de déclarer formellement dans le présent rapport que le second paragraphe du projet de résolution se borne à prendre acte des conclusions qui figurent au rapport du Comité de représentants des organisations féminines internationales et qu'il n'exprime nullement l'opinion de l'Assemblée sur la Convention. Ce que le Comité propose, c'est que les gouvernements insèrent un exposé de leurs vues relatives à la Convention dans les observations qu'ils seront priés de présenter sur la question générale de la nationalité de la femme.

PROJET DE RÉOLUTION.

« L'Assemblée,

« Ayant examiné avec le plus grand intérêt le rapport du Secrétaire général sur la question de la nationalité de la femme, présenté conformément à la résolution du Conseil du 24 janvier 1931, ainsi que le rapport et les propositions du Comité de représentants des organisations féminines internationales qui y sont annexés ;

« Constate le désir exprimé par ce Comité que des mesures soient prises afin de soumettre à un nouvel examen la Convention de La Haye sur la nationalité, en tenant compte du principe d'égalité entre les hommes et les femmes ;

« Remercie le Comité de représentants des organisations féminines internationales pour son rapport, et

« Prie le Conseil, conformément à la recommandation N° VI de la Conférence pour la codification du droit international, tenue à La Haye en mars-avril 1930, de transmettre à tous les gouvernements le rapport du Secrétaire général sur la question de la nationalité de la femme, avec le rapport du Comité de représentants des organisations féminines internationales et la lettre de l'Union internationale des ligues féminines catholiques, en date du 19 août 1931, ainsi que les procès-verbaux de la première Commission de l'Assemblée concernant ce sujet, et de demander aux gouvernements de présenter leurs observations sur cette question (y compris leurs vues relatives à la Convention de La Haye), pour que ladite question puisse être étudiée de nouveau par la treizième Assemblée, à qui seront communiquées les observations que le susdit Comité jugera utile de présenter. »

Geneva, September 22nd, 1931.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN

REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE TO THE ASSEMBLY.

Rapporteur : Mr. W. E. BECKETT (United Kingdom).

The draft resolution which the First Committee presents to the Assembly on this subject, and of which the text is given below, has for its object to prepare the ground for consideration by the Assembly at its next session of the very important question of the Nationality of Women. With this object, it is proposed that the Council should transmit to the Governments the documents which were officially placed before the Assembly by decisions of the Council — namely, the Secretary-General's report, the report of the Committee of Representatives of Women's International Organisations which is annexed thereto, and the letter of the International Union of Leagues of Catholic Women of August 19th, 1931. The Minutes of the discussions in the First Committee itself, which have dealt with many aspects of the problem, will also be transmitted to the Governments. The Governments will be asked to submit their observations on the whole matter, including their views regarding the Hague Nationality Convention of April 12th, 1930. It is further proposed that the Assembly should receive and consider any observations which the Committee of Representatives of Women's International Organisations may wish to put forward. It is hoped that this Committee will be able to make the necessary arrangements to continue itself in being and to serve as a medium for voicing the important current of opinion which it represents.

The nature of the First Committee's proposal in itself implies that the First Committee does not express, and does not consider that the Assembly should express at the present stage any opinion on the merits of the question. In particular, it is desirable, in order to prevent any misunderstanding, that it should be placed on record here that the second paragraph of the proposed resolution merely takes note of the conclusions set out in the report of the Committee of Representatives of Women's International Organisations and will not constitute any expression of opinion by the Assembly with regard to the Convention. What the Committee proposes is that the Governments should include a statement of their views with regard to the convention in the observations which they will be asked to present on the general question of the nationality of women.

DRAFT RESOLUTION.

“ The Assembly,

“ Having examined with the greatest interest the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the nationality of women, presented in accordance with the resolution of the Council of January 24th, 1931, and the report and proposals of the Committee of Representatives of Women's International Organisations which are annexed thereto ;

“ Notes the desire of the said Committee that steps should be taken to bring about the reconsideration of the Hague Nationality Convention, bearing in mind the principle of equality between men and women ;

“ Thanks the Committee of Representatives of Women's International Organisations for its report ; and

“ Requests the Council, in harmony with the recommendation No. VI of the Conference for the Codification of International Law held at the Hague, March-April 1930, to transmit to all Governments the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the nationality of women, including the report of the Committee of Representatives of Women's International Organisations, and the letter of the International Union of Leagues of Catholic Women of August 19th, 1931, together with the Minutes of the First Committee of the Assembly on this subject, and to request Governments to submit their observations on this subject (including their views regarding the Hague Nationality Convention) for reconsideration of the matter by the thirteenth Assembly, to which any observations which the above-mentioned Committee thinks fit to present will be communicated.”

Geneva, September 24th, 1931.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**AMENDMENT OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE
OF NATIONS IN ORDER TO BRING IT INTO HARMONY
WITH THE PACT OF PARIS**

REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE TO THE ASSEMBLY

Rapporteur : M. Henri ROLIN (Belgium).

1. Both the written observations submitted by various Governments since the last session of the Assembly and the recent discussions in the First Committee seem to show that most of the Members of the League of Nations attach the highest importance to the continuance of the task that has been undertaken.

The importance and the legal effect of the Pact of Paris are not, of course, in question ; but the prevailing opinion is that it would be undesirable to maintain in the text of the League Covenant possibilities of a lawful recourse to war which have been virtually abolished and to fail to adapt the operation of the organisation set up by them to safeguard peace to the new engagements assumed by the Members of the League of Nations.

Even those Governments which had expressed the view that the work of adjustment decided upon by the Assembly in 1929 was not indispensable have in a spirit of conciliation declared that they accept in principle the idea underlying that work.

2. During the previous discussions, the fear had been occasionally expressed that certain difficulties might result from the fact that some Members of the League had not acceded to the Pact of Paris and that some States signatory of that treaty were not Members of the League of Nations. At the present time, it would seem that the League need have no further apprehensions on either point. On the one hand, some Members of the League which had not acceded to the Pact of Paris have either sent or announced their accession since last year ; in any case, no objection is made against the continuation of the work of amendment of the Covenant of the League of Nations. As regards States signatory of the Pact of Paris which are not Members of the League, obviously no decision can be taken in their absence as to the scope they should give to their obligations ; but the task undertaken by the League has the same end in view as the Pact of Paris and reinforces the authority of the principle formulated therein.

It should, however, be emphasised that the task undertaken by the League of Nations in the matter is legally independent of the Pact of Paris, although influenced by that instrument ; its object is to insert the principle of the prohibition of war in the Covenant of the League of Nations.

3. The First Committee successively re-examined the three fundamental aspects of the proposed amendment :

- (1) Prohibition of recourse to war ;
- (2) Organisation of pacific methods of settling disputes ;
- (3) Extension of the Council's mission of maintaining and restoring peace.

PROHIBITION OF RECOURSE TO WAR.

4. No objection in principle is now made against the idea of formulating in a single article of the Covenant — namely, Article 12 — and in the simplest terms, the prohibition of recourse to war.

The prevailing opinion is that the insertion of this prohibition does not require the insertion of any further elaboration or reservations in the text of the Covenant, since the questions raised on this point in the course of the discussion arise and are equally material under the existing text of the Covenant, so that its amendment does not make it more necessary to solve them explicitly.

It would seem, moreover, that, even now, an answer can be given to most of the questions which will be satisfactory and acceptable to all the Members of the League.

5. One point appears beyond dispute — namely, that neither in the amendment prepared by the Sub-Committee last year, nor in the amendment of the Committee of Eleven, nor in the Pact of Paris, nor in the Covenant of the League in its present form, does the prohibition of recourse to war exclude the right of self-defence.

As has been already pointed out by the Italian Government in its letter of April 16th, 1931 :

“ . . . It is not in the least necessary to include in the amendments a clause relating to self-defence, since it is obvious that a State which had disregarded the clause forbidding war could not demand that a State attacked by it should observe that clause”.

6. On the other hand, in the present state of the law, the satisfactory enumeration of the distinctive characteristics either of aggression or of legitimate self-defence appears difficult and even impossible.

After examining a cognate question, the Third Committee felt it desirable to refer on this point to certain explanations contained in M. de Brouckère's report submitted in 1926 to the Council.¹ The First Committee refers to the same statement as showing how difficult to define exactly in advance and how full of fine shades of meaning the notion of legitimate self-defence is.

7. An essential point to note is that the use which a State claims to make of the right of self-defence is a matter which may be considered by the other States concerned and, in the case of Members of the League of Nations, is subject to the appreciation of the Council, particularly when there may be a question of applying Article 16.

8. Obviously, in judging the facts which are placed before it, the Council will have to be guided, not only by the general principles of law, but also by any special engagements for preventing war which have previously been undertaken by the parties to the dispute and been recognised as conducing to the maintenance of peace. Thus, the Members of the League of Nations have frequently and unanimously recognised as conducing to the maintenance of peace, under Article 21 of the Covenant, agreements such as the Rhineland Pact; the general adoption of such agreements was recommended by the Assembly's resolution of September 25th, 1926; and, further, on the initiative of Germany, a convention has just been drawn up the object of which is to facilitate action by the Council to prevent war.

9. These considerations and the interpretation of the obligations prescribed in Articles 10, 11 and 16 of the Covenant lead to the conclusion that assistance given spontaneously by a Member of the League to another Member, which has been the victim of a flagrant aggression, would not constitute a violation of the prohibition of recourse to war. Interventions of this kind would, however, in their turn be subject to the appreciation of their character by other Members of the League and by the Council, and to the opinion of the latter the State which had intervened would be obliged to conform.

10. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the proposed amendment of the Covenant, whether it is adopted in the form suggested by the Committee of Eleven or in that drawn up by the Sub-Committee, would deprive the Members of the League of the right to resort to war in execution of an arbitral award or a unanimous decision of the Council. Such action is obviously quite distinct from the conception of the right of self-defence. It is for the Council to assure the execution of arbitral awards. If it prescribed military measures, the latter would lose their character of recourse to war and would assume a character of social defence in perfect harmony with the principles adopted. This constitutional duty of the Council is, no doubt, particularly imperative under the Covenant as amended, since it is the counterpart to the relinquishment of the individual right of execution.

¹ See Document A.14.1927.V, page 69. M. de Brouckère said :

“ Every act of violence does not necessarily justify its victim in resorting to war. If a detachment of soldiers goes a few yards over the frontier in a colony remote from any vital centre; if the circumstances show quite clearly that the aggression was due to an error on the part of some subaltern officer; if the central authorities of the ‘aggressor State’ reprimand the subordinate concerned as soon as they are apprised of the facts; if they cause the invasion to cease, offer apologies and compensation and take steps to prevent any recurrence of such incidents — then it cannot be maintained that there has been an act of war and that the invaded country has reasonable grounds for mobilising its army and marching upon the enemy capital. The accident which has occurred has in no way released that country from the specific obligations laid down in Articles 12 and following. It could not be so released unless it were the victim of a flagrant aggression of such a serious character that it would obviously be dangerous not to retaliate at once. In short, to borrow the felicitous phrase used in the Treaty of Locarno, ‘the country in question must be exercising the right of legitimate defence’.

“ Legitimate defence implies the adoption of measures proportionate to the seriousness of the attack and justified by the imminence of the danger. If a country flagrantly exceeded these limits, even if it were affronted by some incident of little intrinsic importance, it would become in actual fact the real aggressor and it would be only fair that that country should be made the object of the sanctions provided for in Article 16”.

11. The Committee noted the desire of the Chinese Government to meet the dangers resulting from a country creating what is, in fact, a state of war, while not officially recognising that a war exists. The Committee did not feel it should for the moment enter upon a discussion of this question.

12. The Finnish Government proposed an amendment the object of which was to keep the first sentence of Article 12 in the form in which it is in the present text of the Covenant, on the ground that the provisions of the Covenant should not be changed except so far as is absolutely necessary. Although, however, the Finnish proposal indicates in the second sentence that pacific measures are in general lawful, the Committee felt that the text proposed might be open to the interpretation that acts of retorsion or pacific reprisals which have no aggressive character were prevented and this is a question with which the Committee is not on the present occasion concerned.

The Governments of the Irish Free State and Estonia proposed an amendment suppressing the words "likely to lead to a rupture" which follow the word "dispute" in Articles 12 and 15 of the Covenant. This amendment was felt to raise a question which was independent of the problem of amending the Covenant so as to insert in it a prohibition of recourse to war.

The Governments of Finland, Portugal, the United Kingdom and New Zealand proposed various changes in the text of the contemplated amendment to Article 12.

The First Committee notes that they either deal with points of detail or with the structure of the texts in question and that, accordingly, their discussion should be reserved for a later stage.

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

13. The present text of the Covenant recognises the binding and executory character of arbitral awards on judicial decisions. Where, however, a case is submitted to the Council, a unanimous recommendation alone has some legal consequences, since it is forbidden to resort to war against the party which conforms to it. The mere extension of the prohibition of recourse to war would by itself give the same force to majority decisions of the Council and thus eliminate all distinction between unanimous decisions and majority decisions. In neither case would such decisions possess an obligatory or executory character.

14. It should be emphasised in the first place that this defect has now been removed in the case of disputes between States both of which have acceded to the General Act of Arbitration, without any restriction or reservation affecting the third part of the Act, or which have concluded bilateral agreements having a similar effect. If the dispute occurs between two States which are bound to submit it to arbitration, its peaceful settlement is already ensured by the operation of the existing provisions of the Covenant.

But while we may congratulate ourselves upon the growing number of accessions to the General Act of Arbitration, it would, in the opinion of the very great majority of the Committee, be premature to seek at present to embody in the Covenant of the League, by means of an amendment, the rigid principle of obligation to resort to arbitration or judicial settlement for all disputes.

15. In view of this situation, a certain number of States have taken the view that, in accordance with the proposals made by the Committee of Eleven, it is desirable at least to provide in the Covenant that Members of the League must carry out in good faith the unanimous recommendations of the Council, and to entrust to the latter the duty of proposing suitable measures to ensure that its unanimous recommendations should be carried into effect.

To justify this extension of the effect of unanimous recommendations, it was proposed to provide that the Council might, by a majority vote, ask the Court for an advisory opinion on points of law relevant to the dispute. Further, with regard to Council reports adopted by a majority, it was contemplated that the Council should recommend to the parties the most appropriate new procedure.

The discussions in the Committee confirmed the opinion already expressed by last year's Sub-Committee that an amendment of this character would not secure the necessary ratifications.

16. The texts of the amendments to Article 15 proposed by last year's Sub-Committee must be admitted to be capable of improvement, seeing that, in paragraph 6, it is provided that the Council shall recommend the parties to comply with the conclusions of a unanimous report, and this is, after all, as is pointed out in the observations of the Government of Finland, no more than a repetition of what is already to be found in paragraph 4 of the present Article 15. It must be recognised, however, that the undertaking the other Members of the League are asked to give — namely, that they will in no way support the parties who do not comply with unanimous recommendations — does strengthen to some extent the provisions of the Covenant. In short, such a provision would have the effect of tacitly establishing for the Members of the League a kind of moral obligation to comply with the unanimous recommendations of the Council — a moral obligation

whose only sanction would be the duty of the other Members of the League to refrain from action if the State in question were subjected to certain forms of peaceful pressure by the other party.

The Committee is of opinion that it would in any case be necessary to lay some stress upon the exact scope of the proposed amendment by replacing the word "*recommande*", by the somewhat stronger word "*invitera*", the equivalent of which is already employed in the English text.

In the course of the discussion, the Finnish delegation submitted an interesting suggestion which somewhat modifies the text already put forward in the Finnish Government's observations. The Finnish delegation proposes to say :

" If the report of the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the party which complies with the recommendations of the report may base its claim thereon, the solution recommended by the Council being incapable of being put in question except as the result of an arbitral or judicial decision. The Members of the League undertake in no way to support any party in refusal to comply with the recommendations of a report which has been unanimously accepted "

On examination, however, it was felt that the legal effect of such a text was too uncertain and that it would require further examination.

17. As regards the hypothesis of the Council being divided, the Finnish delegation asks that the amended Covenant should make it clearer than the present one does that, in that event, the Council's deliberations, in conformity with Article 4, would have the same object as in cases where it is unanimous — namely, to bring about a solution of the dispute in the form of a recommendation.

The Finnish delegation accordingly proposes the following text :

" If the Council has failed to reach unanimity as defined in the previous paragraph and if the parties do not accept the recommendations made by the majority, the Council shall officially and by a majority vote suggest the best procedure to be followed in the circumstances and shall recommend it to the parties "

The Committee decided that the foregoing proposal might usefully be accepted as a basis for subsequent discussion.

EXTENSION OF THE PACIFICATORY ACTION OF THE COUNCIL.

18. The question which arises is whether, when the prohibition of recourse to war becomes general, it will be necessary to limit the individual obligations of the Members of the League regarding participation in sanctions.

The Governments which have pronounced for the affirmative answer have contended:

(1) That the desire to effect an extension of sanctions corresponding to the extension of the prohibitions of resort to war contained in the Covenant arose from pushing too far the analogy with the conception of crime and punishment in municipal law ;

(2) That the operation of the system of sanctions presumed that the aggressor had been determined, that the Covenant itself gave no indications on this subject, and that strong differences of opinion might in fact arise in the Council which would render the application of sanctions impossible or ineffective ;

(3) That the only practical way of improving the application of the system of sanctions consisted in adopting provisions analogous to the draft Convention for the development of methods for preventing war, under which the collective action would be started, not as the result of answering the difficult question as to who had violated the Covenant, but owing to the refusal of a party to comply with recommendations of the Council for the withdrawal of armed forces behind a determined line or the cessation of hostilities.

The Governments holding this opinion have expressed the desire that, at any rate, cases in which the Council was divided on the question as to who was the aggressor, or as to the interim measures of protection which should be recommended to the parties in order to prevent or suspend hostilities, should be excluded from the contemplated extension of sanctions. In those various cases, they considered that the material or moral difficulties in the way of carrying out obligations of mutual assistance would be too great for it to be possible to claim execution of such obligations.

As in the discussions of previous years, however, the opinion has prevailed in the Committee that any distinction of this kind ought to be rejected. It seems, nevertheless, that the discussion has made it possible to remove certain misconceptions on the subject.

19. In the first place, it has been recognised that those who held the above opinion were right in rejecting any too narrow conception of the problem of sanctions. The primary purpose of the Council's action is to prevent or stop hostilities and effect a pacification before it enquires into questions of responsibility and ensures the settlement of the dispute.

It is equally true that the obligations assumed by the Members of the League of Nations for the purpose of maintaining peace, although they rest upon each Member individually, imply a certain agreement among them, a co-operation in common action. If the Members

of the League found themselves deeply divided in the views which they took of a particular situation, common action would no doubt in fact be suspended ; but it would be for the Council to re-establish unanimity by adopting interim measures of protection such as are contemplated in the draft Convention on the Means for preventing War. If the continuance of too numerous divergences of view created a situation altogether different from that which Members of the League must be deemed to have contemplated, it would be impossible to expect that the Members of the League would carry out obligations undertaken on an entirely different basis. In such a case, it makes little difference whether the original dispute was submitted to the Council of the League of Nations or to arbitration.

On the other hand, it seems impossible to claim that Members of the League of Nations which considered that it was clear who was the aggressor, and that common action was possible, should abstain from carrying out the obligations which rest upon them individually under the first paragraph of Article 16 of the Covenant for the sole reason that formal unanimity had not been obtained in the Council.

Accordingly, a reasonable interpretation of our charter of association seems to answer the fears which have been expressed. These fears, moreover, appear exaggerated and it would be wrong to weaken confidence in the wisdom of the Council's action and in the good faith which the generality of the Members of the League would show in carrying out their obligations.

20. Further, if the proposed exceptions were examined in the light of the existing Covenant, it would be seen that their effect would be to diminish appreciably the guarantees which the Covenant already affords. The obligations of the individual Members of the League under Article 16 of the existing text of the Covenant are not subject to the condition that the Council must have taken a decision as to who is the aggressor.

21. To make such a distinction would from the moral point of view have the disadvantage of making recourse to war, which would in general be forbidden under the Covenant as amended, appear in some cases not to be subject to sanctions.

22. It must, however, be recognised that the principal difficulty in the task of amendment which has been undertaken, and the only serious obstacle to its success, still lies in the hesitation of certain Members of the League to agree to an extension of their existing obligations to give assistance, even if such extension is only theoretical.

It may be hoped that agreement would be greatly facilitated by the entry into force of a general Convention for the reduction of armaments. Certain Members of the League, for example, had announced their intention of making their ratification of the amendment of the Covenant conditional on the entry into force of the Convention for the Reduction of Armaments. Other Governments have expressed, as the date of the Conference draws near, preoccupations which would appear to be satisfied to some extent by the adoption of the proposed amendment.

Thus, on the eve of the Conference, the link between the two undertakings has been further strengthened. Certain States have expressed a desire to know, before giving an opinion on the amendment of the Covenant, to what extent and for how long the Convention for the reduction of armaments will satisfy the requirements of Article 8 of the Covenant.

Such being the case, it would be inexpedient to attempt at present to frame final texts. The most suitable method would appear to be for the Assembly to set up a committee for the amendment of the Covenant, consisting of representatives of the Members of the League, in order that they may, during the Conference for the Reduction of Armaments, endeavour to arrive at unanimous agreement on the bases set forth in the present report. The amendments might then be finally voted during the next session of the Assembly.

DRAFT RESOLUTION.

“ The Assembly,

“ Taking note of the report approved by the First Committee :

“ Reaffirms its intention of continuing the task of inserting in the Covenant of the League of Nations a general prohibition of recourse to war and the principle that the settlement of international disputes may only be sought by pacific methods ;

“ Decides to create a committee consisting of representatives of all the Members of the League of Nations, which may meet during the Conference for the Reduction of Armaments for the purpose of seeking unanimous agreement on the bases indicated in the report and of drawing up a final text which may be voted by the Assembly at its next session ;

“ Requests the Council to convene the Committee for the date which it considers appropriate ;

“ Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution and the report to the Members of the League of Nations, in order that, if they consider it necessary, they may send to the Council their views as to the lines on which they think agreement could be attained.”
