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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

DISPUTE BETWEEN ETHIOPIA AND ITALY

**Co-ordination of Measures under Article 16
of the Covenant**

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

**REPORT
OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS**

**for the Technical Examination
of the Conditions governing the Trade in and Transport of
PETROLEUM AND ITS DERIVATIVES, BY-PRODUCTS
AND RESIDUES**

Series of League of Nations Publications

GENERAL ✓

1936. 1.

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I.

At its last meeting on January 22nd, the Committee of Eighteen adopted the following resolution:

" The Committee of Eighteen,

" Recalling its Proposal IV A, of November 6th, 1935, to the effect that measures of embargo should be extended to certain articles as soon as the conditions necessary to render this extension effective had been realised;

" Subject to the proposals which it may see fit to submit on this question to the political decision of Governments:

" Decides to create a Committee of Experts to conduct a technical examination of the conditions governing the trade in and transport of petroleum and its derivatives, by-products and residues, with a view to submitting an early report to the Committee of Eighteen on the effectiveness of the extension of measures of embargo to the above-mentioned commodities;

" Requests its President to invite certain Governments to appoint experts to serve on a Committee for this purpose."

In accordance with the terms of this resolution, the President of the Co-ordination Committee requested certain Governments to send experts to meet in Geneva on February 3rd. The Committee, which met under the chairmanship of M. Gomez (Mexico) from February 3rd to February 12th, was composed of experts designated by the Governments of the United Kingdom, France, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Roumania, Sweden and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Venezuelan Government sent an observer.

At the opening meeting, the President of the Co-ordination Committee submitted a list of questions to the experts which, after certain minor modifications, was adopted by them as their agenda. The President emphasised the fact that the Committee of Eighteen desired at this stage to submit to a technical examination only the whole problem of the effectiveness of an embargo on petroleum products, and the present report is strictly confined to such a technical examination. By the term " effective ", the Committee has understood the influence which this embargo might have on Italy's power to cover the whole or the greater part of her oil requirements. It has not deemed it to be its function to include in its study the whole of the effects—financial, economic and other—that the embargo might have, even were it not to prove completely watertight.

Before setting out the results of its work, the Committee wishes to emphasise at the outset that the facts and the opinions set forth below relate to the situation as it exists to-day or existed in the earlier years to which consideration is given, and that they must not therefore be treated as applying to the future if, in the future, there is any substantial change in general conditions.

In order to distribute its work, the Committee appointed three Sub-Committees to study:

- (a) The general problem of consumption and supplies;
- (b) The possible use of substitutes;
- (c) The question of transport.

II.

After an examination of the reports of its Sub-Committees,¹ which it approved after discussion, the Committee formed the following opinions:

(a) IMPORTS.

The total supplies of petroleum and petroleum products to Italy in the years 1932 to 1934, excluding bunker oil purchases by Italian ships in foreign ports for current needs, amounted on an average to approximately 2½ million tons per annum, of which rather more than 1¾ million tons were fuel oil.

These purchases have increased steadily from a total of about 2 million tons in 1931 to nearly 3 million tons in 1934, a tendency to be found in other principal consuming countries. There was a further increase in 1935, when it is believed that purchases may have amounted to about 3.8 million tons.

Of the increase of 800,000 tons, it will be seen from section (c) below that some 300,000 tons (i.e., about 40 % of the increase) is estimated to have been added to stock.

¹ Annexes 1, 2, 3.

(b) CONSUMPTION.

There are no reasons for supposing that Italy was accumulating abnormal stocks of petroleum prior to 1935. It is probable therefore that her consumption of petroleum products up to the end of 1934 was approximately equal to her total purchases. Italy's normal consumption in recent years had increased at the rate of about 13 % per annum. Assuming that a similar increase has taken place in 1935 and allowing for some increase in Italian consumption due to greater industrial and military activity, consumption in that year would have amounted to 3.5 million tons. This figure includes the consumption in the theatre of war estimated to amount during the last five months of the year to a figure of 20,000 to 30,000 tons per month.

(c) STOCKS.

The total stock at the end of 1934 probably averaged about six weeks' to two months' supply, or 400,000 to 500,000 tons. If to this be added the difference between the purchases and estimated consumption in 1935, amounting to 300,000 tons, a total of 700,000 to 800,000 tons on December 31st, 1935, is obtained. Stocks may have increased during January 1936 by a further 50,000 tons, and, at the end of January, may, therefore, have been equivalent to some two and a half to three months' consumption.

If an embargo were imposed, there would be at the moment of its imposition certain supplies *en route*, representing about half a month's supply to be added to the stocks already in hand.

(d) SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

The most important sources from which world markets derive their supplies of petroleum are Colombia, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, the Netherlands East Indies, Peru, Roumania, Trinidad, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Venezuela. All these countries, with the exception of the United States of America, are themselves Members of, or are territories belonging to, Members of the Co-ordination Committee.

The largest exporters of oil are Venezuela and the United States of America. The former reports no direct exports to Italy.

Substantial quantities of Venezuelan crude oil are normally refined in the Netherlands West Indies and refined products are exported from these islands to Italy.

From the figures at the disposal of the Committee,¹ it is clear that the quantity of oil products available for export from the United States of America greatly exceeds Italy's probable demands. In past years relatively small quantities of oil products have been exported from the United States to Italy. In the period 1931 to 1934, the average percentage of Italy's total supplies provided by the United States were as follows:

Crude oil	14.9
Petrol	9.4
Kerosene	5.2
Fuel oil	3.5
Lubricating oil	48.3
Total	6.6

During the last few months, these exports have shown a very large increase. It is not known whether the recent increase in exports will be maintained or whether any form of limitation will, in fact, be instituted. In the case of an effective limitation being imposed, it would make but little difference to the effectiveness of an embargo imposed by States Members of the Co-ordination Committee whether that limitation took the form of an absolute embargo or the reduction of exports to the normal level of the United States exports prior to 1935.

(e) SUBSTITUTES.

Economy in the use of petroleum products by the use of substitutes could most easily be effected in the case of petrol (motor spirit), for Italy has already had some experience in the production and use of such substitutes as alcohol, benzol, etc. The Committee considers that an economy of the order of 100,000 tons a year might be possible by an extension of production of these products in Italy or by increasing imports. Any increase, however, in the demand for alcohol and benzol for the manufacture of explosives would naturally result in a reduction of this figure.

The Committee has explained in Annex 2 the reasons for which it does not feel able to estimate the extent to which any further economy might be effected by the employment of other sources of power, such as the use of gas-producer plants on motor vehicles, compressed gas or electric power.

As regards Diesel and fuel oils, which form by far the larger part of the oil imports of Italy, the Committee does not consider that any appreciable proportion of these oils could be replaced by substitutes. Some substitution of coal for oil might be practicable provided Italy can import larger quantities of coal.

As regards lubricating oils, it would be possible to replace them to a limited extent by oils of vegetable or animal origin.

¹ See Annex 1.

In view of the possibility of obtaining by importation substitutes for petrol, the Committee is of the opinion that if an embargo is imposed on petroleum and petroleum products, it should be extended to cover industrial alcohol and benzol.

(f) TRANSPORT.

The Committee estimates that if Italy's supplies of oil had to be drawn from ports in the Gulf of Mexico, the Italian fleet might be expected to carry not less than 1¾ million tons (*i.e.*, one half of Italy's consumption in 1935), or possibly as much as 2 million tons. As stated above, the present consumption is estimated at the rate of about 3½ million tons per annum. If no economies in use were effected, therefore, Italy would require somewhat over 225,000 tons gross of foreign shipping for her transport services.

Were an embargo on transport to be imposed by the Members of the Co-ordination Committee, there would remain for this purpose vessels belonging to the tanker fleets of the United States and Germany. The German tanker fleet that is suitable for transatlantic voyages and from which vessels might be obtained for transportation to Italy would appear to amount to about 90,000 gross tons, and that of the United States which is not engaged in the coastwise trade to between 300,000 and 500,000 gross tons according to the season of the year.

If tankers forming part of these two fleets were to be diverted to the Italian trade, there would be nothing, so far as the Committee is aware, to prevent the owners of such vessels from replacing the tonnage so diverted by tankers chartered from other States Members of the Co-ordination Committee. Tankers of these other States now engaged in the carriage of oil to Italy would become available for this purpose. Moreover, there are at present some 340,000 gross tons of tankers laid up, half of which might be brought into commission, and some 435,000 gross tons of tankers under construction.

For an embargo on transport of oil to Italy to be effective, measures of control would, therefore, require to be taken by countries not members of the League of Nations. On the other hand, even without such measures of control, the carriage of oil to Italy would be rendered more difficult and more expensive were an embargo on transports by Member States to be imposed.

The Committee has given consideration to the question of the possible form of such an embargo. In its opinion, the most practicable form would be one which combined (a) a prohibition against the sale of tankers to States not applying the embargo, and (b) notwithstanding the special legal difficulties which might arise in certain cases in connection with tankers already chartered, a prohibition against the proceeding of tankers to Italy.

Accordingly:

(1) The figures given above with reference to consumption, to stocks and to supplies which might be *en route* at the moment of the imposition of an embargo on the export of petroleum and petroleum products make it possible to estimate roughly the period which would have to elapse before such an embargo, were it to be universally applied, would become fully effective. In the conditions prevailing at the moment of its session, the Committee is of opinion that this period may be taken to be about three to three and a half months.

(2) In the event of such an embargo being applied by all States Members of the Co-ordination Committee, it would be effective if the United States of America was to limit its exports to Italy to the normal level of its exports prior to 1935.

(3) If such an embargo were applied by the States Members of the Co-ordination Committee alone, the only effect which it could have on Italy would be to render the purchase of petroleum more difficult and expensive.

(4) In view of the possibility of substitutes being used to some extent for petrol (motor spirit), an embargo on the export of petroleum and petroleum products would be strengthened were it extended to cover industrial alcohol and benzol.

(5) The effectiveness of an embargo imposed by States Members of the Co-ordination Committee on the transport of oil to Italy is subject to the same limitations as an embargo on exports. Were these States alone to prohibit the use of tankers for the transport of oil to Italy, it would be able to satisfy its needs up to about 50 % from its own resources, and the rest by means of vessels of other States, but with greater difficulty and at greater expense.

(6) If an embargo on transport should be decided on, the Committee is of the opinion that the most practicable form of embargo would be one which would prohibit tankers from proceeding to Italy and would also prohibit the sale of tankers to States not applying the embargo.

(7) Should it be decided to impose an embargo on petroleum, attention should be given to the necessity of taking suitable measures to prevent traffic by indirect routes, including use of free ports, which is of special importance as regards petroleum.

ANNEX 1.

SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION.

The Committee has studied the figures of the sources of Italian petroleum supplies and has endeavoured to estimate Italy's consumption in recent years and the stocks held by her. Wherever possible, the Committee has used statistics for the year 1935, but in regard to certain of the matters dealt with, information for 1935 is not yet available and the Committee has then been obliged to use the figures for 1934.¹

(a) IMPORTS.

In Appendices I and II² are given tables showing the Italian imports of petroleum and its derivatives and the exports of these products to Italy from the countries from which she derives her supplies. The Italian import statistics record the entry of goods into Italy when they pass the Customs frontier. As considerable quantities of petroleum and its derivatives are purchased by Italy for use as bunkers in Italian ports, for the requirements of the navy, for refining in the free ports of Fiume and Trieste and, from time to time, for storage in tanks outside the Customs area, the import figures, especially for crude petroleum and fuel oil, do not account for the whole of Italian requirements. It is necessary, therefore, to estimate these requirements from the export statistics of other countries, in so far as they are available.

It would appear, from the evidence afforded by these export statistics, that total purchases in recent years have amounted, on an average, to 2.6 million tons per annum, of which 1.8 million has been fuel oil.³

These figures of total purchases do not generally include bunker oil purchased by Italian vessels in foreign ports for current needs, and it is not possible to make an estimate of the amount of the bunker oil so bought. On the other hand, any purchases of bunker oil by foreign vessels are included. There is no doubt, however, that these foreign purchases in Italian ports are very substantially less than the large Italian bunker purchases abroad.

Exports to Italy have increased steadily, year by year, from a total of 2 million tons

¹ The Committee would draw attention to the fact that statistics of petroleum present special difficulties, owing to the fact that the various petroleum products bought, sold and used may be of varying degrees of refinement. The total statistics of imports or consumption are, for this reason, open to the objection that they involve the addition of non-identical units. This objection is, however, only of practical importance when the proportions in which these various products contribute to the totals vary from year to year.

² As Italian statistics are not available after September 1935, an estimate has been made in Appendix II for the last quarter of the year based on the tonnage of tankers arriving in Italian ports.

³ The export statistics given in the appendices refer only to the nine most important countries. For the others, it has been necessary to interpolate the Italian import statistics, which, for the reasons given above, are certainly too low.

The margin of error in the case of the export figures for petroleum which is mainly carried in special vessels sailing direct to their final destination is probably not great. It will be seen from the following figures that by far the major part of the discrepancy between Italian import statistics and the export statistics given is accounted for by fuel oil, which is largely used as bunkers in seagoing vessels and does not cross the Customs frontier.

	In metric tons (000's omitted)			
	Italian import statistics		Corresponding export statistics	
	Average 1932-34	Year 1934	Average 1932-34	Year 1934
Crude	135.1	142.9	160.8	221.7
Petrol	321.4	348.2	345.7	395.4
Kerosene	141.8	144.8	193.5	185.7
Residual (fuel oil)	1,010.2	1,122.5	1,821.0	1,991.7
Lubricating oil	66.3	65.7	95.3	137.7
Total	1,674.8	1,824.1	2,616.3	2,932.2

in 1931 to a total of nearly 3 million tons in 1934¹ and about 3.8 million tons in 1935. As there was a rapid increase of exports in the autumn of 1935, especially from the United States, and petroleum shipped from the latter country in December would not have arrived until after the new year, arrivals in Italy in 1935 may have been somewhat—perhaps 100,000 tons—less than the export figures would seem to indicate.

(b) CONSUMPTION.

There are no reasons for supposing that Italy was accumulating abnormal stocks of petroleum prior to 1935. Her average working stocks may have increased with the increase in consumption and the extension of refineries; but it is probable that her total consumption up to the end of 1934 was approximately equal to her total purchases, or only slightly less.

It is more difficult to estimate her probable consumption in 1935. Purchases increased between 1931 and 1934 by 45%, which is equivalent to approximately 13% per annum. Had this rate of increase been continued, the consumption in 1935 would have amounted to 3.3 million tons. There were certain factors which would result in an increase in consumption—namely, the increased industrial and military activity in Italy itself, the transport of troops and war material to Italian East Africa, the transshipment of oil from Italy to Italian East Africa. Against these increases have to be set some reduction in the consumption of certain oil products, particularly motor spirit, for civilian use. Sufficient data are not available to enable the Committee to assess the value of each of these factors. The increase in consumption due to the greater industrial and military activity in Italy itself may be material; the extra quantity of fuel required for the use of ships engaged in transport to Italian East Africa may not be large, as such oil-burning ships as are concerned would formerly have been engaged in other work.

As regards the total requirements for Italian East Africa, no official information is available, but from various particulars available, including those of the movement of tankers, the Committee is of the opinion that the consumption of petroleum products in those territories during the autumn of 1935 has been of the order of 25,000 to 30,000 tons per month, of which probably some 20,000 tons were motor spirit. The quantity of additional motor spirit required for use in Italian East Africa may possibly have been offset by the economies effected in the use of motor spirit in Italy itself.

Taking all these factors into consideration, the Committee thinks it would not be unreasonable to assume that Italy's aggregate consumption during the course of the year 1935 may have amounted to some 3.5 million tons.

(c) STOCKS.

There is no direct evidence available as to the stocks of petroleum products in Italy at the end of 1934. They are, however, not likely to have exceeded six to eight weeks' supply or 400,000 to 500,000 tons.

If consumption during 1935 amounted to 3.5 million tons and imports as indicated to 3.8 million tons,² the increase in stocks effected during the course of the year would have been 300,000 tons. On the basis of these figures, the total stocks at the end of December last would have amounted to some 700,000 to 800,000 tons.

This estimate is not incompatible with the information available concerning Italy's storage capacity. The Committee believes that the aggregate capacity of existing storage is about one million cubic metres. By a Decree dated October 24th, 1935, all owners and lessees of depots exceeding 500 cubic metres are required to keep stocks of motor spirit and fuel oil equivalent to 70% of the total capacity of their storage accommodation for these products. The tonnage of petroleum and its derivatives which might be held in storage tanks of a total capacity of one million cubic metres depends, of course, on the specific gravity of the products. In view of the nature of the known Italian imports, the co-efficient may perhaps be taken as 0.85, which would give a total storage capacity of 850,000 tons; 70% of this total storage capacity would therefore amount to 600,000 tons. A comparison of this figure with the estimated total stocks at the end of December last—viz., some 700,000 to 800,000 tons—would leave 100,000 to 200,000 tons to be accounted

¹ The annual figures were as follows:

	In tons (000's omitted)
1931	2,067.7
1932	2,342.0
1933	2,568.1
1934	2,932.2
1935	3,809.4

² This figure may be somewhat too high if, as is suggested above, 3, arrivals in 1935 were lower than exports.

for by storage tanks holding more than the legal minimum required, by storage tanks with a capacity of under 500 cubic metres, by stocks held in tankers and by stocks held in the open.

The Committee would add that the present storage capacity of Italy could, of course, be increased during the course of the present year. Open reservoirs with a limited capacity are not expensive; but normal storage tanks would be appreciably more expensive and would take a considerable time to construct.

On the basis of the records of tankers reaching ports in Italy and the Italian colonies in East Africa during January 1936, the imports during that month may be estimated at slightly under 350,000 tons, which may have rendered possible a further increase in stocks during that month of some 50,000 tons.

Thus, on the basis of data not always adequate and of assumptions sometimes conjectural, the Committee estimates that stocks at the end of January may have amounted to some two and a half to three months' supply at the rate of consumption in 1935. In the case of certain petroleum products, the stocks may suffice for a longer period, and, of others, for a shorter period than this.

If an embargo were to be imposed, supplies in transit to Italian ports representing perhaps half a month's supply would have to be taken into consideration.

(d) SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

In considering the available sources of supply, it may be well to distinguish between the sources from which Italy has actually derived her supplies in recent years and the sources which might be tapped under changed conditions. In Appendix III is given a table of the petroleum production of the world for the last four years. It will be observed that the production of the countries mentioned in this table which are not Members of the Co-ordination Committee is, with the exception of that of the United States of America, quite negligible.

In the following table are shown the exports, specified according to the nature of the product, of the main sources of supply for the international market in the years 1933 and 1934.

Petroleum: Exports of chief sources of supply.

	Metric tons (000's omitted)	
	1933	1934
<i>Venezuela:</i>		
Crude oil	16,718	18,780
Fuel oil	733	805
Gas oil	59	54
Petrol	46	47
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17,556	19,686
<i>United States of America:</i>		
Crude oil	5,088	5,720
Gasoline	3,214	2,680
Kerosene	1,102	1,208
Residual	2,707	3,811
Lubricating oil	1,081	1,001
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	13,192	14,420
Plus bunker oil for vessels engaged in foreign trade	4,745	4,398
<i>Iran¹ (1932-33 and 1933-34):</i>		
Fuel oil	2,665	3,741
Crude oil	1,335	1,565
Kerosene	278	445
Petrol	1,497	1,524
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5,775	7,275
<i>Netherlands West Indies: Curaçao and Aruba (Venezuelan oil):</i>		
Residues (gas oil, Diesel, Mazout)	9,858	
Gasoline	2,216	Not yet available
Kerosene (petroleum)	278	
Crude oil	1,203	
Lubricating oil	109	
	<hr/>	
	13,664	14,784 ²

¹ Years ending June 22nd.

² See footnote 3 on following page.

	Metric tons (ooo's omitted)	
	1933	1934
<i>Roumania:</i>		
Crude oil	237	274
Motor spirit	1,757	1,958
Kerosene	951	1,085
Gas oil	1,036	1,096
Fuel and residual oil	1,791	2,021
Other	59	62
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5,831	6,496
<i>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:</i>		
Crude oil	714 ¹	459
Benzine and motor spirit	1,260	1,120
Kerosene	570	447
Gas oil	576	566
Fuel oil	1,534	1,546
Lubricating oil	240	305
Other petroleum products		128
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,894	4,571
<i>Netherlands East Indies:</i>		
Crude oil	248	413
Residual, fuel and Diesel	2,205	2,118
Kerosene	451	531
Benzine and petrol	1,156	1,242
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,060	4,304
<i>Mexico:</i>		
Crude oil	1,543	1,600
Fuel oil	801	940
Gas oil	210	183
Gasoline and kerosene	361	456
Lubricating oil	46	43
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,961	3,222
<i>Colombia:</i>		
Crude oil	1,695	2,351
<i>Iraq:²</i>		
Crude oil	—	838
<i>France:</i>		
Crude oil	—	6
Petrol	17	7
Other refined oils	13	16
Residual:		
Gas oil	44	60
Fuel oil	115	235
Road oil	30	48
Lubricating oil	19	111
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	238	483
<i>Peru:</i>		
Crude oil	992	1,352
Petrol	355	389
Kerosene	31	39
Fuel oil and gas oil	210	196
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,588	1,976
<i>Poland:</i>		
Crude and fuel oil	4	3
Petrol	50	56
Kerosene "naphtha"	45	31
Lubricating oil	59	62
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	158	152
<i>Total of the above countries (all kinds)</i>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	76,357	84,956 ³

¹ In 1933, "crude" includes "other petroleum products".

² Exports began only in August 1934.

³ Including 14,784,000 tons from the Netherlands West Indies, 1934, estimated from the 1934 exports from Venezuela to Curaçao and Aruba in the ratio which the corresponding exports in 1933 bore to the Netherlands West Indies exports in 1933, thus:

$$\text{Venezuelan exports to the Netherlands West Indies: } \frac{(1934) 15,718}{(1933) 14,527} \times 13,664 = 14,784.$$

It will be seen from Appendix III that there are thirteen countries each of which in 1935 produced over one million tons of crude petroleum. All except one of these, which is the largest producer of all, are Members of the Co-ordination Committee. Two of these countries—namely, the Argentine and India—do not, in normal circumstances, export any oil. The other eleven countries all export substantial quantities; five of them—namely, Venezuela, Iraq, Mexico, Colombia and Peru—export mainly crude oil, and the others—Roumania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Iran, the Netherlands East Indies and Trinidad—mainly export refined products; the United States of America exports large quantities of both crude and refined products. The total exports of these countries was, in 1934, about 66 million tons. Taking crude oil and refined products together, the United States of America and Venezuela are by far the largest exporters.

The sources from which Italy drew her supplies during the year 1934, the quantities being based on the export statistics of the supplying countries, are shown in the following table:

	Crude		Petrol		Kerosene		Fuel oil		Lubricants		Total	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	39.1	2.0	64.8	47.1	103.9	3.5
Roumania	54.2	24.4	84.9	21.5	92.5	49.8	736.1	37.0	5.8	4.2	973.5	33.2
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	6.4	2.9	114.8	29.0	42.9	23.1	631.3	31.7	19.0	13.8	814.4	27.8
Netherlands East Indies	—	—	9.9	2.5	—	—	7.7	0.4	—	—	17.6	0.6
Iran	—	—	136.7	34.6	21.1	11.4	144.1	7.2	—	—	301.9	10.3
Colombia	74.1	33.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74.1	2.5
Netherlands West Indies (Curaçao and Aruba)	25.0	11.3	39.0	9.9	17.0	9.2	355.0	17.8	—	—	436.0	14.9
United States of America	62.0	28.0	7.2	1.8	11.0	5.9	61.9	3.1	44.2	32.1	186.3	6.4
Other countries	—	—	2.9	0.7	1.2	0.6	16.5	0.8	3.9	2.8	24.5	0.8
All countries	221.7	100	395.4	100	185.7	100	1,991.7	100	137.7	100	2,932.2	100

It will be seen from this table that the principal sources of supply were Roumania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Netherlands West Indies, Iran and the United States of America, which together accounted for 92.6 % of the total. Although the statement does not show any direct shipments from Venezuela to Italy, the Italian import statistics include a small quantity.

The exports from the Netherlands West Indies are refined products obtained from Venezuelan crude oil. The Committee considers that, as practically the whole of the output of Venezuelan crude oil is exported for refining elsewhere, including about 15 % to 20 % to the United States of America, it is desirable to call special attention to the position of Venezuela.

It may be argued that the imposition of an oil embargo would in any event affect the position of Venezuela, since about 80 % of its production of oil only reaches the consuming countries through the Netherlands West Indies. But as already pointed out, most of the remaining 20 % is sent to the United States for refining and there is no reason why this proportion should not be increased. Any oil exported to the United States would become subject to whatever regime might be applied in the United States to trade with Italy in oil products. There are no technical reasons why Venezuelan crude oil should not be sent direct to Italy for refining. According to the information available to the Committee, the capacity of Italian refineries is probably not less than 700,000 tons per annum.

The statement on page 8 shows that the United States supplied 6.4 % of Italy's requirements in 1934. The average for the years 1931-1934 was approximately the same—viz., 168,800 tons out of total purchases by Italy of 2,552,000 tons, or 6.6 %.

The details are as follows:

	Tons (ooo's omitted)	As percentage of Italian total purchases of these products
Crude	19.6	14.9
Petrol	34.0	9.4
Kerosene	10.4	5.2
Fuel oil	61.2	3.5
Lubricating oil	43.6	48.3
	<u>168.8</u>	<u>6.6</u>

The position in the United States as regards production, imports and exports is as follows: During the past four years, the output has varied from 107 million tons to 134 millions, the figure for 1934 being 123 million tons. For that year, the imports of crude oil and refined products were 7.1 million tons. The home consumption of the United States was 103.8 million tons and exports were 14.4 million tons, the difference being accounted for by the output of solid products, by refinery losses and changes in stocks. The production of oil in 1935 exceeded that for 1934

by 11 million tons and, with the enormous resources of this country, there is no practical reason why a much larger increase could not be secured without any abnormal development work being undertaken.

Besides importing substantial quantities of crude oil from Venezuela, the United States of America also obtains supplies from Mexico and Colombia.

Assuming that all States Members of the Co-ordination Committee were to co-operate in an oil embargo, the possible sources of supply of petroleum other than those from the United States are quite insignificant. Italian domestic production amounts to 20,000 to 30,000 tons per annum and there is no reason for believing that it could be rapidly increased. Even if supplies were available, they could not be developed without the expenditure of very large sums of money. Production in Albania has only just begun and the amounts likely to be obtained from that source in the immediate future will not, it is believed, prove to be of such importance as materially to affect the position. Moreover, Albanian oil is reported to be of a poor quality. The other countries in which Italy has invested capital in petroleum are Members of the Co-ordination Committee.

ANNEX 2.

SUBSTITUTES.

I. INTRODUCTION.

The Committee has examined the possibility of Italy substituting other products for petroleum products and thus effecting an economy in its requirements of petroleum and its derivatives, which would otherwise have to be imported.

The Committee is of opinion that such possibilities exist, but the actual extent of the economy which might be effected will depend on several factors:

- (a) The possibility of producing the necessary raw material on Italian territory;
- (b) The possibility of importing such raw material from abroad;
- (c) The possibility of manufacturing or importing the necessary plant and machinery for the production or utilisation of substitutes;
- (d) The time required to secure the production in Italy of large quantities of substitutes, the construction of plants and the transformation of vehicles;
- (e) The possibility of financing these various processes and of paying for the necessary imports.

The production of substitutes is generally a costly operation. The financial charge which would, however, devolve upon Italy might vary considerably according to whether the country was able to effect the necessary production within its own territory or was obliged to have recourse to importation.

On the other hand, several of the factors enumerated above are of a non-technical character and fall outside the competence of the Committee. It is impossible, in these circumstances, to make any precise estimate of the total economy which it would be possible for Italy to effect by the use of substitutes.

II. PETROL.

The Committee has specially considered the substitutes for petrol (motor spirit) which may be used in motor vehicles.

The principal substitutes for petrol which, for the purposes of its investigation, the Committee has regarded as of more immediate importance are:

- (1) Motor alcohol — ethyl alcohol highly concentrated;
- (2) Benzol;
- (3) Methyl alcohol (methanol, wood spirit);
- (4) Generator gas, produced in portable gas generators.

As additional substitutes for petrol which might come under consideration in present circumstances in Italy, the following may be mentioned:

- (5) Compressed coal-gas;
- (6) Compressed hydrogen;
- (7) Shale oil and products of distillation thereof;
- (8) Use of hydro-electric power either transmitted by wire or by the use of accumulators;
- (9) Other possible substitutes.

A short résumé is given below of the production and use of these substitutes.

1. *Motor Alcohol* is used blended with petrol. The percentage of alcohol used in the mixture varies considerably, but up to 25% (by volume) may be used without any adjustment of the motor. Whilst the calorific value of the alcohol mixture is somewhat lower than that of petrol, it has a higher anti-knock value and the overall results are similar.

When a mixture of motor spirit containing more than 25% of alcohol is used, a certain modification of the motor becomes necessary, the degree of adjustment augmenting with the percentage of alcohol. These alterations—a certain pre-heating of the air, adjustment of the fuel inlet to the carburettor, etc.—do not entail any serious difficulties or any great cost. It is even possible, after proper adjustments have been made, to use alcohol alone as motor fuel. In this case, it is, however, necessary, in order to obtain any satisfactory effect or economy, to use a higher degree of compression than that for which the ordinary motors are constructed. This would entail more extensive and costly changes.

In France and Sweden, a mixture of 50% petrol and 50% motor alcohol is used with good technical results for motor-buses.

If alcohol is to be used in motors, it should have a minimum degree of concentration of 99.6%. It is produced from ordinary strong spirits (of 95-96°) by one or other of the various special methods of concentration, viz.:

- (1) Dehydration with calcium oxide (calcined chalk);
- (2) Dehydration with gypsum;
- (3) Distillation with certain salts (acetate of alkalis, etc.): the so-called Hiag method;
- (4) Distillation with benzol, etc.

Methods (3) and (4) are those principally used; method (2) also is used in Germany.

The manufacture of alcohol both for industrial purposes and as motor fuel is carried on in various countries in Europe on a comparatively large scale, its manufacture being in many countries regarded as a suitable outlet for an existing surplus production of certain agricultural products, or a by-product in certain other manufactures. Thus, the raw material may be potatoes, sugar-beet, corn, grapes, apples and other fruit, molasses, or refuse-lye from the manufacture of sulphite cellulose; technical alcohol is also obtained in the manufacture of yeast and by treatment of sawdust.

In Italy, according to information available to the Committee, five factories working according to method (3) above, with an aggregate yearly capacity of 50,000 to 60,000 tons, have been erected or are under construction.

According to the *Zeitschrift für Spiritusindustrie*, of January 23rd, 1936, some very large factories for the production of raw alcohol are under construction at present in Italy. The Committee considers that further factories might possibly be erected within a relatively short space of time.

The production of motor alcohol alone has been given in various periodicals for the last year for which figures are available as:

	Tons
Germany	160,000
Czechoslovakia	48,000
Sweden	14,000
Austria	8,000
Hungary	8,000

Alcohol for drinking purposes and for industrial purposes is produced in addition to the above quantities and some part of it might be made available for the production of motor alcohol.

From the information available, it would appear that the Italian production of motor alcohol has hitherto been at the rate of 6,400 tons per year. It is anticipated that in 1936 the quantity of motor alcohol which may be produced will be 40,000 tons. This quantity might possibly be doubled by importation. Reference has already been made to the practice in several countries of utilising the over-production of agricultural products for the production of motor alcohol. As this motor fuel is more costly than petrol, it might be considered advantageous to those countries to dispose of some of their production by export under the circumstances being considered by the Committee.

2. *Benzol* is used in admixture with petrol, the percentage of benzol in a mixture varying up to a maximum of 40%. The addition of benzol increases the anti-knock value of the fuel and also its power. Benzol mixtures are also used in various countries for aviation purposes, but the maximum percentage in this case would be considerably lower than that already referred to, as benzol has a comparatively high freezing-point.

Benzol is a by-product obtained during the carbonisation of coal at gas-works and coke-ovens and by the distillation of coal tar. The principal producing countries are Germany, United States

of America, United Kingdom, France and Belgium. The figures for production during the year 1934 in the case of these countries were as follows:

	Tons
Germany	275,000
United States of America	210,000
United Kingdom	195,000
France	74,000
Belgium	53,000

Italy's own production of benzol in 1934 amounted to about 4,000 tons. An obligation to extract the maximum amount of benzol from the gas produced at gas-works and coke-ovens in Italy might be regarded as a possible means of increasing Italy's own production of benzol.

Italian imports of benzol during the nine months January to September 1935 amounted to 11,600 tons (or about 15,500 tons per annum). In case of need, the total imports might be increased to, say, 25,000 tons, thus making together with Italy's own production an aggregate quantity of about 30,000 tons available to Italy.

3. *Methyl Alcohol* has been used lately in Italy in admixture with petrol, and motor alcohol, the proportions used being:

	%
Ethyl alcohol	32
Methyl alcohol	20
Petrol	48

This motor fuel is reported as having given very satisfactory results in a motor race (Rome-Paris).

Methyl alcohol, or wood spirit (methanol), is obtained as a by-product from charcoal-ovens and is now also produced synthetically.

The main countries of production are the United States of America, Germany, Canada, Sweden, Finland and Austria.

The figures available to the Committee regarding the production of methyl alcohol, or wood spirit, are rather incomplete and somewhat uncertain; probably they do not include synthetic methanol.

The production in Italy was:

	Tons
1931-32	585
1932-33	1,300
1933-34	2,500

The production of other countries was:

	Tons
Germany (1933)	2,800
Sweden (1934)	1,600
United States of America (1933)	3,000

The total quantity available to Italy in admixture with and as substitute for petrol would probably not exceed 5,000 tons.

4. *Use of Portable Gas Generators.* — Motors driven by gas generated in producers affixed to the vehicle are used in France, Sweden and some other countries, especially in motor lorries and buses. Such generators have also been introduced lately in Italy.

The efficiency of the motor is reduced by some 25-30%, unless compression in the cylinders is increased.

As fuel, various carbonaceous materials may be used—*e.g.*, charcoal, wood or coal.

According to a communiqué issued on August 28th, 1935, the Italian Government is reported to have decided that, before the end of December 1937, all automobiles used in public transport of persons should be either fitted with gas-generator-driven motors or adapted to substitutes for petrol. This transformation, if carried through, might result in an appreciable saving of petrol as motor fuel.

5. *Compressed Coal-gas* has been used in certain countries, in cases of emergency, as a substitute for petrol. Technically, the substitution offers no difficulty whatever. In the case of Italy, a country possessing practically no coal deposits of her own and where the gas produced by the gas-works from imported coal is needed in the first place for illuminating and heating purposes, the use of this gas as a substitute for petrol may be dismissed as not probable on any considerable scale.

6. *Compressed Hydrogen* has been proposed as a possible substitute. Italy, in fact, produces considerable quantities of hydrogen in her electrolytic plants, for the production of ammonia, nitric acid and nitrates.

Motors for the use of hydrogen may, however, be considered as still being, to a large extent, in an experimental stage, and are, it is understood, likely to be rather complicated and costly.

7. *Shale Oil and Products of Distillation thereof.* — The treatment of bituminous shale, deposits of which are to be found in Italy, may yield a certain quantity of oil which may be distilled

to yield petrol and other oils. The cost involved in securing any large development of these deposits would be considerable and time would be required, but the Committee thinks it desirable to call attention to the matter.

8. *Hydro-electric Power.* — An extended use of hydro-electric power may have to be reckoned with as a further possibility, for Italy has a large potential capacity for the production of electrical energy.

The substitution of petrol-driven motors by electric power might take the form either of an extended installation of trolley-bus lines or of an increased use of accumulator-driven motor-cars.

The quantity of petrol which might be replaced in this way can, of course, only be a matter of conjecture.

9. *Other Possible Substitutes.* — As is well known, petrol and certain other petroleum products may be produced by synthetic methods from coal, lignite or other carbonaceous materials. The leading countries in the development of the method of production have been Germany, the United Kingdom and France. In these countries, which possess large natural resources in coal and bituminous materials, certain processes of manufacture have, in fact, been developed on an industrial scale, as the result of extensive and extremely costly experiments.

Italy, possessing no coal deposits of her own, has not, however, undertaken any developments in these directions.

A supply of Italian synthetic petroleum products may therefore be regarded as out of the question at present.

Finally, the Committee considers that it should mention the possibility of motor fuels being manufactured from certain products of vegetable or animal origin, such as peanuts, palm-kernels, olives, castor-oil, fish-oils, etc.

* * *

As a result of its investigations, the Committee is of opinion that it would be possible, by the adoption and extension of the use of substitutes for petrol, to effect a material economy in the quantity of motor fuel, which otherwise would have to be imported.

As the Committee has already indicated at the beginning, various considerations have to be taken into account which are of a non-technical character and fall outside the competence of the Committee. It is impossible, in these circumstances, to make any precise estimate of the economy in petrol which it would be possible for Italy to effect by the use of substitute fuels.

As some substitution of imported motor fuels by home-produced fuels is already taking place, it is considered that no serious difficulty would be experienced in expediting this substitution immediately, and that, subject to the problems implicit in the factors mentioned above being satisfactorily resolved, economies of the proportions indicated by the Committee might be obtained within a relatively short time. The cost of substitute fuels will, however, be considerably higher than that of petrol.

In order to give some indication of the extent of the possible economy, taking into account only those substitute fuels in respect of which approximate figures can be given—that is to say, the fuels referred to in Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the present report—the Committee would roughly estimate this at 100,000 tons per annum.

Whatever the possible economy may be, however, it will remain necessary, in any case, for Italy to continue to import considerable quantities of petrol. As was explained above, some of the principal substitute fuels existing at present can only be used by mixing them with larger quantities of petrol, which will have to be imported in any case.

It should, moreover, be added that alcohol and benzol are essential for the production of explosives. In consequence, the greater the demand for explosives, the less alcohol and benzol will be available for motor fuel.

III. PETROLEUM PRODUCTS OTHER THAN PETROL.

Diesel Oil and Kerosene. — As regards substitutes for petroleum products other than petrol, which form by far the larger part of the imports of Italy, no substitutes of any practical importance for Diesel oil and kerosene may be said to exist in Italy, at least at present. It is true that certain fractions of shale oil might be employed as substitutes for Diesel oil and kerosene, but, as set forth in Section 7, the cost and time involved in securing any large development of the shale deposits would be considerable. Kerosene for lighting purposes in lamps, which it is estimated represents rather less than half of the total quantity of kerosene imported, might, in extreme circumstances, be replaced by acetylene, produced—as is well known—from carbide, in carbide lamps. The introduction, however, of such lamps, in themselves rather unsatisfactory substitutes, would take some time and considerable cost. Some additional use of electricity might also be employed for this purpose.

Fuel oil used under boilers by the mercantile marine may in certain cases be replaced by coal without making extensive changes to the furnaces and bunker equipment. In many cases,

substitution would involve considerable alterations. The substitution would, of course, mean a corresponding increase of imports of coal. Similar considerations would apply to fuel oils used in Italy for other purposes. In the case of naval vessels, such change of fuel would in most cases be out of the question.

Lubricating mineral oils might to a certain extent be replaced by lubricants made from or containing vegetable oils, such as olive-oil, castor-oil, etc., or animal fats—*e.g.*, fish or whale oil. But for certain purposes, such as the lubrication of high-speed machinery, internal-combustion motors, etc., the general replacement of high-grade mineral lubricants is not regarded as practicable.

ANNEX 3.

TRANSPORT.

The Committee has made a technical examination of the conditions governing the transport of oil to Italy.¹

It appeared to the Committee that the problem could best be dealt with if they considered, first, the capacity of the Italian tanker fleet, secondly, the extent to which it might be possible for tanker tonnage belonging to non-member States to be transferred to the Italian trade and, thirdly, the form of any possible embargo on the use of tankers belonging to Member States for the carriage of oil to Italy, together with the difficulties that might attach to any such embargo.

I. CAPACITY OF THE ITALIAN TANKER FLEET.

Details are attached of the principal tanker fleets of the world as at July 1st, 1935 (see Appendix IV). The Italian fleet of vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over is there shown as sixty-seven vessels of 329,319 gross tons. It has since been increased, and at January 17th, 1936, is believed to have amounted to eighty-two² vessels of approximately 356,000 gross tons. (There are, in addition, the Italian naval tankers, which probably amount to about 70,000 gross tons.)

Of the 356,000 gross tons, 254,000 gross tons are recorded as trading on January 17th last. Of the remainder, 16,000 gross tons are reported as being used as depot ships, 42,000 gross tons as lying at Massowa or Mogadiscio and 36,000 gross tons as laid up or not having moved for two months. The balance of 8,000 gross tons is not reported.

A number of Italian tankers are, because of their age and size, not eminently suited for ocean-going voyages, but if all vessels under 2,000 gross tons and also all vessels over 30 years of age are omitted, a balance of 270,000 gross tons is left, and it must be assumed, in the absence of detailed information as to the actual condition of the individual ships, that this tonnage would be used, if necessary, for transatlantic voyages. It appears that Italy has, during recent months, used a number of these vessels (aggregating 40,000 gross tons) for storage purposes of oil in the Italian colonies in East Africa and a number (aggregating 27,000 gross tons) for the storage of oil in Italy; but there is no reason to think that, if Italy were pressed for tanker tonnage, she would not arrange for any reserve required to be held in less serviceable tankers, or in shore tanks.

The Committee presumes that Italy would, under the pressure of a great emergency, make arrangements for increased storage of oil in shore tanks, so as to release further tanker tonnage for the carriage of oil to Italy. If this were done, it is possible that the Italian tanker tonnage which could be sent over the Atlantic for oil supplies might even be as high as 320,000 gross tons. It is certainly not possible for the Committee to say that this could not be done if the Italian need were sufficiently great.

Ordinarily, it could be assumed that a speed of 200 or more miles per day would be attained by a fleet of tankers, but having regard to the average age of the Italian fleet, the Committee thought it well to assume that, on average, the vessels would not do more than 180 miles per day at sea. Allowing reasonable time for loading, unloading, repairs, etc., this would mean that

¹ Throughout this chapter, any reference to Italy should be read as including Italy and its East African possessions.

² Including eight vessels under 1,000 gross tons.

the ships, if running between Italy and the United States Gulf ports, would, on average, make 4.75 instead of a normal 5 or 6 voyages per year.

The average cargo-carrying capacity of a tanker is approximately one-third more than her gross tonnage. The Committee is accordingly led to the conclusion, on the information available to it, that, if the Italian supplies of oil had to be drawn from the Gulf and 270,000 gross tons were put into the transatlantic trade, the Italian fleet might be expected to carry not less than about 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ million tons of oil from the Gulf to Italy in a year. If, however, as much as 320,000 gross tons were put into the transatlantic trade, and the Committee cannot say that this would be impossible, then the Italian tanker fleet would carry as much as 2 million tons a year.

The Committee has not overlooked the fact that about 20,000 gross tons of tankers are required for the carriage of oil (estimated to amount to 25,000 to 30,000 tons per month) from Italy to its colonies, but it seems probable that the tonnage which has been left out of account above would be sufficient for this, even if as much as 320,000 gross tons were put into the transatlantic trade.

Vessels under other flags which might be employed in the carriage of oil to Italy from the Gulf could reasonably be expected to make at least five voyages a year, and the carriage of 1,000,000 tons of oil to Italy in such vessels would mean the employment for a year of tanker tonnage of about 150,000 gross tons (cargo-carrying capacity, 200,000 tons).

In short, therefore, the position is that for every million tons of oil in excess of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ million tons—or possibly 2 million tons (see above)—which could be carried by the Italian tanker fleet, Italy would require to obtain the use of 150,000 gross tons of tanker tonnage under other flags.

II. AVAILABILITY OF NON-ITALIAN TONNAGE.

As regards the second question—*i.e.*, the extent to which tanker tonnage belonging to non-member States might be used for the carriage of oil to Italy—details of the fleets in question will be found in Appendix IV. The three principal fleets are those of the United States of America, Japan and Germany, and it has not been thought necessary to consider the fleets of the other non-member States, as these fleets are very small.

The Japanese tanker fleet is constantly being kept trading in the Far East, and the Committee considers it altogether unlikely that this fleet, or part of it, would be diverted to Italian trade.

The German tanker fleet is at present practically entirely engaged in trade to Germany, where the German tankers presumably are at an advantage to-day compared with foreign tankers, on account of exchange difficulties. The Committee does not, however, know of any measures which would prevent German owners from diverting this tonnage to Italian trade, if they were given sufficient inducement in the shape of higher freight rates. The German tanker tonnage that is suitable for transatlantic voyages would appear to amount to about 90,000 gross tons.

As regards the United States tanker fleet, a report issued by the United States Shipping Board Bureau on September 30th, 1935, states that, on that date, 258 tankers of 1,721,648 gross tons were employed in the coastwise trade, and 69 tankers of 526,962 gross tons in nearby and overseas foreign trades. As, however, the amount of tanker tonnage employed in the United States coastwise trade tends to increase in the winter months, the Committee has examined the reported movements of United States tankers in the months of December 1935 and January 1936, and has found that, in this period, the number of tankers employed in foreign trades had fallen to 43 tankers of 316,000 gross tons. Whilst only United States ships can be employed in the United States coastwise trade, there is no reason, so far as the Committee is aware, why other vessels should not be chartered for and employed in the United States nearby and overseas foreign trades, thus releasing the United States tankers engaged in those trades for the carriage of oil to Italy.

Further, in this connection, it has to be borne in mind that, in so far as the United States might be able to arrange for the supply of oil to ports in the northern Atlantic range from ports in the Gulf in lieu of from ports in California, an additional amount of tonnage would be made available for possible use in foreign trade because of the much shorter voyage involved.

The Committee has also examined the question whether non-member States would, in the event of any of their tonnage being diverted to Italian trade, be able to replace such tonnage by tankers chartered from Member States. During recent months, there has been a fair number of tankers belonging to Member States engaged in the carriage of oil to Italy, which, in the event of an embargo, would become available for this purpose. Secondly, there are, at the present time, no less than 340,000 gross tons of tankers laid up: It is thought that, if necessary, at least one-half

of this tonnage could be put into commission. Thirdly, according to *Lloyd's Register* shipbuilding returns for December 1935, there is 435,560 gross tons of tanker tonnage under construction, and the greater part of this tonnage will, it is reported, become available for service during the year. There seems little doubt, therefore, that any tonnage belonging to non-member States which may be diverted to Italian trade can be replaced.

From the foregoing, it appears clear that, in the event of an embargo on the use of tankers belonging to Member States, arrangements could be made by Italy and non-member States for a very considerable block of tonnage belonging to non-member States to be made available for the carriage of oil to Italy, although there can be no doubt that the carriage of Italy's supplies of oil in such circumstances would be more difficult to arrange and would be made more expensive, owing to the fact that Italy would be precluded from chartering in the open freight market and could only obtain such tonnage as was required from the restricted market offered by such States as were not applying the embargo.

III. FORMS OF EMBARGO.

As regards the form of any possible embargo on the use of tankers for the carriage of oil to Italy, the embargo, if it is to be fully effective, would have to be such as to prevent tankers of Member States from being used (whether by Italians or by anyone else) for the carriage of oil to Italy. For the sake of completeness, the prohibitions should perhaps cover discharges to Italian ships, but the possibility of oil being transferred at sea from a tanker belonging to a Member State to a tanker in Italy's service need probably not be regarded as serious in practice.

It would clearly be necessary to prohibit, in the first place, the direct sale to Italy of tankers belonging to Member States, and early simultaneous action by all Member States would be required. It would, however, be necessary also to prevent indirect sales to Italy, and to this end all sales of tankers to States not actually applying the embargo would have to be prevented.

The Committee has considered the question of an embargo on the chartering of tankers. A prohibition of time chartering of tankers to Italy would not by itself prevent the tankers being used for the carriage of oil to Italy. If the embargo was one against chartering, then it would be necessary for Member States to prohibit time chartering of tankers to States not applying the embargo, and to prohibit voyage chartering of ships for the carriage of oil to Italy, and also to prohibit the use for the carriage of oil to Italy of any tankers that might be time chartered by their nationals from other Member States. A prohibition of all time chartering of tankers to non-member States would, however, mean a very serious interference with tanker trades not in any way connected with Italy. Further, considerable difficulty must arise in dealing with ships chartered by a Member State applying the embargo to a national of another such State where that national resides outside the jurisdiction of the latter State.

Another form of embargo might be either a prohibition against (a) the discharge in Italy of oil from tankers belonging to Member States or (b) the proceeding of such tankers to Italian ports. The latter would appear to be the more practicable, in view of the difficulties which would arise if it were necessary, in cases of offences, to prove the actual unloading of oil in Italy.

The Committee is of the opinion that, if an embargo on the use of tankers belonging to Member States for the carriage of oil to Italy is to be enforced, the most practicable form of embargo would be one which combined:

- (i) A prohibition against the sale of such tankers to States not applying the embargo; and
- (ii) A prohibition against the proceeding of such tankers to Italy.

A prohibition on the proceeding of tankers belonging to Member States to Italy might raise difficulties in the case of vessels chartered on voyage charters for the carriage of oil to Italy. Such a prohibition would, of course, apply to vessels already on time charter and might, perhaps, raise difficulties for the owners of ships so chartered, which can, under the contracts already made, be used for worldwide trade. The extent of these difficulties cannot, however, be estimated in the absence of detailed information of these contracts.

It would be necessary for the States enforcing the embargo to take measures to watch the movements of all their tanker vessels, and also to take steps, in cases of offences, to collect the evidence required to secure convictions with the possible application of heavy penalties on the owner and/or master.

IV. CASED OIL.

The Committee has further considered the question of the prohibition of the carriage to Italy of cased oil in ships belonging to Member States, and has come to the conclusion that it would be impracticable to prohibit such carriage, having regard to the difficulties attached to the administration of any such prohibition.

V. INLAND TRANSPORT.

Finally, as regards the possible transportation of oil to Italy from neighbouring countries by rail or inland waterways, the Committee is of opinion that this would only arise as part of an attempt to secure supplies through States not applying the embargo. While certain possibilities exist which might be used, the Committee is of opinion that, if any State or States were giving facilities to Italian trade in this matter, the oil would be more likely to be carried by sea, since it would be much cheaper and much more practicable, particularly if considerable quantities were involved.

Appendix I.

IMPORTS OF PETROLEUM INTO ITALY, 1931-1934

AS RECORDED: (i) IN THE ITALIAN IMPORT STATISTICS; (ii) IN THE EXPORT STATISTICS OF THE EXPORTING COUNTRIES.

Source: Official Trade Statistics.

Note. — The percentages are calculated thus: for each *kind*, on the total of its kind (e.g., "crude" on the total crude); for the total of each *country* on the grand total (last line).

(In metric tons (000's omitted).)

Country and kind	(i) Italian import statistics						(ii) Corresponding export statistics					
	Average 1931-1934		Average 1932-1934		Year 1934		Average 1931-34		Average 1932-1934		Year 1934	
	Weight	%	Weight	%	Weight	%	Weight	%	Weight	%	Weight	%
<i>France:</i>												
Crude	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petrol	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerosene	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residual (Fuel Oil, etc.)	18.1	1.9	24.1	2.4	72.4	6.4	11.2	0.6	14.8	0.8	39.1	2.0
Lubricating	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.2	17.9	21.6	22.6	64.8	47.1
Total	18.1	1.1	24.1	1.4	72.4	4.0	27.4	1.1	36.4	1.4	103.9	3.5
<i>Roumania:</i>												
Crude	23.5	10.3	30.0	22.2	47.9	33.5	30.3	23.1	40.4	25.1	54.2	24.4
Petrol	31.0	9.3	36.0	11.2	56.9	16.3	82.1	22.7	84.1	24.3	84.9	21.5
Kerosene	64.8	45.2	66.4	46.8	58.6	40.5	109.9	55.0	106.2	54.9	92.5	49.8
Residual (Fuel Oil, etc.)	385.0	40.1	417.0	41.3	465.9	41.5	596.8	33.8	639.8	35.1	736.1	37.0
Lubricating	5.5	8.1	5.0	7.5	3.7	5.6	10.1	11.2	9.5	10.0	5.8	4.2
Total	509.8	31.2	554.4	33.1	633.0	34.7	829.2	32.5	880.0	33.6	973.5	33.2
<i>U.S.S.R.:</i>												
Crude	38.5	30.1	34.1	25.2	7.3	5.1	12.1	9.2	16.2	10.1	6.4	2.9
Petrol	78.6	23.6	79.2	24.7	91.3	26.3	115.5	31.9	107.4	31.1	114.8	29.0
Kerosene	46.2	32.2	42.5	30.0	39.4	27.2	50.8	25.4	49.9	25.8	42.9	23.1
Residual (Fuel Oil, etc.)	318.3	33.1	317.2	31.4	258.7	23.1	732.9	41.4	719.3	39.5	631.3	31.7
Lubricating	7.2	10.6	6.9	10.4	6.4	9.8	16.5	18.3	15.1	15.8	19.0	13.8
Total	488.8	29.9	479.9	28.6	403.1	22.1	927.8	36.3	906.9	34.8	814.4	27.8
<i>Netherlands East Indies:</i>												
Crude	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petrol	48.1	14.4	51.8	16.1	32.8	9.4	4.7	1.3	3.3	1.0	9.9	2.5
Kerosene	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residual (Fuel Oil, etc.)	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.1	2.4	0.2	5.6	0.3	5.6	0.3	7.7	0.4
Lubricating	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	49.1	3.0	53.1	3.2	35.2	1.9	10.3	0.4	8.9	0.3	17.6	0.6
<i>Iran:</i>												
Crude	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petrol	114.8	34.5	106.4	33.1	117.3	33.7	98.1	27.1	108.6	31.4	136.7	34.6
Kerosene	18.4	12.8	19.1	13.4	16.4	11.3	22.3	11.2	18.0	9.3	21.1	11.4
Residual (Fuel Oil, etc.)	65.1	6.8	65.1	6.4	86.9	7.7	99.2	5.6	114.2	6.3	144.1	7.2
Lubricating	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	198.3	12.2	190.6	11.4	220.6	12.1	219.6	8.6	240.8	9.2	301.9	10.3

Country and kind	(i) Italian import statistics						(ii) Corresponding export statistics					
	Average 1931-1934		Average 1932-1934		Year 1934		Average 1931-1934		Average 1932-1934		Year 1934	
	Weight	%	Weight	%	Weight	%	Weight	%	Weight	%	Weight	%
<i>Colombia:</i>												
Crude	39.0	30.4	52.0	38.5	63.7	44.6	61.0	46.5	69.7	43.3	74.1	33.4
Petrol	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerosene	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residual (Fuel Oil, etc.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lubricating	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	39.0	2.4	52.0	3.1	63.7	3.5	61.0	2.4	69.7	2.7	74.1	2.5
<i>Netherlands West Indies (Curaçao, incl. Aruba):</i>												
Crude	—	—	—	—	—	—	^a 8.3	6.3	8.3	5.2	25.0	11.3
Petrol	9.8	2.9	11.3	3.5	18.9	5.4	^a 16.8	4.6	16.8	4.8	39.0	9.9
Kerosene	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.0	3.9	2.7	^a 5.7	2.8	5.7	2.9	17.0	9.2
Residual (Fuel Oil, etc.)	101.6	10.6	107.4	10.6	128.9	11.5	^a 257.3	14.6	257.3	14.1	355.0	17.8
Lubricating	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	112.5	6.9	120.1	7.2	151.7	8.3	^a 288.1	11.3	288.1	11.0	436.0	14.9
<i>U.S.A.:</i>												
Crude	27.1	21.2	19.9	14.1	24.0	16.8	19.6	14.9	26.2	16.3	62.0	28.0
Petrol	38.2	11.5	30.6	9.5	22.7	6.5	34.0	9.4	21.3	6.2	7.2	1.8
Kerosene	12.1	8.5	11.7	8.3	23.2	16.0	10.4	5.2	13.0	6.7	11.0	5.9
Residual (Fuel Oil, etc.)	50.8	5.3	54.9	5.5	67.0	6.0	61.2	3.5	64.3	3.6	61.9	3.1
Lubricating	51.5	75.6	51.1	77.1	51.7	78.7	43.6	48.3	45.8	48.1	44.2	32.1
Total	179.7	11.0	167.3	10.0	188.6	10.4	168.8	6.6	170.6	6.5	186.3	6.4
<i>Venezuela:</i>												
Crude	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petrol	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerosene	1.6	0.5	1.9	0.6	5.4	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residual (Fuel Oil, etc.)	—	—	—	—	2.1	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lubricating	16.3	1.7	17.5	1.7	23.8	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	17.9	1.1	19.4	1.2	31.3	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Other countries:^b</i>												
Crude	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petrol	^d 10.9	3.3	4.2	1.3	2.9	0.8	^d 10.9	3.0	4.2	1.2	2.9	0.7
Kerosene	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.6
Residual (Fuel Oil, etc.)	4.3	0.4	5.7	0.6	^c 16.5	1.5	4.3	0.2	5.7	0.3	16.5	0.8
Lubricating	3.9	5.7	3.3	5.0	3.9	5.9	3.9	4.3	3.3	3.5	3.9	2.8
Total	19.8	1.2	13.9	0.8	24.5	1.3	19.8	0.8	13.9	0.5	24.5	0.8
<i>All countries:</i>												
Crude	128.1	100	135.1	100	142.9	100	131.3	100	160.8	100	221.7	100
Petrol	333.0	100	321.4	100	348.2	100	362.1	100	345.7	100	395.4	100
Kerosene	143.3	100	141.8	100	144.8	100	199.8	100	193.5	100	185.7	100
Residual (Fuel Oil, etc.)	960.5	100	1,010.2	100	1,122.5	100	1,768.5	100	1,821.0	100	1,991.7	100
Lubricating	68.1	100	66.3	100	65.7	100	90.3	100	95.3	100	137.7	100
GRAND TOTAL	1,633.0	100	1,674.8	100	1,824.1	100	2,552.0	100	2,616.3	100	2,932.2	100

^a Average 1932-1934. Figures not available for 1931.
^b The figures on the *Export* side are a repetition of the Italian import figures.
^c Of which, British West Indies (Trinidad): 14.9. In previous years: o.o.
^d Of which, Straits Settlements, in 1931, 26.9. Corresponding figures 1932-1934 were: 0.4, 0.2, o.o.

Appendix II.

IMPORTS OF PETROLEUM INTO ITALY IN 1935

AS RECORDED (i) IN THE ITALIAN IMPORT STATISTICS; (ii) IN THE EXPORT STATISTICS OF THE EXPORTING COUNTRIES.

Source: Official Trade Statistics, supplemented by data supplied by the various delegations.

Note. — The percentages are calculated thus: for each *kind*, on the total of its kind (e.g., "crude" on the total crude); for the total of each *country*, on the grand total (last line).

(In metric tons (000's).)

Country and kind	(i) Italian import statistics						(ii) Corresponding export statistics	
	Jan.-Sept. 1935		Oct.-Dec. 1935 *		Year 1935		Year 1935	
	Weight	%	Weight	%	Weight	%	Weight	%
<i>France:</i>								
Crude	—	—					—	—
Petrol	—	—					12.3	2.3
Kerosene	—	—					—	—
Residual (Fuel Oil, etc.)	10.7	1.2					24.0	1.0
Lubricating	—	—					17.1	13.9
Total	10.7	0.7	17.1	1.9	27.8	1.2	53.4	1.4
<i>Roumania:</i>								
Crude	76.1	45.7					—	—
Petrol	111.3	37.6					331.0	60.9
Kerosene	62.3	54.3					189.9	82.2
Residual (Fuel Oil, etc.)	448.7	50.9					1,163.2	46.1
Lubricating	7.9	12.3					15.3	12.5
Total	706.3	46.5	389.6	44.2	1,095.9	45.6	1,699.4	44.6
<i>U.S.S.R.:</i>								
Crude	—	—					—	—
Petrol	46.1	15.6					42.8	7.9
Kerosene	20.5	17.8					16.7	7.2
Residual (Fuel Oil, etc.)	121.4	13.8					500.0	19.8
Lubricating	11.7	18.2					17.7	14.5
Total	199.7	13.1	128.9	14.6	328.6	13.7	577.2	15.2
<i>Netherlands East Indies:</i>								
Crude	—	—					—	—
Petrol	13.7	4.7					8.9	1.6
Kerosene	2.3	2.0					—	—
Residual (Fuel Oil, etc.)	4.2	0.5					—	—
Lubricating	—	—					—	—
Total	20.2	1.3	—	—	20.2	0.8	8.9	0.2
<i>Iran:</i>								
Crude	—	—					—	—
Petrol	79.7	26.9					71.1	13.2
Kerosene	17.3	15.0					12.0	5.2
Residual (Fuel Oil, etc.)	100.3	11.4					180.4	7.1
Lubricating	—	—					—	—
Total	197.3	13.0	39.0	4.4	263.3	9.8	263.5	6.9

* Estimated from the arrivals of tankers in Italian ports. There are no Italian statistics, from October inclusive.

Country and kind	(i) Italian import statistics						(ii) Corresponding export statistics	
	Jan.-Sept. 1935		Oct.-Dec. 1935 ^a		Year 1935		Year 1935	
	Weight	%	Weight	%	Weight	%	Weight	%
<i>Colombia:</i>								
Crude	45.3	27.2					120.0 ^b	30.9
Petrol	—	—					—	—
Kerosene	—	—					—	—
Residual (Fuel Oil, etc.)	—	—					—	—
Lubricating	—	—					—	—
Total	45.3	3.0	—	—	45.3	1.9	120.0 ^b	3.2
<i>Netherlands West Indies:</i> (Curaçao, including Aruba):								
Crude	—	—					—	—
Petrol	27.0	9.1					22.0	4.0
Kerosene	5.6	4.9					7.5	3.3
Residual (Fuel Oil, etc.)	137.3	15.6					481.0	19.1
Lubricating	—	—					—	—
Total	169.9	11.2	112.7	12.8	282.6	11.7	510.5	13.4
<i>U.S.A.:</i>								
Crude	—	—					206.6	53.3
Petrol	16.5	5.5					50.2	9.2
Kerosene	5.9	5.1					4.0	1.7
Residual (Fuel Oil, etc.)	32.4	3.7					152.7	6.0
Lubricating	40.5	63.0					63.3	51.6
Total	95.3	6.3	157.1	17.8	252.4	10.5	476.8	12.5
<i>Venezuela:</i>								
Crude	—	—					—	—
Petrol	0.5	0.2					—	—
Kerosene	0.6	0.5					—	—
Residual (Fuel Oil, etc.)	14.8	1.7					—	—
Lubricating	—	—					—	—
Total	15.9	1.1	—	—	15.9	0.7	—	—
<i>Other countries: e</i>								
Crude	45.1 ^d	27.1					61.4 ^d	15.8
Petrol	1.2	0.4					5.2	0.9
Kerosene	0.5	0.4					0.8	0.4
Residual (Fuel Oil, etc.)	11.1 ^e	1.2					23.1	0.9
Lubricating	4.2	6.5					9.2	7.5
Total	62.1	3.8	37.6	4.3	99.7	4.1	99.7	2.6
<i>All countries:</i>								
Crude	166.5	100					388.0	100
Petrol	296.0	100					543.5	100
Kerosene	115.0	100					230.9	100
Residual (Fuel Oil, etc.)	880.9	100					2,524.4	100
Lubricating	64.3	100					122.6	100
GRAND TOTAL.	1,522.7	100	882.0	100	2,404.7	100	3,809.4	100

^a Estimated from the arrivals of tankers in Italian ports. There are no Italian statistics, from October inclusive.

^b Approximate; partly estimated.

^c The figures on the *export* side are a repetition of the Italian import figures.

^d Of which Iraq:

Jan.-Sept. 1935

Oct.-Dec. 1935

Year 1935

Crude 34.0

9.4

43.4

The years 1934 and earlier were nil.

^e Of which, British West Indies 8.1.

Appendix III.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

Country	In metric tons (ooo's omitted)				
	1931	1932	1933	1934 ^a	1935 ^b
AFRICA	290	272	239	222	178
Algeria	1	1	1	1	1
Egypt	289	271	238	221	177
NORTH AMERICA	116,877	107,776	122,679	123,212	134,701
Canada	194	131	144	178	180
United States	116,683	107,645	122,535	123,034	134,521
CARIBBEAN	6,305	6,267	6,432	7,243	7,629
Mexico	4,934	4,842	5,087	5,711	6,015
Trinidad	1,371	1,425	1,345	1,532	1,614
SOUTH AMERICA	23,016	22,618	23,310	27,090	29,257
Argentina	1,689	1,887	1,951	1,999	2,100
Bolivia	3	5	14	...	...
Colombia	2,542	2,288	1,834	2,386	2,571
Ecuador	50	218	230	235	243
Peru	1,340	1,313	1,762	2,158	2,343
Venezuela	17,192	16,907	17,483	20,298	22,000
ASIA (excl. U.S.S.R.)	12,694	13,573	14,435	16,535	19,057
Brit. Borneo	535	350	326	283	714 ^c
India	1,225	1,239	1,229	1,292	1,286
Neth. East Indies	4,698	5,093	5,527	6,042	6,143
Iraq	120	115	115	1,048	3,571
Iran	5,843	6,549	7,200	7,658	7,343
Japan and Formosa	273	227	200	212	
U.S.S.R.	22,324	21,376	21,440	24,150	24,000
EUROPE (excl. U.S.S.R.)	7,725	8,255	8,301	9,420	9,415
Germany	229	230	239	315	430
France	74	75	79	85	81
Italy	16	27	27	20	16
Poland	630	557	551	529	520
Roumania	6,756	7,348	7,387	8,467	8,350
Czechoslovakia	20	18	18	18	18
WORLD	189,231	180,137	196,836	207,872	224,237

^a Provisional.
^b Provisional. Partly estimated.
^c Including Sarawak and Brunei.

Appendix IV.

**NUMBER, GROSS TONNAGE AND NATIONALITY OF OIL TANKERS
(EXCLUDING VESSELS UNDER 1,000 TONS GROSS) OWNED IN THE WORLD.**

(Lloyd's Register, 1935-36.)

(July 1935.)

Countries where owned	Oil tankers of 1,000 tons and upwards					
	Steamers		Motorships		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Great Britain and Ireland	256	1,395,062	123	918,282	379	2,313,344
Canada	17	38,928	8	82,446	25	121,374
Other British Dominions	26	189,388	4	14,551	30	203,939
America (United States)	324	2,155,932	64	335,436	388	2,491,368
Belgium	1	4,733	8	55,615	9	60,348
Danzig	1 ^a	7,352	24 ^a	248,653	25	256,005
Denmark	3	17,849	9	71,556	12	89,405
France	30	166,933	7	46,895	37	213,828
Germany	13	53,811	15	65,761	28	119,572
Holland	40	137,764	39	228,303	79	366,067
Italy	53	249,309	14	80,010	67	329,319
Japan	8	55,948	12	94,243	20	150,191
Norway	63	417,336	158	1,147,221	221	1,564,557
Russia (Soviet Union)	3	3,905	19	113,371	22	117,276
Spain	6	17,950	10	60,075	16	78,025
Sweden	—	—	14	116,531	14	116,531
Other countries	63	249,142	10	56,146	73	305,288
Totals	907	5,161,342	538	3,735,095	1,445	8,896,437

^a Registry since transferred to Panama.

Geneva, April 9th, 1936.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

DISPUTE BETWEEN ETHIOPIA AND ITALY

Co-ordination of Measures under Article 16 of the Covenant

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

**STATISTICS OF TRADE WITH ITALY
AND THE ITALIAN COLONIES**

**for the period NOVEMBER 1935—JANUARY 1936
and the Corresponding Period of the Preceding Year**

Series of League of Nations Publications

GENERAL ✓
1936. 2.

NOTE BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee has the honour to communicate to the members of the Committee a summary of the statistics drawn up by various countries of their trade with Italy and the Italian colonies during the period November 1935 to January 1936 and the corresponding period of the preceding year.

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INTRODUCTION.

I.

On January 22nd, 1936, the Committee of Eighteen requested that the Committee of Experts should take "all measures, whether by questionnaire or otherwise, necessary for the collection and publication of statistical and other information concerning the state of trade between the countries applying" the proposals of the Co-ordination Committee and Italy and the Italian colonies.

The question was examined by the Committee of Experts during its second session from January 29th to February 1st, 1936. The Committee drafted a questionnaire, which, it decided, should be submitted to all Governments members of the Co-ordination Committee with a view to obtaining statistics concerning the development of trade with Italy.

The Committee of Experts thought it appropriate to view three distinct aspects of that trade :

- " (a) The changes in the value of that trade as a whole and in particular of certain classes of Italian sales abroad ;
- " (b) The movement of precious metals ;
- " (c) The purchases by Italy of certain agricultural products, raw materials, etc. "

II.

The present document has been prepared, after consultation with the experts on trade statistics who assisted in the drafting of the questionnaire, mainly from the replies to the questionnaire received up to April 8th, 1936.

A complete list of the replies will be found in Annex I. They numbered 38 for November and December, and for January 34.

Some overseas Governments whose written replies have not yet been received have, in compliance with the request made when the questionnaire was sent out, cabled the figures of the total value of their merchandise trade and also of their trade in precious metals with Italy. These figures are included in Tables I to IV. Tables V, VI and VII will be completed when the final replies to the questionnaire are received.

According to a suggestion made by the Committee of Experts, the Secretariat has endeavoured to complete the returns made by Governments by information obtained from the official trade statistics of countries not represented on the Co-ordination Committee.

Moreover, for certain countries represented on the Co-ordination Committee whose replies have not yet been received, it has proved possible to insert figures of the value of their trade with Italy obtained from their monthly official trade returns. These figures will in due course be replaced by the statistics specially provided in replies to the questionnaire.

Figures not supplied by the Governments for the purpose of this enquiry are given in italics throughout the tables.

Although the present document relates primarily to the months of November and December 1935 and January 1936, together with the corresponding period of the previous year, figures for February 1936 relating to total trade with Italy and Italian colonies received in time for insertion are given on page 40.

III.

The trade with Italy in 1932 and 1933 of the countries for which figures have been included in Table I accounted, according to the Italian trade returns, approximately for the following proportions of the total value of Italian trade :

	Of Imports into Italy	Of Exports from Italy
The 49/48 countries given for November and December 1935 accounted in 1932/33 for	% 92	% 93
The 39 countries given for January 1936 account in 1932/33 for	87.5	88

The following summary table shows for these countries :

1. (a) The total value of imports of merchandise from Italy and the Italian colonies;
 (b) The total value of exports of merchandise to Italy and the Italian colonies;
 and
2. (a) The total value of imports of gold and silver bullion and specie from Italy and the Italian colonies;
 (b) The total value of exports of gold and silver bullion and specie to Italy and the Italian colonies.

Value in Old U. S. A. Gold Dollars (000's omitted).

	November		December		January	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936
Merchandise :						
(a) Imports	20,857	25,229	20,973	16,739	17,599	9,505
(b) Exports	28,577	29,817	27,681	21,500	22,898	13,884
Balance	+ 7,720	+ 4,588	+ 6,708	+ 4,761	+ 5,299	+ 4,379
Gold and silver :						
(a) Imports	14,947	22,055	40,110	8,596	15,679	27,353
(b) Exports	264	48	190	124	289	111
Balance	-14,683	-22,007	-39,920	- 8,472	-15,390	-27,242

Number of countries for which information has been obtained :

November	{	Merchandise	49
		Gold and silver	38
December	{	Merchandise	48
		Gold and silver	37
January	{	Merchandise	39
		Gold and silver	33

The figures given by Albania and Spain for the months of November and December together have, for the purposes of the above table, been divided, 50 % being attributed to November and 50 % to December.

The provisional totals for February 1935 and 1936 are as follows :

Merchandise (23 countries) :		
	1935	1936
Imports from Italy and Italian colonies	10,775	5,666
Exports to Italy and Italian colonies	14,650	8,230
Gold and Silver (21 countries) :		
Imports from Italy and Italian colonies	1,756	5,819
Exports from Italy and Italian colonies:	259	116

It should perhaps be observed that the export figures given above would be registered in Italian returns as imports, and the import figures as exports. The Italian import figures would, however, be recorded c.i.f. Italian ports and would therefore tend to exceed the export figures given above, which show f.o.b. values ports of shipment ; similarly, the Italian export figures would be recorded f.o.b. Italian ports of shipment and would therefore tend to be lower than the import figures given above, which show in most cases the c.i.f. values of the importing country.

As the Committee of Experts pointed out in its report on the questionnaire, it was to be expected that there would be "certain imports to record at first by countries applying Proposal III on account of goods paid for before October 19th or *en route* when Proposal III was enforced and a more restricted number of imports to record subsequently on account of the contracts approved by the Committee of Eighteen and of the exemption made in Proposal III in favour of books, music, etc."

The import figures for January 1936 may for these various reasons be more significant than those for November and December 1935.

The observations transmitted by the Belgian, Polish and Swedish Governments (see pages 8-9) indicate the nature of the trade that has actually taken place as regards these three countries, and may perhaps be taken as illustrative of events elsewhere.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. COUNTRIES NOT REPRESENTED ON THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE.

Germany. — The figures given in the various tables are calculated on the basis of information given in the "Monatliche Nachweise über den Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands". As regards the method followed for the calculations, see footnotes to the tables.

Japan. — The figures inserted in Tables I, III and IV have been taken from the "Monthly Return of the Foreign Trade of Japan" published by the Department of Finance, Tokio.

The information available does not permit of the completion of Table V for Japan.

United States of America. — The figures inserted in Tables I, III and IV have been taken from the following publications :

Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the U. S. A. :

Department of Commerce : Foreign Trade in December (1935) with Italy, Italian Africa and Ethiopia.

Department of Commerce : Foreign Trade in January (1936) with Italy, Italian Africa and Ethiopia.

The information available does not permit of the completion of Table V for the United States of America. A few figures concerning certain commodities included in that table are, however, given in an Annex to the table.

2. SPECIAL TRADE AND GENERAL TRADE.

A column is given in Table I showing which countries give figures for general trade and which give figures for special trade.

3. DEFINITION OF " ITALY " AND " ITALIAN COLONIES ".

Several Governments have stated that they cannot isolate the figures for the Italian colonies, as the data, in accordance with the normal national list of countries of provenance and destination, are included, without distinction, among those of certain other countries or colonies. Steps are being taken by certain Governments, however, to overcome this difficulty.

" Italy " comprises the continental and insular territory of Italy in Europe, including Fiume, Trieste and Zara, but excluding the Italian Ægean Islands (Rhodes, etc.) ; " Italian Colonies " comprises the Italian Ægean Islands and the Italian colonies in Africa — namely, Libya (*i.e.*, Tripolitania and Cyrenaica), Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. The following are exceptions :

<i>Country</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian colonies</i>
Albania		Not separable.
Argentina		Not separable.
Austria		Includes French Somali Coast. ¹
Canada	Includes Italian Ægean Islands.	African colonies only.
Ceylon		Not separable.
Chile		Not separable.
China, excluding Manchuria		Tripoli only.
Manchuria		Not separable.
Colombia		Figures not yet received.
Czechoslovakia	Separate figures for the Free Ports of Trieste and Fiume are given in a footnote to Table I.	Not separable.
Dominican Republic		Figures not yet received.
Germany	Includes Italian colonies.	Not separable.
Gold Coast		Not separable.
Haiti		Not separable.
Irish Free State		Not separable.

¹ The figures for French Somali Coast were nil, however, for November, December and January in both years

<i>Country</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian colonies</i>
Japan		African colonies only.
Netherlands		Libya only.
Norway		Libya only.
Peru		Not separable.
Roumania		Not separable.
Sweden		Libya only.
Switzerland	Includes Italian Ægean Islands.	Not separable.
U. S. A.	Includes Italian Ægean Islands.	African colonies only.

4. SYSTEM OF RECORDING COUNTRY OF PROVENANCE (FOR IMPORTS) AND COUNTRY OF DESTINATION (FOR EXPORTS).

Except in the following cases, imports are recorded by country of origin — i.e., country of production — and exports are recorded by country of ultimate consignment or consumption, in so far as such country is ascertainable :

<i>Country</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Albania	For imports, country of consignment.
Belgium	For imports, country of consignment.
United Kingdom	For imports, country of consignment.
Bulgaria	For imports, country of consignment.
Canada	For imports, country of consignment.
Chile	For imports, country of consignment.
China, excluding Manchuria	For imports, country of consignment.
Colombia	For imports, country of consignment.
Czechoslovakia	For imports, country of consignment ¹ .
Denmark	For imports, country of purchase ; for exports, country of sale.
Dominican Republic	For imports, country of consignment.
Finland	For imports, country of purchase in 1934 ; thereafter, country of origin. For exports, country of sale in 1934 ; thereafter, country of consumption.
Greece	For imports, country of consignment.
Haiti	For imports, country of consignment.
India	For imports, country of consignment.
Iraq	For imports, country of consignment.
Irish Free State	For imports, country of consignment, until March 31st, 1935 ; thereafter, country of origin.
Netherlands	For imports, country of consignment.
New Zealand	For imports, country of consignment.
Norway	For imports, country of purchase in 1934 ; thereafter, country of origin. For exports, country of sale in 1934 ; thereafter, country of consumption.
Portugal	For imports, country of purchase.
Roumania	For imports, country of consignment.
Sweden	For imports, country of purchase ; for exports, country of sale.
U. S. A.	For imports, country of consignment.
U. S. S. R.	For imports, country of consignment.
Yugoslavia	For imports, country of consignment.

5. SPECIAL OBSERVATIONS RECEIVED.

Belgium. — As regards imports of Italian goods, the figure 3,012,000 francs for January 1936 is made up as follows :

- (1) 1,076,000 francs represent goods taken out of bond which were bonded before November 18th ;
- (2) 1,823,000 francs are for an aeroplane, the import of which was specially authorised ;
- (3) 113,000 francs are mainly for goods imported before November 18th in interrupted transit (a deposit being paid as security for the duties) and not subsequently cleared (the deposit being forfeited).

Poland. — The imports from Italy into Poland are explained by :

- (a) The import into free ports of goods consigned from Italy or the Italian colonies to Polish Customs territory before November 18th, 1935. (The Polish statistics cover only special trade : there are no statistics of indirect transit trade, showing imports into free ports) ;
- (b) The exceptions for which provision is made in the Order of the Finance Minister of November 13th, 1935. These exceptions are in accordance with the resolution of the Committee of Eighteen of November 6th, 1935.

¹ Figures by country of origin are compiled quarterly only. The value of Czechoslovak imports from Italy in the whole year 1935 was : by country of consignment : 243 million Kc. (including 55 millions from Fiume and Trieste).
: by country of origin : 201 million Kc. (of which, Fiume and Trieste : nil).

Sweden. — With reference to the particulars supplied regarding imports from Italy, it should be explained that the import statistics are based in the main on the data contained in the Customs clearing certificates. The Customs dues are generally assessed on Customs declarations made by the owners of the goods. The Customs regulations do not specify any time-limit for these declarations; but the Customs authorities assess the dues without a previous declaration if the declaration is not made within thirty days of the arrival of the goods. Goods placed in transit or bonded warehouses or imported into free ports appear in the import statistics relating to the month in which they are taken out of the transit or bonded warehouse or free port (after being cleared through the Customs in the regular course) for import into the country. The declaration of the value of imported goods may occasionally be postponed by permission, in which case the goods do not appear in the statistics until the month in which the declaration is made.

It will be apparent from the above that goods imported into Sweden may frequently not appear in the official statistics until some time after their arrival in Sweden.

6. CONVERSION OF FIGURES INTO GOLD DOLLARS.

The figures given by Governments in their national currencies have been converted by the Secretariat into U. S. A. old gold dollars, the unit generally utilised in statistical publications of the League of Nations. The conversion rates are given in Annex II.

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNS USED IN THE TABLES.

The sign "—" indicates that the figure is nil or negligible.

The sign "..." indicates that the figures are not yet published.

The sign "." indicates that information is not available or is non-existent.

Figures shown in brackets are not included in the totals.

Figures not supplied by the Governments for the purpose of this special enquiry are given in italics throughout the tables.

TABEAU I a). — VALEUR TOTALE PAR PAYS DES IMPORTATIONS EN PROVENANCE DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE I (a). — TOTAL VALUE BY COUNTRIES OF IMPORTS FROM ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Commerce général ou spécial General or special trade	Novembre — November				Décembre — December				Janvier — January				Countries													
		Italie Italy		Colonies* Italian Colonies		Italie Italy		Colonies* italiennes Italian Colonies		Italie Italy		Colonies* italiennes Italian Colonies															
		1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936														
EUROPE.														EUROPE.													
Albanie.....	G.					1 (196.5)	2 (97.4)			136.9	37.7			Albania.													
Allemagne ¹	S.	\$ 641.2	\$ 675.7			\$ 4 395.0	\$ 4 906.9			\$ 205.0	\$ 512.9			Germany. ²													
Autriche.....	S.	441.8	453.7	0.8	0.8	586.9	442.5	0.2	0.2	458.4	421.5	1.5	1.5	Austria.													
Belgique-Luxemb.	S.	351.1	529.5	0.2	0.2	386.5	256.2	1.0	1.0	308.8	60.3			Belgium-Luxemb.													
Royaume-Uni ...	G.	2 225.0	2 789.0	8.0	8.8	1 879.8	930.5	23.5	23.5	1 942.4	70.4	61.2	61.2	United Kingdom.													
Bulgarie.....	S.	28.0	61.7			246.2	19.2			34.8	7.6			Bulgaria.													
Danemark.....	G.	137.6	141.8			100.6	53.3			96.6	27.9			Denmark.													
Espagne.....	S.					1 (708.3)	2 (1 257.8)							Spain.													
Estonie.....	S.	14.0	16.5			12.6	9.0			14.1	0.8			Estonia.													
Finlande.....	S.	45.7	51.2	0.2	0.2	22.0	25.0			40.2	12.6			Finland.													
France ³	G.	1 639.6	2 183.1	4.3	8.9	1 940.3	492.1	1.6	8.6	1 388.7	159.4	5.9	5.9	France. ⁴													
Grèce.....	S.	171.6	282.7		0.1	169.9	106.6		0.6	175.2	4.5			Greece.													
Hongrie.....	S.	656.0	470.9	1.0		684.5	749.9			430.8	577.4			Hungary.													
Et. libre d'Irlande ⁵	G.	6.9	54.5			14.4	40.7			12.6	31.7			Irish Free State. ⁶													
Lettonie.....	S.	15.2	18.4			15.8	28.6			25.2				Latvia.													
Lithuanie.....	S.	24.8	15.4			13.9	17.3			18.8	3.3			Lithuania.													
Malte.....	G.	62.3	90.8			64.6	5.9	5.9		78.6	2.9			Malta.													
Norvège.....	S.	187.4	183.7	5.7		140.0	64.1			192.1	3.2		0.3	Norway.													
Pays-Bas.....	S.	535.9	804.7			377.6	215.6			506.7	77.0			Netherlands.													
Pologne.....	S.	226.4	393.7		0.1	355.2	141.0			248.8	119.0			Poland.													
Portugal.....	S.									98.3	1.4			Portugal.													
Roumanie.....	S.	414.4	747.3			320.0	119.6			431.6	77.5			Roumania.													
Suède.....	S.	311.6	380.3		0.3	217.2	147.7	1.4		285.0	59.8			Sweden.													
Suisse.....	S.	1 587.6	1 478.4			2 096.0	1 282.3			1 221.3	745.6			Switzerland.													
Tchécoslovaquie ⁷	S.	643.4	1 050.2			527.8	363.5			360.1	70.2			Czechoslovakia. ⁸													
Turquie.....	S.	251.2	485.0			429.8	227.7			242.7	20.3			Turkey.													
U.R.S.S.....	S.	402.9	197.6			252.7	16.0			324.7	254.2			U.S.S.R.													
Yugoslavie.....	S.	531.6	371.5	0.6	0.4	624.8	61.0	0.5		482.3	1.4	0.2		Yugoslavia.													
ASIE.														ASIA.													
Afghanistan.....	G.	16.6	14.4			13.7	7.1			7.6	2.9			Afghanistan.													
Ceylan.....	G.													Ceylon.													
Chine (non compris Mandchourie) ..	G.	204.0	191.6			149.6	81.2			225.2	185.6			China (excluding Manchuria).													
Mandchourie ...	G.	1.3	32.5			1.3	137.6							Manchuria.													
Chypre.....	G.	19.8	14.5			16.0	4.1							Cyprus.													
Inde.....	G.	684.4	638.3	0.2	0.4	488.9	459.2	20.3		474.1	68.9		1.3	India.													
Indes néerland.	G.													Netherlands Indies													
Irak.....	S.	41.5	35.2			20.6	26.3							Iraq.													
Iran.....	S.													Iran.													
Japon.....	S.	66.1	178.6		31.6	69.6	31.1		102.7					Japan.													
Palestine (y compris la Transjordanie).....	G.	112.7	126.0			120.3	49.7							Palestine (including Transjordan).													
Siam.....	G.													Siam.													
AFRIQUE.														AFRICA.													
Union Sud-Afric. .	G.	243.5	188.3			165.6	199.7			219.0	110.3			Union of S. Africa.													
Côte de l'Or.....	G.	21.4	40.1											Gold Coast.													
Egypte.....	G.	626.8	1 000.6	2.1	2.6	663.3	273.1	1.6	0.9					Egypt.													
Libéria.....	G.													Libéria.													
Tanganyika.....	G.	4.8	4.4			5.4	2.0			2.5	1.6			Tanganyika.													
Zanzibar.....	G.	1.5	2.7	1.5	0.2	1.1	2.0	1.5		1.3		5.9	0.2	Zanzibar.													

* Voir notes explicatives, page 7.

¹ Les chiffres des mois de novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.

² Y compris la Sarre à partir du 18 février 1935.

³ Les chiffres représentent la valeur approximative des principales marchandises seulement. Ces marchandises représentaient, pendant la période janvier-septembre 1935, environ 93,6 % des importations et 77,5 % des exportations. Les chiffres du commerce total avec l'Italie ne sont pas donnés mensuellement. Les chiffres ci-dessus ont été établis d'après les quantités des divers articles du commerce avec l'Italie et la valeur moyenne de ces articles par unité de quantité.

⁴ Moins de \$500.

⁵ Pour les mois envisagés, identique au commerce général.

⁶ Non compris la Sarre à partir du 18 février 1935.

⁷ Voir les notes explicatives, page 8.

⁸ La réponse tchécoslovaque donne les détails suivants :

	Novembre. — November		Décembre — December	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
Italie.....	585.6	796.4	476.3	245.7
Trieste.....	54.8	253.8	51.5	117.8
Fiume.....	—	—	—	—

* See explanatory notes, page 7.

¹ Figures for November and December shown together.

² Including the Saar from February 18th, 1935.

³ Figures represent approximate value of chief commodities only. Those commodities represented in the period January-September 1935, about 93.6 % of the imports and 77.5 % of the exports. Figures of total trade with Italy are not available by months. The above figures were calculated from the specific quantities of individual items of trade with Italy and the average value per unit of quantity.

⁴ Less than \$500.

⁵ For months under review, identical with general trade.

⁶ Excluding the Saar from February 18th, 1935.

⁷ See explanatory notes, page 8.

⁸ The Czechoslovak reply shows the following details:

	Novembre. — November		Décembre — December		Janvier — January	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936
Italie.....	585.6	796.4	476.3	245.7	312.1	37.5
Trieste.....	54.8	253.8	51.5	117.8	47.4	32.7
Fiume.....	—	—	—	—	0.6	—

TABLEAU I-a) (fin). — VALEUR TOTALE PAR PAYS DES IMPORTATIONS EN PROVENANCE DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE I (a) (concluded). — TOTAL VALUE BY COUNTRIES OF IMPORTS FROM ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Commerce général ou spécial General or special trade	Novembre — November				Décembre — December				Janvier — January				Countries	
		Italie Italy		Colonies * italiennes Italian Colonies		Italie Italy		Colonies * italiennes Italian Colonies		Italie Italy		Colonies * italiennes Italian Colonies			
		1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936		
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD.														NORTH AMERICA.	
Canada	S.	230.9	206.5	—	—	88.4	131.7	—	—	100.8	39.0	—	—	Canada.	
Etats-Unis d'Amér.	G. ¹	2 486.2	2 634.1	1.8	14.9	1 904.6	2 312.6	22.6	7.7	1 646.3	1 867.0	6.6	8.9	U.S.A.	
AMÉRIQUE LATINE :														LATIN AMERICA :	
a) AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE ET DU NORD.														(a) CENTRAL AND NORTH.	
Cuba														Cuba.	
Rép. Dominicaine	G.		(5.7)		—	—	(6.2)		—	(4.1)	...	—	...	Dominican Rep.	
Guatemala														Guatemala.	
Haïti	G.	3.1	1.9			5.5	3.4			5.7	0.5			Haïti.	
Honduras														Honduras.	
Mexique														Mexico.	
Nicaragua														Nicaragua.	
Panama														Panama.	
Salvador														El Salvador.	
b) AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.														(b) SOUTH.	
Argentine	S.	703.4	749.5			641.6	643.1			905.6	692.7			Argentine Rep.	
Bolivie														Bolivia.	
Chili	S.	48.7	60.9			36.5	60.9			...	...	...	...	Chile.
Colombie	G.	86.6	45.1			118.7	47.4			(88.9)	(22.0)			Colombia.	
Equateur														Ecuador.	
Pérou	S.	60.8	34.7	—	—	38.5	59.9	—	—	...	...	...	...	Peru.
Uruguay														Uruguay.	
Venezuela														Venezuela.	
Océanie.														OCEANIA.	
Australie	S.	151.3	210.9	—	—	120.4	166.7	—	—	133.9	137.9	—	—	Australia.	
Nouv.-Zélande ...	G.	28.4	142.8	—	—	14.0	18.7	—	—	37.2	28.2	—	—	New Zealand.	
Totaux :														Totals :	
49 pays * (novembre) ..		20 836.4	25 158.4	20.4	70.5									49 countries * (November).	
48 pays * (décembre) ..						20 894.1	16 616.9	78.8	121.7					48 countries * (December).	
39 pays (janvier)										17 518.7	9 435.1	90.7	19.5	39 countries (January).	

* Voir notes explicatives, page 7.

¹ Commerce spécial en janvier.

² « Valores de tarifa ». Les chiffres des « valores reales » sont inconnus, mais, pour l'année 1934 entière, ils étaient environ un tiers plus élevés.

³ Y compris l'or et l'argent.

⁴ Les chiffres donnés par l'Albanie et l'Espagne, pour les mois de novembre et décembre ensemble, ont été répartis en attribuant 50 % au total de novembre et 50 % au total de décembre.

* See explanatory notes, page 7.

¹ Special trade in January.

² « Valores de tarifa ». Figures for « Valores reales » are unknown, but for the whole year 1934 were about one-third higher.

³ Including gold and silver.

⁴ The figures given by Albania and Spain for the months of November and December together have been divided, 50 % being attributed to the November and 50 % to the December total.

TABLEAU I b). — VALEUR TOTALE PAR PAYS DES EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE I (b). — TOTAL VALUE BY COUNTRIES OF EXPORTS TO ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Commerces général ou spécial General or special trade	Novembre — November				Décembre — December				Janvier — January				Countries
		Italie Italy		Colonies* Italiennes Italian Colonies		Italie Italy		Colonies* Italiennes Italian Colonies		Italie Italy		Colonies* Italiennes Italian Colonies		
		1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	
EUROPE.														EUROPE.
Albanie	G.					(123.3)	(92.9)			83.1	44.2			Albania.
Allemagne*	S.	533.0	689.3			829.3	959.0			498.9	938.6			Germany.*
Autriche	S.	964.5	1326.4	5.7	7.5	782.8	1521.3	3.0	24.6	636.0	1241.9	3.5	10.6	Austria.
Belgique-Luxemb.	S.	867.7	889.1	0.8	0.6	898.6	878.4	3.0	0.1	952.1	465.9	2.7	0.4	Belgium-Luxemb.
Royaume-Uni ...	G.	2625.5	855.5	50.4	14.6	2784.5	301.4	11.7	11.7	2894.7	155.5	40.8	2.9	United Kingdom.
Bulgarie	S.	136.9	407.8	1.5	—	267.2	822.8	0.8	8.9	73.8	20.1	1.6	3.4	Bulgaria.
Danemark	G.	162.4	96.4	1.2	0.4	123.4	31.1	2.3	—	55.0	1.2	0.1	—	Denmark.
Espagne	S.					(1245.3)	(900.5)	(0.6)	(—)	...	...	...	...	Spain.
Estonie	S.*	24.6	3.0	—	—	14.2	19.6	—	—	67.6	47.9	—	—	Estonia.
Finlande	S.	77.8	34.5	—	—	109.7	173.1	—	—	81.0	102.8	—	—	Finland.
France*	G.	1991.4	2874.1	12.3	64.1	2324.2	1033.6	5.9	4.1	1328.9	734.6	2.1	0.5	France.*
Grèce	S.	271.6	278.6	—	7.0	250.3	—	—	2.7	213.3	2.1	5.7	3.2	Greece.
Hongrie	S.	731.6	1380.2	1.7	6.3	691.4	1202.5	0.2	1.0	515.1	679.5	0.5	1.4	Hungary.
Et. libre d'Irlande*	G.	1.6	6.9	—	—	6.0	—	—	—	1.2	—	—	—	Irish Free State.*
Lettonie	S.*	8.5	5.5	—	—	7.4	1.3	—	—	17.9	2.6	—	—	Latvia.
Lithuanie	S.*	13.7	18.2	—	—	12.9	6.7	—	—	14.1	2.8	—	—	Lithuania.
Malte	G.	14.8	8.8	—	2.9	14.7	2.9	—	—	8.7	2.9	—	—	Malta.
Norvège	S.	220.3	59.8	—	—	158.8	35.6	—	—	173.7	102.2	—	—	Norway.
Pays-Bas	S.	645.2	939.4	5.2	1.2	551.9	255.1	2.0	—	537.6	194.3	1.2	—	Netherlands.
Pologne	S.	481.6	337.6	—	—	426.7	172.1	—	—	354.2	208.2	0.2	—	Poland.
Portugal	S.									45.5	2.2	—	—	Portugal.
Roumanie	S.	502.3	1250.7	—	—	472.1	567.9	—	—	443.9	390.1	—	—	Romania.
Suède	S.	318.0	381.5	0.9	0.2	663.1	399.1	0.8	—	414.0	301.2	2.7	0.2	Sweden.
Suisse	S.	1751.7	1239.1	—	—	1601.0	851.0	—	—	1147.5	676.3	—	—	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie*	S.	604.0	615.6	—	—	725.6	165.1	—	—	481.8	141.0	—	—	Czechoslovakia.*
Turquie	S.	431.5	475.5	—	—	436.9	126.1	—	—	218.2	152.6	—	—	Turkey.
U.R.S.S.	S.	738.5	453.4	—	—	813.6	601.6	—	60.2	384.4	288.2	—	—	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie.....	S.	799.0	731.4	4.5	59.4	937.9	54.9	4.0	4.3	680.2	56.4	10.5	27.3	Yugoslavia.
ASIE.														ASIA.
Afghanistan.....	G.													Afghanistan.
Ceylan	G.	116.4	38.9	—	—	143.3	17.0	—	—	128.1	2.0	—	—	Ceylon.
Chine (non compris Mandchourie) ..	G.	198.0	41.2	33.2	2.0	238.4	52.0	11.2	—	164.0	6.0	13.2	1.2	China (excluding Manchuria).
Mandchourie ...	G.	137.0	—	—	—	132.9	6.1	—	—	...	...	...	...	Manchuria.
Chypre	G.	12.0	11.0	0.5	0.3	23.3	2.3	0.7	0.2	...	...	...	...	Cyprus.
Inde	G.	1026.3	452.5	19.4	9.9	1179.2	194.8	17.4	0.9	1190.3	231.5	21.7	3.5	India.
Irak	S.	32.6	2.9	—	—	8.8	2.9	—	—	...	...	...	...	Iraq.
Iran	S.													Iran.
Japon	S.	196.6	88.0	—	2.8	229.6	37.6	—	2.4	...	...	...	...	Japan.
Palestine	G.	3.0	5.9	—	—	5.9	2.9	—	—	...	...	...	...	Palestine.
Siam	G.													Siam.
AFRIQUE.														AFRICA.
Union Sud-Afric. .	G.	475.3	37.7	—	63.7	450.3	40.5	—	75.2	293.9	40.6	—	14.5	Union of S. Africa.
Côte de l'Or.....	G.	37.1	30.5	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gold Coast.
Egypte	G.	848.9	1186.9	15.8	297.5	997.1	129.1	30.1	177.1	...	...	...	...	Egypt.
Liberia	G.													Liberia.
Tanganyika	G.	11.1	1.2	5.8	0.6	10.3	1.0	—	8.7	24.0	0.7	1.0	—	Tanganyika.
Zanzibar	G.	13.6	0.9	2.5	19.4	8.4	2.9	1.3	11.3	33.4	2.9	3.1	6.0	Zanzibar.
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD.														NORTH AMERICA.
Canada	S.	375.4	83.6	—	—	57.2	44.7	—	—	227.7	42.0	—	—	Canada.
Etats-Unis d'Amér.	G.*	6022.2	6428.2	10.7	361.0	8863.1	6716.8	2.4	222.1	8022.4	8211.7	11.9	11.8	U.S.A.

* Voir notes explicatives, page 7.

† Les chiffres des mois de novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.

‡ Y compris la Sarre à partir du 18 février 1935.

§ Voir note 6, page 10.

¶ Pour les mois envisagés, identique au commerce général.

** Non compris la Sarre à partir du 18 février 1935.

†† Voir les notes explicatives, page 8.

‡‡ La réponse tchécoslovaque donne les détails suivants :

	Novembre — November	
	1934	1935
Italie.	550.6	492.8
Trieste	47.9	110.2
Fiume	5.5	12.6

§§ Commerce spécial en janvier.

* See explanatory notes, page 7.

† Figures for November and December shown together.

‡ Including the Saar from February 18th, 1935.

§ See note 6, page 10.

¶ For months under review, identical with general trade.

** Excluding the Saar from February 18th, 1935.

†† See explanatory notes, page 8.

‡‡ The Czechoslovak reply shows the following details :

	Décembre — December		Janvier — January		
	1934	1935	1935	1936	
Italie.	651.5	118.0	416.8	111.6	Italy.
Trieste	66.2	45.6	38.7	26.1	Trieste.
Fiume	7.9	1.5	6.1	3.3	Fiume.

§§ Special trade in January.

TABLEAU I b) (fin). — VALEUR TOTALE PAR PAYS DES EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES.

TABLE I (b) (concluded). — TOTAL VALUE BY COUNTRIES OF EXPORTS TO ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Commerce général ou spécial General or special trade	Novembre — November				Décembre — December				Janvier — January				Countries
		Italie Italy		Colonies* italiennes Italian Colonies		Italie Italy		Colonies* italiennes Italian Colonies		Italie Italy		Colonies* italiennes Italian Colonies		
		1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	
AMÉRIQUE LATINE :													LATIN AMERICA :	
a) AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE ET DU NORD.													(a) CENTRAL AND NORTH.	
Cuba													Cuba.	
Rép. Dominicaine	G.		(2.1)	—	—		(10.4)		—	(10.6)	...	—	...	Dominican Rep.
Guatemala													Guatemala.	
Haiti	G.	3.7	5.0			5.7	1.4			2.9	4.4			Haiti.
Honduras														Honduras.
Mexique														Mexico.
Nicaragua														Nicaragua.
Panama														Panama.
Salvador														El Salvador.
b) AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.													(b) SOUTH.	
Argentine	S.	1 670.2	1 767.3			1 861.2	1 393.0			1 506.7	1 258.0			Argentine Rep.
Bolivie														Bolivia.
Chili	S.	1 194.7	1 389.4			1 176.4	1 635.6			...	...	...	...	Chile.
Colombie	G.	90.9	73.1			82.9	2.4			(16.8)	...			Colombia.
Equateur														Ecuador.
Pérou		21.6	6.9	—	—	14.4	11.8	—	—	...	...	...	...	Peru.
Uruguay														Uruguay.
Venezuela														Venezuela.
Océanie.													OCEANIA.	
Australie	S.	326.3	64.5	—	—	320.2	32.2	—	—	212.6	44.0	—	—	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande .	G.	2.4	—	—	—	2.3	—	—	—	4.6	—	—	—	New Zealand.
Totaux :													Totals :	
49 pays ^a (novembre) ...		28 414.8	28 904.5	162.1	912.4									49 countries ^a (November).
48 pays ^a (décembre) ...						27 594.5	20 894.7	96.8	605.5					48 countries ^a (December).
39 pays (janvier)										22 775.8	12 796.9	122.5	66.9	39 countries (January).

^a Voir notes explicatives, page 7.

^b Non compris un montant inconnu de marchandises indiquées provisoirement comme « pour ordre ».

^c Y compris l'or et l'argent.

^d Voir la note N° 4, tableau I (a), page 11.

^a See explanatory notes, page 7.

^b Excluding an unknown amount of goods provisionally shown as "for orders".

^c Including gold and silver.

^d See note 4, Table I (a), page 11.

TABLEAU II (suite).
SOMMAIRE.

TABLE II (continued).
SUMMARY.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Countries
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	
Catégorie A (animaux vivants, objets d'alimentation, boissons)	2 888.4	4 592.3	2 622.7	1 778.3	2 245.9	709.8	Group A (Live animals and foodstuffs).
Catégorie B (matières brutes ou simplement préparées)	1 864.3	1 462.2	2 123.5	771.1	1 780.3	310.4	Group B (Raw materials and semi-manufactured goods).
Catégorie C (produits fabriqués)	3 530.7	3 618.7	3 121.8	1 774.8	3 177.8	826.6	Group C (Manufactured goods).

TABLEAU III a). — VALEUR TOTALE, PAR PAYS, DES IMPORTATIONS EN PROVENANCE DE L'ENSEMBLE DES PAYS AUTRES QUE L'ITALIE ET LES COLONIES ITALIENNES.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE III (a). — TOTAL VALUE, BY COUNTRIES, OF IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES OTHER THAN ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Countries
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	
EUROPE.							EUROPE.
Albanie .....	.	.	.	.	.	.	Albania.
Allemagne ¹ .....	.	.	.	.	.	.	Germany. ¹
Autriche	11 439.4	12 448.6	11 493.8	13 244.9	9 783.6	10 728.4	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	31 014.3	32 589.5	32 312.1	35 857.8	28 860.5	36 024.3	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	189 679.6	206 542.4	183 914.0	217 033.6	178 352.4	205 427.2	United Kingdom.
Bulgarie	1 199.2	2 476.4	1 354.1	2 036.5	1 338.1	1 288.0	Bulgaria.
Danemark	16 355.9	14 709.5	16 342.6	14 183.8	14 615.6	17 275.2	Denmark.
Espagne .....	.	.	(32 852.8)	(34 355.3)	...	...	Spain.
Estonie	906.4	1 044.7	726.8	980.4	783.5	987.1	Estonia.
Finlande	5 819.3	6 750.7	5 138.6	5 672.6	4 395.1	5 959.5	Finland.
France ²	69 101.3	66 830.8	69 964.1	74 287.5	77 627.6	81 424.0	France. ²
Grèce	4 572.9	5 518.8	4 046.9	5 205.3	4 732.2	4 984.7	Greece.
Hongrie	5 172.1	7 090.3	4 614.3	7 623.4	4 224.3	6 522.4	Hungary.
Etat libre d'Irlande ³	10 083.9	10 262.7	8 805.8	8 848.1	7 769.8	8 522.7	Irish Free State. ³
Lettonie	1 758.5	1 687.0	1 455.4	1 356.2	2 009.7	1 593.6	Latvia.
Lithuanie	1 139.9	1 107.8	942.3	1 074.2	996.6	1 017.2	Lithuania.
Malte	795.1	1 142.5	775.4	1 114.9	830.0	598.7	Malta.
Norvège	9 308.8	11 325.9	9 379.0	12 775.6	8 205.9	9 373.2	Norway.
Pays-Bas	34 826.0	33 786.5	29 721.8	29 025.3	29 989.5	31 873.4	Netherlands.
Pologne	7 449.0	8 220.0	7 067.3	8 604.6	6 727.2	8 346.0	Poland.
Portugal .....	.	.	.	.	2 798.8	2 437.8	Portugal.
Roumanie	7 549.3	5 214.1	7 044.9	3 728.7	4 123.5	3 694.1	Roumania.
Suède	19 315.8	22 734.7	16 421.1	20 488.1	16 102.9	20 141.2	Sweden.
Suisse	21 275.8	20 380.4	23 987.2	22 788.9	16 796.4	16 145.9	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	14 201.8	18 507.6	14 548.3	18 196.9	9 944.3	12 993.0	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	3 107.0	2 877.1	3 168.4	2 893.3	2 754.4	3 014.4	Turkey.
U. R. S. S.	8 289.2	9 253.5	12 985.2	13 023.3	7 264.7	8 841.3	U. S. S. R.
Yougoslavie	3 507.3	4 477.8	3 591.8	4 515.0	2 988.3	4 656.3	Yugoslavia.
ASIE.							ASIA.
Afghanistan .....	.	.	.	.	.	.	Afghanistan.
Ceylan	4 028.9	4 314.4	4 501.9	4 463.9	4 487.4	4 359.8	Ceylon.
Chine ⁴ (non compris Mandchourie)	16 937.6	19 665.2	14 574.4	11 476.8	13 421.3	10 622.6	China ⁴ (excluding Manchuria).
Mandchourie ⁵	9 814.2	8 738.3	10 371.6	8 286.3	...	...	Manchuria. ⁵
Chypre	384.7	443.2	288.6	438.6	...	...	Cyprus.
Inde	24 738.6	27 554.3	22 340.3	22 959.6	27 821.2	28 859.2	India.
Irak	1 774.1	1 722.7	1 389.3	1 703.2	...	...	Iraq.
Iran .....	.	.	.	.	...	...	Iran.
Japon ⁶	31 925.3	36 176.6	43 175.7	41 935.8	...	...	Japan. ⁶
Palestine	4 589.4	4 743.1	3 753.7	4 255.1	...	...	Palestine.
Siam .....	.	.	.	.	...	...	Siam.
AFRIQUE.							AFRICA.
Union Sud-Africaine	17 642.9	20 777.7	17 601.4	19 127.5	17 158.6	20 358.9	Union of South Africa.
Côte de For	1 526.1	2 077.8	...	...	...	...	Gold Coast.
Egypte ⁷	8 276.4	9 648.4	7 874.7	8 953.5	...	...	Egypt. ⁷
Liberia .....	.	.	.	.	...	...	Liberia.
Tanganyika	557.3	697.0	589.3	708.3	666.0	765.5	Tanganyika.
Zanzibar	201.5	230.2	185.3	171.6	373.0	242.3	Zanzibar.
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD.							NORTH AMERICA.
Canada	30 165.9	32 722.5	23 440.7	22 549.9	21 094.8	23 948.1	Canada.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	87 863.0	97 114.3	76 618.2	108 129.8	98 637.1 ⁸	107 768.9 ⁹	United States of America.

¹ Y compris la Sarre à partir du 18 février 1935.
² Montant inconnu. Toutefois, le commerce de toutes les marchandises avec tous les pays (y compris l'Italie) était de :

Novembre — November		Décembre — December	
1934	1935	1934	1935
82 638.2	82 838.8	95 287.7	89 065.8

Pour les chiffres concernant le commerce partiel avec l'Italie, voir tableau I a).

³ Les chiffres des mois de novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.

⁴ Non compris la Sarre à partir du 18 février 1935.

⁵ Voir les notes explicatives, page 8.

⁶ Y compris l'or et l'argent.

⁷ Non compris le commerce de la Chine avec la Mandchourie, qui s'est élevé approximativement à :

Novembre — November		Décembre — December	
1934	1935	1934	1935
890.7	771.1	862.9	869.0
981.2	1 133.7	950.7	986.5

⁸ Non compris le commerce du Japon avec les autres parties de l'Empire japonais.

⁹ Y compris le commerce avec le Soudan anglo-égyptien.

¹⁰ Commerce spécial.

¹ Including the Saar from February 18th, 1935.
² Amount unknown. However, the total trade of all commodities with all countries (including Italy) was :

Novembre — November		Décembre — December	
1934	1935	1934	1935
82 638.2	82 838.8	95 287.7	89 065.8

For figures of partial trade with Italy, see Table I (a).

³ Figures for November and December together.

⁴ Excluding the Saar from February 18th, 1935.

⁵ See explanatory notes, page 8.

⁶ Including gold and silver.

⁷ Excluding trade between China and Manchuria, which amounted approximately to :

Novembre — November		Décembre — December	
1934	1935	1934	1935
890.7	771.1	862.9	869.0
981.2	1 133.7	950.7	986.5

⁸ Excluding trade between Japan and other parts of the Japanese Empire.

⁹ Including trade with Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

¹⁰ Special trade.

TABLEAU III a) (fin). — VALEUR TOTALE, PAR PAYS, DES IMPORTATIONS EN PROVENANCE DE L'ENSEMBLE DES PAYS AUTRES QUE L'ITALIE ET LES COLONIES ITALIENNES.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE III (a) (concluded). — TOTAL VALUE, BY COUNTRIES, OF IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES OTHER THAN ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Countries
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	
AMÉRIQUE LATINE :							LATIN AMERICA :
a) AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE ET DU NORD							(a) CENTRAL AND NORTH.
Cuba				(528.0)	(450.4)	...	Cuba.
République Dominicaine							Dominican Republic.
Guatemala							Guatemala.
Haiti	468.6	413.0	424.4	392.7	384.6	371.7	Haiti.
Honduras							Honduras.
Mexique							Mexico.
Nicaragua							Nicaragua.
Panama							Panama.
Salvador							El Salvador.
b) AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.							(b) SOUTH.
Argentine	18 840.8	16 679.9	15 506.6	17 819.1	14 660.7	17 913.6	Argentine Republic.
Bolivie							Bolivia.
Chili	3 115.5	3 261.6	2 335.6	3 711.9	...	...	Chile.
Colombie	2 996.7	2 584.2	3 166.9	2 984.2	3 697.1	3 192.0	Colombia.
Equateur							Ecuador.
Pérou	1 696.2	2 306.1	1 838.3	2 347.4	...	...	Peru.
Uruguay							Uruguay.
Venezuela							Venezuela.
Océanie.							OCEANIA.
Australie	18 553.8	20 750.9	16 366.2	21 073.3	18 274.1	23 258.2	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	6 377.0	6 975.1	6 520.0	7 421.8	7 454.3	8 425.6	New Zealand.
Totaux :							Totals :
47 pays (Novembre) ^a	786 228.7	836 741.2					47 countries (November.) ^a
46 pays (Décembre) ^a			759 590.7	852 330.2			46 countries (December.) ^a
38 pays (Janvier)					677 145.0	758 956.4	38 countries (January.)

^a « Valores de tarifa ». Les « valores reales » sont en général approximativement 5-10 % plus élevées ; en janvier 1936, elles sont environ 1,5 % plus basses.

^b Y compris l'or et l'argent.

^c Les chiffres donnés par l'Espagne pour les mois de novembre et décembre ensemble ont été répartis, en attribuant 50 % au total de novembre et 50 % au total de décembre.

^a "Valores de tarifa". "Valores reales" are generally about 5-10 % higher ; for January 1936, they are about 1.5 % lower.

^b Including gold and silver.

^c The figures given by Spain for the months of November and December together have been divided, 50 % being attributed to the November and 50 % to the December total.

TABLEAU III b). — VALEUR TOTALE, PAR PAYS, DES EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DE L'ENSEMBLE DES PAYS AUTRES QUE L'ITALIE ET LES COLONIES ITALIENNES.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE III (b). — TOTAL VALUE, BY COUNTRIES, OF EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES OTHER THAN ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Countries
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	
EUROPE.							EUROPE.
Albanie .....	.	.	.	.	.	.	Albania.
Allemagne ¹ .....	.	.	.	.	.	.	Germany. ¹
Autriche	7 564.0	7 719.3	7 774.5	8 314.0	5 872.1	6 245.8	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	32 071.4	31 444.4	29 537.9	30 388.4	31 386.2	30 742.7	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	116 390.0	127 953.8	108 542.0	117 765.8	115 049.8	113 653.1	United Kingdom.
Bulgarie	1 947.4	2 453.8	1 939.9	1 783.2	(818.7)	...	Bulgaria.
Danemark	14 217.0	14 331.1	15 476.4	13 951.3	12 067.3	13 020.2	Denmark.
Espagne .....	.	.	(23 949.0) ²	(24 595.1) ²	...	...	Spain.
Estonie	917.2	1 174.2	904.0	1 176.9	889.5	958.2	Estonia.
Finlande	7 115.9	7 415.2	7 074.2	7 492.6	4 586.7	5 556.5	Finland.
France ⁴	61 982.3	53 859.7	61 496.7	50 236.5	56 274.3	47 790.3	France. ⁴
Grèce	3 157.8	5 622.6	3 689.6	4 431.2	4 095.7	3 083.9	Greece.
Hongrie	6 544.5	8 017.9	7 299.4	7 892.2	4 584.0	5 419.6	Hungary.
Etat libre d'Irlande ⁵	5 182.8	5 531.3	4 568.6	5 147.6	3 631.5	4 361.1	Irish Free State. ⁵
Lettonie	1 681.9	1 728.9	1 954.9	1 528.0	1 721.8	1 574.4	Latvia.
Lithuanie	1 270.5	1 276.2	1 466.2	1 508.8	1 219.7	1 517.5	Lithuania.
Malte	20.8	32.2	14.7	20.5	14.6	35.2	Malta.
Norvège	7 443.4	8 898.5	7 952.8	8 707.1	7 144.1	8 100.9	Norway.
Pays-Bas	23 381.6	23 420.6	21 914.6	20 552.4	21 401.5	20 114.9	Netherlands.
Pologne	9 380.7	8 882.9	8 792.4	9 499.7	8 429.7	8 834.6	Poland.
Portugal .....	.	.	.	.	1 633.8	1 250.7	Portugal.
Roumanie	8 865.1	9 057.4	6 381.8	6 559.4	5 152.3	4 815.2	Roumania.
Suède	18 114.4	18 245.2	20 349.8	18 928.2	12 112.8	15 683.9	Sweden.
Suisse	13 681.6	14 081.5	13 865.3	13 858.5	10 513.8	9 687.4	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	16 643.8 ⁶	19 661.5 ⁶	18 106.6 ⁶	16 903.4 ⁶	11 406.4 ⁶	12 083.6 ⁶	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	7 264.5	7 597.2	4 478.2	4 762.8	4 122.6	4 159.9	Turkey.
U.R.S.S.	17 134.2	15 546.7	20 128.9	18 482.8	11 667.4	7 067.1	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie	4 279.4	4 781.6	5 281.4	4 721.0	2 929.6	3 844.2	Yugoslavia.
ASIE.							ASIA.
Afghanistan .....	.	.	.	.	.	.	Afghanistan.
Ceylan	3 792.2	4 716.6	4 641.7	4 142.1	3 655.6	3 969.9	Ceylon.
Chine ⁷ (non compris Mandchourie)	9 918.8	10 610.8	8 539.6	38 184.0	11 190.8	12 491.2	China ⁷ (excluding Manchuria).
Mandchourie ⁷	7 008.1	4 983.5	7 740.4	6 865.7	...	...	Manchuria. ⁷
Chypre	264.6	344.6	232.2	261.9	...	...	Cyprus.
Inde	26 372.1	32 036.1	25 815.2	30 100.0	28 854.4	31 510.2	India.
Irak	1 750.4	1 502.9	1 371.7	1 501.3	...	...	Iraq.
Iran .....	.	.	.	.	...	...	Iran.
Japon ⁸	33 902.4	37 167.7	35 567.4	37 988.0	...	...	Japan. ⁸
Palestine	403.5	527.3	1 113.2	1 477.9	...	...	Palestine.
Siam .....	.	.	.	.	...	...	Siam.
AFRIQUE.							AFRICA.
Union Sud-Africaine	13 367.9 ⁹	21 377.5 ⁹	15 457.2 ⁹	21 642.5 ⁹	14 266.2 ⁹	16 974.5 ⁹	Union of South Africa.
Côte de l'Or	2 352.6	2 995.6	...	...	...	...	Gold Coast.
Egypte ⁹	11 054.5	13 753.0	9 308.6	12 285.1	...	...	Egypt. ⁹
Libéria .....	.	.	.	.	...	...	Liberia.
Tanganyika	851.8	1 205.7	821.1	1 305.2	834.5	1 068.1	Tanganyika.
Zanzibar	80.7	344.0	99.8	415.0	250.8	128.5	Zanzibar.
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD.							NORTH AMERICA.
Canada	39 308.6	49 414.8	36 553.9	40 191.2	24 766.4	31 596.9	Canada.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	110 760.4	154 425.3	98 482.6	127 773.2	99 616.2 ¹⁰	112 427.7 ¹⁰	United States of America.

¹ Y compris la Sarre à partir du 18 février 1935.
² Montant inconnu. Toutefois, le commerce de toutes les marchandises avec tous les pays (y compris l'Italie), était de

Novembre — November
1934 1935
85 043.6 95 069.2

Pour les chiffres concernant le commerce partiel avec l'Italie, voir Tableau I b).
³ Les chiffres des mois de novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.

⁴ Non compris la Sarre, à partir du 18 février 1935.
⁵ Voir les notes explicatives, page 8.
⁶ Y compris l'or et l'argent.
⁷ Voir la note¹, tableau III a), page 16.
⁸ Non compris le commerce du Japon avec les autres parties de l'Empire japonais.
⁹ Y compris le commerce avec le Soudan anglo-égyptien.
¹⁰ Y compris les lingots d'or et d'argent. Non compris les espèces.
¹¹ Commerce spécial.

¹ Including the Saar from February 18th, 1935.
² Amount unknown. However, the total trade of all commodities with all countries (including Italy) was :

Décembre — December
1934 1935
84 414.4 99 247.8

Janvier — January
1935 1936
71 426.4 91 199.4

For figures of partial trade with Italy, see Table I (b).
³ Figures for November and December shown together.

⁴ Excluding the Saar from February 18th, 1935.
⁵ See explanatory notes, page 8.
⁶ Including gold and silver.
⁷ See note¹, Table III (a), page 16.
⁸ Excluding trade between Japan and other parts of the Japanese Empire.
⁹ Including trade with Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
¹⁰ Including gold and silver bullion, but excluding specie.
¹¹ Special trade.

TABLEAU III b) (fin). — VALEUR TOTALE, PAR PAYS, DES EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DE L'ENSEMBLE DES PAYS AUTRES QUE L'ITALIE ET LES COLONIES ITALIENNES.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE III (b) (concluded). — TOTAL VALUE, BY COUNTRIES, OF EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES OTHER THAN ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Countries
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	
AMÉRIQUE LATINE :							LATIN AMERICA :
<i>a) AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE ET DU NORD.</i>							<i>(a) CENTRAL AND NORTH.</i>
Cuba			(441.9)		(514.1)	...	Cuba.
République Dominicaine							Dominican Republic.
Guatemala							Guatemala.
Haiti	410.9	342.9	389.5	532.7	355.8	662.8	Haiti.
Honduras							Honduras.
Mexique							Mexico.
Nicaragua							Nicaragua.
Panama							Panama.
Salvador							El Salvador.
<i>b) AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.</i>							<i>(b) SOUTH.</i>
Argentine	18 464.6 ¹	19 790.4 ¹	20 640.1 ¹	22 601.3 ¹	27 157.3 ¹	35 093.4 ¹	Argentine Republic.
Bolivia							Bolivia.
Chili	4 490.7	4 210.8	4 174.3	4 308.2	...	...	Chile.
Colombie	3 260.5	2 840.1	3 243.2	3 822.6	3 208.8	4 177.6	Colombia.
Equateur							Ecuador.
Pérou	4 208.1 ²	4 044.7 ²	3 364.6 ²	3 866.8 ²	...	...	Peru.
Uruguay							Uruguay.
Venezuela							Venezuela.
Océanie.							OCEANIA.
Australie	28 803.8	41 979.4	30 805.6	39 483.5	25 607.1	28 285.6	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	6 663.5	9 080.7	6 077.1	9 182.4	11 784.3	14 335.7	New Zealand.
Totaux :							Totals :
47 pays (Novembre) ³	725 748.0	835 724.7					47 countries (November) ³
46 pays (Décembre) ³			704 794.2	1 207 261.6			46 countries (December) ³
37 pays (Janvier)					559 455.5	612 303.1	37 countries (January).

¹ Non compris un montant inconnu de marchandises indiquées provisoirement comme « pour ordre ».

² Y compris l'or et l'argent.

³ Voir la note 3, tableau III a), page 17.

¹ Excluding an unknown amount of goods provisionally shown as "for orders".

² Including gold and silver.

³ See note 3, Table III(a), page 17.

TABLEAU IV. — OR ET ARGENT.

VALEUR PAR PAYS (A) DES IMPORTATIONS EN
PROVENANCE DE ET (B) DES EXPORTATIONS A
DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE¹.

En milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE IV. — GOLD AND SILVER.

VALUE BY COUNTRIES OF (A) IMPORTS FROM
AND (B) EXPORTS TO ITALY.¹

Old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Novembre — November				Décembre — December				Janvier — January				Countries												
	Or — Gold		Argent Silver		Or — Gold		Argent Silver		Or — Gold		Argent Silver														
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936													
(A) IMPORTATIONS													(A) IMPORTS												
<i>Allemagne</i> ²	55.0	8.9	.	.	64.7	—	—	—	—	59.6	—	—	—	<i>Germany</i> ³											
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>United Kingdom.</i>											
<i>Finlande</i>	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Finland.</i>											
<i>France</i>	11 284.3	20 939.3	—	—	38 672.9	5 811.2	—	—	—	15 220.0	21 627.4	—	—	<i>France.</i>											
<i>Roumanie</i>	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.2	—	—	—	—	<i>Roumania.</i>											
<i>Suisse</i> ⁴	3 602.5	1 097.4	1.5	—	1 357.5	2 784.8	2.7	—	—	397.5	5 724.9	2.3	0.4	<i>Switzerland.</i> ⁵											
<i>Palestine</i>	—	5.9	—	—	11.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Palestine.</i>											
<i>Etats-Unis d'Amérique</i>	1.8	6.6	1.2	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>U. S. A.</i>											
Total	14 948.6	22 052.1	2.9	2.4	40 106.8	8 596.0	3.4	0.2	15 677.1	27 352.3	2.3	0.9	Total, of which —												
dont { <i>Lingots</i>	14 943.6	1 107.0	—	—	40 095.1	2 784.8	—	—	15 677.1	5 724.9	—	—	Bullion.												
{ <i>Espèces</i>	—	20 945.1	2.9	2.4	11.7	5 811.2	3.4	0.2	—	21 627.4	2.3	0.9	Specie.												
(B) EXPORTATIONS													(B) EXPORTS												
<i>Allemagne</i> ²	47.1	2.6	1.2	0.7	51.8	5.0	1.0	0.9	48.1	—	42.1	0.2	<i>Germany</i> ³												
<i>Belgique-Luxembourg</i>	—	—	6.4	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Belgium-Luxembourg.</i>												
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	—	—	65.3	—	—	114.1	49.9	—	—	—	49.5	—	<i>United Kingdom.</i>												
<i>France</i>	—	—	10.0	4.3	1.4	—	1.1	2.6	—	—	7.1	—	<i>France.</i>												
<i>Suisse</i>	55.8	5.4	24.3	24.3	14.4	—	40.6	1.5	119.4	110.5	22.7	—	<i>Switzerland.</i>												
<i>Tchécoslovaquie</i> ⁷	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Czechoslovakia.</i> ⁷												
<i>Palestine</i>	44.5	—	—	—	29.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Palestine.</i>												
<i>Japon</i>	—	—	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Japan.</i>												
<i>Etats-Unis d'Amérique</i>	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>U. S. A.</i>												
Total	147.4	8.0	116.4	40.0	97.0	119.1	92.6	5.0	167.8	110.5	121.7	0.3	Total, of which —												
dont { <i>Lingots</i>	102.9	8.0	116.2	22.0	67.6	119.1	92.1	4.0	167.8	110.5	121.3	0.2	Bullion.												
{ <i>Espèces</i>	44.5	—	0.2	18.0	29.4	—	0.5	1.0	—	—	0.4	0.1	Specie.												

Le nombre de pays pour lesquels des données ont été obtenues a été de 28 en novembre; 28 en décembre; 23 en janvier.

¹ Il n'y a pas eu d'importations à destination des colonies italiennes pendant la période envisagée. Seule la France a exporté une petite quantité d'argent, qui est comprise dans le tableau. Voir aussi la note².

² Les statistiques officielles allemandes ne donnent pas de chiffres pour l'Italie et les colonies italiennes séparément.

³ Espèces non comprises (montant inconnu).

⁴ Moins de £500.

⁵ Moins de cinquante dollars.

⁶ Y compris l'or pour les transactions bancaires ainsi que l'or destiné aux usages industriels qui fait l'objet d'une rubrique spéciale dans les statistiques officielles suisses du commerce.

⁷ Non compris Fiume et Trieste.

The number of countries for which information has been obtained was, in November, 28; December, 28; January, 23.

¹ There were no imports into Italian colonies during the period under consideration. France alone exported a small amount of silver, which has been included in the table. See also note².

² The official German statistics do not show Italy and Italian colonies separately.

³ Excluding specie (amount unknown).

⁴ Less than £500.

⁵ Less than fifty dollars.

⁶ Including gold for banking transactions and also gold for industrial purposes for which a distinction is made in the Swiss official trade statistics.

⁷ Excluding Fiume and Trieste.

TABLEAU V. — EXPORTATIONS, PAR PAYS, DE CERTAINES MARCHANDISES A DESTINATION DE a) L'ITALIE ET b) DES COLONIES ITALIENNES.

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

Notes générales : 1. Le nombre de pays pour lesquels des renseignements figurent dans le présent tableau est de 24 en novembre ; 22 en décembre ; 21 en janvier. Les renseignements fournis par les réponses parvenues après le 1^{er} avril figureront dans une édition ultérieure de la présente publication.

2. Plusieurs pays déclarent avoir éprouvé des difficultés pour donner des statistiques d'après les catégories d'articles indiquées dans le questionnaire. Les notes placées au bas du tableau signalent les cas les plus importants où il n'a pas été possible de suivre la classification du questionnaire. Dans cet ordre d'idées, on peut faire observer que l'omission d'un pays dans une rubrique n'implique pas nécessairement que les exportations dudit pays ont été égales à zéro : il se peut qu'on n'ait pas disposé de renseignements sur ce point particulier. En ce qui concerne l'Allemagne, pays pour lequel les statistiques ont été établies par le Secrétariat, les chiffres afférents à quelques articles ont été omis, étant donné que certains renseignements manquaient ou ne se présentaient pas sous une forme de nature à assurer une pleine et entière comparabilité.

3. Les valeurs n'ont été indiquées que pour les groupes composites. En ce qui concerne le calcul des valeurs pour l'Allemagne, voir note 3, page 10.

a) EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE.

TABLE V. — EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES, OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES TO (a) ITALY AND (b) ITALIAN COLONIES.

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

General Notes : 1. The number of countries for which information is included in this table is : November, 24 ; December, 22 ; January, 21. The information contained in replies received after April 1st, 1936, will be included in a subsequent issue of the present publication.

2. Several countries mention that they have encountered difficulties in giving figures according to the categories of articles shown in the questionnaire. The footnotes to the table indicate the most important cases where it has not been possible to follow the classification of the questionnaire. In this connection it may be said that the fact of any particular country's name being omitted under an item does not in every case imply that its exports were nil ; the particular information may not have been available. In the case of Germany, for which country data have been compiled by the Secretariat, figures for a few items have been omitted, as information was not available or was not in such a form as to ensure complete comparability throughout.

3. Values have been shown for composite groups only. As regards the calculation of values for Germany, see note 3, page 10.

(a) EXPORTS TO ITALY.

Articles et pays	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	
I. FROMENT							I. WHEAT.
1. Froment :							1. Wheat :
Albanie	—	1	—	1 (245)	—	250	Albania.
France	4 211	—	28 992	—	11 343	—	France.
Hongrie	15 667	20 151	15 904	16 667	9 817	6 572	Hungary.
Yougoslavie	284	—	2 540	—	—	—	Yugoslavia.
Canada	12 472	—	—	—	2 477	—	Canada.
Poids total (article 1)	32 634	20 151	47 436	16 667	23 637	6 622	Total weight (item 1).
II. AVOINE							II. OATS.
2. Avoine :							2. Oats :
Albanie	—	—	—	—	77	—	Albania.
Danemark	—	—	305	—	10	—	Denmark.
Pologne	—	6 162	—	2 603	—	—	Poland.
Tchécoslovaquie	—	85	—	—	—	—	Czechoslovakia.
Yougoslavie	1 593	1 222	2 900	—	500	—	Yugoslavia.
Canada	203	613	9	694	—	—	Canada.
Poids total (article 2)	1 796	8 082	3 214	3 297	587	—	Total weight (item 2).
III. CAFÉ							III. COFFEE.
3. Café torréfié et non torréfié :							3. Coffee, roasted or not :
Royaume-Uni	12	—	7	—	3	—	United Kingdom.
Suisse	19	—	36	—	18	5	Switzerland.
Poids total (article 3)	31	—	43	—	21	5	Total weight (item 3).
IV. GRAINES ET FRUITS OLÉAGINEUX							IV. OIL-SEEDS, NUTS AND KERNELS.
4. Graines et fruits oléagineux :							4. Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels :
Albanie	1	1	1 (335)	1 (261)	321	430	Albania.
Autriche	—	202	1	69	—	409	Austria.
Bulgarie	1	510	3	—	4	—	Bulgaria.
France	—	—	23	—	1	—	France.
Hongrie	40	10	10	249	—	39	Hungary.
Lithuanie	—	—	—	—	—	99	Lithuania.
Pays-Bas	52	51	76	26	61	200	Netherlands.
Pologne	—	664	—	50	—	—	Poland.
Yougoslavie	530	677	66	—	—	—	Yugoslavia.
Poids total (article 4)	633	3 114	179	394	387	1 177	Total weight (item 4).

¹ Les chiffres de novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.

¹ Figures for November and December together.

**TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (suite).**

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

**TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY
(continued).**

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	
V. HUILES VÉGÉTALES							V. VEGETABLE OILS.
5. Huiles végétales :							5. Vegetable oils :
Autriche	—	—	—	6	—	5	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	76	133	57	57	169	37	Belgium-Luxembourg.
Danemark	401	—	342	110	144	—	Denmark.
France	80	428	61	285	12	186	France.
Hongrie	—	18	—	34	—	69	Hungary.
Pays-Bas	366	429	89	459	333	42	Netherlands.
Royaume-Uni	58	34	49	88	58	—	United Kingdom.
Yougoslavie	197	19	460	8	269	84	Yugoslavia.
Poids total (article 5)	1 969	1 061	1 058	1 047	985	423	Total weight (item 5).
VI. NITRATES							VI. NITRATES.
6. Nitrates :							6. Nitrates :
Royaume-Uni	—	—	—	—	43	—	United Kingdom.
Poids total (article 6)	—	—	—	—	43	—	Total weight (item 6).
VII. PHOSPHATES							VII. PHOSPHATES.
7. Phosphates :							7. Phosphates :
Belgique-Luxembourg	—	1 595	—	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxembourg.
France	591	206	596	—	1 096	—	France.
Pays-Bas	3 300	—	1 647	3 678	—	—	Netherlands.
Suisse	—	30	—	—	—	—	Switzerland.
Poids total (article 7)	3 891	1 771	2 243	3 678	1 096	—	Total weight (item 7).
VIII. CAOUTCHOUC¹							VIII. RUBBER.¹
8. Caoutchouc brut et ses succédanés (gutta-percha, balata, etc.) :							8. Crude rubber and substitutes (gutta- percha, balata, etc.) :
Autriche	—	—	—	* 10	—	* 3	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	—	* 23	* 25	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxembourg.
France	—	121	—	—	—	—	France.
Pays-Bas	—	9	—	—	—	—	Netherlands.
Royaume-Uni	22	742	18	—	34	—	United Kingdom.
Suisse	* 117	* 218	* 73	—	* 59	—	Switzerland.
Poids total (article 8)	139	1 113	116	10	93	3	Total weight (item 8).
9. Caoutchouc régénéré et factice et autres succédanés artificiels :							9. Reclaimed, imitation and artificial rubber and artificial substitutes :
Autriche ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	Austria. ²
Belgique-Luxembourg ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxembourg. ²
Royaume-Uni	3	—	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom.
Suisse ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	Switzerland. ²
Poids total (article 9)	3	—	—	—	—	—	Total weight (item 9).
10. Déchets et débris de caoutchouc et de ses succédanés :							10. Wastes of rubber and of rubber substitutes :
Autriche	—	—	—	—	—	—	Austria. ²
Belgique-Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxembourg. ²
France	47	67	69	—	35	—	France.
Pays-Bas	56	15	—	—	—	—	Netherlands.
Royaume-Uni	—	—	18	—	—	—	United Kingdom.
Suisse	—	—	—	—	—	—	Switzerland. ²
Poids total (article 10)	103	82	87	—	35	—	Total weight (item 10).
11. Bandages en caoutchouc pour roues de véhicules :							11. Rubber tyres :
Autriche	5	—	2	—	2	1	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	22	4	22	—	22	—	Belgium-Luxembourg.
France	2	1	4	—	2	—	France.
Royaume-Uni	19	3	18	—	10	—	United Kingdom.
Canada	* (18)	* (10)	* (1 661)	—	* (1 283)	—	Canada.
Poids total (article 11)	48	8	46	—	36	1	Total weight (item 11).
Total CAOUTCHOUC (groupe VIII)							Total RUBBER (Group VIII):
Poids	293	1 203	249	10	164	4	Weight.
Valeur ³	30.8	169.3	33.8	3.2	29.7	1.0	Value. ³

¹ Voir aussi le tableau annexe, page 35.
² Les articles 8, 9 et 10 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 8.
³ Nombre de bandages.

¹ See also the annexed table, page 35.
² Items 8, 9 and 10 shown together under item 8.
³ Number of tyres.

**TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (suite).**

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

**TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY
(continued).**

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	
IX. BOIS							
12. Bois ronds ou simplement scés :							IX. WOOD.
Albanie	'	'	' (473)	' (29)	' (68)	' (101)	12. Wood, round or rough-sawn :
Autriche	30 980	42 743	22 782	43 075	19 695	31 221	Albania.
Belgique-Luxembourg	40	—	51	—	15	—	Austria.
Finlande	244	—	30	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxemburg.
France	260	297	549	26	584	73	Finland.
Hongrie	15	27	15	—	15	126	France.
Pologne	18	—	—	—	—	—	Hungary.
Royaume-Uni	58	—	—	100	5	117	Poland.
Suède	' (565)	' (85)	' (221)	—	' (53)	—	United Kingdom.
Suisse	85	82	167	94	127	60	Sweden.
Tchécoslovaquie	247	107	123	11	117	—	Switzerland.
Yougoslavie	311 543	446 880	362 814	13 007	262 165	28 351	Czechoslovakia.
Canada	' (53)	' (292)	' (51)	' (60)	' (68)	' (70)	Yugoslavia.
Poids total (article 12)	348 490	490 136	386 531	56 318	282 723	59 948	Canada.
							Total weight (item 12).
X. PÂTES DE BOIS							
13. Pâtes de bois (y compris la cellulose):							X. WOOD PULP.
Allemagne	654	784	1 583	2 407	1 207	1 368	13. Wood pulp (including cellulose) :
Autriche	6 360	8 373	5 517	10 683	4 654	9 207	Germany.
Belgique-Luxembourg	—	10	—	—	—	—	Austria.
Estonie	50	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Finlande	2 893	1 760	3 692	7 283	2 910	3 329	Estonia.
France	11	6	11	—	—	—	Finland.
Lettonie	21	—	28	5	—	33	France.
Lithuanie	420	242	399	446	457	—	Latvia.
Norvège	868	406	1 170	254	943	813	Lithuania.
Royaume-Uni	51	—	—	—	—	—	Norway.
Suède	7 494	6 884	17 976	11 191	11 562	6 492	United Kingdom.
Suisse	337	392	185	299	262	220	Sweden.
Tchécoslovaquie	1 539	610	1 616	62	1 025	330	Switzerland.
Yougoslavie	—	—	—	—	100	—	Czechoslovakia.
Canada	666	541	54	500	385	—	Yugoslavia.
Poids total (article 13)	21 854	20 008	32 231	33 190	23 505	21 852	Canada.
							Total weight (item 13).
XI. PEAUX BRUTES							
14. Peaux brutes :							XI. HIDES AND SKINS.
Albanie	'	'	' (123)	' (144)	34	43	14. Hides and skins :
Autriche	27	20	2	8	—	—	Albania.
Belgique-Luxembourg	66	7	30	3	5	—	Austria.
Bulgarie	26	13	11	—	11	—	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Danemark	62	—	33	—	—	—	Bulgaria.
Espagne	'	'	' (31)	' (21)	—	—	Denmark.
Finlande	—	—	9	—	—	—	Spain.
France	577	334	633	183	551	110	Finland.
Hongrie	—	6	—	10	—	91	France.
Lithuanie	—	—	—	—	3	—	Hungary.
Norvège	52	—	62	—	33	—	Lithuania.
Pays-Bas	311	478	121	214	370	37	Norway.
Royaume-Uni	142	46	94	70	80	3	Netherlands.
Suède	—	12	17	—	8	—	United Kingdom.
Suisse	31	5	5	18	3	3	Sweden.
Tchécoslovaquie	21	—	10	—	7	—	Switzerland.
Yougoslavie	—	5	—	—	337	3	Czechoslovakia.
Irak	21	—	—	—	—	—	Yugoslavia.
Australie	'	'	'	'	'	'	Iraq.
Poids total (article 14)	1 336	926	1 027	606	1 442	990	Australia.
							Total weight (item 14).
XII. LAINE							
15. Laine (brute, cardée et peignée, et déchets) :							XII. WOOL.
Albanie	'	'	' (33)	' (75)	1	23	15. Wool (raw, carded, combed and waste) :
Autriche	—	9	3	5	17	7	Albania.
Belgique-Luxembourg	205	217	190	50	333	157	Austria.
Danemark	—	12	—	12	—	—	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Espagne	'	'	' (42)	' (23)	—	—	Denmark.
France	195	461	122	349	202	38	Spain.
Royaume-Uni	532	27	313	67	505	1	France.
Suède	1	—	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom.
Suisse	1	—	1	4	—	—	Sweden.
Tchécoslovaquie	5	7	33	—	6	—	Switzerland.
Yougoslavie	146	308	160	6	—	—	Czechoslovakia.
Australie	7 608	34	9 100	188	6 253	603	Yugoslavia.
Poids total (article 15)	8 693	1 075	9 922	681	7 317	829	Australia.
							Total weight (item 15).

¹ Les chiffres des mois de novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.

² En mètres cubes.
³ En milliers de feet (1 board foot = ¹/₁₂ pied cube = 2,36 décimètres cubes).

⁴ Moins d'une tonne métrique.

¹ Figures for November and December together.

² Thousand cubic metres.

³ Thousand feet (1 board ft. = ¹/₁₂ cubic ft. = 2.36 cubic decimetre).

⁴ Less than one metric ton.

**TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (suite).**

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

**TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY
(continued).**

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Commodities and Countries	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936		
XII. LAINE (suite)								
16. Tissus de laine :								
Allemagne	7	3	5	7	4	12	XII. WOOL (continued). 16. Woollen tissues : Germany. Austria. France. United Kingdom. Sweden. Switzerland. Czechoslovakia. Yugoslavia. Total weight (item 16). Total WOOL (Group XII) : Weight. Value.	
Autriche	2	3	2	4	2	4		
France	4	3	1	—	4	—		
Royaume-Uni	24	3	8	1	44	—		
Suède	—	—	1	—	1	—		
Suisse	1	—	1	1	—	1		
Tchécoslovaquie	2	—	2	—	1	—		
Yougoslavie	1	1	—	—	—	—		
Poids total (article 16)	41	12	20	13	56	17		
Total LAINE (groupe XII) : Poids	8 784	1 087	9 042	694	7 373	848		
Valeur	636.3	318.5	660.9	374.0	147.1	160.5		
XIII. COTON¹								
17. Coton brut (y compris les linters) :								
Albanie	—	—	*(3)	—	—	—	XIII. COTTON.¹ 17. Raw cotton (including linters): Albania. Germany. Belgium-Luxembourg. France. United Kingdom. Czechoslovakia. Total weight (item 17). 18. Cotton waste and devalled cotton, raw (excluding linters) : Austria. Belgium-Luxembourg. ² Spain. France. United Kingdom. Sweden. Switzerland. Total weight (item 18). 19. Cotton, cotton waste and devalled cotton bleached or dyed : Austria. Spain. France. United Kingdom. Sweden. Switzerland. Total weight (item 19). 20. Cotton, carded or combed : Germany. Austria. United Kingdom. ³ Switzerland. ⁴ Yugoslavia. Total weight (item 20). 21. Cotton yarn and thread : Austria. Belgium-Luxembourg. Spain. France. United Kingdom. Switzerland. Czechoslovakia. Total weight (item 21). Total COTON (Group XIII) : Weight. Value. ⁵	
Allemagne	79	—	—	112	—	—		
Belgique-Luxembourg	*144	*49	*65	*12	*203	*21		
France	—	69	—	—	7	—		
Royaume-Uni	25	—	137	—	20	—		
Tchécoslovaquie	—	21	13	—	24	—		
Poids total (article 17)	248	139	215	124	254	21		
18. Déchets de coton (à l'exception des linters) et coton d'effilochage, bruts :								
Autriche	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Belgique-Luxembourg ²	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Espagne	—	—	—	—	—	—		
France	3	—	—	—	—	—		
Royaume-Uni	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Suède	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Suisse	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Poids total (article 18)	3	—	—	—	—	—		
19. Coton, déchets de coton et coton d'effilochage, blanchis ou teints :								
Autriche	—	*25	—	*5	—	*16		
Espagne	—	—	*(23)	*(43)	—	—		
France	7	82	—	26	3	—		
Royaume-Uni	*33	*52	*155	—	*85	—		
Suède	*2	—	—	—	—	—		
Suisse	—	*86	*15	*69	*1	*19		
Poids total (article 19)	42	245	170	100	89	35		
20. Coton cardé ou peigné :								
Allemagne	76	372	309	511	300	413		
Autriche	1	—	—	4	2	2		
Royaume-Uni ³	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Suisse ⁴	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Yougoslavie	—	—	—	—	38	—		
Poids total (article 20)	77	372	309	515	300	415		
21. Fil de coton :								
Autriche	3	—	3	6	—	1		
Belgique-Luxembourg	3	2	1	—	1	—		
Espagne	—	—	*(22)	*(1)	—	—		
France	24	3	16	13	3	—		
Royaume-Uni	7	3	10	1	3	—		
Suisse	8	14	11	2	13	4		
Tchécoslovaquie	—	—	—	—	—	5		
Poids total (article 21)	45	22	41	22	20	10		
Total COTON (Groupe XIII) : Poids	418	779	834	761	663	481		
Valeur ⁵	148.9	180.3	179.0	160.0	147.6	80.4		

¹ Voir aussi le tableau annexe, page 35.
² Les chiffres de novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.
³ Les articles 17 et 18 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 17.
⁴ Les articles 18 et 19 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 19.
⁵ Les articles 18, 19 et 20 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 19.

¹ See also the annexed table, page 35.
² Figures for November and December shown together.
³ Items 17 and 18 shown together under item 17.
⁴ Items 18 and 19 shown together under item 19.
⁵ Items 18, 19 and 20 shown together under item 19.

**TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (suite).**

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

**TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY
(continued).**

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	
XIV. HOUILLE ET PÉTROLE¹							XIV. COAL AND PETROLEUM¹
22. Houille :							22. Coal :
<i>Allemagne</i>	643 874	829 809	418 338	733 148	471 006	634 869	<i>Germany.</i>
<i>Belgique-Luxembourg</i>	500	65 411	—	77 437	1 420	108 145	<i>Belgium-Luxembourg.</i>
<i>France</i>	31 634	13 441	27 777	5 500	21 290	30 040	<i>France.</i>
<i>Pays-Bas</i>	18 239	16 400	19 026	240	13 866	—	<i>Netherlands.</i>
<i>Pologne</i>	175 477	72 556	145 167	31 617	149 989	89 922	<i>Poland.</i>
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	395 659	36 887	426 906	19 404	423 488	11 407	<i>United Kingdom.</i>
<i>Suisse</i>	—	—	—	—	1	—	<i>Switzerland.</i>
<i>Tchécoslovaquie</i>	—	16 925	—	17 375	—	2 580	<i>Czechoslovakia.</i>
<i>Canada</i>	—	—	—	604	—	315	<i>Canada.</i>
Poids total (article 22)	1064083	1051420	1037164	875 325	1081060	877 271	Total weight (item 22).
23. Lignite :							23. Lignite :
<i>Autriche</i>	20	20	—	—	—	—	<i>Austria.</i>
<i>France²</i>	—	6 550	—	1 704	—	151	<i>France.²</i>
<i>Hongrie</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Hungary.</i>
<i>Yougoslavie</i>	53 100	91 820	36 100	91 250	37 900	8 600	<i>Yugoslavia.</i>
Poids total (article 23)	53 120	98 390	36 100	92 954	37 900	8 751	Total weight (item 23).
24. Tourbe :							24. Peat :
<i>Autriche</i>	27	—	31	39	10	—	<i>Austria.</i>
<i>Suède</i>	11	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Sweden.</i>
Poids total (article 24)	38	—	31	39	10	—	Total weight (item 24).
25. Briquettes :							25. Briquettes of coal, lignite or peat:
<i>Allemagne</i>	14 034	28 789	13 635	16 268	14 347	14 449	<i>Germany.</i>
<i>Belgique-Luxembourg</i>	200	700	200	3 530	700	3 400	<i>Belgium-Luxembourg.</i>
<i>France</i>	928	873	1 265	—	1 000	—	<i>France.</i>
<i>Hongrie</i>	—	20	—	40	—	20	<i>Hungary.</i>
<i>Pays-Bas</i>	150	3 260	815	—	735	—	<i>Netherlands.</i>
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	11 835	3 248	8 149	—	11 431	—	<i>United Kingdom.</i>
<i>Tchécoslovaquie</i>	15	—	15	—	15	—	<i>Czechoslovakia.</i>
Poids total (article 25)	27 152	36 881	24 079	19 838	28 228	17 860	Total weight (item 25).
26. Asphaltes naturels :							26. Natural asphalt :
<i>Albanie</i>	—	—	(1 469)	(196)	282	—	<i>Albania.</i>
<i>France</i>	1	1	—	—	11	—	<i>France.</i>
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	—	1	1	—	—	—	<i>United Kingdom.</i>
Poids total (article 26)	1	2	1	—	293	—	Total weight (item 26).
27. Pétrole brut ou partiellement raffiné, pétrole destiné au raffinage :							27. Crude petroleum and partly refined petroleum for further refining :
<i>Albanie</i>	—	—	—	(4 195)	—	—	<i>Albania.</i>
28. Essence de pétrole :							28. Motor spirit (gasoline and other light oils for similar uses) :
<i>Belgique-Luxembourg</i>	—	—	—	—	—	370	<i>Belgium-Luxembourg.</i>
<i>France</i>	17	13 296	16	21	16	3 880	<i>France.</i>
<i>Hongrie</i>	66	66	39	144	64	16	<i>Hungary.</i>
<i>Pologne</i>	—	—	60	—	21	—	<i>Poland.</i>
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	5	—	—	—	—	—	<i>United Kingdom.</i>
Poids total (article 28)	88	13 362	115	165	101	9 266	Total weight (item 28).
29. Pétroles lampants et « white spirit » :							29. Lamp oil and white spirit (kerosene ; illuminating oil) :
<i>Belgique-Luxembourg</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Belgium-Luxembourg.</i>
<i>Pays-Bas</i>	69	87	138	87	56	65	<i>Netherlands.</i>
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	—	—	—	—	1	—	<i>United Kingdom.</i>
Poids total (article 29)	69	87	138	87	57	65	Total weight (item 29).
30. Huiles à gaz et « fuel oils » :							30. Gas oil and fuel oil :
<i>Belgique-Luxembourg</i>	—	—	—	—	4	2 860	<i>Belgium-Luxembourg.</i>
<i>France</i>	45	7 905	2 551	—	—	7 792	<i>France.</i>
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	—	—	16	—	—	—	<i>United Kingdom.</i>
Poids total (article 30)	45	7 905	2 567	—	4	10 652	Total weight (item 30).

¹ Voir aussi le tableau annexe, page 35.
² Les articles N^{os} 22 et 23 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N^o 22.
³ Les chiffres des mois de novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.
⁴ Les articles N^{os} 28 et 29 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N^o 28.

¹ See also the annexed table, page 35.
² Items 22 and 23 shown together under item 22.
³ Figures for November and December together.
⁴ Items 28 and 29 shown together under item 28.

**TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (suite).**

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

**TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY.
(continued).**

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	
XIV. HOUILLE ET PÉTROLE¹ (suite)							XIV. COAL AND PETROLEUM¹ (cont.)
31. Huiles et graisses lubrifiantes (y compris les mélanges avec des lubrifiants non minéraux) :							31. Lubricating oils and greases (including mixtures with animal and vegetable lubricants) :
<i>Allemagne</i>	163	74	178	101	229	108	<i>Germany</i> .
<i>Belgique-Luxembourg</i>	347	668	255	166	385	—	<i>Belgium-Luxembourg</i> .
<i>Danemark</i>	41	37	19	1	30	7	<i>Denmark</i> .
<i>France</i>	22 960	6 613	20 223	9	33	6 650	<i>France</i> .
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	110	35	165	30	50	7	<i>United Kingdom</i> .
<i>Suisse</i>	1	2	1	1	1	—	<i>Switzerland</i> .
Poids total (article 31)	23 622	7 429	20 838	308	728	6 672	Total weight (item 31).
32. Coke de houille, de lignite et de pétrole :							32. Coke of coal, of lignite and of petroleum :
<i>Allemagne</i>	36 670	73 856	37 160	54 697	32 397	21 610	<i>Germany</i> .
<i>Belgique-Luxembourg</i>	25 194	30 991	9 870	14 318	10 017	8 354	<i>Belgium-Luxembourg</i> .
<i>France</i>	12 796	19 627	10 627	10 571	7 791	4 338	<i>France</i> .
<i>Hongrie</i>	—	2 950	—	1 500	—	—	<i>Hungary</i> .
<i>Pays-Bas</i>	8 167	11 389	15 743	—	14 954	6 851	<i>Netherlands</i> .
<i>Pologne</i>	15 138	3 843	27 899	2 763	6 931	—	<i>Poland</i> .
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	22 287	—	9 233	—	5 259	—	<i>United Kingdom</i> .
<i>Suisse</i>	2	—	1	—	—	—	<i>Switzerland</i> .
<i>Tchécoslovaquie</i>	—	3 020	—	1 212	—	391	<i>Czechoslovakia</i> .
<i>Yougoslavie</i>	—	30	—	—	—	80	<i>Yugoslavia</i> .
<i>Canada</i>	111	332	110	200	110	200	<i>Canada</i> .
Poids total (article 32)	120 365	146 038	110 633	85 161	77 459	41 824	Total weight (item 32).
33 a). Goudron de houille :							33(a). Tar :
<i>France</i>	—	—	—	—	—	15	<i>France</i> .
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	2	—	—	—	1	—	<i>United Kingdom</i> .
<i>Suisse</i>	15	—	14	—	14	—	<i>Switzerland</i> .
Poids total (article 33 a))	17	—	14	—	15	15	Total weight (item 33(a)).
33 b). Benzols, toluols et xyloles :							33(b). Benzols, toluols and xyloles :
<i>Autriche²</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Austria²</i> .
<i>Belgique-Luxembourg³</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Belgium-Luxembourg³</i> .
<i>France</i>	2	—	2	—	—	—	<i>France</i> .
<i>Pays-Bas</i>	—	—	15	—	—	—	<i>Netherlands</i> .
<i>Tchécoslovaquie</i>	107	—	149	—	77	—	<i>Czechoslovakia</i> .
Poids total (article 33 b))	109	—	166	—	77	—	Total weight (item 33(b)).
33 c). Autres produits provenant de la distillation du goudron de houille :							33(c). Other products of tar distillation :
<i>Autriche</i>	* 207	* 11	* 255	* 26	* 287	* 259	<i>Austria</i> .
<i>Belgique-Luxembourg</i>	* 31	* 387	* 31	* 198	* 10	* 120	<i>Belgium-Luxembourg</i> .
<i>France</i>	—	6	—	—	—	—	<i>France</i> .
<i>Pays-Bas</i>	4 989	6 100	—	—	—	—	<i>Netherlands</i> .
<i>Pologne</i>	100	—	—	—	—	50	<i>Poland</i> .
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	22	—	17	—	39	—	<i>United Kingdom</i> .
<i>Tchécoslovaquie</i>	—	20	30	—	26	—	<i>Czechoslovakia</i> .
<i>Yougoslavie</i>	—	117	—	—	—	—	<i>Yugoslavia</i> .
Poids total (article 33 c))	5 349	6 641	333	224	362	429	Total weight (item 33(c)).
34. Brais, poix et autres sous-produits de la houille et du pétrole (y compris asphalté de pétrole avec asphalté) :							34. Pitch, resin, petroleum asphalt, and other by-products of coal and petroleum (including mixtures with asphalt) :
<i>Allemagne</i>	* 678	* —	* 2 247	* —	* 691	* —	<i>Germany</i> .
<i>Autriche</i>	2	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Austria</i> .
<i>Belgique-Luxembourg</i>	100	523	1 731	317	900	—	<i>Belgium-Luxembourg</i> .
<i>France</i>	364	—	—	—	—	—	<i>France</i> .
<i>Pays-Bas</i>	—	—	1 632	—	—	—	<i>Netherlands</i> .
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	89	146	1 974	58	72	42	<i>United Kingdom</i> .
<i>Suède</i>	6	—	3	—	3	—	<i>Sweden</i> .
<i>Tchécoslovaquie</i>	—	40	66	—	16	—	<i>Czechoslovakia</i> .
Poids total (article 34)	1 239	709	8 653	375	1 682	42	Total weight (item 34).

¹ Voir aussi le tableau annexe, page 35.
² Les articles 33 b) et 33 c) sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 33 c).
³ Résidus de pétrole seulement.

¹ See also the annexed table, page 35.
² Items 33(b) and 33(c) shown together under item 33(c).
³ Petroleum residues only.

**TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (suite).**

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

**TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY
(continued).**

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	
XIV. HOUILLE ET PÉTROLE¹ (suite)							XIV. COAL AND PETROLEUM¹ (cont.)
35. Gélées et cires minérales :							35. Mineral jelly and waxes :
Autriche	—	6	—	—	—	4	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	51	—	4	—	21	—	Belgium-Luxembourg.
France	7	308	145	—	—	—	France.
Pologne	32	—	5	—	10	10	Poland.
Royaume-Uni	3	1	2	—	7	—	United Kingdom.
Poids total (article 35)	93	315	156	—	38	14	Total weight (item 35).
Total HOUILLE et PÉTROLE (Groupe XIV) :							Total COAL and PETROLEUM (Group XIV) :
Poids	1295390	1869179	1240988	1074476	1228014	972 861	Weight.
Valeur ²	\$ 106.3	\$ 571.5	\$ 331.1	\$ 274.6	\$ 672.6	\$ 247.3	Value. ²
XV. MINÉRAIS³							XV. ORES³
36. Minerais de fer (à l'exception des pyrites non grillées) :							36. Iron ores (except pyrites not roasted) :
Belgique-Luxembourg	40	50	—	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxembourg.
Espagne	"	"	*(303)	*(594)	...	...	Spain.
France	200	20	80	—	120	—	France.
Suède	—	—	514	—	12	—	Sweden.
Poids total (article 36)	240	70	594	—	132	—	Total weight (item 36).
37. Pyrites non grillées :							37. Pyrites not roasted.
Portugal	—	—	—	—	3 667	—	Portugal.
38 a). Minerais de fer manganésifère et de manganèse :							38(a). Manganiferous and manganese ore :
Belgique-Luxembourg	—	*20	*47	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxembourg.
France	5	359	15	—	20	—	France.
Royaume-Uni	—	—	—	—	*30	—	United Kingdom.
Poids total (article 38 a)	5	379	62	—	50	—	Total weight (item 38(a)).
38 b). Minerais de fer chromifère et de chrome :							38(b). Chromiferous and chromium ore :
Autriche	—	50	—	15	—	38	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	—	"	"	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxembourg.
Norvège	20	—	31	—	—	—	Norway.
Royaume-Uni	—	—	—	—	"	—	United Kingdom.
Poids total (article 38 b)	20	50	31	15	—	38	Total weight (item 38(b)).
38 c). Autres minerais de métaux de ferro-alliage :							38(c). Other ferro-alloy ores :
Belgique-Luxembourg	—	"	"	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxembourg.
Norvège	—	—	5	—	—	—	Norway.
Royaume-Uni	—	—	—	—	"	—	United Kingdom.
Poids total (article 38c)	—	—	5	—	—	—	Total weight (item 38(c)).
39 a). Minerais de cuivre :							39(a). Copper ore :
Suisse	31	—	11	—	—	—	Switzerland.
39 c). Minerais d'aluminium (bauxite) :							39(c). Aluminium ore (bauxite) :
France	42	—	—	—	63	—	France.
Hongrie	—	—	—	—	16	—	Hungary.
Poids total (article 39 c)	42	—	—	—	79	—	Total weight (item 39(c)).
39 d). Minerais de plomb :							39(d). Lead ore :
France	225	—	—	—	452	—	France.
Royaume-Uni	—	34	—	—	1 376	—	United Kingdom.
Yougoslavie	14 147	20 808	15 209	23 809	5 382	12 134	Yugoslavia.
Poids total (article 39 d)	14 372	20 842	15 209	23 809	7 210	12 134	Total weight (item 39(d)).
39 e). Minerais de zinc :							39(e). Zinc ore :
France	13	—	—	—	—	—	France.

¹ Voir aussi le tableau annexe, page 35.
² Les chiffres de novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.
³ Les articles 38 a), b), c) et 39 f), g) sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 38 a).
⁴ Les articles 38 a), b), c) sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 38 a).

¹ See also the annexed table, page 35.
² Figures for November and December together.
³ Items 38(a), (b), (c) and 39(f), (g) shown together under item 38(a).
⁴ Items 38(a), (b), (c) shown together under item 38(a).

TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (suite).

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY
(continued).

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	
XV. MINERAIS¹ (suite)							XV. ORES¹ (continued).
39 f). Minerais de nickel : Belgique-Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 f). Nickel ore : Belgium-Luxembourg.
39 g). Minerais de magnésium : Belgique-Luxembourg Tchécoslovaquie	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 g). Magnesium ore : Belgium-Luxembourg. Czechoslovakia.
Poids total (article 39 g))	34	—	—	—	—	—	Total weight (item 39 g)).
40. Oxyde d'aluminium (alumine) : Danemark France	—	1	—	—	—	—	40. Aluminium oxide (alumina) : Denmark. France.
Poids total (article 40)	—	102	—	—	1	—	Total weight (item 40).
41. Scories (à l'exception des scories de déphosphoration), cendres et résidus métallifères : France Royaume-Uni Yougoslavie	40	—	—	—	40	—	41. Slag and other wastes from the treat- ment of metals (except basic slag) : France. United Kingdom. Yugoslavia.
Poids total (article 41)	40	74	522	—	131	—	Total weight (item 41).
Total MINERAIS (Groupe XV) : Poids	14 797	21 517	16 434	23 824	11 270	12 172	Total ORES (Group XV) : Weight.
Valeur ²	22.9	47.9	22.6	19.6	43.3	16.3	Valeur ²
XVI. FERS et ACIERS¹							XVI. IRON and STEEL¹
42 a). Fonte : Allemagne Autriche Belgique-Luxembourg France Norvège Pays-Bas Royaume-Uni Suède	1 381	150	445	300	295	675	42 a). Pig-iron : Germany. Austria. Belgium-Luxembourg. France. Norway. Netherlands. United Kingdom. Sweden.
Poids total (article 42 a))	5 864	4 843	5 440	6 673	11 161	3 175	Total weight (item 42 a)).
42 b). Ferro-alliages : Allemagne France Royaume-Uni Suède Suisse	—	—	—	—	27	3	42 b). Ferro-alloys : Germany. France. United Kingdom. Sweden. Switzerland.
Poids total (article 42 b))	5	13	192	—	48	3	Total weight (item 42 b)).
43. Ferrailles de fer et d'acier : Albanie Autriche Belgique-Luxembourg France Pays-Bas Royaume-Uni Suisse	—	—	—	—	—	6	43. Scrap iron and steel : Albania. Austria. Belgium-Luxembourg. France. Netherlands. United Kingdom. Switzerland.
Poids total (article 43)	35 932	66 208	40 968	14	42 402	6	Total weight (item 43).
44. Fer et acier bruts ou simplement ébauchés ou dégrossis (lingots • blooms •, billettes et larges) ; a) alliages spéciaux : Allemagne Autriche Belgique-Luxembourg France Hongrie Suède	—	—	—	—	—	—	44. Other crude iron and steel simply cast (ingots, blocks, etc.) or simply rolled or forged (blooms, billets, slabs, etc.) requiring fur- ther manufacture : (a) Special alloy steels : Germany. Austria. Belgium-Luxembourg. France. Hungary. Sweden.
Poids total (article 44 a))	8 195	6 270	6 587	6 652	8 230	3 268	Total weight (item 44 a)).

¹ Voir aussi le tableau annexe, page 35.
² Les articles 39 a), b), c) et 39 f), g) sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 39 a).
³ Non compris ferro-manganèse (montant inconnu).
⁴ Les articles 44 a), b) sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 44 a).

¹ See also the annexed table, page 35.
² Items 38(a), (b), (c) and 39(f), (g) shown together under item 38(a).
³ Excluding ferro-manganese (amount unknown).
⁴ Items 44(a), (b) shown together under item 44(a).

**TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (suite).**

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

**TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY
(continued).**

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	
XVI. FERS ET ACIERS¹ (suite)							XVI. IRON AND STEEL¹ (continued).
44 b). Autres :							44(b). Other :
Allemagne ²							Germany. ²
Autriche ²							Austria. ²
Belgique-Luxembourg ²							Belgium-Luxembourg. ²
France	2 234	1 235	4 696	11 173	1 197	5 202	France.
Royaume-Uni	—	—	5	—	—	—	United Kingdom.
Suède	•	•	•	—	•	—	Sweden.
Yougoslavie	251	—	251	—	—	—	Yugoslavia.
Poids total (article 44 b)	2 485	1 235	4 952	11 173	1 197	5 202	Total weight (item 44(b)).
45 a). Barres, profilées ; fils ; tôles et feuillets en tôles étamées (fer- blanc) :							45(a). Bars, rods and structural shapes ; wire ; plates ; sheets, hoops and strips (tinned plates ; tinned sheets) :
Allemagne	112	87	119	141	153	100	Germany.
Royaume-Uni	10	—	24	—	2	—	United Kingdom.
Suisse ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	Switzerland. ³
Tchécoslovaquie	15	37	3	—	19	—	Czechoslovakia.
Poids total (article 45 a)	137	124	151	141	179	100	Total weight (item 45(a)).
45 b). Barres, profilées ; fils ; tôles et feuillets :							45(b). Bars, rods and structural shapes ; wire ; plates, sheets, hoops and strips :
Allemagne	1 148	1 668	1 479	2 101	807	906	Germany.
Autriche	513	1 345	1 046	1 113	492	1 270	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	478	272	921	88	1 190	48	Belgium-Luxembourg.
France	4 357	1 019	5 811	5 169	8 347	15	France.
Hongrie	68	397	16	276	18	348	Hungary.
Pologne	44	—	50	—	35	16	Poland.
Royaume-Uni	174	2	175	—	169	—	United Kingdom.
Suède	271	393	267	63	100	122	Sweden.
Suisse	36	149	79	84	64	70	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	707	1 463	819	165	845	573	Czechoslovakia.
Poids total (article 45 b)	7,796	6,705	10,663	9 059	12 127	3 363	Total weight (item 45(b)).
46. Tubes, tuyaux et raccords ,							46. Tubes, pipes and fittings :
Allemagne	32	40	41	35	31	16	Germany.
Autriche	5	20	3	2	3	4	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	23	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxembourg.
France	2	—	8	—	1	—	France.
Hongrie	—	—	1	—	—	—	Hungary.
Royaume-Uni	12	—	4	—	329	—	United Kingdom.
Suède	45	16	4	1	82	21	Sweden.
Suisse	2	2	4	2	1	1	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	72	77	119	4	111	24	Czechoslovakia.
Poids total (article 46)	193	155	184	44	498	66	Total weight (item 46).
47. Rails :							47. Rails :
France	58	—	—	—	2	—	France.
Total FERS ET MINERAIS (Groupe XVI) :							Total IRON AND STEEL (Group XVI) :
Poids	55 665	35 553	69 137	38 756	80 844	15 194	Weight.
Valeur ⁴	712.3	1 103.3	951.3	687.9	573.9	602.9	Value. ⁴
XVII. CUIVRE¹							XVII. COPPER.¹
48. Cuivre et alliages, raffinés ou non, non travaillés (y compris les débris) :							48. Copper and its alloys, refined or not, unwrought (including scrap) :
Belgique-Luxembourg	434	536	1 534	51	2 410	—	Belgium-Luxembourg.
France	—	20	1	224	—	76	France.
Pologne	5	15	—	—	23	—	Poland.
Royaume-Uni	—	11	—	—	7 735	478	United Kingdom.
Poids total (article 48)	439	582	1 535	275	10 168	554	Total weight (item 48).

¹ Voir aussi le tableau annexe, page 35.
² Les articles 44 a), b) sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 44 a).
³ Les articles 45 a), b) sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 45 b).

¹ See also the annexed table, page 35.
² Items 44(a), (b) shown together under item 44(a).
³ Items 45(a), (b) shown together under item 45(b).

**TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (suite).**

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

**TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY
(continued).**

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	
XVII. CUIVRE¹ (suite)							XVII. COPPER¹ (continued).
49. Cuivre et alliages travaillés (barres, baguettes, tôles, feuilles, fils, tuyaux et tubes, et pièces brutes):							49. Copper and its alloys, wrought (bars, rods, sheets, leaves, wire, pipes, tubes, castings and forgings):
<i>Allemagne</i>	42	100	70	145	39	189	<i>Germany</i> .
<i>Autriche</i>	4	40	6	106	11	28	<i>Austria</i> .
<i>Belgique-Luxembourg</i>	387	57	203	—	31	—	<i>Belgium-Luxembourg</i> .
<i>France</i>	1	6	2	4	4	12	<i>France</i> .
<i>Hongrie</i>	—	17	1	3	—	—	<i>Hungary</i> .
<i>Pays-Bas</i>	5	32	7	—	14	—	<i>Netherlands</i> .
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	3	—	5	—	16	—	<i>United Kingdom</i> .
<i>Suisse</i>	106	27	18	133	123	48	<i>Switzerland</i> .
<i>Tchécoslovaquie</i>	—	—	1	—	—	—	<i>Czechoslovakia</i> .
<i>Canada</i>	122	153	—	—	626	198	<i>Canada</i> .
Poids total (article 49)	670	432	313	391	864	475	Total weight (item 49).
Total CUIVRE (groupe XVII):							Total COPPER (Group XVII):
Poids	1 109	1 014	1 848	666	11 032	1 020	Weight.
Valeur ²	127.0	147.0	188.8	108.7	368.4	134.5	Value. ²
XVIII. ALUMINIUM							XVIII. ALUMINIUM
50. Aluminium brut (y compris les débris):							50. Aluminium, unwrought (including scrap):
<i>Allemagne</i>	—	—	1	—	—	—	<i>Germany</i> .
<i>Autriche</i>	—	—	—	40	—	45	<i>Austria</i> .
<i>Suisse</i>	—	35	15	—	—	—	<i>Switzerland</i> .
Poids total (article 50).	—	35	16	40	—	45	Total weight (item 50).
51. Aluminium travaillé (barres, tôles, feuilles, fils, tuyaux, tubes et pièces brutes):							51. Aluminium, wrought (bars, rods, sheets, leaves, wire, pipes, tubes, castings and forgings):
<i>Autriche</i>	1	1	1	2	1	1	<i>Austria</i> .
<i>France</i>	2	4	3	—	2	—	<i>France</i> .
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	3	1	1	—	—	—	<i>United Kingdom</i> .
<i>Suisse</i>	1	1	1	1	1	2	<i>Switzerland</i> .
Poids total (article 51).	7	7	6	3	4	3	Total weight (item 51).
Total ALUMINIUM (Groupe XVIII):							Total ALUMINIUM (Group XVIII):
Poids	7	42	22	43	4	48	Weight.
Valeur	3.1	13.0	7.6	13.4	2.6	13.7	Value.
XIX. PLOMB							XIX. LEAD.
52. Plomb brut non raffiné et raffiné, (y compris les débris):							52. Lead, unrefined or refined, unwrought (including scrap):
<i>Autriche</i>	2	178	1	142	1	299	<i>Austria</i> .
<i>Belgique-Luxembourg</i>	—	126	—	—	—	254	<i>Belgium-Luxembourg</i> .
<i>Espagne</i>	—	—	(1 604)	(2 243)	—	—	<i>Spain</i> .
<i>France</i>	3	5	—	—	—	—	<i>France</i> .
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	5	—	—	—	—	—	<i>United Kingdom</i> .
<i>Suisse</i>	15	286	64	48	92	—	<i>Switzerland</i> .
<i>Yougoslavie</i>	100	—	—	—	100	—	<i>Yugoslavia</i> .
<i>Australie</i>	2,562	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Australia</i> .
Poids total (article 52).	2,677	595	65	190	193	653	Total weight (item 52).
53. Plomb travaillé (barres, tôles, feuilles, fils, tuyaux, tubes et pièces brutes):							53. Lead, wrought (bars, rods, sheets, leaves, wire, pipes, tubes, castings and forgings):
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	—	—	—	—	—	2	<i>United Kingdom</i> .
Total PLOMB (Groupe XIX):							Total LEAD (Group XIX):
Poids	2 677	595	65	190	193	655	Weight.
Valeur	66.8	35.9	1.9	12.3	2.3	27.2	Value.

¹ Voir aussi le tableau annexe, page 35.
² Les chiffres de novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.

¹ See also the annexed table, page 35.
² Figures for November and December shown together.

**TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (suite).**

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

**TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY
(continued).**

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	
XX. ZINC							
54. Zinc brut non raffiné et raffiné, y compris les débris :							54. Zinc, unrefined or refined, unwrought, including scrap :
<i>Allemagne</i>	31	—	67	—	105	—	<i>Germany.</i>
<i>Belgique-Luxembourg</i>	25	1 303	30	35	182	117	<i>Belgium-Luxembourg.</i>
<i>France</i>	—	427	—	15	—	—	<i>France.</i>
<i>Pays-Bas</i>	—	—	—	—	30	—	<i>Netherlands.</i>
<i>Pologne</i>	—	18	—	—	—	—	<i>Poland.</i>
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	—	101	—	—	—	1	<i>United Kingdom.</i>
<i>Suisse</i>	99	125	160	131	128	6	<i>Switzerland.</i>
<i>Yougoslavie</i>	80	150	307	—	150	—	<i>Yugoslavia.</i>
Poids total (article 54)	235	2 124	564	181	535	124	Total weight (item 54).
55. Zinc travaillé (barres, tôles, feuilles, fils, tuyaux, tubes et pièces brutes) :							55. Zinc, wrought (bars, rods, sheets, leaves, wire, pipes, tubes, castings and forgings) :
<i>Autriche</i>	—	6	—	—	—	—	<i>Austria.</i>
<i>Belgique-Luxembourg</i>	50	74	10	16	78	—	<i>Belgium-Luxembourg.</i>
<i>France</i>	—	—	8	26	1	—	<i>France.</i>
<i>Pays-Bas</i>	129	—	—	—	76	117	<i>Netherlands.</i>
<i>Pologne</i>	50	65	18	28	15	—	<i>Poland.</i>
<i>Tchécoslovaquie</i>	—	—	15	—	—	—	<i>Czechoslovakia.</i>
<i>Yougoslavie</i>	50	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Yugoslavia.</i>
Poids total (article 55)	279	145	49	70	170	117	Total weight (item 55).
Total ZINC (Groupe XX) :							Total ZINC (Group XX) :
Poids	514	2 269	613	251	705	241	Weight.
Valeur	16.1	100.4	13.0	12.1	23.9	11.0	Value.
XXI. ÉTAIN							
56. Etain brut, y compris les débris et la soudure :							56. Tin, unwrought, including scrap and solder :
<i>Belgique-Luxembourg</i>	10	46	20	—	48	—	<i>Belgium-Luxembourg.</i>
<i>France</i>	—	7	—	—	—	—	<i>France.</i>
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	—	—	5	—	13	—	<i>United Kingdom.</i>
<i>Suisse</i>	—	62	—	—	—	—	<i>Switzerland.</i>
Poids total (article 56)	10	115	25	—	61	—	Total weight (item 56).
57. Etain travaillé (barres, tôle, feuilles, fils, tuyaux, tubes et pièces brutes) :							57. Tin, wrought (bars, rods, sheets, leaves, wire, pipes, tubes, castings and forgings) :
<i>Autriche</i>	—	—	—	1	—	—	<i>Austria.</i>
<i>Pays-Bas</i>	—	142	—	—	—	—	<i>Netherlands.</i>
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>United Kingdom.</i>
Poids total (article 57)	—	142	—	1	—	—	Total weight (item 57).
Total ÉTAIN (Groupe XXI) :							Total TIN (Group XXI) :
Poids	10	257	25	1	61	—	Weight.
Valeur	7.3	172.3	17.8	1.3	47.5	—	Value.
XXII. NICKEL^a							
58. Nickel brut, (y compris les débris) :							58. Nickel, unwrought (including scrap) :
<i>Norvège</i>	93	—	7	—	25	—	<i>Norway.</i>
<i>Pays-Bas</i>	—	11	1	—	—	—	<i>Netherlands.</i>
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	144	84	58	1	12	—	<i>United Kingdom.</i>
<i>Suisse</i>	10	4	—	—	—	—	<i>Switzerland.</i>
<i>Canada</i>	—	—	—	—	89	—	<i>Canada.</i>
Poids total (article 58)	147	99	66	1	126	—	Total weight (item 58).
59. Nickel travaillé (barres, tôles, feuilles, fils, tuyaux, tubes et pièces brutes) :							59. Nickel, wrought (bars, rods, sheets, leaves, wire, pipes, tubes, castings and forgings) :
<i>Allemagne</i>	—	3	2	10	9	7	<i>Germany.</i>
<i>Autriche</i>	2	6	9	9	2	2	<i>Austria.</i>
<i>Belgique-Luxembourg</i>	—	—	—	—	25	—	<i>Belgium-Luxembourg.</i>

^a Les articles 56 et 57 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 56.
^b Voir aussi le tableau annexe, page 35.
^c Les articles 58 et 59 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 58.

^a Items 56 and 57 shown together under item 56.
^b See also the annexed table, page 35.
^c Items 58 and 59 shown together under item 58.

TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (fin).

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY (concluded).

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	
XXII. NICKEL¹ (suite)							XXII. NICKEL¹ (continued).
59. Nickel travaillé (suite) :							59. Nickel, wrought (continued) :
France	1	—	—	—	—	—	France.
Hongrie	—	1	—	—	—	—	Hungary.
Royaume-Uni ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom. ³
Suisse	5	25	18	6	11	5	Switzerland.
Poids total (article 59)	6	26	18	6	11	5	Total weight (item 59).
Total NICKEL (groupe XXII) :							Total NICKEL (Group XXII) :
Poids	155	184	95	26	173	14	Weight.
Valeur ⁴	88.2	88.9	66.1	30.3	108.8	19.3	Value. ⁵
XXIII. AUTRES MÉTAUX NON PRÉCIEUX							XXIII. OTHER BASE METALS.
60. Autres métaux non précieux⁶ :							60. Other base metals⁶ :
Allemagne { a) + b) c)	6	118	31	223	34	49	(a) + (b) } Germany.
Finlande	—	—	—	—	9	—	(c) } Finland.
France	—	55	11	—	—	—	France.
Pays-Bas	1	7	—	—	1	—	Netherlands.
Royaume-Uni	2	—	3	1	5	—	United Kingdom.
Suisse	1	2	6	—	3	3	Switzerland.
Total AUTRES MÉTAUX NON PRÉCIEUX (Groupe XXIII) :							Total OTHER BASE METALS (Group XXIII) :
Poids	92	183	63	236	65	65	Weight.
Valeur	18.3	144.1	38.9	116.1	42.9	44.7	Value.

Nombre de têtes.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

Number of head.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	
XXIV. ANIMAUX DE TRANSPORT							XXIV. ANIMALS FOR TRANSPORT.
61. Chevaux, mulets, ânes :							61. Horses, mules and asses :
Autriche	—	—	—	2	—	—	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	24	21	13	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxembourg.
France	2	5	17	—	—	—	France.
Hongrie	40	156	—	294	124	217	Hungary.
Pays-Bas	—	—	—	—	7	—	Netherlands.
Royaume-Uni	7	—	—	—	6	—	United Kingdom.
Suisse	—	—	1	—	—	—	Switzerland.
Yougoslavie	209	120	183	—	259	—	Yugoslavia.
Nombre total de têtes (article 61)	282	302	214	296	396	217	Total number of head (item 61).
63 a), b), c) Autres espèces d'animaux :							63(a),(b),(c). Other kinds of animals :
Allemagne ^{a) (2)}	—	—	—	—	—	—	Germany.
Danemark ^{b)}	62	—	37	—	24	—	Denmark. ^{c)}
Hongrie ^{d)}	2 510	4 403	3 069	3 766	2 251	2 482	Hungary. ^{e)}
Royaume-Uni ^{f)}	38	3	4	—	12	—	United Kingdom. ^{g)}
Yougoslavie ^{h)}	2 787	413	2 325	78	2 696	126	Yugoslavia. ^{h)}
Nombre total de têtes (article 63 a), b), c))	5 397	4 819	5 435	3 844	4 983	2 608	Total number of head (items 63(a),(b),(c)).
Total ANIMAUX DE TRANSPORT (Groupe XXIV) :							Total ANIMALS FOR TRANSPORT (Group XXIV) :
Nombre de têtes	5 679	5 121	5 649	4 140	5 379	2 825	Number of head.
Valeur	166.7	306.3	174.9	168.3	158.1	137.0	Value.

¹ Voir aussi le tableau annexe, page 35.
² Les articles 58 et 59 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 58.
³ Aucune réponse n'a donné de chiffres détaillés selon la spécification du questionnaire, à savoir :
a) Magnésium (et ses alliages non dénommés ailleurs).
b) Métaux rares entrant dans la composition des ferro-alliages.
c) Autres.
⁴ En tonnes métriques.
⁵ Moins d'une tonne métrique.
⁶ Bêtes bovines.

¹ See also the annexed table, page 35.
² Items 58 and 59 shown together under item 58.
³ Separate figures according to the specification of the questionnaire (which was as follows) were not given in any reply :
(a) Magnesium (and its alloys not elsewhere included);
(b) Rare metals entering into the composition of the ferro-alloys;
(c) Other.
⁴ In metric tons.
⁵ Less than one metric ton.
⁶ Cattle.

TABLEAU V. — b) EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DES COLONIES ITALIENNES.

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE V. — (b) EXPORTS TO ITALIAN COLONIES.

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	
V. HUILES VÉGÉTALES							V. VEGETABLE OILS.
5. Huiles végétales :							5. Vegetable oils :
Royaume-Uni	—	—	—	31	—	—	United Kingdom.
Danemark	15	—	22	—	—	—	Denmark.
Pays-Bas	71	3	19	—	19	—	Netherlands.
Poids total (article 5)	86	3	41	31	19	—	Total weight (item 5).
VII. PHOSPHATES							VII. PHOSPHATES.
7. Phosphates :							7. Phosphates :
Belgique-Luxembourg	—	—	198	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxemburg.
VIII. CAOUTCHOUC¹							VIII. RUBBER.¹
11. Bandages en caoutchouc pour roues de véhicules :							11. Rubber tyres :
Autriche	—	—	—	—	—	—	Austria.
Royaume-Uni	1	1	1	—	1	—	United Kingdom.
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	France.
Hongrie	—	—	—	—	2	—	Hungary.
Poids total (article 11)	1	1	1	—	3	—	Total weight (item 11).
Total CAOUTCHOUC (groupe VIII) :							Total RUBBER (Group VIII) :
Poids	1	1	1	—	3	—	Weight.
Valeur ²	0.6	1.3	0.7	—	1.1	—	Value. ³
IX. BOIS							IX. WOOD.
12. Bois ronds ou simplement sciés :							12. Wood, round or rough-sawn :
Autriche	—	84	22	1 678	53	597	Austria.
Yougoslavie	430	51 255	198	—	582	—	Yugoslavia.
Poids total (article 12)	430	51 339	220	1 678	635	597	Total weight (item 12).
X. PÂTES DE BOIS :							X. WOOD PULP.
13. Pâtes de bois (y compris la cellulose) :							13. Wood pulp (including cellulose) :
Suède	—	—	—	—	10	—	Sweden.
XI. PEAUX BRUTES							XI. HIDES AND SKINS.
14. Peaux brutes :							14. Hides and skins :
Royaume-Uni	4	—	3	—	—	—	United Kingdom.
XII. LAINES							XII. WOOL.
15. Laine (brute, cardée et peignée et déchets) :							15. Wool (raw, carded, combed and waste) :
Royaume-Uni	3	—	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom.
16. Tissus de laine :							16. Woollen tissues :
Autriche	—	—	—	—	—	—	Austria.
Royaume-Uni	1	—	—	—	1	—	United Kingdom.
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	France.
Poids total (article 16)	1	—	—	—	1	—	Total weight (item 16).
Total LAINES (groupe XII) :							Total WOOL (Group XII) :
Poids	4	—	—	—	1	—	Weight.
Valeur	2.4	—	1.3	—	1.5	—	Value.

¹ Voir aussi le tableau annexe, page 35.
² Moins d'une tonne métrique.

¹ See also the annexed Table, page 35.
² Less than one metric ton.

TABLEAU V. — b) EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DES COLONIES ITALIENNES (suite).

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE V. — (b) EXPORTS TO ITALIAN COLONIES (continued).

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted)

Articles et pays	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	
XIII. COTON							
21. Fils de coton :							21. Cotton yarn and thread :
Royaume-Uni	—	—	1	—	1	—	United Kingdom.
Total COTON (groupe XIII) :							Total COTON (Group XIII) :
Poids	—	—	1	—	1	—	Weight.
Valeur	0.3	—	0.3	—	0.4	—	Value.
XIV. HOUILLE ET PÉTROLE^a							
22. Houille :							22. Coal :
Royaume-Uni	9 865	—	—	—	3 273	—	United Kingdom.
France	2	—	—	—	—	—	France.
Poids total (article 22).	9 867	—	—	—	3 273	—	Total weight (item 22).
25. Briquettes :							25. Briquettes of coal, lignite or peat :
Royaume-Uni	1 605	—	—	—	7 013	—	United Kingdom.
31. Huiles et graisses lubrifiantes (y compris les mélanges avec des lubrifiants non minéraux) :							31. Lubricating oils and greases (including mixtures with animal and vegetable lubricants) :
Belgique-Luxembourg	3	3	2	—	2	—	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	—	5	1	7	9	—	United Kingdom.
Poids total (article 31).	3	8	3	7	11	—	Total weight (item 31).
32. Coke de houille, de lignite et de pétrole :							32. Coke of coal, of lignite and of petroleum :
Royaume-Uni	104	—	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom.
Total HOUILLE ET PÉTROLE (groupe XIV) :							Total COAL AND PETROLEUM (Group XIV) :
Poids	11 570	8	3	7	10 297	—	Weight.
Valeur ^b	30.7	0.6	0.1	0.3	22.9	—	Value. ^c
XV. MINÉRAIS							
33 a). Minerais de fer manganésifère et de manganèse :							33 (a). Manganiferous and manganese ore :
Royaume-Uni	—	—	1	—	—	—	United Kingdom.
Total MINÉRAIS (groupe XV) :							Total ORES (Group XV) :
Poids	—	—	—	—	—	—	Weight.
Valeur	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	Value.
XVI. FERS ET ACIERS							
43. Ferrailles de fer et d'acier :							43. Scrap iron and steel :
Royaume-Uni	10	51	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom.
45 b). Barres, profilés ; fils ; tôles et feuillards :							45 (b). Bars, rods and structural shapes ; wire ; plates, sheets, hoops and strips :
Belgique-Luxembourg	—	2	—	7	92	7	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	—	—	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom.
Poids total (article 45 b))	—	2	—	7	92	7	Total weight (item 45 (b)).
46. Tubes, tuyaux et raccords :							46. Tubes, pipes and fittings :
Autriche	—	—	—	2	—	—	Austria.
Royaume-Uni	67	—	—	—	10	—	United Kingdom.
Hongrie	—	303	—	—	—	—	Hungary.
Poids total (article 46).	67	303	—	2	10	—	Total weight (item 46).
Total FERS ET ACIERS (groupe XVI) :							Total IRON AND STEEL (Group XVI) :
Poids	77	356	—	9	102	7	Weight.
Valeur	3.6	2.6	—	0.4	1.9	0.3	Value.

^a Moins d'une tonne métrique.
^b Voir aussi le tableau annexe, page 35.
^c Y compris le lignite.
^d Y compris les minerais de fer chromifère, de chrome, et autres.

^a Less than one metric tons.
^b See also the annexed Table, page 35.
^c Including lignite.
^d Including chromiferous and chromium ore and other ferro-alloy ores.

TABLEAU V. — b) EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DES COLONIES ITALIENNES (fin).

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE V. — (b) EXPORTS TO ITALIAN COLONIES (concluded).

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	
XVII. CUIVRE							XVII. COPPER.
49. Cuivre et alliages travaillés (barres, baguettes, tôles, feuilles, fils, tuyaux et tubes et pièces brutes): France	—	—	—	6	—	—	49. Copper and its alloys, wrought (bars, rods, sheets, leaves, wires, pipes, tubes, castings and forgings): France.
Total CUIVRE (groupe XVII):							Total COPPER (Group XVII):
Poids	—	—	—	6	—	—	Weight.
Valeur	—	—	—	1	—	—	Value.
XXI. ÉTAIN							XXI. TIN.
56. Etain brut (y compris les débris et la soudure): Royaume-Uni	—	—	1	—	—	—	56. Tin, unwrought (including scrap and solder): United Kingdom.
57. Etain travaillé (barres, tôles, feuilles, fils, tuyaux, tubes et pièces brutes): Royaume-Uni	—	—	—	—	1	—	57. Tin, wrought (bars, rods, sheets, leaves, wire, pipes, tubes, castings and forgings): United Kingdom.
Total ÉTAIN (groupe XXI):							Total TIN (Group XXI):
Poids	—	—	1	—	1	—	Weight.
Valeur	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	Value.

¹ Moins d'une tonne métrique.

¹ Less than one metric ton.

ANNEXE AU TABLEAU V.

Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

EXPORTATIONS DE CERTAINES MARCHANDISES¹ A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE ET DE L'AFRIQUE ITALIENNE.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

ANNEX TO TABLE V.

United States of America.

EXPORTS OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES¹ TO ITALY AND ITALIAN AFRICA.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles	ITALIE ITALY				AFRIQUE ITALIENNE ITALIAN AFRICA				Commodities
	Décembre December		Janvier January		Décembre December		Janvier January		
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1934	1935	1935	1936	
Coton non manufacturé (non compris les bas-cotons)	1 218.6	1 147.7	1 410.1	822.0	—	—	—	—	Cotton, unmanufactured (not including linters).
Pétrole et produits du pétrole	249.4	1 363.3	524.4	732.7	—	181.7	0.6	—	Petroleum and products.
Cuivre raffiné en lingots, barres, blocs et saumons	211.4	592.0	275.6	207.0	—	—	—	—	Refined copper in ingots, bars, blocks and pigs.
Déchets de fer et d'acier	144.3	265.4	128.6	414.0	—	—	—	—	Iron and steel scrap.
Tôle et feuilles d'acier, etc.	—	15.4	8.3	2.4	—	—	—	—	Steel plates, sheets, etc.
Caoutchouc brut (réexporté)	—	187.6	—	21.3	—	—	—	—	Rubber, crude (re-exported).
Autre caoutchouc et articles en caoutchouc	9.5	3.6	23.2	25.4	—	3.0	3.6	1.2	Other rubber and manufactures.
Charbon et coke	—	—	40.5	22.5	—	—	—	—	Coal and coke.
Nickel, toutes formes	3.0	—	2.4	36.1	—	—	—	—	Nickel in all forms.
Métaux et minerais pour ferro-alliages	3.6	35.6	0.6	45.5	—	—	—	—	Ferro-alloying metals and ores.

¹ Marchandises des Etats-Unis seulement.

¹ United States merchandise only.

TABLEAU VI. — VALEUR TOTALE, PAR PAYS, DES EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES DES MARCHANDISES COMPRISES DANS LE TABLEAU V.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE VI. — TOTAL VALUE, BY COUNTRIES, OF EXPORTS TO ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES OF THE COMMODITIES INCLUDED IN TABLE V.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Novembre — November				Décembre — December				Janvier — January				Countries												
	Italie Italy		Colonies Italiennes Italian Colonies		Italie Italy		Colonies Italiennes Italian Colonies		Italie Italy		Colonies Italiennes Italian Colonies														
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936													
EUROPE.													EUROPE.												
Albanie					(59.2)	(92.9)			45.9	44.2			Albania.												
Allemagne	1 387.6	2 593.3			1 858.6	2 104.0			1 349.7	1 633.2			Germany.												
Autriche	475.6	812.1	0.3	0.9	394.0	1 003.7	0.6	18.6	351.6	815.4	0.7	6.7	Austria.												
Belgique-Luxemb.	404.2	628.0	0.1	0.2	488.0	273.2	1.1	0.1	615.3	392.7	1.5	0.3	Belgium-Luxemb.												
Royaume-Uni	1 436.1	345.9	37.1	1.0	1 414.9	96.1	2.7	8.2	1 597.3	85.4	33.5		United Kingdom.												
Bulgarie	9.9	12.4			4.1				3.9				Bulgaria.												
Danemark	35.2	6.3	0.9		30.9	11.2	1.2		10.5	0.5			Denmark.												
Espagne					(121.6)	(139.3)							Spain.												
Estonie	1.1												Estonia.												
Finlande	68.6	34.8			88.8	173.1			77.5	102.8			Finland.												
France	907.7	1 421.8	0.4	0.4	1 292.5	568.0	0.2	1.0	958.1	404.6	0.1		France.												
Hongrie	492.5	773.5		1.4	517.4	649.8			365.0	370.6			Hungary.												
Lettonie	2.3				2.9	1.3				1.5			Latvia.												
Lithuanie	12.6	5.0			12.0	6.7			13.9	2.7			Lithuania.												
Norvège	99.7	14.6			71.9	9.1			60.6	29.3			Norway.												
Pays-Bas	231.1	469.9	4.4	0.4	184.8	107.4	1.2		228.5	57.7	0.8		Netherlands.												
Pologne	338.2	247.3			309.0	95.4			255.5	151.4			Poland.												
Portugal									2.7				Portugal.												
Suède	225.3	298.6			518.2	372.8			292.1	278.1			Sweden.												
Suisse	152.7	304.9			164.2	109.8			148.1	92.1			Switzerland.												
Tchécoslovaquie	108.2	173.7			139.2	58.2			102.3	33.0			Czechoslovakia.												
Yougoslavie	389.9	511.3	0.3	52.1	509.3	39.6	0.2		355.5	41.3	0.6		Yugoslavia.												
ASIE.													ASIA.												
Irak	2.9												Iraq.												
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD.													NORTH AMERICA.												
Canada	284.0	61.8			15.0	37.0			195.0	31.3			Canada.												
Océanie.													OCEANIA.												
Australie	320.4	59.2			293.7	29.3			198.0	38.1			Australia.												
Totaux	7 405.0	8 889.9	43.5	57.3	7 898.8	5 951.8	7.2	22.9	7 225.0	4 655.9	37.2	7.0	Totals.												

¹ Les chiffres des mois de novembre et décembre sont indiqués globalement.

² Italie et les Colonies Italiennes.

³ Les chiffres donnés par l'Albanie et l'Espagne pour les mois de novembre et décembre ensemble ont été répartis en attribuant 50 % au total de novembre et 50 % au total de décembre.

¹ Figures for November and December together.

² Italy and the Italian Colonies.

³ The figures given by Albania and Spain for the months of November and December together, have been divided, 50 % being attributed to the November and 50 % to the December total.

TABLEAU VII. — VALEUR DES EXPORTATIONS DES ARTICLES INDIQUÉS AUX TABLEAUX V a) ET b) EN POURCENTAGES DE LA VALEUR TOTALE DES EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES.

TABLE VII. — PERCENTAGE VALUE OF EXPORTS OF THE COMMODITIES SHOWN IN TABLES V (a) AND (b) IN COMPARISON WITH THE VALUE OF TOTAL EXPORTS TO ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES.

Pays	Novembre - November		Décembre - December		Janvier - January		Countries
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	
EUROPE.	%	%	%	%	%	%	EUROPE.
Albanie			48.0	100.0	52.1	100.0	Albania.
Autriche	49.1	60.9	50.2	66.1	55.1	65.6	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg.	46.6	70.6	54.2	72.2	64.6	84.3	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	55.1	40.0	50.7	31.7	55.6	53.9	United Kingdom.
Bulgarie	7.2	3.0	1.5	—	5.2	—	Bulgaria.
Danemark	22.1	17.1	25.5	36.0	19.1	41.7	Denmark.
Espagne			9.8	15.5	...	...	Spain.
Estonie	4.5	—	—	—	—	—	Estonia.
Finlande	88.2	99.4	80.9	100.0	95.7	100.0	Finland.
France	45.3	48.4	55.5	54.8	72.0	55.0	France.
Hongrie	67.2	55.9	74.8	54.0	70.8	54.4	Hungary.
Lettonie	27.1	—	39.2	100.0	—	57.7	Latvia.
Lithuanie	92.0	27.5	93.0	100.0	98.6	96.4	Lithuania.
Norvège	45.3	24.5	45.3	25.6	34.9	28.7	Norway.
Pays-Bas	36.2	50.0	33.6	42.1	42.2	29.7	Netherlands.
Pologne	70.2	73.3	72.4	55.4	72.1	72.7	Poland.
Portugal					5.9	—	Portugal.
Suède	70.6	78.2	78.1	93.4	70.1	92.3	Sweden.
Suisse	8.7	24.6	10.3	12.9	12.9	13.6	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	18.7	35.2	21.4	49.3	24.5	29.6	Czechoslovakia.
Yougoslavie	47.8	71.2	54.1	66.9	51.6	49.3	Yugoslavia.
ASIE.							ASIA.
Irak	8.9	—	—	—	...	...	Iraq.
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD.							NORTH AMERICA.
Canada	75.7	73.9	26.2	82.8	85.6	74.5	Canada.
Océanie.							OCEANIA.
Australie	98.2	91.8	91.7	91.0	93.1	86.6	Australia.

¹ Les chiffres de novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.

¹ Figures for November and December together.

**ANNEXE I. — LISTE DES RÉPONSES
AU QUESTIONNAIRE CONCERNANT LE
COMMERCE AVEC L'ITALIE.**

(Réponses reçues au Secrétariat
jusqu'au 8 avril 1936.)

**ANNEX I. — LIST OF REPLIES TO THE
QUESTIONNAIRE CONCERNING TRADE
WITH ITALY.**

(Replies received by the Secretariat
up to April 8th, 1936.)

Pays	Novembre-November			Décembre - December			Janvier - January			Countries
	Tableau - Table			Tableau - Table			Tableau - Table			
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	
EUROPE.										
Albanie	1 x	x	1 x	1 x	x	1 x	x	x	x	Albania.
Autriche	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	United Kingdom.
Bulgarie	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Bulgaria.
Danemark	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Denmark.
Espagne	1 x	x	1 x	1 x	x	1 x	x	x	x	Spain.
Estonie	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Esntoia.
Finlande	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Finland.
France	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	France.
Grèce	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Greece.
Hongrie	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Hungary.
Lettonie	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Latvia.
Lithuanie	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Lithuania.
Malte	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Malta.
Norvège	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Norway.
Pays-Bas	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Netherlands.
Pologne	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Poland.
Portugal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Portugal.
Roumanie	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Roumania.
Suède	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Sweden.
Suisse	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Turkey.
U.R.S.S.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Yugoslavia.
ASIE.										
Chypre	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Cyprus.
Inde	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	India.
Irak	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Iraq.
Palestine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Palestine.
AFRIQUE.										
Union Sud-Africaine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Union of S. Africa.
Tanganyka	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Tanganyika.
Zanzibar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Zanzibar.
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD.										
Canada	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Canada.
AMÉRIQUE LATINE.										
a) AMÉRIQUE CENTR. ET DU NORD.										
Républ. Dominicaine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Dominican Rep.
b) AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.										
Colombie	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Colombia.
Pérou	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Peru.
Océanie.										
Australie	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	New Zealand.

1 Novembre et décembre sont indiqués globalement.
2 Réponse reçue trop tard pour être utilisée dans le présent document.

1 November and December together.
2 Reply received too late for the purposes of the present document.

**ANNEXE II.
TAUX DE CONVERSION.**

*Valeur d'une unité monétaire exprimée en anciens
cents-or des Etats-Unis.*

**ANNEX II.
CONVERSION RATES.**

*Value of one monetary unit in old United States
gold cents.*

Pays	1 unité 1 unit	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Countries
		1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	
EUROPE.								
Albanie	1 fr. albanais	19.229	19.246	19.192	19.233	19.194	19.236	Albania.
Allemagne	1 R. mark	23.908	23.929	23.869	23.879	23.846	23.889	Germany.
Autriche	1 schilling	10.995	10.956	11.027	10.955	11.040	11.012	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg ..	1 franc	2.774	2.010	2.779	2.002	2.776	2.008	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	1 £ sterling	296.671	292.968	293.722	292.644	291.221	293.480	United Kingdom.
Bulgarie	1 lev ¹	0.695	0.714	0.693	0.713	0.692	0.715	Bulgaria.
Danemark	1 krone	13.244	13.077	13.113	13.063	13.003	13.100	Denmark.
Espagne	1 peseta-or	19.295	19.295	19.295	19.295	19.295	19.295	Spain.
Estonie	1 krone	16.418	16.213	16.257	16.187	16.123	16.229	Estonia.
Finlande	1 markka	1.309	1.292	1.298	1.291	1.288	1.295	Finland.
France	1 franc	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	France.
Grèce	1 drachme	0.559	0.559	0.557	0.557	0.556	0.557	Greece.
Hongrie	1 pengö	17.248	17.509	17.148	17.468	17.118	17.491	Hungary.
Et. libre d'Irlande	£ sterling	296.671	292.968	293.722	292.644	291.221	293.480	Irish Free State.
Lettonie	1 lat	19.246	19.127	19.035	19.091	19.078	19.200	Latvia.
Lithuanie	1 litas	10.028	10.006	10.006	9.987	10.013	9.973	Lithuania.
Malte	£ sterling	296.671	292.968	293.722	292.644	291.221	293.480	Malta.
Norvège	1 krone	14.905	14.717	14.757	14.702	14.632	14.744	Norway.
Pays-Bas	1 gulden	40.198	40.333	40.169	40.238	40.153	40.316	Netherlands.
Pologne	1 zloty	11.226	11.194	11.218	11.200	11.219	11.195	Poland.
Portugal	1 escudo	2.699	2.664	2.671	2.663	2.649	2.668	Portugal.
Roumanie ²	1 leu	0.579	0.463	0.577	0.447	0.577	0.435	Roumania ² .
Suède	1 krona	15.296	15.102	15.143	15.087	15.016	15.129	Sweden.
Suisse	1 franc	19.309	19.300	19.245	19.257	19.230	19.316	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	1 koruna	2.484	2.460	2.483	2.460	2.483	2.460	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	1 livre turq.	47.212	47.267	47.184	47.264	47.132	47.255	Turkey.
U. R. S. S.	1 rouble-or	51.457	51.457	51.457	51.457	51.457	51.457	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie	1 dinar	1.355	1.360	1.351	1.359	1.352	1.360	Yugoslavia.
ASIE.								
Ceylan	1 rupee	22.290	22.090	22.080	22.090	21.940	22.150	Ceylon.
Chine (non compris Mandchourie)	1 Gold Unit	40.000	40.000	40.000	40.000	40.000	40.000	China (excluding Manchuria).
Mandchourie	1 M. yuan	19.270	17.040	18.670	17.050	18.410	17.050 ³	Manchuria.
Chypre	1 £ sterling	296.671	292.968	293.722	292.644	291.221	293.480	Cyprus.
Inde	1 rupee	22.292	22.094	22.083	22.088	21.941	22.153	India.
Irak	1 dinar	296.671	292.968	293.722	292.644	291.221	293.480	Iraq.
Japon	1 yen	17.278	17.062	17.118	17.064	16.948	17.146	Japan.
Palestine	1 P. £	296.671	292.968	293.722	292.644	291.221	293.480	Palestine.
AFRIQUE.								
Union Sud-Africaine ..	1 S. Afr. £	293.413	289.747	290.548	289.415	288.090	290.261	Union of S. Africa.
Côte de l'Or	1 £ sterling	296.670	292.970	293.720	292.640	291.220	293.480	Gold Coast.
Egypte	1 E. £	304.280	300.480	301.250	300.150	298.890	301.010	Egypt.
Tanganyka	1 shilling	14.834	14.648	14.686	14.632	14.561	14.674	Tanganyika.
Zanzibar	1 rupee	22.292	22.094	22.083	22.088	21.941	22.153	Zanzibar.
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD.								
Canada	1 Can. \$	60.935	58.846	60.166	58.808	59.633	59.096	Canada.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique.	1 \$	59.469	59.487	59.388	59.375	59.525	59.137	U.S.A.
AMÉRIQUE LATINE.								
a) AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE ET DU NORD.								
Rép. Dominicaine	1 \$ papier	59.469	59.487	59.388	59.375	59.525	59.137	Dominican Rép.
Haiti	1 gourde	11.894	11.897	11.878	11.875	11.905	11.827	Haiti.
b) AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.								
Argentine	1 peso m/n	17.480	17.840	17.220	17.840	17.180	17.820	Argentine.
Chili	1 peso	12.170	12.170	12.170	12.170	12.170	12.170	Chile.
Colombie	1 peso-oro	38.677	33.666	38.322	33.861	38.182	33.939	Colombia.
Pérou	1 sol-or	13.910	14.760	14.010	14.890	14.540	14.870	Peru.
Océanie.								
Australie ⁴								Australia ⁴ .
Nouvelle-Zélande	1 N. Z. £	236.713	234.221	234.364	234.125	232.294	235.089	New Zealand.

¹ Cours de Bâle.
² Cours de décembre 1935.
³ Les données concernant l'Australie ont été exprimées en £ sterling.

⁴ Rates at Basle.
⁵ Rate for December 1935.
⁶ Figures concerning Australia were given in £ sterling.

ANNEXE III. — IMPORTATIONS EN PROVENANCE ET EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES, EN FÉVRIER 1935 ET 1936.

ANNEX III. — IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES, IN FEBRUARY 1935 AND 1936.

a) MARCHANDISES.

(a) MERCHANDISE.

Value in millions of old U.S.A. gold dollars.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Importations Imports		Exportations Exports		Taux de conversion Conversion rates			Countries
	Février — February				1 unité 1 unit	Février — February		
	1935	1936	1935	1936		1935	1936	
EUROPE.								
Albanie	131.5	28.1	114.8	82.4	1 fr. albanais	19.199	19.208	Albania.
Allemagne ¹	3 969.0	3 418.7	3 488.6	3 304.4	1 R. mark	23.838	23.860	Germany ¹ .
Autriche	454.9	450.3	868.5	1 049.7	1 schilling	11.006	11.045	Austria.
Royaume-Uni	1 841.7	82.1	2 742.4	225.8	1 £ sterling	289.580	293.240	United Kingdom.
Danemark	97.0	12.7	119.7	1.7	1 krone	12.929	13.092	Denmark.
Estonie	12.9	14.4	6.0	9.7	1 krone	16.029	16.231	Estonia.
Finlande	58.0	8.5	150.1	60.0	1 markka	1.280	1.294	Finland.
Hongrie	544.5	606.7	669.1	952.8	1 pengő	17.100	17.480	Hungary.
Lettonie	24.3	—	4.2	—	1 lat	18.924	19.200 ²	Latvia.
Lithuanie	20.5	3.9	2.3	—	1 litas	10.012	10.297	Lithuania.
Malte	69.5	—	8.7	—	—	—	—	Malta.
Norvège	161.7	8.9	78.1	25.0	1 krone	14.551	14.732	Norway.
Pays-Bas	839.2	50.7	557.2	80.5	1 gulden	40.144	40.274	Netherlands.
Pologne	316.5	59.4	273.3	128.5	1 zloty	11.219	11.194	Poland.
Suisse	1 421.2	852.1	1 245.1	1 016.6	1 franc	19.224	19.371	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	406.2	20.7	525.3	275.2	1 koruna	2.483	2.459	Czechoslovakia.
U. R. S. S.	194.0	—	457.5	539.8	1 rouble or	51.457	51.457	U. S. S. R.
Yougoslavie	500.7	0.3	729.6	99.2	1 dinar	1.350	1.360	Yugoslavia.
ASIE.								
Inde	466.8	11.7	1 183.9	259.3	1 rupee	21.866	22.128	India.
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD.								
Canada	92.6	8.8	248.7	86.3	1 Can. \$	59.352	58.709	Canada.
AMÉRIQUE LATINE.								
République Dominic.	3.1	—	5.9	4.3	1 \$	50.420	58.642	Dominican Rep.
Océanie.								
Australie ³	107.1	20.5	2 348.5	35.2	—	—	—	Australia. ³
Nouvelle-Zélande	20.8	7.1	6.9	2.4	1 N. Z. £	230.958	235.243	New Zealand.

¹ Voir notes¹ et², page 10.

² Cours de janvier 1936.

³ Les données concernant l'Australie ont été exprimées en £ sterling.

¹ See notes¹ and², page 10.

² Rate for January 1936.

³ Figures concerning Australia were given in £ sterling.

b) OR ET ARGENT.

(b) GOLD AND SILVER.

Value in millions of old U.S.A. gold dollars.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Février — February				Countries
	Or — Gold		Argent — Silver		
	1935	1936	1935	1936	
1) IMPORTATIONS EN PROVENANCE DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES.					
(1) IMPORTS FROM ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES.					
Allemagne	76.8 ¹	6.6 ¹	—	—	Germany.
Royaume-Uni	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom.
Pologne	—	—	0.5	—	Poland.
Suisse	1 876.7	5 813.8	1.9	—	Switzerland.
2) EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES.					
(2) EXPORTS TO ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES.					
Albanie	—	—	—	1.7	Albania.
Allemagne	65.3	—	—	—	Germany.
Royaume-Uni	—	—	23.2	—	United Kingdom.
Pays-Bas	1.2	—	—	—	Netherlands.
Suisse	94.0	114.7	74.6	—	Switzerland.

¹ Pièces non comprises (montant inconnu).

² Moins de £500.

¹ Excluding specie (amount unknown).

² Less than £500.

Geneva, May 7th, 1936.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**AGENDA OF THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY SESSION
OF THE ASSEMBLY**

WHICH WILL OPEN AT GENEVA ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER ~~7TH~~ 1936,
AT 10.30 A.M.

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

- (a) Appointment of a Credentials¹ Committee.
- (b) Election of the President of the Assembly.
- (c) Adoption of the Agenda.
- (d) Appointment of the Main Committees of the Assembly.
- (e) Appointment of an Agenda Committee.
- (f) Election of Vice-Presidents of the Assembly.

The questions are usually divided between the main Committees of the Assembly in the following manner:

<i>First Committee:</i>	<i>Legal questions.</i>
<i>Second Committee:</i>	<i>Questions connected with the work of the technical organisations.</i>
<i>Third Committee:</i>	<i>Questions connected with the limitation and reduction of armaments.²</i>
<i>Fourth Committee:</i>	<i>Administrative and budgetary questions.</i>
<i>Fifth Committee:</i>	<i>Social questions.</i>
<i>Sixth Committee:</i>	<i>Political questions.</i>

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

Each year the Secretary-General prepares a general report on the work of the League since the last session of the Assembly. This report is distributed in two parts, one in July, the other at the opening of the session.

The report forms the basis of the general discussion with which the session usually opens, and during which the various delegations have an opportunity of expressing their views on the work of the League.

The Assembly from time to time refers to the appropriate Committee chapters³ of these reports dealing with questions which do not appear separately on the agenda.

¹ See annex.

² This Committee was not set up in 1935.

³ A list of the chapters of the report will be added to this note in the revised edition of the agenda.

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

The Assembly decided, on September 15th, 1926 (seventh session), to elect each year three non-permanent Members of the Council for a period of three years from the date of their election.

The Assembly further decided, on October 2nd, 1933 (fourteenth session), upon the provisional creation of one new non-permanent seat for three years.

The mandates which expire in 1936 are those of the Argentine Republic, Australia, Denmark and Portugal.

4. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

- (a) Participation of States not members of the League in the election of Members of the Court.

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Revised Statute of the Permanent Court, the Assembly is called upon, on the proposal of the Council and in the absence of a special agreement, to lay down the conditions under which a State, which has accepted the Statute of the Court but is not a member of the League, may participate in electing the Members of the Court.

The question is included in the agenda of the May session of the Council.

- (b) Election to vacancies among the judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Unless the elections to the vacancies on the Permanent Court are held earlier, as a result of decisions of the Council, it is anticipated that they will take place during the ordinary session of the Assembly. There are, at present, three vacancies, due to the death of M. W. Schücking (German) and the resignations of Mr. F. B. Kellogg (American) and M. Wang Chung-Hui (Chinese). On January 24th, 1936 (ninetieth session), the Council made arrangements to enable the first two vacancies to be filled before the Assembly's ordinary session, if a special meeting of the Assembly should be held, and at its session in May it will discuss the measures to be taken in regard to the third vacancy.

Items inserted by or arising out of Decisions of the Assembly.

5. RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

- (a) Maintenance of the rule relating to the convocation of the Finance (Fourth) Committee of the Assembly.

On October 11th, 1933 (fourteenth session), the Assembly established this rule experimentally for the year 1934; on September 24th, 1935 (sixteenth session), it decided to maintain the rule provisionally for the year 1936.

- (b) Proposed amendments regarding the composition of the General Committee, the insertion of a provision regarding the Agenda Committee and the creation of a Nominations Committee.

Discussion of these proposals, particulars of which will be found in the report of the First Committee of the Assembly (document A.69.1935.V), was adjourned by the Assembly on September 28th, 1935 (sixteenth session), to its session of 1936.

6. COMPOSITION OF BODIES TO WHICH APPOINTMENTS ARE MADE BY THE ASSEMBLY.

- (a) Commission of Enquiry for European Union.

On September 27th, 1935 (sixteenth session), the Assembly decided to renew for twelve months the term of office of the Commission of Enquiry for European Union.

- (b) Appointment of the President of the Governing Body of the Nansen International Office for Refugees.

On January 24th, 1936 (ninetieth session), the Council appointed M. M. Hansson (Norwegian) to act for the time being as President of the Governing Body of the Nansen International Office for Refugees. In accordance with Article 6 of the Statutes of the Office, the Assembly is called upon to proceed to the definitive appointment of the President.

- (c) Supervisory Commission.

The Assembly will be called upon to appoint, on the proposal of the Fourth Committee, two members of the Supervisory Commission for the period January 1st, 1937, to December 31st, 1939.

The members whose term of office expires at the end of 1936 are M. S. Osuský (Czechoslovak) and M. J. Réveillaud (French).

- (d) Administrative Board of the Staff Pensions Fund.

The Assembly will be called upon to appoint, on the proposal of the Fourth Committee, three members and three substitute members of the Administrative Board of the Staff Pensions Fund for the period January 1st, 1937, to December 31st, 1939.

The members and substitute members whose term of office expires at the end of 1936 are: Members: M. W. Rappard (Swiss), M. A. Hoel (Norwegian) and Mr. F. T. Cremins (Irish); Substitute members: M. C. Parra-Pérez (Venezuelan), M. J. Modzelewski (Polish) and M. C. van Rappard (Netherlands).

7. COMMITTEES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

On September 26th, 1935 (sixteenth session), the Assembly requested the Council to take the necessary measures for the execution of certain of its decisions concerning the constitution, procedure and practice of Committees of the League of Nations. Any decisions of the Council requiring action by the Assembly will be submitted to the latter.

8. QUESTION OF PROHIBITING, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE COVENANT, THE SUPPLY OF ARMS AND WAR MATERIAL TO BELLIGERENTS.

On September 27th, 1934 (fifteenth session), the Assembly requested the Council to appoint a committee to study, from the standpoint of pure law and, in particular, from that of interpretation of the Covenant, the question of prohibiting, under the provisions of the Covenant, the supply of arms and war material to belligerents, and to present its conclusions to the Council and to the Assembly.

The Committee not having met before the Assembly's session of 1935, the Assembly, on September 11th, 1935 (sixteenth session), adjourned consideration of this question to the present year.

9. AMENDMENT OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN ORDER TO BRING IT INTO HARMONY WITH THE PACT OF PARIS: EXAMINATION OF THE TREATY OF NON-AGGRESSION AND CONCILIATION CONCLUDED AT RIO DE JANEIRO ON OCTOBER 10TH, 1933.

On September 25th, 1931 (twelfth session), the Assembly, taking note of a report of the First Committee on the subject of the amendment of the Covenant of the League in order to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris, decided to create a committee consisting of representatives of all the Members of the League, for the purpose of seeking unanimous agreement on the bases indicated in that report and of drawing up a final text for submission to the Assembly.

By decisions of the Council and of the Assembly, the Treaty of Non-Aggression and Conciliation concluded at Rio de Janeiro on October 10th, 1933, has also been referred to the Committee.

The Committee not having met before the Assembly's session of 1935, the Assembly, on September 11th, 1935 (sixteenth session), adjourned consideration of this question to the present year.

10. COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL.

The Assembly, on October 2nd, 1933 (fourteenth session), adopted the following resolution:

"The Assembly

"Approves the recommendation of the Committee for the provisional creation of one new non-permanent seat on the Council, and accordingly declares that it is desirable that, for the period commencing with the election of the non-permanent Members of the Council at the Assembly's session of 1933 and ending with the election of the said non-permanent Members in the year 1936, the number of non-permanent seats on the Council should be provisionally increased from nine to ten, on the understanding that, towards the end of that period, the question of the number of the Members of the Council will be reconsidered and that all the Members of the League will remain entirely free to propose any final solution of this question which they consider desirable."

The Council, on September 26th, 1935 (eighty-ninth session), appointed a Committee to undertake the study indicated in the above resolution and, in connection therewith, to examine certain proposals put forward by the Chinese Government regarding the representation of Asia on the Council. The Committee will report to the Assembly and the Council.

11. REFUGEES.

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

The Nansen International Office for Refugees is placed under the direction of the League of Nations in conformity with Article 24 of the Covenant, and submits an annual report to the Assembly on its activities.

(b) Results of the work of the Committee on International Assistance to Refugees.

(i) Report of the Committee on International Assistance to Refugees.

On September 28th, 1935 (sixteenth session), the Assembly requested the Council to appoint a committee for the study of international assistance to refugees. This Committee submitted its report to the Council, which, on January 24th, 1936 (ninetieth session), decided to refer it to the Assembly, particularly those proposals contemplating measures of a permanent character.

(ii) Report of the Acting President of the Governing Body of the Nansen International Office for Refugees.

In adopting the report of the Committee on International Assistance to Refugees, the Council approved the Committee's proposal that the Acting President of the Governing Body of the Office present a special report.

(iii) Report of the High Commissioner of the League of Nations for Refugees, Jewish and Other, coming from Germany.

The High Commissioner of the League for Refugees, Jewish and other, coming from Germany, appointed by the Council on February 14th, 1936, should, in accordance with the report of the Committee on International Assistance to Refugees, approved by the Council, submit a special report to the Assembly.

12. NUTRITION.

On September 27th, 1935 (sixteenth session), the Assembly adopted the following resolution:

"The Assembly,

"Having considered the subject of nutrition in relation to public health and the effects of improved nutrition on the consumption of agricultural products:

"Urges Governments to examine the practical means of securing better nutrition and requests the Council:

"(1) To invite the Health Organisation of the League of Nations to continue and extend its work on nutrition in relation to public health;

" (2) To instruct the technical organisations of the League of Nations, in consultation with the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Agriculture, to collect, summarise and publish information on the measures taken in all countries for securing improved nutrition; and,

" (3) To appoint a committee, including agricultural, economic and health experts, instructed to submit a general report on the whole question, in its health and economic aspects, to the next Assembly, after taking into consideration, inter alia, the progress of the work carried out in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2) above."

The Committee mentioned in paragraph (3) of the resolution was appointed by decision of the Council of September 28th, 1935 (eighty-ninth session), and its report will be before the Assembly.

Item proposed by the Council.

A.7.1936.V. 13. INTERNATIONAL REPRESSION OF TERRORISM.

On January 23rd, 1936 (ninetieth session), the Council decided to place on the Assembly's agenda the report of the Committee which it had set up to study this question, together with two draft Conventions drawn up by the Committee and the observations which it had invited the Governments to make on these drafts. The draft Conventions and the Council's report have been circulated in document A.7.1936. The observations from Governments will be communicated to the Assembly in a further document.

Budget of the League and Financial and Administrative Questions.

14. AUDITED ACCOUNTS FOR THE SEVENTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD (1935) AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON.

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

15. BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS FOR THE NINETEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD (1937).

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

16. REPORT OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION.

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

Under other provisions of the Regulations, the report of the Commission must also deal with the accounts and with such other relevant questions as might arise in consequence of decisions of the competent organs of the League. Thus, the Commission will this year report to the Assembly, inter alia, on various amendments to the Financial Regulations.

17. CONTRIBUTIONS IN ARREARS.

The Assembly, on September 28th, 1935 (sixteenth session), invited " the Special Committee as at present constituted to continue its tasks and to present a report to the Assembly at its seventeenth session ".

18. ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES.

The Assembly, on September 28th, 1935 (sixteenth session), decided that the Committee on the Allocation of Expenses should place before the Assembly at its next session a revised scale.

19. REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD OF THE STAFF PENSIONS FUND.

It is provided in Article XX of the Administrative Rules of the Staff Pensions Regulations which were adopted by the Assembly that the Board shall submit a report to the Assembly; a further valuation of the Fund will also be submitted to the Assembly.

Technical Work of the League.¹

20. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL WORK.

21. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

22. HEALTH WORK.

23. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

24. SOCIAL WORK.

25. INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

Annex.

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Rule 5.

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

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

3. A Committee of nine members for the examination of the full powers shall be elected by the Assembly on the proposal of the President. The Committee shall report without delay.

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

¹ Though this is not required by the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly, separate items relating to the technical work of the League are, in accordance with custom, included in the agenda.

² It is obvious that, in the case of countries which do not possess a Minister for Foreign Affairs, the full powers may be issued by an authority possessing similar or equivalent powers.

Geneva, August 31st, 1936.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**AGENDA OF THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY SESSION
OF THE ASSEMBLY**

**WHICH WILL OPEN AT GENEVA ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1936,
AT 10.30 A.M.**

and

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ITEMS

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

- (a) Appointment of a Credentials¹ Committee.
- (b) Election of the President of the Assembly.
- (c) Adoption of the Agenda.
- (d) Appointment of the Main Committees of the Assembly.
- (e) Appointment of an Agenda Committee.
- (f) Election of Vice-Presidents of the Assembly.

The questions are usually divided between the main Committees of the Assembly in the following manner:

<i>First Committee:</i>	<i>Legal questions.</i>
<i>Second Committee:</i>	<i>Questions connected with the work of the technical organisations.</i>
<i>Third Committee:</i>	<i>Questions connected with the limitation and reduction of armaments.²</i>
<i>Fourth Committee:</i>	<i>Administrative and budgetary questions.</i>
<i>Fifth Committee:</i>	<i>Social questions.</i>
<i>Sixth Committee:</i>	<i>Political questions.</i>

- A.6.1936. 2. **REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE LEAGUE SINCE THE LAST SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.**
A.6(a).1936.
A.6(a).1936
(Annex).

Each year the Secretary-General prepares a general report on the work of the League since the last session of the Assembly. This report is distributed in two parts, one in July, the other at the opening of the session.

The report forms the basis of the general discussion with which the session usually opens, and during which the various delegations have an opportunity of expressing their views on the work of the League.

The Assembly from time to time refers to the appropriate Committee chapters of these reports dealing with questions which do not appear separately on the agenda.

For information, the chapters included in the report are indicated as follows:

- 1. *Political Questions.*
- 2. *Reduction and Limitation of Armaments.*
- 3. *Protection of Minorities.*
- 4. *Mandates.*

¹ See annex.

² This Committee was not set up in 1935.

5. Slavery.
6. Economic and Financial Questions.
7. Communications and Transit.
8. Health Questions.
9. Technical Co-operation between the League of Nations and China.
10. Social Questions.
11. Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.
12. International Assistance to Refugees.
13. Intellectual Co-operation.
14. International Bureaux.
15. Budgetary and Administrative Questions.
16. Legal and Constitutional Questions.
17. Present Situation with regard to International Engagements registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

A.15.1936. 3. ELECTION OF NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

The Assembly decided, on September 15th, 1926 (seventh session), to elect each year three non-permanent Members of the Council for a period of three years from the date of their election.

The Assembly further decided, on October 2nd, 1933 (fourteenth session), upon the provisional creation of one new non-permanent seat for three years.

The mandates which expire in 1936 are those of the Argentine Republic, Australia, Denmark and Portugal.

4. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

- (a) Participation of States not members of the League in the election of members of the Court.

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Revised Statute of the Permanent Court, the Assembly is called upon, on the proposal of the Council and in the absence of a special agreement, to lay down the conditions under which a State, which has accepted the Statute of the Court but is not a member of the League, may participate in electing the members of the Court.

The Report of a Committee of Jurists (document C.293.M.178.1936.V) has been distributed to the Members of the League and the examination of the question is included in the agenda of the next (September) session of the Council.

- (b) Election to vacancies among the judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The Assembly and the Council will be called upon to elect three members of the Court to fill the vacancies created by the death of M. W. Schücking (German) and the resignations of Mr. F. B. Kellogg (American) and M. Wang Chung-Hui (Chinese).

Under the revised Statute of the Court, it rests with the Council at its next session to fix the date of election of a successor to the late Baron Rolin-Jaequemyns, (Belgian).

Items inserted by or arising out of Decisions of the Assembly.

5. RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

- (a) Maintenance of the rule relating to the convocation of the Finance (Fourth) Committee of the Assembly.

On October 11th, 1933 (fourteenth session), the Assembly established this rule experimentally for the year 1934; on September 24th, 1935 (sixteenth session), it decided to maintain the rule provisionally for the year 1936.

- (b) Proposed amendments regarding the composition of the General Committee, the insertion of a provision regarding the Agenda Committee and the creation of a Nominations Committee.

Discussion of these proposals, particulars of which will be found in the report of the First Committee of the Assembly (document A.69.1935.V), was adjourned by the Assembly on September 28th, 1935 (sixteenth session), to its session of 1936.

6. COMPOSITION OF BODIES TO WHICH APPOINTMENTS ARE MADE BY THE ASSEMBLY.

(a) Commission of Enquiry for European Union.

On September 27th, 1935 (sixteenth session), the Assembly decided to renew for twelve months the term of office of the Commission of Enquiry for European Union.

(b) Appointment of the President of the Governing Body of the Nansen International Office for Refugees.

On January 24th, 1936 (ninetieth session), the Council appointed M. M. Hansson (Norwegian) to act for the time being as President of the Governing Body of the Nansen International Office for Refugees. In accordance with Article 6 of the Statutes of the Office, the Assembly is called upon to proceed to the definitive appointment of the President.

(c) Supervisory Commission.

The Assembly will be called upon to appoint, on the proposal of the Fourth Committee, two members of the Supervisory Commission for the period January 1st, 1937, to December 31st, 1939.

The members whose term of office expires at the end of 1936 are M. S. Osuský (Czechoslovak) and M. J. Réveillaud (French).

(d) Administrative Board of the Staff Pensions Fund.

The Assembly will be called upon to appoint, on the proposal of the Fourth Committee, three members and three substitute members of the Administrative Board of the Staff Pensions Fund for the period January 1st, 1937, to December 31st, 1939.

The members and substitute members whose term of office expires at the end of 1936 are: Members: M. W. Rappard (Swiss), M. A. Hoel (Norwegian) and Mr. F. T. Cremins (Irish); Substitute members: M. C. Parra-Pérez (Venezuelan), M. J. Modzelewski (Polish) and M. C. van Rappard (Netherlands).

7. COMMITTEES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

On September 26th, 1935 (sixteenth session), the Assembly requested the Council to take the necessary measures for the execution of certain of its decisions concerning the constitution, procedure and practice of Committees of the League of Nations. Any decisions of the Council requiring action by the Assembly will be submitted to the latter.

8. QUESTION OF PROHIBITING, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE COVENANT, THE SUPPLY OF ARMS AND WAR MATERIAL TO BELLIGERENTS.

On September 27th, 1934 (fifteenth session), the Assembly requested the Council to appoint a committee to study, from the standpoint of pure law and, in particular, from that of interpretation of the Covenant, the question of prohibiting, under the provisions of the Covenant, the supply of arms and war material to belligerents, and to present its conclusions to the Council and to the Assembly.

The Committee not having met before the Assembly's session of 1935, the Assembly, on September 11th, 1935 (sixteenth session), adjourned consideration of this question to the present year.

9. AMENDMENT OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN ORDER TO BRING IT INTO HARMONY WITH THE PACT OF PARIS: EXAMINATION OF THE TREATY OF NON-AGGRESSION AND CONCILIATION CONCLUDED AT RIO DE JANEIRO ON OCTOBER 10TH, 1933.

On September 25th, 1931 (twelfth session), the Assembly, taking note of a report of the First Committee on the subject of the amendment of the Covenant of the League in order to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris, decided to create a committee consisting of representatives of all the Members of the League, for the purpose of seeking unanimous agreement on the bases indicated in that report and of drawing up a final text for submission to the Assembly.

By decisions of the Council and of the Assembly, the Treaty of Non-Aggression and Conciliation concluded at Rio de Janeiro on October 10th, 1933, has also been referred to the Committee.

The Committee not having met before the Assembly's session of 1935, the Assembly, on September 11th, 1935 (sixteenth session), adjourned consideration of this question to the present year.

A.9.1936.V. 10. COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL.
A.16.1936.V.

The Assembly, on October 2nd, 1933 (fourteenth session), adopted the following resolution:

" The Assembly . . .

" Approves the recommendation of the Committee for the provisional creation of one new non-permanent seat on the Council, and accordingly declares that it is desirable that, for the period commencing with the election of the non-permanent Members of the Council at the Assembly's session of 1933 and ending with the election of the said non-permanent Members in the year 1936, the number of non-permanent seats on the Council should be provisionally increased from nine to ten, on the understanding that, towards the end of that period, the question of the number of the Members of the Council will be reconsidered and that all the Members of the League will remain entirely free to propose any final solution of this question which they consider desirable."

The Council, on September 26th, 1935 (eighty-ninth session), appointed a Committee to undertake the study indicated in the above resolution and, in connection therewith, to examine certain proposals put forward by the Chinese Government regarding the representation of Asia on the Council. The Committee's report is before the Assembly. On May 13th, 1936 (ninety-second session), the Council decided to adjourn action on the report until the Assembly should have expressed its views.

II. REFUGEES.

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

The Nansen International Office for Refugees is placed under the direction of the League of Nations in conformity with Article 24 of the Covenant, and submits an annual report to the Assembly on its activities.

(b) Results of the work of the Committee on International Assistance to Refugees.

C.2.M.2.1936.XII.

(i) Report of the Committee on International Assistance to Refugees.

On September 28th, 1935 (sixteenth session), the Assembly requested the Council to appoint a committee for the study of international assistance to refugees. This Committee submitted its report to the Council, which, on January 24th, 1936 (ninetieth session), decided to refer it to the Assembly, particularly those proposals contemplating measures of a permanent character.

(ii) Report of the Acting President of the Governing Body of the Nansen International Office for Refugees.

In adopting the report of the Committee on International Assistance to Refugees, the Council approved the Committee's proposal that the Acting President of the Governing Body of the Office present a special report.

(iii) Report of the High Commissioner of the League of Nations for Refugees, Jewish and Other, coming from Germany.

The High Commissioner of the League for Refugees, Jewish and other, coming from Germany, appointed by the Council on February 14th, 1936, should, in accordance with the report of the Committee on International Assistance to Refugees, approved by the Council, submit a special report to the Assembly.

A.12.1936.II.B. 12. NUTRITION.

A.12(a).1936.II.B.

A.12(b).1936.II.B.

A.12(c).1936.II.B.

On September 27th, 1935 (sixteenth session), the Assembly adopted the following resolution:

" The Assembly,

" Having considered the subject of nutrition in relation to public health and the effects of improved nutrition on the consumption of agricultural products:

" Urges Governments to examine the practical means of securing better nutrition and requests the Council:

" (1) To invite the Health Organisation of the League of Nations to continue and extend its work on nutrition in relation to public health;

" (2) To instruct the technical organisations of the League of Nations, in consultation with the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Agriculture, to collect, summarise and publish information on the measures taken in all countries for securing improved nutrition; and,

" (3) To appoint a committee, including agricultural, economic and health experts, instructed to submit a general report on the whole question, in its health and economic aspects, to the next Assembly, after taking into consideration, inter alia, the progress of the work carried out in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2) above."

The Committee mentioned in paragraph (3) of the resolution was appointed by decision of the Council of September 28th, 1935 (eighty-ninth session), and its report is before the Assembly.

Item proposed by the Council.

A.7.1936.V. 13. INTERNATIONAL REPRESSION OF TERRORISM.

On January 23rd, 1936 (ninetieth session), the Council decided to place on the Assembly's agenda the report of the Committee which it had set up to study this question, together with two draft Conventions drawn up by the Committee and the observations which it had invited the Governments to make on these drafts. The draft Conventions and the Council's report have been circulated in document A.7.1936. The observations from Governments will be communicated to the Assembly in a further document.

Budget of the League and Financial and Administrative Questions.

A.3.1936.X. 14. AUDITED ACCOUNTS FOR THE SEVENTEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD (1935) AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON.
A.3(a).1936.X.

A.3(b).1936.X. *In accordance with Article 38 of the Financial Regulations, " the Assembly shall finally pass the expenditure and income accounts "*.
A.3(c).1936.X.

A.4.1936.X. 15. BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS FOR THE NINETEENTH FINANCIAL PERIOD (1937).
A.4(a).1936.X.

A.4(b).1936.X. *In accordance with Chapter IV of the Financial Regulations, the budget of the League (including the budgets of the Secretariat and special organisations of the League, the International Labour Organisation and the Permanent Court of International Justice) is annually submitted to the Assembly.*
A.4(c).1936.X.

A.5.1936.X. 16. REPORT OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION.

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

Under other provisions of the Regulations, the report of the Commission must also deal with the accounts and with such other relevant questions as might arise in consequence of decisions of the competent organs of the League. Thus, the Commission will this year report to the Assembly, inter alia, on various amendments to the Financial Regulations.

17. CONTRIBUTIONS IN ARREARS.

The Assembly, on September 28th, 1935 (sixteenth session), invited " the Special Committee as at present constituted to continue its tasks and to present a report to the Assembly at its seventeenth session ".

A.10.1936.X. 18. ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES.

The Assembly, on September 28th, 1935 (sixteenth session), decided that the Committee on the Allocation of Expenses should place before the Assembly at its next session a revised scale.

A.11.1936.X.
A.11(a).1936.X.
A.13.1936.X. 19. REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD OF THE STAFF PENSIONS FUND.

It is provided in Article XX of the Administrative Rules of the Staff Pensions Regulations which were adopted by the Assembly that the Board shall submit a report to the Assembly; a further valuation of the Fund will also be submitted to the Assembly.

Technical Work of the League.¹

20. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL WORK

21. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

22. HEALTH WORK.

23. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

24. SOCIAL WORK.

25. INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ITEMS.

Item inserted by Decision of the Assembly.

26. APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

On July 4th, 1936 (sixteenth session), the Assembly recommended that the Council:

"(a) Should invite the Governments of the Members of the League to send to the Secretary-General, so far as possible before September 1st, 1936, any proposals they may wish to make in order to improve, in the spirit or within the limits laid down above,² the application of the principles of the Covenant;

"(b) Should instruct the Secretary-General to make a first examination and classification of these proposals;

"(c) Should report to the Assembly at its next meeting on the state of the question."

On July 4th, 1936 (ninety-second session), the Council decided to give effect to the above recommendation.

Item proposed by a Member of the League.

27. CONVENTION ON NATIONALITY CONCLUDED ON DECEMBER 26TH, 1933, AT THE SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES.

By a letter of August 3rd, 1936, the Chilean Government asked that the above-mentioned Convention may be placed on the supplementary agenda for consideration, so that the Assembly may, if it thinks fit, recommend non-signatory States to accede to it.

¹ Though this is not required by the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly, separate items relating to the technical work of the League are, in accordance with custom, included in the agenda.

² See Part I of the recommendation adopted by the Assembly on July 4th, 1936.

Annex.

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Rule 5.

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

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

3. A Committee of nine members for the examination of the full powers shall be elected by the Assembly on the proposal of the President. The Committee shall report without delay.

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

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

Geneva, June 2nd, 1936.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

DISPUTE BETWEEN ETHIOPIA AND ITALY

Co-ordination of Measures under Article 16 of the Covenant

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

STATISTICS OF TRADE WITH ITALY
AND THE ITALIAN COLONIES

III.

DECEMBER 1935—MARCH 1936

Series of League of Nations Publications

GENERAL ✓

1936. 4.

NOTE BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee has the honour to communicate to the members of the Committee a summary of the statistics drawn up by various countries of their trade with Italy and the Italian colonies during the period December 1935 to March 1936 and the corresponding period of the preceding year.

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VIII. Rubber	25
IX. Wood	25
X. Wood Pulp	28
XI. Hides and Skins	28
XII. Wool	27
XIII. Cotton	27
XIV. Coal and Petroleum.	28
XV. Ores	31
XVI. Iron and Steel	32
XVII. Copper	34
XVIII. Aluminium	35
XIX. Lead	35
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IX. Wood		39
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INTRODUCTION.

I.

On January 22nd, 1936, the Committee of Eighteen requested that the Committee of Experts should take "all measures, whether by questionnaire or otherwise, necessary for the collection and publication of statistical and other information concerning the state of trade between the countries applying" the proposals of the Co-ordination Committee and Italy and the Italian colonies.

The question was examined by the Committee of Experts during its second session, from January 29th to February 1st, 1936. The Committee drafted a questionnaire, which, it decided, should be submitted to all Governments members of the Co-ordination Committee with a view to obtaining statistics concerning the development of trade with Italy.

The Committee of Experts thought it appropriate to view three distinct aspects of that trade :

"(a) The changes in the value of that trade as a whole and in particular of certain classes of Italian sales abroad ;

"(b) The movement of precious metals ;

"(c) The purchases by Italy of certain agricultural products, raw materials, etc."

II.

This third document, containing statistics of trade with Italy and Italian colonies,¹ has been prepared mainly from the replies to the questionnaire.

A complete list of the replies will be found in Annex I. They numbered 64 for December, 63 for January, 57 for February and 36 for March.

Some overseas Governments whose written replies have not yet been received have, in compliance with the request made when the questionnaire was sent out, cabled the figures of the total value of their merchandise trade and also of their trade in precious metals with Italy. These figures are included in Tables I to IV. Tables V, VI and VII will be completed when the final replies to the questionnaire are received.

According to a suggestion made by the Committee of Experts, the Secretariat has endeavoured to complete the returns made by Governments by information obtained from the official trade statistics of countries not represented on the Co-ordination Committee.

Moreover, for certain countries represented on the Co-ordination Committee whose replies have not yet been received, it has proved possible to insert figures of the value of their trade with Italy obtained from their monthly official trade returns. These figures will in due course be replaced by the statistics specially provided in replies to the questionnaire.

Figures not supplied by the Governments for the purpose of this enquiry are given in italics throughout the tables.

Although the present document relates primarily to the months of December 1935 and January, February and March 1936, together with the corresponding months of the previous year, figures for April 1936 relating to total trade with Italy and Italian colonies received in time for insertion are given on page 59. As regards November, reference should be made to Co-ordination Committee document 120; a summary of additional information received since the publication of that document and revised totals of all tables for the months of November 1934 and 1935 will be found in Annex III, pages 48 to 58.

III.

The trade with Italy in 1932 and 1933 of the countries for which figures have been included in Table I accounted, according to the Italian trade returns, for approximately the following proportions of the total value of Italian trade :

	Of Imports into Italy	Of Exports from Italy
	%	%
The 68 countries given for December 1935 accounted in 1932/33 for	95	96.5
The 67 countries given for January 1936 accounted in 1932/33 for	94.5	96
The 62 countries given for February 1936 accounted in 1932/33 for	93.5	95.5
The 38 countries given for March 1936 accounted in 1932/33 for	86	86

¹ The first summaries, covering the period November 1935–February 1936, are contained in Co-ordination Committee documents 116 and 120.

The following summary table shows for these countries :

1. (a) The total value of imports of merchandise from Italy and the Italian colonies ;
 (b) The total value of exports of merchandise to Italy and the Italian colonies ; and
2. (a) The total value of imports of gold bullion and specie from Italy and the Italian colonies ;
 (b) The total value of exports of gold bullion and specie to Italy and the Italian colonies.

Value in Old U. S. A. Gold Dollars (000's omitted).

	November ¹		December ¹		January		February		March		
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
I. MERCHANDISE.											
38 countries (March)	(a) Imports .	19,327	22,731	19,579	15,373	17,486	9,638	17,519	8,352	17,979	9,315
	(b) Exports .	27,045	28,082	26,010	20,271	23,607	13,927	25,482	15,543	26,326	15,589
	Balance	+ 7,718	+ 5,351	+ 6,431	+ 4,898	+ 6,121	+ 4,289	+ 7,963	+ 7,191	+ 8,347	+ 6,274
62 countries (Feb.)	(a) Imports .	21,598	25,779	21,700	17,168	19,396	10,128	19,694	8,657		
	(b) Exports .	31,865	31,799	29,843	21,732	26,391	15,207	27,757	16,799		
	Balance	+ 9,767	+ 6,020	+ 8,143	+ 4,564	+ 6,995	+ 5,079	+ 8,063	+ 8,142		
67 countries (Jan.)	(a) Imports .	21,680	25,894	21,791	17,375	19,470	10,168				
	(b) Exports .	31,752	31,989	30,376	21,931	26,793	15,292				
	Balance	+ 10,072	+ 6,095	+ 8,585	+ 4,556	+ 7,323	+ 5,124				
68 countries (Dec.)	(a) Imports .	21,828	25,974	21,942	17,482						
	(b) Exports .	31,865	32,069	30,479	21,945						
	Balance	+ 10,037	+ 6,095	+ 8,537	+ 4,463						
69 countries (Nov.)	(a) Imports .	21,884	26,050								
	(b) Exports .	31,910	32,085								
	Balance	+ 10,026	+ 6,035								
II. GOLD.											
36 countries (March)	(a) Imports .	14,942	22,046	40,095	8,596	15,677	27,352	1,754	16,633	3,018	12,793
	(b) Exports .	103	8	68	119	168	111	161	115	207	22
	Balance	- 14,839	- 22,038	- 40,027	- 8,477	- 15,509	- 27,241	- 1,593	- 16,518	- 2,811	- 12,771
59 ^a countries (Feb.)	(a) Imports .	14,944	22,052	40,107	8,596	15,677	27,352	1,754	16,633		
	(b) Exports .	147	8	97	119	194	111	169	115		
	Balance	- 14,797	- 22,044	- 40,010	- 8,477	- 15,483	- 27,241	- 1,585	- 16,518		

¹ The figures given by Albania for the months of November and December together have, for the purposes of the above table, been divided, 50 % being attributed to November and 50 % to December.

^a 66 countries.

^b The figures for the larger number of countries from which replies have been received referring to November, December and January are identical with those for the 59 countries for February.

* * *

The provisional totals (22 countries) for April 1935 and 1936 (see Annex IV) are given below. The figures in parentheses indicate the totals for the same countries in March.

<i>Merchandise :</i>		1935	1936
Imports from Italy and Italian colonies		12,185 (12,880)	5,061 (5,668)
Exports to Italy and Italian colonies		15,580 (17,291)	8,296 (8,993)
<i>Gold :</i>			
Imports from Italy and Italian colonies		1,491 (3,018)	4,136 (12,793)
Exports to Italy and Italian colonies		223 (206)	7 (22)

* * *

It should perhaps be observed that the export figures given above would be registered in Italian returns as imports, and the import figures as exports. The Italian import figures would, however, be recorded c.i.f. Italian ports and would therefore tend to exceed the export figures given above, which show f.o.b. values ports of shipment ; similarly, the Italian export

figures would be recorded f.o.b. Italian ports of shipment and would therefore tend to be lower than the import figures given above, which show in most cases the c.i.f. values of the importing country.

As the Committee of Experts pointed out in its report on the questionnaire, it was to be expected that there would be "certain imports to record at first by countries applying Proposal III on account of goods paid for before October 19th or *en route* when Proposal III was enforced and a more restricted number of imports to record subsequently on account of the contracts approved by the Committee of Eighteen and of the exemption made in Proposal III in favour of books, music, etc."

The import figures for the later months may for these various reasons be more significant than those for the earlier months.

The observations transmitted by certain Governments (see pages 9 and 10) indicate the nature of the trade that has actually taken place as regards these countries, and may perhaps be taken as illustrative of events elsewhere.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. COUNTRIES NOT REPRESENTED ON THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE.

Germany. — The figures given in Tables V, VI and IX are calculated on the basis of information given in the "Monatliche Nachweise über den Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands". As regards the method followed for the calculations, see the footnotes to the tables.

Japan. — The figures inserted in Tables I, III and IV have been taken from the "Monthly Return of the Foreign Trade of Japan" published by the Department of Finance, Tokio.

The information available does not permit of the completion of Table V for Japan.

United States of America. — The figures inserted in Tables I, III and IV have been taken from the following publications :

Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the U.S.A.

Department of Commerce : Foreign Trade with Italy, Italian Africa and Ethiopia (published monthly since October 1935).

The information available does not permit of the completion of Table V for the United States of America. A few figures concerning certain commodities included in that table are, however, given in an annex to the table.

2. SPECIAL TRADE AND GENERAL TRADE.

A column is given in Table I showing which countries give figures for general trade and which give figures for special trade.

In the case of Belgium, all the figures refer to special trade, with the exception of those for March in Table V, which are for general trade.

3. DEFINITION OF " ITALY " AND " ITALIAN COLONIES ".

Several Governments have stated that they cannot isolate the figures for the Italian colonies, as the data, in accordance with the normal national list of countries of provenance and destination, are included, without distinction, among those of certain other countries or colonies. Steps are being taken by certain Governments, however, to overcome this difficulty.

" Italy " comprises the continental and insular territory of Italy in Europe, including Fiume, Trieste and Zara, but excluding the Italian Ægean Islands (Rhodes, etc.) ; " Italian Colonies " comprises the Italian Ægean Islands and the Italian colonies in Africa — namely, Libya (*i.e.*, Tripolitania and Cyrenaica), Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. The following are exceptions :

Country	Italy	Italian colonies
Albania		Not separable.
Argentine		Not separable.
Austria		Includes French Somali Coast. ¹
Canada	Includes Italian Ægean Islands.	African colonies only.
Ceylon		Not separable.
Chile		Not separable.
Colombia		Figures not yet received.
Czechoslovakia	Separate figures for the Free Ports of Trieste and Fiume are given in a footnote to Table I.	Not separable for the period preceding February 1st, 1936.
Dominican Republic		Figures not yet received.
Germany	Includes Italian colonies.	Not separable.
Haiti		Not separable.
Irish Free State		Not separable.

¹ The figures for French Somali Coast were nil, however, for November, December and January in both years.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian colonies</i>
Japan		African colonies only.
Manchuria		Not separable.
Morocco :		
French zone		Not separable.
Tangier		Not separable.
Netherlands		Libya only until March 1936 inclusive.
Norway		Libya only until December 1935 inclusive.
Peru		Not separable.
Roumania		Not separable.
Sweden		Libya only.
Switzerland	Includes Italian Aegean Islands.	Not separable.
Turkey		Not separable.
U.S.A.	Includes Italian Aegean Islands.	African colonies only.

4. SYSTEM OF RECORDING COUNTRY OF PROVENANCE (FOR IMPORTS) AND COUNTRY OF DESTINATION (FOR EXPORTS).

Except in the following cases, imports are recorded by country of origin — *i.e.*, country of production — and exports are recorded by country of ultimate consignment or consumption, in so far as such country is ascertainable :

<i>Country</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Aden	For imports, country of consignment.
Albania	For imports, country of consignment.
Belgium	For imports, country of consignment.
United Kingdom	For imports, country of consignment.
Bulgaria	For imports, country of consignment.
Canada	For imports, country of consignment.
Chile	For imports, country of consignment.
China, excluding	
Manchuria	For imports, country of consignment.
Colombia	For imports, country of consignment.
Czechoslovakia	For imports, country of consignment. ¹
Denmark	For imports, country of purchase ; for exports, country of sale.
Dominican Republic	For imports, country of consignment.
Finland	For imports, country of purchase in 1934 ; thereafter, country of origin. For exports, country of sale in 1934 ; thereafter, country of consumption.
Greece	For imports, country of consignment.
Haiti	For imports, country of consignment.
India	For imports, country of consignment.
Iraq	For imports, country of consignment.
Irish Free State	For imports, country of consignment.
Malaya, British	For imports, country of consignment.
Netherlands	For imports, country of consignment.
Netherlands Indies	For imports, country of consignment.
New Zealand	For imports, country of consignment.
Norway	For imports, country of purchase in 1934 ; thereafter, country of origin. For exports, country of sale in 1934 ; thereafter, country of consumption.
Portugal	For imports, country of purchase.
Roumania	For imports, country of consignment.
Anglo-Egyptian	
Sudan	For imports, country of consignment.
Sweden	For imports, country of purchase ; for exports, country of sale.
Trinidad and Tobago	For imports, country of consignment.
U.S.A.	For imports, country of consignment.
U.S.S.R.	For imports, country of consignment.
Yugoslavia	For imports, country of consignment.

5. SPECIAL OBSERVATIONS RECEIVED.

Belgium. — As regards imports of Italian goods, the figure 3,012,000 francs for January 1936 is made up as follows :

- (1) 1,076,000 francs represent goods taken out of bond which were bonded before November 18th ;
- (2) 1,823,000 francs are for an aeroplane, the import of which was specially authorised ;
- (3) 113,000 francs are mainly for goods imported before November 18th in interrupted transit (a deposit being paid as security for the duties) and not subsequently cleared (the deposit being forfeited).

¹ Figures by country of origin are compiled quarterly only. The value of Czechoslovak imports from Italy in the whole year 1935 was :

By country of consignment : 243 million Ké. (including 55 millions from Fiume and Trieste).
By country of origin : 201 million Ké. (of which, Fiume and Trieste : nil).

Bulgaria. — The small amount of imports from Italy registered during February 1936 (341,000 leva) represents luggage and samples ; no commercial imports from Italy took place during this month.

The imports from Italy during the month of March 1936 are composed as follows :

	Kg.	Leva
(1) Goods paid for before November 17th, 1935	34,643	231,176
(2) Goods warehoused (entered June 29th, 1935 ; cleared March 15th, 1936)	2,050	291,000
(3) Gifts	0.9	2,157
(4) Printed books and music ; pictures	228	8,600
Total	36,921	532,933

Colombia. — The figures for imports from Italy for January and February 1936 refer to goods which were already *en route* from the factory of origin prior to November 18th, 1935. Delay in loading at the respective ports and on arrival in Colombia and the time required for dealing with applications for licences in respect of goods *en route* explains the entry of these goods into the Colombian Customs during January and February 1936.

Malta. — The imports appearing in the return for January 1936 concern goods which either had arrived from Italy before the imposition of sanctions and had been placed in bond until released in January, or had been exported from Italy to France before sanctions came into effect and arrived in Malta from France in January.

New Zealand. — The imports during February 1936 consist of goods consigned from Italy prior to the application of sanctions and subsequently transhipped to New Zealand from Australia or the United Kingdom.

Poland. — The imports from Italy into Poland are explained by :

- (a) The import into free ports of goods consigned from Italy or the Italian colonies to Polish Customs territory before November 18th, 1935. (The Polish statistics cover only special trade : there are no statistics of indirect transit trade, showing imports into free ports) ;
- (b) The exceptions for which provision is made in the Order of the Finance Minister of November 13th, 1935. These exceptions are in accordance with the resolution of the Committee of Eighteen of November 6th, 1935.

Sweden. — With reference to the particulars supplied regarding imports from Italy, it should be explained that the import statistics are based in the main on the data contained in the Customs clearing certificates. The Customs dues are generally assessed on Customs declarations made by the owners of the goods. The Customs regulations do not specify any time-limit for these declarations ; but the Customs authorities assess the dues without a previous declaration if the declaration is not made within thirty days of the arrival of the goods. Goods placed in transit or bonded warehouses or imported into free ports appear in the import statistics relating to the month in which they are taken out of the transit or bonded warehouse or free port (after being cleared through the Customs in the regular course) for import into the country. The declaration of the value of imported goods may occasionally be postponed by permission, in which case the goods do not appear in the statistics until the month in which the declaration is made.

It will be apparent from the above that goods imported into Sweden may frequently not appear in the official statistics until some time after their arrival in Sweden.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. — The imports in January 1936 are exclusively due to the carrying-out of contracts of which the Contracts Committee of the Committee of Eighteen was informed.

6. CONVERSION OF FIGURES INTO GOLD DOLLARS.

The figures given by Governments in their national currencies have been converted by the Secretariat into U.S.A. old gold dollars, the unit generally utilised in statistical publications of the League of Nations.

The conversion rates are given in Annex II. A change in the rates of conversion for the figures given by Austria is indicated in Note 1 to that annex.

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNS USED IN THE TABLES.

The sign " — " indicates that the figure is nil or negligible.

The sign " . . . " indicates that the figures are not yet published.

The sign " . " indicates that information is not available or is non-existent.

Figures shown in brackets are not included in the totals.

Figures not supplied by the Governments for the purpose of this special enquiry are given in italics throughout the tables.

TABLEAU I a). — VALEUR TOTALE PAR PAYS DES IMPORTATIONS EN PROVENANCE DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE I (a). — TOTAL VALUE BY COUNTRIES OF IMPORTS FROM ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Commercé général ou spécial General or special trade	Décembre — December				Janvier — January				Février — February				Mars — March				Countries
		Italie Italy		Colonies* Italiennes Italian Colonies		Italie Italy		Colonies* Italiennes Italian Colonies		Italie Italy		Colonies* Italiennes Italian Colonies		Italie Italy		Colonies* Italiennes Italian Colonies		
		1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
EUROPE.																		
Albanie	G.	(196.5)	(97.4)	.	.	136.9	37.7	.	.	131.5	28.1	.	.	46.1	41.8	.	.	Albania.
Allemagne	S.	396.9	395.9	.	.	395.9	312.9	.	.	3 959.0	3 418.7	.	.	3 066.2	3 671.5	.	.	Germany.*
Autriche	S.	586.9	450.5	—	0.2	458.4	426.3	1.5	—	454.9	453.2	—	0.4	549.8	557.0	—	0.1	Austria.
Belgique-Luxemb.	S.	386.5	256.2	—	1.0	308.8	60.3	—	—	657.0	79.1	—	—	383.5	17.4	—	—	Belgium-Luxemb.
Royaume-Uni	G.	1 879.8	930.5	23.5	.	1 942.4	70.4	61.2	8.8	1 818.5	82.1	23.2	—	2 113.7	8.8	28.3	.	United Kingdom.
Bulgarie	S.	246.2	19.2	—	—	34.8	7.6	—	—	25.5	2.4	—	—	57.0	3.8	—	—	Bulgaria.
Danemark	G.	100.6	53.3	—	—	96.6	27.9	—	—	97.0	12.7	—	—	94.8	22.9	—	—	Denmark.
Espagne	S.	252.0	587.1	—	—	332.5	80.7	—	—	460.2	26.6	—	—	...	...	...	...	Spain.
Estonie	S.	12.6	9.0	—	—	14.1	0.8	—	—	12.9	14.4	—	—	16.2	8.0	—	—	Estonia.
Finlande	S.	22.0	25.0	—	—	40.2	12.6	—	—	56.0	8.5	—	—	86.9	7.1	—	—	Finland.
France	G.	1 940.3	492.1	1.6	8.6	1 388.7	159.4	5.9	—	1 654.4	82.7	5.4	—	1 339.6	157.2	3.8	0.5	France.*
Grèce	S.	169.9	106.6	—	0.6	175.2	4.5	—	—	146.8	3.2	0.5	—	132.5	13.4	0.3	—	Greece.
Hongrie	S.	684.5	749.9	—	—	430.8	577.4	—	—	544.5	606.7	—	—	505.4	532.8	—	—	Hungary.
Et. libre d'Irlande	G.	14.7	14.6	—	—	11.6	5.9	—	—	8.7	—	—	—	8.5	—	—	—	Irish Free State.*
Lettonie	S.	15.8	28.6	—	—	25.2	—	—	—	24.8	—	—	—	22.3	—	—	—	Latvia.
Lithuanie	S.	13.9	17.3	—	—	18.8	3.3	—	—	20.5	3.9	—	—	15.2	2.2	—	—	Lithuania.
Malte	G.	64.6	5.9	5.9	—	78.6	2.9	—	—	69.5	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	Malta.
Norvège	S.	140.0	64.1	—	—	192.1	3.2	—	0.3	157.0	8.9	4.7	—	211.5	5.3	4.1	—	Norway.
Pays-Bas	S.	377.6	215.6	—	—	506.7	77.0	—	—	339.2	50.7	—	—	305.1	31.0	—	—	Netherlands.
Pologne	S.	355.2	141.0	—	—	248.8	119.0	—	—	318.5	59.4	—	—	502.7	85.7	—	—	Poland.
Portugal	S.	177.9	104.7	—	—	98.3	1.4	—	—	107.9	2.6	—	—	97.8	4.7	—	—	Portugal.
Roumanie	S.	820.0	119.6	—	—	431.6	77.5	—	—	289.3	54.7	—	—	385.0	41.7	—	—	Roumania.
Suède	S.	217.2	147.7	1.4	—	285.0	59.8	—	—	379.9	25.4	—	—	374.8	16.3	0.1	—	Sweden.
Suisse	S.	2 096.0	1 282.3	—	—	1 221.3	745.6	—	—	1 421.2	852.1	—	—	1 677.0	950.2	—	—	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	S.	527.8	363.5	—	—	360.1	70.2	—	—	406.2	20.7	—	—	435.1	25.5	—	—	Czechoslovakia.*
Turquie	S.	429.8	227.7	—	—	242.7	20.3	—	—	503.2	8.2	—	—	...	...	...	...	Turkey.
U.R.S.S.	S.	252.7	16.0	—	—	324.7	254.2	—	—	194.0	—	—	—	178.0	29.3	—	—	U.S.S.R.
Yugoslavie	S.	624.8	61.0	0.5	—	482.3	1.4	0.2	—	499.8	0.3	0.9	—	581.4	0.8	—	—	Yugoslavia.
ASIE.																		
Aden	G.	4.0	1.5	12.5	8.2	1.7	—	3.5	* 4.0	4.6	—	7.0	—	...	...	...	...	Aden.
Afghanistan	G.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	Afghanistan.
Bornéo du Nord	G.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	North Borneo.
Ceylan	G.	13.7	7.1	—	—	7.5	2.9	—	—	7.2	0.7	—	—	...	...	...	...	Ceylon.
Chine (non compris Mandchourie)	G.	148.7	80.9	—	—	225.2	183.2	—	—	270.0	136.3	—	—	484.1	315.1	—	—	China (excluding Manchuria).
Mandchourie	G.	1.3	137.6	—	—	1.7	4.3	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manchuria.
Chypre	G.	16.0	4.1	—	—	30.2	5.7	—	—	32.7	0.7	—	—	...	...	...	...	Cyprus.
Hong-Kong	G.	105.5	29.7	—	—	46.5	4.4	—	—	40.8	4.2	—	—	...	...	...	...	Hong-Kong.
Inde	G.	488.9	459.2	20.3	—	474.1	68.9	—	1.3	461.4	11.7	—	—	* 334.6	* 4.7	—	—	India.
Indes néerland.	G.	70.2	63.6	—	—	55.7	30.4	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Netherlands Indies.
Irak	S.	20.6	28.3	—	—	46.6	11.7	—	—	17.4	5.9	—	—	28.3	5.9	—	—	Iraq.
Iran	S.	89.6	31.1	—	108.7	41.3	39.3	118.4	68.4	48.1	61.0	36.9	98.9	...	...	...	...	Iran.
Japon	S.	47.5	51.6	—	—	58.6	30.5	—	—	36.2	5.5	—	—	41.2	0.7	—	—	Japan.
Malaisie britanניק.	G.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	British Malaya.
Palestine (y compris la Transjordanie)	G.	120.3	49.7	—	—	104.8	11.7	—	—	110.1	5.9	—	—	...	...	...	...	Palestine (including Trans-Jordan).
Siam	G.	3.0	3.5	—	—	5.6	1.9	—	—	5.1	1.1	—	—	...	...	...	...	Siam.
Syrie et Liban	S.	160.7	23.5	—	—	69.0	3.1	—	—	52.5	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	Syria and Lebanon.

* Voir notes explicatives, page 8.

† Les chiffres des mois de novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble. Voir la note 6, page 12.

* Y compris la Sarre à partir du 18 février 1935.

‡ Les chiffres représentent la valeur approximative des principales marchandises seulement. Ces marchandises représentaient, pendant la période janvier-septembre 1935, environ 93,6 % des importations et 77,5 % des exportations. Les chiffres du commerce total avec l'Italie ne sont pas donnés mensuellement. Les chiffres ci-dessus ont été établis d'après les quantités des divers articles du commerce avec l'Italie et la valeur moyenne de ces articles par unité de quantité du commerce avec tous les pays. Les chiffres donnés pour l'Italie comprennent les colonies italiennes.

* Moins de \$500.

† Pour les mois envisagés, identique au commerce général.

* Non compris la Sarre à partir du 18 février 1935.

‡ La réponse tchécoslovaque donne les détails suivants :

	Décembre — December		Janvier — January	
	1934	1935	1935	1936
Italie . . .	476.3	245.7	312.1	37.5
Trieste . . .	51.5	117.8	47.4	32.7
Fiume . . .	—	—	0.6	—

* Marchandises confisquées.

† Chiffre révisé.

* See explanatory notes, page 8.

† Figures for November and December shown together. See page 12, note 6.

* Including the Saar from February 18th, 1935.

‡ Figures represent approximate value of chief commodities only. Those commodities represented in the period January-September 1935 about 93.6 % of the imports and 77.5 % of the exports. Figures of total trade with Italy are not available by months. The above figures were calculated from the specific quantities of individual items of trade with Italy and the average value per unit of quantity of the trade with all countries. The figures given for Italy include Italian colonies.

* Less than \$500.

† For months under review, identical with general trade.

* Excluding the Saar from February 18th, 1935.

‡ The Czechoslovak reply shows the following details :

	Février — February		Mars — March		Italy.
	1935	1936	1935	1936	
	384.5	10.1	408.4	11.5	Trieste.
	21.7	10.6	26.7	14.0	Fiume.

* Goods confiscated.

† Revised figure.

TABEAU I a) (fin). — VALEUR TOTALE PAR PAYS DES IMPORTATIONS EN PROVENANCE DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES.

Value in millions of ancient dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE I (a) (concluded). — TOTAL VALUE BY COUNTRIES OF IMPORTS FROM ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Commerce général et spécial General et special trade	Décembre — December				Janvier — January				Février — February				Mars — March				Countries																	
		Italie Italy		Colonies* italiennes Italian Colonies		Italie Italy		Colonies* italiennes Italian Colonies		Italie Italy		Colonies* italiennes Italian Colonies		Italie Italy		Colonies* italiennes Italian Colonies																			
		1934 ¹	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936																		
AFRIQUE.																		AFRICA.																	
Union Sud-Afric. .	G.	105.6	199.7	—	—	219.0	110.3	—	—	288.6	11.6	—	—	...	...	...	...	Union of S. Africa													
Afrique-Occ. franç.	S.	...	(86.8)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	French W. Afric.			
Algérie.....	G.	80.2	23.9	0.3	—	63.2	7.8	0.3	—	20.3	0.1	0.2	—	...	...	...	...	Algeria.													
Côte de l'Or	G.	20.3	129.6	—	—	16.9	7.9	—	—	9.9	12.3	—	—	...	...	...	...	Gold Coast.													
Egypte	G.	564.3	274.3	1.4	0.7	472.5	58.7	1.6	0.5	412.1	26.0	2.2	0.7	...	...	...	...	Egypt.													
Kenia et Ouganda	G.	14.6	2.9	—	—	11.6	2.9	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kenya & Uganda									
Libéria	G.	0.2	0.4	—	—	1.4	1.3	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	Liberia.													
Maroc :																		Morocco :																	
Zone franç. ...	S.	101.3	144.8	...	...	155.9	70.7	...	...	148.6	36.3	...	...	153.5	69.3	...	...	French Zone.									
Tanger	S.	12.3	4.6	...	...	7.5	2.3	...	...	11.9	6.3	...	...	18.3	6.0	...	...	Tanger.									
Mozambique	S.	...	...	...	...	2.4	0.8	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mozambique.					
Rhodésie du Nord	G.	—	2.9	—	—	2.9	—	—	—	2.9	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	North. Rhodesia.													
Rhodésie du Sud.	G.	5.9	8.8	—	—	5.8	11.7	—	—	11.6	5.9	—	—	...	...	...	...	South. Rhodesia.													
Côte française des Somalis	G.	1.8	1.7	—	—	1.5	...	—	—	1.4	0.2	—	—	...	...	...	...	French Somali Coast.													
Soudan anglo- égyptien	G.	12.1	3.0	—	—	3.0	—	—	—	8.9	0.9	0.2	1.8	7.0	0.9	0.3	—	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.																	
Tanganyika	G.	5.4	2.0	—	—	2.5	1.6	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanganyika.									
Zanzibar	G.	1.1	2.0	1.5	—	0.9	—	3.9	0.1	0.1	—	8.7	0.4	...	...	...	...	Zanzibar.													
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD.																		NORTH AMERICA.																	
Canada	S.	88.4	131.7	—	—	100.8	39.0	—	—	92.6	8.8	—	—	140.1	9.4	—	—	Canada.																	
Etats-Unis d'Amér.	G.	1 904.6	2 819.6	22.6	7.7	1 449.9	1 874.8	6.0	8.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U.S.A.									
	S.	(1 784.0)	(2 780.5)	(22.6)	(7.7)	(1 646.3)	(1 807.0)	(6.0)	(8.9)	1 688.9	1 698.0	30.9	20.5	1 695.4	1 626.5	13.0	64.4	U.S.A.																	
AMÉRIQUE LATINE.																		LATIN AMERICA.																	
Argentine.....	S.	641.6	643.1	...	...	905.6	692.7	...	...	775.9	538.1	...	...	811.2	363.7	...	...	Argentine Rep.									
Bolivie	S.	36.6	60.9	...	...	36.6	73.0	...	...	36.6	36.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bolivia.							
Chili	G.	118.7	47.4	...	...	(88.9)	(22.0)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chile.					
Colombie	G.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Colombia.	
Cuba	G.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuba.	
Curaçao	G.	...	(4.4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Curaçao.			
Rép. Dominicaine	G.	—	(6.2)	...	...	(4.1)	...	...	...	(3.1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dominican Rep.					
Equateur	G.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ecuador.	
Guatemala	G.	6.3	3.4	...	...	6.7	0.5	...	...	3.4	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guatemala.							
Haiti	G.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haiti.	
Honduras.....	G.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Honduras.	
Mexique	G.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mexico.	
Nicaragua	G.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nicaragua.	
Panama	G.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Panama.	
Pérou	S.	38.5	59.9	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Peru.					
Salvador	G.	7.7	4.8	0.6	...	1.8	...	...	...	1.2	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	El Salvador.								
Trinité et Tobago.	G.	192.1	188.4	...	...	381.7	163.1	...	...	190.7	83.2	...	...	756.0	106.6	...	...	Trinidad & Tobag									
Uruguay	S. ?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Uruguay.	
Venezuela	S. ?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Venezuela.	
Océanie.																		OCEANIA.																	
Australie	S.	120.4	166.7	—	—	133.9	137.9	—	—	107.1	20.5	—	—	161.0	2.9	—	—	Australia.																	
Nouv.-Zélande ...	G.	14.0	18.7	—	—	37.2	28.2	—	—	20.8	7.1	—	—	22.6	2.4	—	—	New Zealand.																	
Totaux :																		Totals :																	
68 pays* (décembre) ..		21 649.7	17 351.8	93.1	139.7													68 countries* (December).																	
67 pays (janvier)						19 973.7	10 094.0	196.5	74.3									67 countries (January).																	
62 pays (février)										19 573.6	8 534.5	120.8	122.7					62 countries (February).																	
38 pays (mars)														17 929.4	9 250.3	49.9	65.0	38 countries (March).																	

* Voir notes explicatives, page 8.
¹ Les mois d'octobre, novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.
² Moins de \$ 50.
³ "Valores de tarifa". Les chiffres des "valores reales" sont inconnus, mais, pour l'année 1934 entière, ils étaient environ un tiers plus élevés.
⁴ Y compris l'or et l'argent.
⁵ Moins de £1,000.
⁶ Les chiffres donnés par l'Albanie, pour les mois de novembre et décembre ensemble, ont été répartis en attribuant 50 % au total de novembre et 50 % au total de décembre.

* See explanatory notes, page 8.
¹ Figures for October, November and December shown together.
² Less than \$50.
³ "Valores de tarifa". Figures for "Valores reales" are unknown, but for the whole year 1934 were about one-third higher than "Valores de tarifa".
⁴ Including gold and silver.
⁵ Less than £1,000.
⁶ The figures given by Albania for the months of November and December together have been divided, 50 % being attributed to the November and 50 % to the December total.

TABLEAU I b) (fin). — VALEUR TOTALE PAR PAYS DES EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES.

Value in millions of ancient dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE I (b) (concluded). — TOTAL VALUE BY COUNTRIES OF EXPORTS TO ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Statut General or special trade	Décembre — December				Janvier — January				Février — February				Mars — March				Countries
		Italie Italy		Colonies* Italiennes Italian Colonies		Italie Italy		Colonies* Italiennes Italian Colonies		Italie Italy		Colonies* Italiennes Italian Colonies		Italie Italy		Colonies* Italiennes Italian Colonies		
		1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
AFRIQUE (suite)																	AFRICA (con	
Liberia	G.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Liberia.
Morocco :																		Morocco :
Zone française .	S.	175.4	131.2	.	.	216.0	111.7	.	.	181.1	122.4	.	.	104.7	56.2	.	.	French Zone
Tanger	S.	22.5	.	.	.	7.8	—	.	.	13.8	—	.	.	2.0	1.4	.	.	Tangier.
Mozambique	S.	.	.	.	.	7.4	0.5	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mozambique.
Rhodésie du Nord	G.	149.8	175.6	—	—	291.2	217.2	—	—	118.7	261.0	—	—	...	...	...	...	North. Rhodes
Rhodésie du Sud.	G.	8.8	8.8	—	—	11.6	2.9	—	—	5.8	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	South. Rhodes
Côte française des																		French Somali
Somalis	G.	35.5	0.5	17.9	5.4	43.2	—	7.1	2.9	62.5	—	22.9	2.5	...	...	...	...	Coast.
Soudan anglo-																		Anglo-Egyptian
égyptien	G.	54.2	9.0	3.0	165.1	83.6	9.0	9.0	105.4	77.2	12.0	12.2	96.2	30.4	4.8	28.4	103.6	Sudan.
Tanganyika	G.	10.3	1.0	—	3.7	24.0	0.7	1.0	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanganyika.
Zanzibar	G.	8.4	2.9	1.3	11.3	22.1	1.9	2.0	4.0	27.1	—	2.3	7.5	...	...	...	...	Zanzibar.
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD.																	NORTH AMERICA.	
Canada	S.	57.2	44.7	—	—	227.7	42.0	—	—	248.7	86.3	—	—	128.3	64.3	0.6	—	Canada.
Etats-Unis d'Amér	G.	3 803.1	4 716.8	3.4	332.1	3 712.8	3 305.2	11.9	13.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U.S.A.
	S.	(3 854.8)	(4 698.9)	(9.4)	(201.3)	(3 683.4)	(3 211.7)	(11.9)	(11.8)	(4 074.4)	(4 391.1)	(17.8)	(238.1)	(4 105.9)	(3 533.6)	(36.1)	(63.2)	
AMÉRIQUE LATINE.																	LATIN AMERICA.	
Argentine ¹	S.	361.2	393.0	.	.	1 506.7	358.0	.	.	1 091.3	308.5	.	.	1 357.9	420.8	.	.	Argentine Rep. ²
Bolivia																		Bolivia.
Chili	S.	170.4	219.1	.	.	12.2	243.4	.	.	36.5	243.4	.	.	...	...	...	...	Chile.
Colombie	G.	88.9	2.4	.	.	(16.8)	...	.	.	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	Colombia.
Cuba																		Cuba.
Curaçao			(211.1)	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Curaçao.
Rép. Dominicaine	G.	.	(10.4)	.	.	(10.6)	...	.	.	(5.9)	(4.3)	.	.	(4.5)	(0.8)	.	.	Dominican Rep
Equateur																		Ecuador.
Guatemala																		Guatemala.
Haiti	G.	5.7	1.4	.	.	9.9	4.4	.	.	22.9	1.4	.	.	...	...	...	...	Haiti.
Honduras																		Honduras.
Mexique	G.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mexico.
Nicaragua																		Nicaragua.
Panama																		Panama.
Pérou	S.	14.4	11.8	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Peru.
Salvador																		El Salvador.
Trinité et Tobago	G.	3.0	—	—	—	22.6	—	—	—	4.8	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	Trinidad & Toba
Uruguay	S. ?	687.7	73.7	.	.	491.4	36.7	.	.	314.8	25.8	.	.	307.4	172.9	.	.	Uruguay.
Venezuela																		Venezuela.
Océanie.																	OCEANIA.	
Australie	S.																	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande.	G.	320.2	32.2	—	—	212.6	44.0	—	—	328.4	35.2	—	—	273.2	53.8	—	—	New Zealand.
Totaux :		2.3	—	—	—	4.6	—	—	—	6.9	2.4	—	—	9.0	2.4	—	—	
68 pays ¹ (décembre) ...		30 275.0	30 902.8	208.6	1441.7													Totals :
67 pays (janvier)						26 555.1	14 807.1	272.4	485.0									68 countries ¹ (December).
62 pays (février)										27 474.9	15 649.7	282.0	949.7					67 countries (January).
38 pays (mars)														26 094.1	15 163.3	232.2	425.9	62 countries (February).
																		38 countries (March).

* Voir notes explicatives, page 8.
¹ Moins de \$50.
² Moins de \$Can. 500.
 * Non compris un montant inconnu de marchandises indiquées provisoirement comme "pour ordre".
 * Y compris l'or et l'argent.
 * Chiffre révisé.
 * Les chiffres des mois d'octobre, novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.
 * Voir la note 6, tableau I (a), page 12.

* See explanatory notes, page 8.
¹ Less than \$50.
² Less than Can. \$500.
 * Excluding an unknown amount of goods provisionally shown as "for orders".
 * Including gold and silver.
 * Revised figure.
 * Figures for October, November and December shown together.
 * See note 6, Table I (a), page 12.

TABLEAU II. — VALEUR DES IMPORTATIONS EN PROVENANCE a) DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES, b) DE L'ENSEMBLE DES AUTRES PAYS, CLASSÉES PAR GRANDES CATÉGORIES DE MARCHANDISES.

Dans le questionnaire qui leur avait été envoyé le 12 février 1936, on demandait aux gouvernements de détailler si possible les chiffres des importations venant d'Italie selon les grandes catégories suivantes :

- A. Animaux vivants, objets d'alimentation et boissons ;
- B. Matières brutes ou simplement préparées ;
- C. Produits fabriqués ;

établies d'après la classification de la Convention de Bruxelles de 1913, ou toute autre classification analogue déjà utilisée par le pays qui fournit les renseignements.

Il ressort du tableau suivant que les gouvernements qui ont fourni le chiffre de la valeur totale des importations en provenance d'Italie n'ont pas tous été en mesure d'établir des statistiques par grandes catégories.

Exception faite des cas indiqués, les chiffres de l'Italie comprennent ceux des colonies italiennes.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE II. — VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM (a) ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES, (b) OTHER COUNTRIES BY MAIN GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.

In the questionnaire forwarded on February 12th, 1936, Governments were asked to show, if possible, the imports from Italy classified in the following groups :

- (A) Live animals and foodstuffs ;
- (B) Raw materials and semi-manufactured goods ;
- (C) Manufactured goods ;

in accordance with the classification of the Brussels Convention (1913) or any other similar classification already used by the country making the returns.

It will be noticed from the following table that not all the Governments which have transmitted figures for the total value of imports from Italy have found it possible to give information by main groups.

Except where otherwise indicated, the figures for Italy include those for Italian colonies.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays Countries	Décembre — December				Janvier — January				Février — February				Mars — March				
	Italie Italy		Autres pays Other countries		Italie Italy		Autres pays Other countries		Italie Italy		Autres pays Other countries		Italie Italy		Autres pays Other countries		
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
EUROPE.																	
Autriche — Austria . . .	A	249.8	227.8	3 312.0	3 701.6	247.4	219.1	2 776.6	2 764.3	211.4	222.0	2 336.1	2 224.8	316.2	302.3	2 488.5	2 710.3
	B	228.4	97.4	4 577.1	5 773.1	112.8	66.5	4 051.9	4 856.1	149.1	65.0	4 019.6	4 531.1	106.2	60.9	3 980.5	5 136.1
	C	108.7	125.5	3 604.7	4 008.4	99.7	140.8	2 955.1	3 229.7	94.4	166.5	2 899.5	3 338.7	127.4	194.8	3 409.2	3 839.6
Belgique-Luxembourg . . .	A	111.3	121.0	6 526.5	7 318.4	105.3	11.7	5 693.7	7 595.4	238.5	19.9	11 675.4	13 999.8	108.1	8.5	6 331.8	6 805.9
	B	119.3	53.8	17 446.8	20 120.3	94.6	6.5	16 360.9	20 468.3	152.5	12.0	31 309.8	38 617.9	59.1	4.9	15 517.9	19 182.0
	C	155.9	82.4	8 338.8	8 419.1	108.9	42.1	6 813.9	7 960.6	266.0	47.2	14 441.8	16 632.7	216.8	4.0	8 499.9	9 263.3
Royaume-Uni ¹	A	681.4	579.4	.	.	687.3	11.7	.	.	599.4	73.3	.	.	731.9	5.9	.	.
	B	534.6	181.4	.	.	506.7	8.8	.	.	390.9	2.9	.	.	390.0	.	.	.
	C	663.8	169.7	.	.	748.4	49.9	.	.	828.2	5.9	.	.	991.8	2.9	.	.
Danemark — Denmark . .	A	36.3	25.0	2 880.1	1 808.0	27.2	13.2	2 749.2	1 752.5	26.4	2.9	2 406.1	1 652.6	27.1	4.7	2 480.2	1 982.9
	B	22.7	4.0	7 287.2	7 152.0	17.3	0.7	5 969.4	8 153.3	15.4	2.9	5 304.2	5 400.2	14.3	—	5 196.5	5 697.4
	C	41.6	24.3	6 175.3	5 223.8	52.1	14.0	5 897.0	7 369.4	55.2	6.9	5 962.5	5 957.1	53.4	18.2	6 402.7	5 235.6
Estonie — Estonia . . .	A	1.9	2.8	71.1	185.2	3.3	0.5	47.8	181.2	0.8	—	49.7	62.6	1.8	—	49.7	108.0
	B	0.6	0.3	265.1	289.2	0.2	—	300.7	294.4	1.6	—	247.6	282.1	1.4	—	281.5	316.1
	C	10.1	5.9	390.6	506.0	10.6	0.3	435.0	511.5	10.5	14.4	361.9	513.8	13.0	8.0	522.8	676.3
Finlande — Finland . . .	A	8.4	11.8	873.6	520.2	14.1	4.7	803.0	1 260.6	16.9	2.3	638.6	848.6	28.5	1.9	718.3	984.7
	B	2.5	1.0	2 275.1	3 088.2	3.6	0.3	1 800.5	2 827.9	4.1	0.2	1 473.5	2 229.9	4.2	0.3	1 898.4	1 980.0
	C	11.1	12.2	1 989.9	2 064.2	22.5	7.6	1 791.6	1 871.0	35.0	6.0	1 580.5	1 711.8	54.2	4.9	2 077.4	2 142.3
France	A	728.9	114.7	21 994.6	23 416.3	426.0	52.7	24 521.5	23 149.2	491.6	29.0	20 792.0	26 873.2	362.9	49.1	19 016.1	22 819.7
	B	772.5	184.1	35 324.0	39 403.8	663.6	35.1	39 660.5	46 828.9	810.0	28.4	35 820.2	44 877.8	527.9	63.7	35 981.7	41 764.4
	C	440.5	201.9	12 645.5	11 467.4	305.0	71.6	13 445.6	11 445.9	358.2	25.3	11 469.9	11 221.9	452.6	44.9	11 182.3	12 097.4
Hongrie — Hungary . . .	A	294.6	465.2	252.8	2 052.0	172.4	330.1	217.1	1 529.6	252.7	314.8	180.7	587.7	231.6	171.2	261.5	507.7
	B	127.2	68.1	2 515.3	3 262.1	46.0	95.5	2 322.6	3 070.2	62.1	94.7	2 345.9	2 481.6	59.5	113.5	2 372.1	2 964.3
	C	262.7	216.6	1 846.2	2 309.3	212.4	151.8	1 684.6	1 922.6	229.7	197.2	1 617.8	1 678.6	214.3	248.1	1 849.1	2 121.1
Lettonie — Latvia	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7.2	—	.	.	8.3	—	.	.
	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.8	—	.	.	2.1	—	.	.
	C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13.8	—	.	.	11.9	—	.	.
Lituanie — Lithuania . .	A	5.6	2.2	92.1	101.1	4.6	1.4	98.8	58.9	2.9	2.7	67.0	59.0	3.4	0.7	73.5	65.6
	B	0.3	0.1	266.3	315.5	2.1	—	409.0	356.4	0.1	—	356.8	377.2	1.4	—	337.6	460.5
	C	8.0	15.0	583.9	657.6	12.1	1.9	493.7	601.9	17.5	1.2	415.9	480.1	10.4	1.5	537.4	716.4
Malte — Malta	A	35.3	—	440.6	687.7	46.6	—	442.7	305.2	43.4	—	483.6	319.6	—	—	—	—
	B	2.9	—	61.7	114.1	2.9	—	142.7	32.3	2.9	—	115.8	111.4	—	—	—	—
	C	32.3	5.9	273.1	313.1	29.1	2.9	244.6	261.2	23.2	—	214.3	272.7	—	—	—	—
Norvège ² — Norway ² . .	A	41.3	29.6	.	.	72.7	1.9	.	.	46.7	4.0	.	.	59.7	1.2	.	.
	B	65.1	21.6	.	.	76.8	0.6	.	.	47.3	—	.	.	63.1	0.4	.	.
	C	33.6	12.9	.	.	42.6	1.9	.	.	67.7	4.9	.	.	92.8	3.7	.	.
Pays-Bas ³ — Netherlands ³	A	170.7	72.8	5 111.9	4 979.9	183.5	31.0	5 530.3	5 911.9	102.8	38.7	4 594.9	5 219.1	126.2	11.7	5 848.5	6 036.0
	B	90.4	53.5	11 812.9	11 644.9	111.6	26.2	11 390.2	12 415.7	56.2	5.2	10 928.8	11 368.5	75.2	9.3	11 132.7	11 848.7
	C	116.5	89.3	12 797.0	12 400.5	211.6	19.8	13 069.0	13 545.8	180.2	6.8	12 193.3	13 243.3	199.7	10.9	14 742.7	14 595.8
Portugal	A	.	.	.	.	.	(0.1)	.	.	.	—	.	640.2	.	(0.1)	.	596.2
	B	.	.	.	.	.	—	.	.	.	(0.6)	.	2 233.5	.	(3.4)	.	2 405.1
	C	.	.	.	.	.	(1.3)	.	.	.	(2.0)	.	1 219.0	.	(1.2)	.	1 400.4
Suède ⁴ — Sweden ⁴	A	82.7	60.7	.	.	127.8	24.2	.	.	216.5	18.6	.	.	167.0	13.0	.	.
	B	49.1	44.2	.	.	48.8	1.1	.	.	27.5	0.2	.	.	31.2	—	.	.
	C	85.4	42.8	.	.	108.4	34.5	.	.	135.9	6.6	.	.	176.7	3.3	.	.
Tchécoslovaquie ⁵	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	246.7	3.2	1 550.7	1 930.7	275.4	6.4	1 748.9	2 291.0
	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70.0	0.3	5 141.0	7 688.2	59.1	0.5	6 704.1	7 645.7
	C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	67.8	6.6	3 210.0	3 727.0	73.9	4.6	3 951.9	4 383.3
Yougoslavie ⁶ — Yugoslavia ⁶	A	97.9	2.8	.	.	64.1	—	.	.	64.1	0.1	.	.	90.0	0.2	.	.
	B	50.6	2.0	.	.	42.4	0.1	.	.	48.5	0.1	.	.	69.9	0.3	.	.
	C	476.3	56.2	.	.	375.8	1.3	.	.	387.2	0.1	.	.	421.5	0.3	.	.

¹ Non compris les colonies italiennes.
² Répartition par catégories partiellement estimée.
³ Moins de 500 £.
⁴ Moins de 50 dollars-or.
⁵ Voir les notes explicatives, paragraphe 3, page 8.

¹ Excluding Italian colonies.
² Figures for groups partly estimated.
³ Less than £500.
⁴ Less than 50 gold dollars.
⁵ See explanatory notes, paragraph 3, page 8.

TABLEAU II (suite). — VALEUR DES IMPORTATIONS EN PROVENANCE a) DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES, b) DE L'ENSEMBLE DES AUTRES PAYS, CLASSÉES PAR GRANDES CATÉGORIES DE MARCHANDISES.

TABLE II (continued). — VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM (a) ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES, (b) OTHER COUNTRIES BY MAIN GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.

Pays Countries	Décembre — December				Janvier — January				Février — February				Mars — March			
	Italie Italy		Autres pays Other countries		Italie Italy		Autres pays Other countries		Italie Italy		Autres pays Other countries		Italie Italy		Autres pays Other countries	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
ASIE — ASIA.																
Aden — Aden	A	0.9	0.4	.	.	0.6	—	.	.	3.8	—	.	.	...	...	...
	B	10.8	8.0	.	.	3.1	14.0	.	.	6.3	—	.	.	...	...	...
	C	4.8	1.8	.	.	1.5	—	.	.	1.5	—	.	.	...	...	...
Ceylan ¹ — Ceylon ¹	A	1.8	0.9	2 042.7	1 983.3	0.7	—	2 106.8	2 291.7	0.9	—	1 966.4	1 865.6	...	...	...
	B	—	0.2	392.4	764.0	—	—	816.4	790.6	—	—	490.5	564.7	...	...	...
	C	11.9	6.0	2 067.4	1 716.2	6.8	2.9	1 564.6	1 277.8	6.3	0.7	1 435.7	1 263.7	...	...	...
Chypre — Cyprus	A	4.0	0.1	71.0	73.5	0.6	—	77.7	44.4	3.4	—	59.5	54.7	...	...	...
	B	—	—	8.9	39.5	—	—	38.1	31.5	—	—	14.8	22.5	...	...	...
	C	12.0	4.0	207.8	325.6	29.6	5.7	197.3	308.1	29.3	0.7	179.8	214.4	...	...	...
Hong-Kong	A	0.5	0.2	.	.	1.0	—	.	.	0.5	—	.	.	...	...	...
	B	3.3	—	.	.	0.5	—	.	.	—	—	.	.	...	...	...
	C	101.7	29.5	.	.	45.0	4.4	.	.	40.3	4.2	.	.	...	...	...
Inde — India	A	53.9	49.7	3 105.5	2 938.6	34.9	2.2	2 592.6	2 565.5	21.0	—	2 315.6	2 105.7	17.5	—	—
	B	7.5	26.3	2 875.0	3 392.9	15.1	6.2	3 675.3	3 060.7	18.4	0.2	3 512.8	2 639.6	11.1	2.0	—
	C	447.8	383.2	16 359.8	16 628.1	424.1	61.8	21 553.3	23 233.0	422.0	11.5	16 956.9	18 410.7	306.0	2.7	—
Irak — Iraq	A	—	—	258.5	275.1	—	—	267.9	281.7	—	—	225.9	246.3	—	—	260.0
	B	(20.8)	(26.3)	1 130.8	1 428.1	(46.6)	(11.7)	1 007.0	1 537.8	(17.4)	(5.9)	1 314.7	1 428.1	(5.9)	(28.3)	1 387.5
	C	(20.8)	(26.3)	1 130.8	1 428.1	(46.6)	(11.7)	1 007.0	1 537.8	(17.4)	(5.9)	1 314.7	1 428.1	(5.9)	(28.3)	1 387.5
Malaisie britannique	A	2.4	1.7	4 602.0	3 702.9	4.8	4.8	4 426.4	4 003.0	2.7	0.3	3 556.0	3 840.6	3.6	—	3 798.1
	B	1.7	1.7	3 776.4	2 668.8	2.0	1.0	4 035.6	4 038.4	1.7	—	3 867.6	5 027.3	3.0	—	3 280.1
	C	43.4	48.2	6 078.3	5 314.4	51.8	24.7	6 196.2	6 084.7	31.8	5.2	4 947.2	5 419.4	34.6	0.7	5 763.9
Palestine (y compris including Transjord.).	A	11.7	2.9	925.2	1 182.3	8.7	—	815.4	1 003.7	5.8	—	828.2	841.6	...	...	...
	B	2.9	2.9	308.4	187.3	8.7	—	177.6	284.7	8.7	—	367.8	249.3	...	...	...
	C	105.7	43.9	2 520.1	2 885.5	87.4	11.7	2 425.9	2 603.2	95.6	5.9	2 600.4	2 211.0	...	...	...
Siam	A	0.3	0.5	311.0	300.5	0.3	—	355.8	372.9	0.3	—	292.8	397.5	...	...	...
	B	—	0.3	365.1	254.9	—	—	371.1	179.2	—	—	190.1	482.0	...	...	...
	C	2.7	2.7	1 717.5	1 409.8	5.3	1.9	2 071.0	1 703.4	4.8	1.1	1 618.7	1 550.2	...	...	...
Syrie et Liban	A	7.1	1.6	517.2	509.3	9.4	—	626.9	587.7	5.5	—	470.2	407.5	...	...	...
	B	(153.6)	(21.9)	2 194.1	1 723.9	(59.6)	(3.1)	1 253.8	1 175.4	(47.0)	—	1 136.2	1 050.0	...	...	...
	C	(153.6)	(21.9)	2 194.1	1 723.9	(59.6)	(3.1)	1 253.8	1 175.4	(47.0)	—	1 136.2	1 050.0	...	...	...
AFRIQUE — AFRICA.																
Union Sud-Africaine	A	8.7	11.6	1 159.3	1 483.4	11.5	2.9	993.9	1 050.7	2.9	—	802.4	942.5	...	...	...
	B	8.7	8.7	958.8	894.3	5.8	5.8	1 028.5	1 166.9	3.6	—	874.1	1 020.8	...	...	...
	C	148.2	179.4	15 483.3	16 739.8	201.7	101.6	15 136.2	18 141.3	275.1	11.6	13 807.5	16 384.6	...	...	...
Algérie — Algeria	A	26.5	5.2	.	.	6.2	0.6	.	.	4.8	—	.	.	...	...	...
	B	15.6	13.8	.	.	19.6	5.2	.	.	4.7	0.1	.	.	...	...	...
	C	18.4	4.9	.	.	37.7	2.0	.	.	11.0	—	.	.	...	...	...
Côte de l'Or	A	0.6	2.3	159.2	264.8	0.6	—	164.5	219.8	0.6	—	152.0	199.1	...	...	...
	B	—	—	35.8	37.2	—	—	36.1	34.6	—	—	22.3	34.3	...	...	...
	C	19.7	127.3	1 476.5	2 259.8	16.3	7.9	1 499.2	1 802.0	9.3	12.3	1 193.9	1 452.1	...	...	...
Kénia et Ouganda	A	2.9	—	249.7	275.1	—	—	300.0	205.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B	—	—	105.7	152.2	—	—	75.7	135.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	11.7	2.9	1 797.6	1 530.5	11.6	2.9	1 511.4	1 743.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozambique	A	.	.	.	.	0.2	—	109.9	123.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B	.	.	.	.	—	—	62.3	67.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	.	.	.	.	2.2	0.8	226.1	327.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhodésie du Nord	A	—	—	79.3	81.9	—	—	64.0	64.6	—	—	78.2	76.2	...	...	...
	B	—	—	17.6	14.6	—	—	14.6	5.9	—	—	8.7	5.9	...	...	...
	C	—	2.9	757.8	439.0	2.9	—	754.3	451.9	2.9	—	608.1	504.4	...	...	...
Rhodésie du Sud	A	—	—	.	.	—	—	.	.	—	—	.	.	...	...	...
	B	—	—	.	.	—	—	.	.	—	—	.	.	...	...	...
	C	5.0	8.8	.	.	5.8	11.7	.	.	11.6	5.9	.	.	...	...	...

¹ Marchandises confisquées.
² Voir les notes explicatives, paragraphe 3, page 8.

¹ Goods confiscated.
² See explanatory notes, paragraph 3, page 8.

TABLEAU II (fin). — VALEUR DES IMPORTATIONS EN PROVENANCE a) DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES, b) DE L'ENSEMBLE DES AUTRES PAYS, CLASSÉES PAR GRANDES CATÉGORIES DE MARCHANDISES.

TABLE II (concluded). — VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM (a) ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES, (b) OTHER COUNTRIES BY MAIN GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.

Pays Countries	Décembre — December				Janvier — January				Février — February				Mars — March				
	Italie Italy		Autres pays Other countries		Italie Italy		Autres pays Other countries		Italie Italy		Autres pays Other countries		Italie Italy		Autres pays Other countries		
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
AFRIQUE — AFRICA (suite — continued)																	
Côte franç. des Somalis French Somali Coast . . .	A	0.8	0.4	145.4	80.9	1.0	*	315.7	160.7	0.4	0.2	201.1	248.0	...	...	...	...
	B	0.9	—	166.1	127.8	—	—	161.5	148.6	0.9	—	121.7	225.1	...	...	...	...
	C	0.1	1.3	26.6	109.0	0.5	—	45.5	56.1	0.1	—	51.9	32.7	...	...	...	...
Tanganyika	A	1.9	1.3	.	.	1.2	0.3	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B	—	—	.	.	—	—	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	3.5	1.3	.	.	1.3	1.3	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zanzibar	A	2.4	1.8	70.9	94.3	3.2	—	82.3	62.1	7.1	—	85.3	40.9	...	...	...	...
	B	—	—	19.9	3.3	1.3	0.1	4.4	17.3	1.7	0.4	23.7	7.6	...	...	...	...
	C	0.2	0.2	94.5	74.0	0.3	—	160.9	81.1	—	—	88.6	92.5	...	...	...	...
AMÉRIQUE LATINE LATIN AMERICA.																	
Colombie ¹ — Colombia ¹ . . .	A	.	(2.7)	.	204.9	1.5	0.7	197.4	248.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B	.	(4.1)	.	572.2	1.5	0.3	576.4	558.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	.	(40.6)	.	2 207.1	85.7	21.0	2 929.3	2 385.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Curaçao	A	.	(1.2)	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B	.	—	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	.	(3.2)	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinité et Tobago	A	1.2	0.6	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	—	.	.	...	...	...	...
	B	1.2	—	.	.	—	.	.	.	—	—	.	.	...	...	...	...
	C	5.9	4.2	.	.	1.8	..	.	.	1.2	0.6	.	.	...	...	...	...
Océanie — OCEANIA.																	
Australie — Australia	A	11.7	2.9	1 409.9	1 638.8	8.7	2.9	1 293.0	1 722.7	2.9	—	1 398.7	1 354.8	2.8	—	1 254.7	1 227.1
	B	41.1	26.3	3 128.1	3 728.3	26.2	52.8	3 593.7	4 202.6	37.6	14.7	3 006.8	3 571.6	45.2	—	3 509.6	3 845.7
	C	67.6	137.5	11 828.2	15 706.2	99.0	82.2	13 387.4	17 332.9	66.6	5.8	11 065.1	14 207.5	113.0	2.9	14 281.6	15 171.5
Nouvelle-Zélande	A	2.3	2.3	.	.	7.0	2.3	.	.	2.3	—	.	.	2.3	—	.	.
	B	—	—	.	.	2.3	4.7	.	.	—	—	.	.	—	—	.	.
	C	11.7	16.4	.	.	27.9	21.2	.	.	18.5	7.1	.	.	20.3	2.4	.	.

¹ Non compris les colonies italiennes.
² Moins de 50 dollars-or en provenance de l'Italie.
³ Les chiffres des mois d'octobre, novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.
⁴ Moins de 1,000 dollars papier en provenance des colonies italiennes.
⁵ Moins de 1,000 dollars papier en provenance de l'Italie.
⁶ Chiffre révisé.

¹ Excluding Italian colonies.
² Less than 50 gold dollars from Italy.
³ Figures for October, November and December shown together.
⁴ Less than 1,000 paper dollars from Italian colonies.
⁵ Less than 1,000 paper dollars from Italy.
⁶ Revised figure.

Sommaire du Tableau II.

VALEUR DES IMPORTATIONS EN PROVENANCE DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES PAR GRANDES CATÉGORIES DE MARCHANDISES.

Value in millions of old U.S.A. gold dollars.

Summary of Table II.

VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES BY MAIN GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
Catégorie A (animaux vivants, objets d'alimentation, boissons)	2 687.7	1 802.2	2 331.0	718.0	2 632.9	732.0	2 564.3	576.8	Group A (Live animals and foodstuffs).
Catégorie B (matières brutes ou simplement préparées)	2 159.9	799.7	1 818.4	321.5	1 930.6	227.3	1 523.9	255.8	Group B (Raw materials and semi-manufactured goods).
Catégorie C (produits fabriqués)	3 469.4	2 066.5	3 514.7	909.0	3 798.4	568.2	3 577.8	558.8	Group C (Manufactured goods).

TABLEAU III a). — VALEUR TOTALE, PAR PAYS, DES IMPORTATIONS EN PROVENANCE DE L'ENSEMBLE DES PAYS AUTRES QUE L'ITALIE ET LES COLONIES ITALIENNES.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE III (a). — TOTAL VALUE, BY COUNTRIES, OF IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES OTHER THAN ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
EUROPE.									
Albanie	190.0	241.4	121.6	269.3	91.3	167.1	118.2	167.4	Albania.
Allemagne ¹	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Germany. ²
Autriche.....	11 498.8	13 483.0	9 783.6	10 850.1	9 255.2	10 094.6	9 878.3	11 686.0	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	32 812.1	35 857.8	28 860.5	36 024.3	57 427.0	69 250.4	30 349.6	35 251.2	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	183 914.0	217 033.6	178 852.4	205 427.2	161 579.8	182 658.3	168 844.4	199 789.4	United Kingdom.
Bulgarie	1 354.1	2 036.5	1 338.1	1 288.0	1 133.0	2 170.6	1 263.3	1 570.3	Bulgaria.
Danemark	16 842.6	14 183.8	14 615.6	17 275.2	13 672.8	13 009.9	14 079.4	12 913.9	Denmark.
Espagne	18 208.5	20 232.9	10 671.7	12 571.7	14 673.7	15 275.5	...	...	Spain.
Estonie.....	726.8	980.4	783.5	987.1	659.2	858.5	856.2	1 109.1	Estonia.
Finlande	5 138.6	5 672.6	4 395.1	5 959.5	3 692.6	4 790.3	4 694.1	5 107.0	Finland.
France ³	60 964.1	74 287.5	77 627.6	81 424.0	68 082.1	82 472.9	66 180.1	76 681.5	France. ⁴
Grèce	4 046.0	5 205.3	4 732.2	4 984.7	3 733.6	5 150.9	3 908.6	5 216.7	Greece.
Hongrie	4 614.8	7 623.4	4 224.3	6 522.4	4 144.4	4 747.9	4 482.7	5 593.1	Hungary.
Etat libre d'Irlande	8 805.8	8 571.5	7 769.8	8 540.3	8 125.6	9 269.3	10 365.0	9 517.4	Irish Free State.
Lettonie	1 455.4	1 356.2	2 009.7	1 590.9	1 373.9	1 364.4	1 721.9	1 582.7	Latvia.
Lithuanie	942.3	1 074.2	996.6	1 017.2	839.7	916.0	948.5	1 242.5	Lithuania.
Malte	775.4	1 114.9	830.0	598.7	813.7	703.7	...	...	Malta.
Norvège	9 879.0	12 775.6	8 205.9	9 373.2	7 936.7	10 477.1	9 192.4	11 237.7	Norway.
Pays-Bas	29 721.8	29 025.3	29 989.5	31 873.4	27 717.0	29 830.9	31 721.9	31 975.5	Netherlands.
Pologne.....	7 067.3	8 604.6	6 727.2	8 346.0	6 835.5	8 477.7	7 307.2	8 901.9	Poland.
Portugal.....	5 674.6	4 788.5	2 798.8	2 437.8	4 703.4	4 092.7	4 608.0	4 401.7	Portugal.
Roumanie	7 044.9	3 728.7	4 123.5	3 694.1	4 618.6	4 250.0	5 388.1	3 860.0	Roumania.
Suède	16 421.1	20 488.1	16 102.9	20 141.2	14 402.4	17 362.8	15 768.0	19 056.9	Sweden.
Suisse	23 987.2	22 788.9	16 796.4	16 145.9	16 559.2	16 017.7	18 702.1	17 264.2	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	14 504.1	18 268.3	9 944.3	12 993.0	9 442.0	18 401.0	12 404.9	14 401.4	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	3 168.4	2 893.3	2 754.4	3 014.4	3 044.8	3 496.1	...	...	Turkey.
U. R. S. S.	12 985.2	13 023.8	7 264.7	8 841.3	6 820.6	9 005.5	10 454.0	13 574.4	U. S. S. R.
Yougoslavie.....	3 591.8	4 515.0	2 988.8	4 656.3	2 589.4	3 995.2	3 261.3	5 711.3	Yugoslavia.
ASIE.									
Aden.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden.
Afghanistan.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Afghanistan.
Bornéo du Nord	143.9	128.3	146.2	131.2	131.4	127.7	...	...	North Borneo.
Ceylan.....	4 502.5	4 463.5	4 487.8	4 360.1	3 892.6	3 694.0	...	...	Ceylon.
Chine (non compris Mandchourie).....	14 467.7	11 898.0	18 414.0	10 493.6	14 202.7	10 974.7	21 489.1	13 691.8	China (excluding Manchuria)
Mandchourie ⁵	10 371.6	8 386.3	6 771.0	6 780.3	...	...	...	...	Manchuria. ⁶
Chypre	288.6	438.6	313.1	384.0	254.1	291.6	...	...	Cyprus.
Hong-Kong	13 307.2	7 079.6	9 916.6	7 033.7	8 470.9	6 727.5	...	...	Hong-Kong.
Inde	22 340.3	22 959.6	27 821.2	28 859.2	22 785.3	23 156.1	26 092.3	24 007.2	India.
Indes néerlandaises	11 314.6	9 233.0	10 318.7	8 992.2	...	...	...	...	Netherlands Indies.
Irak	1 389.3	1 703.2	1 275.5	1 819.5	1 540.5	1 674.4	1 564.7	1 647.5	Iraq.
Iran .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Iran.
Japon ⁷	43 174.7	41 933.6	49 912.9	41 916.7	42 736.7	42 861.3	...	...	Japan. ⁸
Malaisie britannique	14 456.7	11 686.1	14 658.2	14 126.1	12 370.8	14 287.3	12 842.1	12 595.6	British Malaya.
Palestine	3 753.7	4 255.1	3 418.9	3 891.6	3 796.4	3 301.9	...	...	Palestine.
Siam	2 393.6	1 965.2	2 797.9	2 255.5	2 101.6	2 429.7	...	...	Siam.
Syrie et Liban	2 711.3	2 233.2	1 880.7	1 763.1	1 606.4	1 457.5	...	...	Syria and Lebanon.
AFRIQUE.									
Union Sud-Africaine.....	17 601.4	19 127.5	17 158.6	20 358.9	15 484.0	18 347.9	...	...	Union of South Africa.
Afrique-Occid. française .....	...	(25 130.9) ⁹	...	...	...	...	...	...	French West Africa.
Algérie ¹⁰	11 157.8	9 075.2	8 711.4	7 913.6	...	...	...	...	Algeria. ¹¹
Côte de l'Or	1 671.5	2 561.8	1 699.8	2 056.4	1 368.2	1 685.5	...	...	Gold Coast.
Egypte	7 877.8	8 654.3	7 430.0	8 969.7	7 211.0	7 008.5	...	...	Egypt.

¹ Y compris la Sarre à partir du 18 février 1935.
² Montant inconnu. Toutefois, le commerce de toutes les marchandises avec tous les pays (y compris l'Italie) était de :

Décembre — December	Janvier — January
1934	1935
95 287.7	89 065.8
96 346.7	86 854.7

Pour les chiffres concernant le commerce partiel avec l'Italie, voir tableau I a).

³ Y compris l'or et l'argent.

⁴ Non compris la Sarre à partir du 18 février 1935.

⁵ Non compris le commerce de la Chine avec la Mandchourie qui s'est élevé approximativement à :

	Décembre — December	Janvier — January
	1934	1935
Importations à destination de Mandchourie	862.9	869.0
Exportations en provenance de Mandchourie	950.7	986.5

⁶ Non compris le commerce du Japon avec les autres parties de l'Empire japonais.

⁷ Les chiffres des mois d'octobre, novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.

⁸ Commerce spécial et avec la France seulement. Ce commerce représente généralement environ 80 à 90 % du commerce total de l'Algérie.

¹ Including the Saar from February 18th, 1935.

² Amount unknown. However, the total trade of all commodities with all countries (including Italy) was :

Février — February	Mars — March
1935	1936
85 745.2	79 651.8
84 241.4	84 885.2

For figures of partial trade with Italy, see Table I (a).

³ Including gold and silver.

⁴ Excluding the Saar from February 18th, 1935.

⁵ Excluding trade between China and Manchuria, which amounted approximately to :

Janvier — January	Imports into Manchuria.	Exports from Manchuria.
1935	1936	
316.3	503.0	376.1
376.1	881.7	

⁶ Excluding trade between Japan and other parts of the Japanese Empire.

⁷ Figures for October, November and December shown together.

⁸ Special trade and with France only. This trade represents generally about 80 to 90 % of Algeria's total trade.

TABLEAU III a) (fin). — VALEUR TOTALE, PAR PAYS, DES IMPORTATIONS EN PROVENANCE DE L'ENSEMBLE DES PAYS AUTRES QUE L'ITALIE ET LES COLONIES ITALIENNES.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE III (a) (concluded). — TOTAL VALUE, BY COUNTRIES, OF IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES OTHER THAN ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
AFRIQUE (suite).									
Kéniâ et Ouganda	2 153.0	1 957.8	1 837.1	2 083.7	...	...	...	...	Kenya and Uganda.
Libéria	42.2	64.5	66.2	86.3	(46.9)	(63.3)	...	...	Liberia.
Mozambique .....	..	..	398.3	518.1	...	...	...	...	Mozambique.
Rhodésie du Nord	854.7	535.5	832.9	522.4	695.0	586.5	...	...	Northern Rhodesia.
Rhodésie du Sud	1 315.9	1 513.0	1 322.1	1 458.6	1 369.7	1 533.6	...	...	Southern Rhodesia.
Côte française des Somalis ..	338.1	317.7	522.7	365.4	464.7	506.7	...	...	French Somali Coast.
Soudan anglo-égyptien	1 186.9	3 250.6	1 075.3	1 553.2	1 021.7	1 410.6	982.3	1 752.4	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Tanganyika	589.3	708.3	666.0	765.5	...	...	...	...	Tanganyika.
Zanzibar	185.3	171.6	247.6	160.5	197.6	141.0	...	...	Zanzibar.
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD.									
Canada	23 440.7	22 549.9	21 094.8	23 948.1	21 893.8	24 412.4	28 100.4	31 104.0	Canada.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique .. {G.	76 618.9	108 129.8	97 857.9	108 062.9	...	...	...	...	} United States of America.
{S.	(73 196.9)	(103 846.9)	(98 637.7)	(108 327.2)	88 844.8	109 666.8	...	...
AMÉRIQUE LATINE.									
Argentine	14 865.0 ¹	17 176.0 ¹	14 695.1 ¹	17 913.6 ¹	13 746.1 ¹	14 836.8 ¹	13 436.9 ¹	16 538.0 ¹	Argentine Republic.
Bolivia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bolivia.
Chili	3 335.6	3 711.9	3 421.8	3 371.1	3 655.7	3 188.8	...	...	Chile.
Colombie	3 166.0	2 984.2	3 697.1	3 192.0	...	...	...	...	Colombia.
Cuba .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cuba.
Curaçao .....	..	(17 653.6)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Curaçao.
République Dominicaine .....	..	(528.0)	(450.4)	..	(434.6)	..	..	..	Dominican Republic.
Equateur .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ecuador.
Guatemala .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guatemala.
Haiti	424.4	382.7	384.6	371.7	365.6	333.4	...	...	Haiti.
Honduras .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Honduras.
Mexique .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mexico.
Nicaragua .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nicaragua.
Panama .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Panama.
Pérou	1 838.3 ²	2 347.4 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	Peru.
Salvador .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	El Salvador.
Trinité et Tobago	1 052.9	1 328.2	780.4	1 081.0	974.5	954.7	...	...	Trinidad and Tobago.
Uruguay	(2 085.2)	(2 650.9)	(2 928.4)	(2 691.8)	(1 702.3)	(1 618.0)	(1 559.3)	(2 064.2)	Uruguay.
Venezuela .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Venezuela.
Océanie.									
Australie	16 366.2	21 073.3	18 274.1	23 258.2	15 489.6	19 133.9	19 045.9	20 244.3	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	6 520.0	7 421.8	7 454.3	8 425.6	5 589.2	7 019.7	6 381.1	7 155.8	New Zealand.
Totaux :									
63 pays (Décembre)	830 549.4	912 662.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	63 countries (December).
63 pays (Janvier) .....	..	..	805 719.0	886 990.4	..	..	..	..	63 countries (January).
55 pays (Février) .....	..	..	..	..	745 129.7	844 946.0	..	..	55 countries (February).
33 pays (Mars) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	566 480.0	626 526.6	33 countries (March).

¹ « Valores de tarifa ». En 1935, les « valores reales » étaient environ de 4.77 % supérieures aux « valores de tarifa » ; pendant le 1^{er} trimestre de 1936, elles l'étaient de 0.67 %.
² Les chiffres des mois d'octobre, novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.
³ Y compris l'or et l'argent.

¹ « Valores de tarifa ». In 1935, the « valores reales » were about 4.77 % higher than the « valores de tarifa » ; in the 1st quarter of 1936, they were 0.67 % higher.
² Figures for October, November and December shown together.
³ Including gold and silver.

TABLEAU III b). — VALEUR TOTALE, PAR PAYS, DES EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DE L'ENSEMBLE DES PAYS AUTRES QUE L'ITALIE ET LES COLONIES, ITALIENNES.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE III (b). — TOTAL VALUE, BY COUNTRIES, OF EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES OTHER THAN ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
EUROPE.									
Albanie	35.9	16.7	23.3	17.0	20.2	10.9	40.2	43.9	Albania.
Allemagne ¹									Germany. ¹
Autriche	7 774.5	8 463.5	5 872.1	6 316.7	6 481.2	6 804.8	7 640.4	7 930.7	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	29 537.9	30 388.4	31 386.2	30 742.7	58 626.7	59 533.8	28 800.1	32 888.2	Belgium-Luxembourg.
Royaume-Uni	108 542.0	117 765.8	115 049.8	113 653.1	108 763.4	119 301.8	111 582.4	124 231.7	United Kingdom.
Bulgarie	1 939.9	1 783.2	816.7	2 667.9	885.8	1 707.0	1 225.3	1 556.8	Bulgaria.
Danemark	15 476.4	13 951.3	12 067.3	13 020.2	12 945.0	14 794.1	13 079.8	14 644.3	Denmark.
Espagne	14 558.5	13 730.3	8 853.9	8 677.5	10 145.1	10 591.0	...	...	Spain.
Estonie	904.0	1 176.9	889.5	958.2	746.0 ⁴	933.2 ⁴	598.1 ⁵	779.1 ⁵	Estonia.
Finlande	7 074.2	7 492.6	4 586.7	5 556.5	3 566.5	4 605.1	4 877.6	4 033.0	Finland.
France ²	61 496.7	50 236.5	56 274.3	47 790.3	51 388.8	48 901.6	49 937.1	48 818.8	France. ²
Grèce	3 689.6	4 431.2	4 095.7	3 083.9	2 214.1	2 445.5	1 953.5	3 298.2	Greece.
Hongrie	7 299.4	7 892.2	4 584.0	5 419.6	4 322.7	6 256.1	5 807.9	5 347.5	Hungary.
Etat libre d'Irlande	4 649.6	5 217.8	3 707.2	4 458.0	3 842.7	4 498.3	4 558.0	5 143.3	Irish Free State.
Lettonie	1 954.9	1 528.0	1 721.8	1 574.4	1 161.7	1 388.9	1 131.5 ⁵	1 698.5 ⁵	Latvia.
Lithuanie	1 466.2	1 508.8	1 219.7	1 517.5	1 100.6	1 617.0	1 399.3	1 712.7	Lithuania.
Malte	14.7	20.5	14.6	35.2	20.3	38.1	...	...	Malta.
Norvège	7 952.8	8 707.1	7 144.1	8 100.9	7 057.9	8 509.9	7 216.8	8 324.5	Norway.
Pays-Bas	21 914.6	20 552.4	21 401.5	20 114.9	19 785.4	20 224.8	21 441.4	21 974.1	Netherlands.
Pologne	8 792.4	9 499.7	8 429.7	8 834.6	7 413.5	8 588.7	8 020.0	9 146.3	Poland.
Portugal	2 127.1	2 465.7	1 633.8	1 250.7	1 564.6	1 622.0	1 700.5	2 105.5	Portugal.
Roumanie	6 381.8	6 559.4	5 152.3	4 815.2	4 587.8	4 117.1	5 191.4	4 744.1	Roumania.
Suède	20 349.8	18 928.2	12 112.8	15 683.9	11 594.0	13 395.2	11 637.3	14 037.9	Sweden.
Suisse	13 865.3	13 858.5	10 513.8	9 687.4	11 625.3	11 383.0	12 208.5	13 427.1	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	18 136.2	16 921.2	11 406.4 ³	12 083.6 ³	12 450.2 ³	14 566.6 ³	14 341.3 ³	16 601.5 ³	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	4 478.2	4 762.8	4 122.6	4 159.9	2 176.8	2 597.8	...	...	Turkey.
U.R.S.S.	20 128.9	18 482.8	11 667.4	7 067.1	9 906.0	7 895.6	11 725.0	10 216.8	U.S.S.R.
Yugoslavie	5 281.4	4 721.0	2 929.6	3 844.2	2 475.3	2 824.9	3 914.9	4 592.4	Yugoslavia.
ASIE.									
Aden									Aden.
Afghanistan									Afghanistan.
Bornéo du Nord	213.8	152.9	292.3	250.3	212.0	218.0	...	...	North Borneo.
Ceylan	4 042.3	4 141.7	3 655.8	3 970.3	3 663.9	4 163.2	...	...	Ceylon.
Chine (non compris Mandchourie)	8 477.3	12 341.6	11 186.4	12 339.7	8 703.0	8 134.4	8 622.9	8 496.0	China (excluding Manchuria).
Mandchourie ⁶	7 746.4	6 866.7	6 698.8	9 483.4	...	...	...	...	Manchuria. ⁶
Chypre	232.2	261.9	177.7	302.9	283.2	282.3	...	...	Cyprus.
Hong-Kong	12 402.0	12 910.4	8 948.2	11 071.0	5 778.0	6 106.5	...	...	Hong-Kong.
Inde	25 815.2	30 100.0	28 854.4	31 510.2	27 705.3 ⁷	33 824.2 ⁷	32 053.4	35 877.4	India.
Indes néerlandaises	20 038.8	15 434.8	15 389.2	17 721.5	...	...	...	...	Netherlands Indies.
Irak	1 371.7	1 501.3	1 380.4	1 253.2	1 085.9	1 011.7	1 048.0	471.9 ⁸	Iraq.
Iran									Iran.
Japon ⁹	35 867.4	37 988.0	38 496.4	39 849.7	39 957.4	33 114.7	...	...	Japan. ⁹
Malaisie britannique	15894.7	15 115.7	19 207.0	15 586.6	15 908.8	15 966.4	14 216.8	17 142.6	British Malaya.
Palestine	1 113.2	1 477.9	1 939.5	2 010.3	2 281.9	2 123.1	...	...	Palestine.
Siàm	4 566.3	3 649.8	4 348.6	4 043.6	3 607.2	3 345.5	...	...	Siàm.
Syrie et Liban	862.0	940.3	587.7	532.8	509.3	462.3	...	...	Syria and Lebanon.
AFRIQUE.									
Union Sud-Africaine	21 913.0 ¹⁰	29 463.0 ¹⁰	19 766.5 ¹⁰	23 430.0 ¹⁰	12 804.6 ¹⁰	24 087.8 ¹⁰	...	...	Union of South Africa.
Afrique-Occid. franç.		(26 401.3) ¹¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	French West Africa.
Algérie ¹²	6 983.4 ¹³	8 254.1 ¹³	7 911.1 ¹³	6 251.8 ¹³	...	...	...	...	Algeria. ¹²
Côte de l'Or	2 527.8	2 936.1	3 311.2	3 706.1	3 093.9	3 710.7	...	...	Gold Coast.
Egypte	9 309.7	12 268.1	9 979.6	9 908.0	10 255.2	7 809.9	...	...	Egypt.

¹ Y compris la Sarre à partir du 18 février 1935.
² Montant inconnu. Toutefois, le commerce de toutes les marchandises avec tous les pays (y compris l'Italie), était de

Décembre — December		Janvier — January	
1934	1935	1935	1936
84 414.4	99 247.8	71 426.4	91 199.4

Pour les chiffres concernant le commerce partiel avec l'Italie, voir tableau I(b).

³ Y compris l'or et l'argent.
⁴ Chiffre révisé.
⁵ Non compris la Sarre, à partir du 18 février 1935.
⁶ Voir la note 5, tableau III(a), page 18.
⁷ Y compris les chargements « pour ordre ».
⁸ Non compris le pétrole brut.
⁹ Non compris le commerce du Japon avec les autres parties de l'Empire japonais.
¹⁰ Y compris les lingots or et argent se montant à :

Décembre — December		Janvier — January	
1934	1935	1935	1936
16 020.7	19 295.9	13 486.4	15 996.4

¹¹ Les chiffres des mois d'octobre, novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.
¹² Voir la note 8, tableau III(a), page 18.

¹ Including the Saar from February 18th, 1935.
² Amount unknown. However, the total trade of all commodities with all countries (including Italy) was :

Février — February		Mars — March	
1935	1936	1935	1936
72 095.4	89 131.2	87 195.1	90 504.6

For figures of partial trade with Italy, see Table I(b).

³ Including gold and silver.
⁴ Revised figure.
⁵ Excluding the Saar from February 18th, 1935.
⁶ See note 5, Table III(a), page 18.
⁷ Including "for orders" cargoes.
⁸ Excluding crude oil.
⁹ Excluding trade between Japan and other parts of the Japanese Empire.
¹⁰ Including gold and silver bullion, amounting to :

Février — February		Mars — March	
1935	1936	1935	1936
15 996.4	4 594.0	16 234.8	...

¹¹ Figures for October, November and December shown together.
¹² See note 8, Table III(a), page 18.

TABLEAU III b) (fin). — VALEUR TOTALE, PAR PAYS, DES EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DE L'ENSEMBLE DES PAYS AUTRES QUE L'ITALIE ET LES COLONIES ITALIENNES.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE III (b) (concluded). — TOTAL VALUE, BY COUNTRIES, OF EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES OTHER THAN ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
AFRIQUE (suite).									
AFRICA (continued).									
Kénia et Ouganda	1 483.3	1 887.6	1 453.2	1 804.9	...	...	...	...	Kenya and Uganda.
Libéria	92.7	30.3	33.6	41.9	...	(34.7)	...	...	Liberia.
Mozambique .....	...	...	350.5	438.6	...	...	...	...	Mozambique.
Rhodésie du Nord.....	1 857.7	1 179.4	1 853.3	1 502.6	1 732.6	1 260.9	...	...	Northern Rhodesia.
Rhodésie du Sud	1 148.5	1 120.8	1 998.9	1 203.3	1 387.1	1 527.8	...	...	Southern Rhodesia.
Côte française des Somalis..	164.9	348.3	421.7	292.2	450.6	363.4	...	...	French Somali Coast.
Soudan anglo-égyptien	1 632.8	492.2	645.2	1 360.6	932.6	1 422.6	1 304.0	1 249.5	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Tanganyika	821.1	1 305.2	834.5	1 068.1	...	...	...	...	Tanganyika.
Zanzibar.....	99.8	415.0	166.4	85.1	127.6	115.0	...	...	Zanzibar.
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD.									
NORTH AMERICA.									
Canada	36 553.9	40 191.2	24 766.4	31 596.9	27 480.0	34 830.3	33 917.1	42 408.9	Canada.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique ..	98 482.6	127 750.7	101 172.3	113 848.2	...	...	...	...	United States of America.
	(97 177.2)	(126 232.3)	(99 616.3)	(112 143.9)	91 161.0	100 449.6	...	...
AMÉRIQUE LATINE.									
LATIN AMERICA.									
Argentine.....	19 778.9	22 097.9	27 157.3	35 993.4	23 069.6	22 857.4	20 768.1	23 871.4	Argentine Republic.
Bolivie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bolivia.
Chili	4 174.3	4 636.8	3 237.2	6 401.4	6 632.7	5 999.3	...	...	Chile.
Colombie	3 243.2	3 822.6	3 208.8	4 177.6	...	...	...	...	Colombia.
Cuba .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuba.
Curaçao .....	...	(18 280.0)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Curaçao.
République Dominicaine .....	...	(441.9)	(514.1)	...	(931.9)	...	(824.3)	(963.8)	Dominican Republic.
Equateur .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ecuador.
Guatemala .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guatemala.
Haiti.....	389.6	632.7	358.8	642.8	436.7	743.7	...	...	Haiti.
Honduras.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Honduras.
Mexique .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mexico.
Nicaragua .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nicaragua.
Panama .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Panama.
Pérou	3 364.6 ⁴	3 866.8 ⁴	...	...	...	...	...	...	Peru.
Salvador .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	El Salvador.
Trinité et Tobago	975.2	817.0	794.6	830.8	966.2	1 322.4	...	...	Trinidad and Tobago.
Uruguay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Uruguay.
Venezuela .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Venezuela.
Océanie.									
OCEANIA.									
Australie	30 805.6	39 483.5	25 607.1	28 285.6	28 888.5	41 153.3	22 763.0	33 143.6	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	6 077.1	9 182.4	11 786.6	14 335.7	10 277.6	12 350.3	13 805.5	17 552.4	New Zealand.
Totaux :									Totals :
63 pays (Décembre)	783 129.7	846 026.2							63 countries (December).
63 pays (Janvier)			723 651.0	757 362.2					63 countries (January).
55 pays (Février)					675 260.0	747 910.0			55 countries (February).
33 pays (Mars).....							478 527.1	537 510.6	33 countries (March).

¹ Y compris les lingots or et argent.
² Chiffre révisé.
³ Les chiffres des mois d'octobre, novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.
⁴ Y compris l'or et l'argent.

¹ Including gold and silver bullion.
² Revised figure.
³ Figures for October, November and December shown together.
⁴ Including gold and silver.

TABEAU IV. — OR ET ARGENT.
VALEUR PAR PAYS (A) DES IMPORTATIONS EN
PROVENANCE DE ET (B) DES EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLO-
NIES ITALIENNES¹

En milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE IV. — GOLD AND SILVER.
VALUE BY COUNTRIES OF (A) IMPORTS FROM
AND (B) EXPORTS TO ITALY AND ITALIAN
COLONIES¹

Old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Novembre — November				Décembre — December				Janvier — January				Février — February				Countries																
	Or — Gold		Argent Silver		Or — Gold		Argent Silver		Or — Gold		Argent Silver		Or — Gold		Argent Silver																		
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936																	
(A) IMPORTATIONS																	(A) IMPORTS																
Allemagne ²	55.0	8.9	—	—	64.7	—	—	—	—	52.6	—	—	—	76.8	5.6	—	—	Germany ³ .															
Royaume-Uni	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom.															
Finlande	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Finland.															
France	11 284.3	20 939.3	—	—	38 672.9	5 811.2	—	—	—	15 220.0	21 627.4	—	—	—	—	10 813.7	—	France.															
Pologne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	Poland.															
Roumanie	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Roumania.															
Suisse ⁴	3 602.5	1 097.4	1.5	—	1 357.5	2 784.8	2.7	—	—	397.5	5 724.9	2.9	0.4	1 676.7	5 813.8	1.9	—	Switzerland. ⁵															
Aden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Aden.															
Palestine	—	—	5.9	—	11.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Palestine.															
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	1.8	0.6	1.3	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U.S.A.															
Total	14 943.6	21 052.1	2.9	2.4	40 106.8	8 596.0	4.7	0.8	15 677.1	27 352.3	5.2	0.9	1 758.5	16 633.6	2.4	—	—	Total, of which —															
dont { Lingots	14 943.6	21 052.1	—	—	40 095.1	8 596.0	—	—	15 677.1	27 352.3	—	—	1 758.5	16 633.6	—	—	—	Bullion.															
Espèces	—	—	2.9	2.4	11.7	—	4.7	0.8	—	—	5.2	0.9	—	—	2.4	—	—	Specie.															
(B) EXPORTATIONS																	(B) EXPORTS																
Albanie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	Albania.															
Allemagne ²	47.1	2.6	1.3	0.7	51.8	6.0	1.0	0.9	48.4	—	42.4	9.2	65.3	—	—	—	—	Germany. ³															
Belgique-Luxembourg	—	—	6.4	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxemburg.															
Royaume-Uni	—	—	65.3	—	—	114.1	49.9	—	—	—	49.5	—	—	—	—	23.2	—	United Kingdom.															
France	—	—	10.0	4.3	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	7.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	France.															
Pays-Bas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	—	—	—	Netherlands.															
Suisse	55.8	5.4	24.3	24.3	14.4	—	40.6	1.5	119.4	110.5	22.7	—	94.0	114.7	74.6	—	—	Switzerland.															
Tchécoslovaquie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	Czechoslovakia.															
Aden	—	—	7.1	53.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Aden.															
Japon	—	—	9.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Japan.															
Palestine	44.5	—	—	—	29.4	—	—	—	26.2	—	—	—	—	8.7	—	—	—	Palestine.															
Syrie et Liban	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.0	6.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Syria and Lebanon.															
Egypte	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Egypt.															
Côte fr. des Somalis ..	—	—	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fr. Somali Coast.															
Soudan anglo-égypt. ..	—	—	—	63.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Anglo-Egypt. Sudan.															
Etats-Unis d'Amérique ..	—	—	—	9.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U.S.A.															
Total	147.4	8.0	123.5	157.7	97.0	119.1	107.1	79.7	194.0	110.5	137.0	24.4	169.3	114.7	135.8	2.2	—	Total, of which —															
dont { Lingots	102.9	8.0	116.2	122.0	67.6	119.1	92.1	4.0	194.0	110.5	121.5	0.2	169.2	114.7	98.8	—	—	Bullion.															
Espèces	44.5	—	7.3	135.7	29.4	—	15.0	75.7	—	—	15.7	24.2	—	—	37.0	2.2	—	Specie.															

Pays	Mars — March				Countries
	Or — Gold		Argent — Silver		
	1935	1936	1935	1936	
(A) IMPORTATIONS — (A) IMPORTS					
Allemagne ²	104.8	2.6	—	—	Germany ³ .
Royaume-Uni	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom.
Suisse	2 913.0	12 790.5	2.5	1.6	Switzerland.
Pologne	—	—	—	0.2	Poland.
Total	3 017.8	12 793.1	2.5	1.8	Total, of which —
dont { Lingots	3 017.8	12 793.1	—	—	Bullion.
Espèces	—	—	2.5	1.8	Specie.
(B) EXPORTATIONS — EXPORTS					
Allemagne ²	81.3	4.3	67.1	—	Germany ³ .
Royaume-Uni	—	5.9	—	—	United Kingdom.
France	0.2	—	5.1	—	France.
Suisse	125.1	12.0	67.8	—	Switzerland.
Soudan anglo-égyptien ..	—	—	—	—	Anglo-Egypt. Sudan.
Total	206.6	22.2	140.0	—	Total, of which —
dont { Lingots	206.6	22.2	136.6	—	Bullion.
Espèces	—	5.9	3.4	—	Specie.

Exception faite des pays suivants : Mandchourie, Argentine, Chili, Haïti et les Etats-Unis (en mars), pour lesquels des données n'ont pu être obtenues, le nombre de pays pris en considération est le même que dans le tableau I, pages 11 à 14.

¹ Les statistiques dont on dispose n'indiquent aucun mouvement d'or et d'argent pour les colonies italiennes à l'exception :
a) de la France qui a exporté une petite quantité d'argent comprise dans le tableau ci-dessus ;
b) du Soudan anglo-égyptien qui a exporté de l'argent à destination des colonies italiennes seulement.
² Y compris les colonies italiennes.
³ Espèces non comprises (montant inconnu).
⁴ Moins de 2500.
⁵ Moins de cinquante dollars.
⁶ Y compris l'or pour les transactions bancaires ainsi que l'or destiné aux usages industriels qui fait l'objet d'une rubrique spéciale dans les statistiques officielles suisses du commerce.

With the exception of the following countries : Manchuria, Argentine, Chile, Haiti, and U.S.A. (in March), for which information was not available, the number of countries taken into consideration is the same as for Table I, pages 11-14.

¹ The available statistics show no movement of gold and silver for the Italian colonies with the exception :
(a) of France, which exported a small quantity of silver included in the above table ;
(b) of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, which exported silver to the Italian colonies only.
² Including Italian colonies.
³ Excluding specie (amount unknown).
⁴ Less than 2500.
⁵ Less than fifty dollars.
⁶ Including gold for banking transactions and also gold for industrial purposes for which a distinction is made in the Swiss official trade statistics.

TABLEAU V. — EXPORTATIONS, PAR PAYS, DE CERTAINES MARCHANDISES A DESTINATION DE a) L'ITALIE ET b) DES COLONIES ITALIENNES.

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

Notes générales : 1. Le nombre de pays pour lesquels des renseignements figurent dans le présent tableau est de 56 en décembre; 56 en janvier; 50 en février; 33 en mars. Pour la liste des pays, voir le tableau VI.

2. Plusieurs pays déclarent avoir éprouvé des difficultés pour donner des statistiques d'après les catégories d'articles indiquées dans le questionnaire. Les notes placées au bas du tableau signalent les cas les plus importants où il n'a pas été possible de suivre la classification du questionnaire. Dans cet ordre d'idées, on peut faire observer que l'omission d'un pays dans une rubrique n'implique pas nécessairement que les exportations dudit pays ont été égales à zéro : il se peut qu'on n'ait pas disposé de renseignements sur ce point particulier. En ce qui concerne l'Allemagne, pays pour lequel les statistiques ont été établies par le Secrétariat, les chiffres afférents à quelques articles ont été omis, étant donné que certains renseignements manquaient ou ne se présentaient pas sous une forme de nature à assurer une pleine et entière comparabilité.

3. Les valeurs n'ont été indiquées que pour les groupes composites. En ce qui concerne le calcul des valeurs pour l'Allemagne, voir note 3, page 11.

a) EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE.

TABLE V. — EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES, OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES TO (a) ITALY AND (b) ITALIAN COLONIES.

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

General Notes : 1. The number of countries for which information is included in this table is : December, 56; January, 56; February, 50; March, 33. For the list of countries, see Table VI.

2. Several countries mention that they have encountered difficulties in giving figures according to the categories of articles shown in the questionnaire. The footnotes to the table indicate the most important cases where it has not been possible to follow the classification of the questionnaire. In this connection it may be said that the fact of any particular country's name being omitted under an item does not in every case imply that its exports were nil; the particular information may not have been available. In the case of Germany, for which country data have been compiled by the Secretariat, figures for a few items have been omitted, as information was not available or was not in such a form as to ensure complete comparability throughout.

3. Values have been shown for composite groups only. As regards the calculation of values for Germany, see note 3, page 11.

(a) EXPORTS TO ITALY.

Articles et pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
I. FROMENT									
1. Froment :									I. WHEAT.
Albanie	—	¹ (245)	—	250	—	69	—	—	1. Wheat :
France	28 992	—	11 343	—	21 199	—	4 087	—	Albania.
Hongrie	15 904	16 667	9 817	6 572	15 577	14 687	25 091	16 653	France.
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	575	Hungary.
Turquie	509	—	277	—	72	—	—	—	Portugal.
Yougoslavie	2 540	—	—	—	—	—	1 300	—	Turkey.
Algérie	1 200	—	955	—	6 459	—	—	—	Yugoslavia.
Canada	—	—	2 477	—	—	—	—	—	Algeria.
Poids total (article 1)	49 145	16 667	24 889	6 822	48 807	14 756	30 478	17 228	Canada.
									Total weight (item 1).
II. AVOINE									
2. Avoine :									II. OATS.
Albanie	—	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	2. Oats :
Danemark	305	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	Albania.
France	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	Danemark.
Pologne	—	2 603	—	—	750	—	—	—	France.
Suède	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	Poland.
Tchécoslovaquie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sweden.
Turquie	—	184	324	—	53	—	—	—	Czechoslovakia.
U. R. S. S.	600	15 683	300	—	—	14 274	—	5 755	Turkey.
Yougoslavie	2 900	—	500	—	400	—	500	—	U.S.S.R.
Chypre	35	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	Yugoslavia.
Algérie	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cyprus.
Canada	9	694	—	—	—	—	—	—	Algeria.
Poids total (article 2)	4 849	19 164	1 218	—	1 243	14 274	501	5 755	Canada.
									Total weight (item 2).
III. CAFÉ									
3. Café torréfié et non torréfié :									III. COFFEE.
Royaume-Uni	7	—	3	—	27	—	11	—	3. Coffee, roasted or not :
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	United Kingdom.
Grèce	—	—	34	—	4	—	—	—	France.
Suisse	36	—	18	5	23	—	8	—	Greece.
Aden	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	Switzerland.
Inde	—	—	—	—	41	16	91	11	Aden.
Indes néerlandaises	101	39	125	—	—	—	—	—	India.
Algérie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Netherlands Indies.
Egypte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Algeria.
Kéniâ et Ouganda	8	50	22	30	—	—	—	—	Egypt.
Côte française des Somalis	9	2	172	—	337	—	—	—	Kenya and Uganda.
République Dominicaine	—	121	82	—	58	65	39	8	French Somali Coast.
Poids total (article 3)	161	214	456	35	491	81	163	19	Dominican Republic.
									Total weight (item 3).

¹ Les chiffres de novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.
² Moins d'une tonne métrique.

¹ Figures for November and December together.
² Less than one metric ton.

TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (suite).

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY
(continued).

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
IV. GRAINES ET FRUITS OLÉAGINEUX									
4. Graines et fruits oléagineux :									
Albanie	1 (335)	1 (261)	321	430	1 277	754	87	108	Albania.
Autriche	1	69	—	409	96	84	—	271	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	6	Belgium-Luxembourg.
Bulgarie	8	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	Bulgaria.
France	23	—	1	—	—	36	4	52	France.
Grèce	364	—	35	2	20	2	2	—	Greece.
Hongrie	10	249	—	39	—	297	125	226	Hungary.
Lithuanie	—	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	Lithuania.
Pays-Bas	76	26	61	200	136	6	30	26	Netherlands.
Pologne	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	Poland.
Roumanie	686	—	1 670	—	347	—	1 262	10	Roumania.
Turquie	300	162	—	97	36	65	—	—	Turkey.
Yougoslavie	66	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	Yugoslavia.
Ceylan	1 169	373	1 430	31	128	23	—	—	Ceylon.
Chine	1 358	419	1 221	—	4 427	1 082	3 510	839	China.
Inde	2 990	—	189	1 080	278	381	1 943	305	India.
Indes néerlandaises	1 765	172	3 099	—	—	—	—	—	Netherlands Indies.
Malaisie britannique	1 374	254	1 196	—	2 888	203	1 931	407	British Malaya.
Syrie et Liban	5	—	7	—	4	—	—	—	Syria and Lebanon.
Kénia et Ouganda	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	—	Kenia and Uganda.
Mozambique	—	—	464 650	21 240	—	—	—	—	Mozambique.
Soudan anglo-égyptien	97	—	833	—	912	—	—	—	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Tanganyika	—	—	350	10	—	—	—	—	Tanganyika.
Poids total (article 4)	10 287	1 774	475 417	23 637	10 555	2 933	8 914	2 244	Total weight (item 4).
V. HUILES VÉGÉTALES									
5. Huiles végétales :									
Autriche	—	6	—	5	—	—	—	11	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	57	57	169	37	276	51	235	35	Belgium-Luxembourg.
Royaume-Uni	49	88	58	—	38	—	60	72	United Kingdom.
Danemark	342	110	144	—	215	—	32	37	Denmark.
Finlande	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Finland.
France	61	285	12	186	72	75	196	201	France.
Grèce	277	2364	480	—	510	—	121	—	Greece.
Hongrie	—	34	—	69	—	108	—	—	Hungary.
Pays-Bas	89	459	333	42	104	15	140	146	Netherlands.
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	255	—	—	Portugal.
Turquie	228	68	657	—	285	1	—	—	Turkey.
Yougoslavie	460	8	269	84	167	43	111	36	Yugoslavia.
Ceylan	363	10	271	20	208	15	—	—	Ceylon.
Chine	8	2	40	—	51	10	12	5	China.
Inde	10	—	10	—	14	—	—	—	India.
Indes néerlandaises	1 596	262	606	224	—	—	—	—	Netherlands Indies.
Malaisie britannique	102	10	10	—	10	—	46	—	British Malaya.
Syrie et Liban	—	—	200	—	125	—	—	—	Syria and Lebanon.
Afrique-Occidentale française	—	1 (524)	—	—	—	—	—	—	French West Africa.
Algérie	445	—	955	13	650	—	—	—	Algeria.
Egypte	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	Egypt.
Poids total (article 5)	4 087	2 768	4 214	680	2 726	576	953	548	Total weight (item 5).
VI. NITRATES									
6. Nitrates :									
Royaume-Uni	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom.
Roumanie	—	—	45	—	116	—	—	—	Roumania.
Poids total (article 6)	—	—	88	—	116	—	—	—	Total weight (item 6).
VII. PHOSPHATES									
7. Phosphates :									
Belgique-Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	791	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxembourg.
France	596	—	1 096	—	637	—	104	—	France.
Pays-Bas	1 647	3 678	—	—	—	—	—	—	Netherlands.
Roumanie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Roumania.
U. R. S. S.	—	2 489	—	3 000	3 100	2 660	2 500	9 160	U.S.S.R.
Algérie	1 250	—	—	2 030	380	2 120	—	—	Algeria.
Egypte	2 336	3 400	3 810	3 970	6 053	3 760	—	—	Egypt.
Poids total (article 7)	5 829	9 567	4 906	9 000	15 961	13 540	2 604	9 160	Total weight (item 7).

¹ Les chiffres de novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.
² Les chiffres des mois d'octobre, novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.

¹ Figures for November and December together.
² Figures for October, November and December shown together.

TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (suite).

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY
(continued).

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
VIII. CAOUTCHOUC¹									
8. Caoutchouc brut et ses succédanés (gutta-percha, balata, etc.) :									
Autriche	—	*10	—	*3	—	—	—	—	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	*25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	18	—	34	—	46	—	53	—	United Kingdom.
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	France.
Suisse	*73	—	*59	—	*86	—	*107	*4	Switzerland.
Bornéo du Nord	47	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	British North Borneo.
Ceylan	583	—	324	—	179	—	—	—	Ceylon.
Inde	110	—	338	—	—	—	—	—	India.
Indes néerlandaises	1 172	—	407	—	—	—	—	—	Netherlands Indies.
Malaisie britannique	3 069	—	2 141	—	1 789	—	1 478	8	British Malaya.
Poids total (article 8)	5 097	10	2 806	3	2 100	—	1 649	12	Total weight (item 8).
9. Caoutchouc régénéré et factice et autres succédanés artificiels :									
Autriche ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Austria. ²
Belgique-Luxembourg ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxemburg. ²
Suisse ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Switzerland. ²
Poids total (article 9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total weight (item 9).
10. Déchets et débris de caoutchouc et de ses succédanés :									
Autriche ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Austria. ²
Belgique-Luxembourg ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxemburg. ²
Royaume-Uni	18	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	United Kingdom.
France	69	—	35	—	33	—	39	—	France.
Suisse ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Switzerland. ²
Poids total (article 10)	87	—	35	—	33	—	58	—	Total weight (item 10).
11. Bandages en caoutchouc pour roues de véhicules :									
Autriche	2	—	2	1	1	—	3	—	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	22	—	22	—	14	—	12	—	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	18	—	10	—	16	—	2	—	United Kingdom.
France	4	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	France.
Canada	(1 661)	—	(1 283)	—	(788)	—	(47)	—	Canada.
Poids total (article 11)	46	—	36	1	33	—	18	—	Total weight (item 11).
Total CAOUTCHOUC (groupe VIII)									Total RUBBER (Group VIII):
Poids	5 280	10	2 877	4	2 166	—	1 725	12	Weight.
Valeur ¹	752.5	2.2	510.9	1.0	322.5	—	222.0	5.5	Value. ¹
IX. BOIS									
12. Bois ronds ou simplement sciés :									
Albanie	(473)	(29)	(68)	(101)	144	58	5	6	Albania.
Autriche	22 782	43 075	19 695	31 221	29 290	28 601	52 311	45 795	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	51	—	15	—	45	—	17	—	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	—	100	5	117	2	—	—	1	United Kingdom.
Finlande	30	—	—	—	118	—	—	—	Finland.
France	549	26	584	73	396	—	205	—	France.
Grèce	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	Greece.
Hongrie	15	—	15	126	—	74	—	—	Hungary.
Pologne	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	Poland.
Roumanie	2 462	—	155	—	984	—	—	—	Roumania.
Suède	(221)	—	(53)	—	(69)	—	(138)	—	Sweden.
Suisse	167	94	127	60	68	73	6	342	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	123	11	117	—	24	—	35	—	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	499	—	360	—	329	—	—	—	Turkey.
U. R. S. S.	20 836	12 015	1 714	2 823	8 021	9 391	13 609	16 133	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie	362 814	13 007	262 165	28 351	316 087	53 354	583 430	64 774	Yugoslavia.
Bornéo du Nord	854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	British North Borneo.
Indes néerlandaises	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	Netherlands Indies.
Siam	(65)	—	(51)	—	—	—	—	—	Siam.
Union Sud-Africaine	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	Union of South Africa.
Afrique-Occidentale française	—	(166)	—	—	—	—	—	—	French West Africa.
Algérie	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Algeria.
Canada	(51)	(60)	(68)	(70)	(136)	(168)	(33)	(89)	Canada.
Poids total (article 12)	411 188	68 328	284 965	62 771	355 508	91 556	649 627	127 051	Total weight (item 12).
IX. WOOD.									
13. Wood, round or rough-sawn :									
Albania	(473)	(29)	(68)	(101)	144	58	5	6	Albania.
Austria	22 782	43 075	19 695	31 221	29 290	28 601	52 311	45 795	Austria.
Belgium-Luxemburg	51	—	15	—	45	—	17	—	Belgium-Luxemburg.
United Kingdom	—	100	5	117	2	—	—	1	United Kingdom.
Finland	30	—	—	—	118	—	—	—	Finland.
France	549	26	584	73	396	—	205	—	France.
Greece	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	Greece.
Hungary	15	—	15	126	—	74	—	—	Hungary.
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	Poland.
Roumania	2 462	—	155	—	984	—	—	—	Roumania.
Sweden	(221)	—	(53)	—	(69)	—	(138)	—	Sweden.
Switzerland	167	94	127	60	68	73	6	342	Switzerland.
Czechoslovakia	123	11	117	—	24	—	35	—	Czechoslovakia.
Turkey	499	—	360	—	329	—	—	—	Turkey.
U.S.S.R.	20 836	12 015	1 714	2 823	8 021	9 391	13 609	16 133	U.S.S.R.
Yugoslavia	362 814	13 007	262 165	28 351	316 087	53 354	583 430	64 774	Yugoslavia.
British North Borneo	854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	British North Borneo.
Netherlands Indies	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	Netherlands Indies.
Siam	(65)	—	(51)	—	—	—	—	—	Siam.
Union of South Africa	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	Union of South Africa.
French West Africa	—	(166)	—	—	—	—	—	—	French West Africa.
Algeria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Algeria.
Canada	(51)	(60)	(68)	(70)	(136)	(168)	(33)	(89)	Canada.
Total weight (item 12)	411 188	68 328	284 965	62 771	355 508	91 556	649 627	127 051	Total weight (item 12).

¹ Voir aussi le tableau annexe, page 43.
² Les articles 8, 9 et 10 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 8.
³ Nombre de bandages.
⁴ Les chiffres des mois de novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.
⁵ En mètres cubes.
⁶ Les articles 12 et 13 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 12.
⁷ En tonnes cubiques.
⁸ Les chiffres des mois d'octobre, novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.
⁹ En milliers de feet (en moyenne 750 feet board measure équivalent à une tonne métrique).

¹ See also the annexed table, page 43.
² Items 8, 9 and 10 shown together under item 8.
³ Number of tyres.
⁴ Figures for November and December together.
⁵ Cubic metres.
⁶ Items 12 and 13 shown together under item 12.
⁷ Cubic tons.
⁸ Figures for October, November and December shown together.
⁹ Thousand feet (on the average, 750 feet board measure equal one metric ton).

TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (suite).

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY
(continued).

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
X. PATES DE BOIS									
12. Pâtes de bois (y compris la cellulose):									
Allemagne	1 533	2 407	1 207	1 368	1 083	307	2 341	95	Germany.
Autriche	5 517	10 683	4 654	9 297	5 457	3 241	9 990	7 481	Austria.
Finlande	3 692	7 283	2 910	3 329	6 036	1 904	2 828	3 941	Finland.
France	11	—	—	—	26	—	7	30	France.
Lettonie	28	5	—	53	25	—	69	81	Latvia.
Lithuanie	399	446	457	—	—	—	153	—	Lithuania.
Norvège	1 170	254	943	813	427	406	476	1 382	Norway.
Roumanie	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	Roumania.
Suède	17 976	11 191	11 562	6 492	8 394	6 808	6 450	4 252	Sweden.
Suisse	185	299	262	220	106	399	237	359	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	1 616	62	1 025	330	1 270	—	1 224	17	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	25	36	20	—	61	—	—	—	Turkey.
Yougoslavie	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	Yugoslavia.
Indes néerlandaises ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Netherlands Indies. ¹
Canada	54	500	385	—	310	997	808	1 001	Canada.
Poids total (article 13)	22 256	23 166	22 625	21 882	22 195	14 062	25 083	18 639	Total weight (item 13).
XI. PEAUX BRUTES									
14. Peaux brutes :									
Albanie	(123)	(144)	34	43	45	11	39	42	Albania.
Autriche	2	8	—	—	2	—	2	29	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	30	3	5	—	62	—	32	3	Belgium-Luxembourg.
Royaume-Uni	94	70	80	3	149	—	111	5	United Kingdom.
Bulgarie	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	Bulgaria.
Danemark	33	—	—	—	55	—	16	—	Denmark.
Espagne	(31)	(21)	—	—	(163)	(2)	—	—	Spain.
Finlande	9	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	Finland.
France	633	183	551	110	535	208	275	111	France.
Grèce	69	325	89	—	87	—	23	5	Greece.
Hongrie	—	10	—	91	—	49	—	45	Hungary.
Lithuanie	—	—	3	—	9	—	—	—	Lithuania.
Malte	—	—	11	17	5	—	—	—	Malta.
Norvège	62	—	33	—	34	—	5	—	Norway.
Pays-Bas	121	214	370	37	346	25	360	49	Netherlands.
Suède	17	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	Sweden.
Suisse	5	18	3	3	3	21	31	4	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	10	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	12	13	24	—	16	—	—	—	Turkey.
Yougoslavie	—	—	337	3	—	—	—	121	Yugoslavia.
Aden	(68)	—	(88)	—	(66)	—	—	—	Aden.
Chine	17	—	44	—	34	—	31	—	China.
Chypre	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cyprus.
Inde	623	89	520	75	589	80	387	80	India.
Indes néerlandaises	105	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	Netherlands Indies.
Irak	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	Iraq.
Siam	17	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	Siam.
Syrie et Liban	25	—	30	—	25	—	—	—	Syria and Lebanon.
Union Sud-Africaine	321	188	367	54	461	22	—	—	Union of South Africa.
Afrique-Occidentale française	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	French West Africa.
Algérie	43	32	98	1	87	—	—	—	Algeria.
Kéni et Ouganda	164	—	132	—	—	—	—	—	Kenya and Uganda.
Rhodésie du Nord	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	Northern Rhodesia.
Rhodésie du Sud	104	—	134	15	113	—	—	—	Southern Rhodesia.
Soudan anglo-égyptien	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Tanganyika	52	—	93	3	—	—	—	—	Tanganyika.
Uruguay ⁶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Uruguay. ⁶
Australie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	4	—	15	—	28	—	70	—	New Zealand.
Poids total (article 14)	2 592	1 172	2 068	455	2 691	481	1 402	494	Total weight (item 14).

¹ Les articles 12 et 13 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 12.
² Les chiffres des mois de novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.
³ Les chiffres des mois de janvier et février sont indiqués ensemble.
⁴ Milliers de pièces.
⁵ Les chiffres des mois d'octobre, novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.
⁶ Poids inconnu.
⁷ Moins d'une tonne métrique.

¹ Items 12 and 13 shown together under item 12.
² Figures for November and December together.
³ Figures for January and February together.
⁴ Number of pieces (000's omitted).
⁵ Figures for October, November and December shown together.
⁶ Weight unknown.
⁷ Less than one metric ton.

**TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (suite).**

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

**TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY
(continued).**

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
XII. LAINE									
15. Laine (brute, cardée et peignée, et déchets) :									
Albanie	¹ (33)	¹ (75)	1	23	—	17	10	4	Albania.
Autriche	3	5	17	7	8	1	18	1	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	190	50	333	157	236	147	251	135	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	813	67	505	1	598	52	488	5	United Kingdom.
Danemark	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	Denmark.
Espagne	¹ (42)	¹ (23)	...	...	¹ (40)	¹ (41)	...	...	Spain.
France	122	349	202	38	157	332	268	107	France.
Suisse	1	4	—	—	4	—	2	1	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	33	—	6	—	4	—	11	—	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	2	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	Turkey.
Yougoslavie	160	6	—	—	—	—	120	—	Yugoslavia.
Chine	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	China.
Chypre	2	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	Cyprus.
Inde	—	4	—	—	...	...	3	—	India.
Syrie et Liban	20	2	4	2	3	—	...	...	Syria and Lebanon.
Union Sud-Africaine	1 951	—	1 055	22	1 784	53	...	...	Union of South Africa.
Algérie	101	103	49	—	77	—	...	...	Algeria.
Egypte	3	7	—	3	—	—	...	...	Egypt.
Uruguay ² . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	Uruguay. ²
Australie	9 100	188	6 253	603	8 163	884	1 228	190	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	—	—	—	—	—	9	19	8	New Zealand.
Poids total (article 15)	12 001	797	8 427	856	11 034	1 495	2 418	451	Total weight (item 15).
16. Tissus de laine :									
Allemagne	5	7	4	12	9	15	14	23	Germany.
Autriche	2	4	2	4	2	2	1	5	Austria.
Royaume-Uni	8	1	44	—	22	—	68	—	United Kingdom.
France	1	—	4	—	7	—	4	—	France.
Grèce	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Greece.
Suède	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	Sweden.
Suisse	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	2	—	1	—	4	—	4	—	Czechoslovakia.
Inde	—	—	10	—	5	—	—	—	India.
Algérie	1	1	—	—	—	—	...	...	Algeria.
Poids total (article 16)	21	14	66	17	50	17	93	28	Total weight (item 16).
Total LAINE (groupe XII) :									
Poids	12 022	811	8 493	873	11 084	1 512	2 511	479	Weight.
Valeur	1 637.3	361.9	1 422.4	200.4	1 357.0	277.3	1 202.1	373.2	Value.
XIII. COTON³									
17. Coton brut (y compris les linters) :									
Albanie	¹ (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Albania.
Allemagne	—	112	—	—	—	58	—	—	Germany.
Belgique-Luxembourg	⁴ 65	⁴ 12	⁴ 203	⁴ 21	⁴ 26	⁴ 102	33	32	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	137	—	20	—	11	—	26	25	United Kingdom.
Espagne ⁵	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	Spain. ⁵
France	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	France.
Tchécoslovaquie	13	—	24	—	—	—	...	...	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	—	7	—	—	...	...	...	...	Turkey.
Chine	24	—	—	—	5	—	11	—	China.
Inde	5 531	1 121	5 624	1 640	4 527	1 473	4 790	1 591	India.
Syrie et Liban	45	66	40	33	30	12	...	...	Syria and Lebanon.
Egypte	4 701	422	3 006	502	2 608	488	...	...	Egypt.
Kénia et Ouganda	13	—	13	—	...	...	...	...	Kenya and Uganda.
Soudan anglo-égyptien	193	19	202	29	180	59	105	20	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Poids total (article 17)	10 722	1 759	9 139	2 225	7 387	2 192	4 965	1 668	Total weight (item 17).

¹ Les chiffres de novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.
² Les chiffres de janvier et février sont indiqués ensemble.
³ Poids inconnu.
⁴ Moins d'une tonne métrique.
⁵ Voir aussi le tableau annexe, page 43.
⁶ Les articles 17 et 18 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 17.
⁷ Les articles 17, 18 et 19 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 19.

¹ Figures for November and December shown together.
² Figures for January and February together.
³ Weight unknown.
⁴ Less than one metric ton.
⁵ See also the annexed table, page 43.
⁶ Items 17 and 18 shown together under item 17.
⁷ Items 17, 18 and 19 shown together under item 19.

**TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (suite).**

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

**TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY
(continued).**

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
XIII. COTON¹ (suite)									
XIII. COTTON¹ (continued).									
18. Déchets de coton (à l'exception des linters) et coton d'effilechage, bruts :	18. Cotton waste and devilled cotton, raw (excluding linters) :								
Autriche ²									Austria. ²
Belgique-Luxembourg ³									Belgium-Luxembourg. ³
Royaume-Uni ⁴									United Kingdom. ⁴
Espagne ⁵									Spain. ⁵
Hongrie							1	1	Hungary.
Suisse ⁶							71		Switzerland. ⁶
Inde	21		19		19	10			India.
Poids total (article 18)	21		19		19	10	72	1	Total weight (item 18).
19. Coton, déchets de coton et coton d'effilechage, blanchis ou teints :	19. Cotton, cotton waste and devilled cotton bleached or dyed :								
Autriche		5		18		137		94	Austria.
Royaume-Uni	155		85		45		84		United Kingdom.
Espagne ⁷	(28)	(43)			(8)				Spain. ⁷
France		26	3		45	10	6		France.
Suisse	15	69	1	19		61	8	54	Switzerland.
Poids total (article 19)	170	100	89	35	90	208	98	148	Total weight (item 19).
20. Coton cardé ou peigné :	20. Cotton, carded or combed :								
Allemagne	309	511	300	413	156	426	216	521	Germany.
Autriche		4	2	2	1	13	2	2	Austria.
Royaume-Uni ⁸									United Kingdom. ⁸
Suisse ⁹									Switzerland. ⁹
Yougoslavie			38						Yugoslavia.
Poids total (article 20)	309	515	300	415	157	439	217	523	Total weight (item 20).
21. Fils de coton :	21. Cotton yarn and thread :								
Autriche	3	6		1		2		18	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	1		1			1	5		Belgium-Luxembourg.
Royaume-Uni	10	1	3		17		2		United Kingdom.
Espagne ¹⁰	(22)	(1)			(200)				Spain.
France	16	13	3		4		42		France.
Suisse	11	2	13	4	4	7	1	8	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie				5					Czechoslovakia.
Poids total (article 21)	41	22	20	10	225	10	50	26	Total weight (item 21).
Total COTON (Groupe XIII) :	Total COTTON (Group XIII) :								
Poids	11 263	3 396	3 567	3 685	7 878	3 859	5 402	3 366	Weight.
Valeur ¹¹	1 791.0	384.8	1 491.6	389.9	1 176.7	443.4	742.0	331.4	Value. ¹¹
XIV. HOUILLE ET PÉTROLE¹²									
XIV. COAL AND PETROLEUM¹²									
22. Houille :	22. Coal :								
Allemagne	418 333	733 143	471 006	634 862	536 074	569 300	591 553	456 313	Germany.
Belgique-Luxembourg		77 437	1 420	108 145	1 000	79 050	1 850	77 281	Belgium-Luxembourg.
Royaume-Uni	426 906	19 404	423 488	11 407	311 444	15 260	419 292		United Kingdom.
France	27 777	5 500	21 290	30 040	10 893	40 620	75	13 083	France.
Grèce	555			591			503		Greece.
Malte			246		75				Malta.
Pays-Bas	19 026	240	13 866		6 545		4 266		Netherlands.
Pologne	145 167	31 617	149 989	89 922	117 077	62 442	182 252	66 316	Poland.
Suisse			1						Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie		17 375		2 580		2 140		3 235	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	28	14	5	16	16 781				Turkey.
U. R. S. S.	44 464	43 268	32 258	41 740	35 043	7 587	71 319		U.S.S.R.
Chine	15			35					China.
Canada		604		315	649			383	Canada.
Poids total (article 22)	1 082 226	918 607	1 113 569	919 653	1 035 581	776 299	1 271 110	617 111	Total weight (item 22).

¹ Voir aussi le tableau annexe, page 43.
² Les articles 18 et 19 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 19.
³ Les articles 17 et 18 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 17.
⁴ Les articles 18, 19 et 20 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 19.
⁵ Les articles 17, 18 et 19 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 19.
⁶ Les chiffres de novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.
⁷ Les chiffres de janvier et février sont indiqués ensemble.
⁸ Les articles 22 et 23 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 22.
⁹ Les articles 22, 23, 24 et 25 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 22.

¹ See also the annexed table, page 43.
² Items 18 and 19 shown together under item 19.
³ Items 17 and 18 shown together under item 17.
⁴ Items 18, 19 and 20 shown together under item 19.
⁵ Items 17, 18 and 19 shown together under item 19.
⁶ Figures for November and December together.
⁷ Figures for January and February together.
⁸ Items 22 and 23 shown together under item 22.
⁹ Items 22, 23, 24 and 25 shown together under item 22.

**TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (suite).**

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

**TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY
(continued).**

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
XIV. HOUILLE ET PÉTROLE ¹ (suite)									XIV. COAL AND PETROLEUM ¹ (cont.)
22. Lignite :									22. Lignite :
France ²	—	1 704	—	151	—	80	—	50	France. ²
Hongrie	36 100	91 250	37 900	8 600	29 040	—	36 560	10 500	Hungary.
Yougoslavie									Yugoslavia.
Chine ³									China. ³
Poids total (article 23).	36 100	92 954	37 900	8 751	29 040	80	36 560	10 550	Total weight (item 23).
24. Tourbe :									24. Peat :
Autriche	31	39	10	—	10	—	—	28	Austria.
Suède	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	Sweden.
Chine ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	China. ³
Poids total (article 24).	31	39	10	—	21	—	—	28	Total weight (item 24).
25. Briquettes :									25. Briquettes of coal, lignite or peat:
Allemagne	13 635	18 263	14 347	14 440	8 800	18 758	7 783	6 740	Germany.
Belgique-Luxembourg	200	3 530	700	3 400	—	1 600	—	1 100	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	3 149	—	11 431	—	3 865	—	10 351	—	United Kingdom.
France	1 265	—	1 000	—	933	—	279	—	France.
Hongrie	—	40	—	20	—	—	—	—	Hungary.
Pays-Bas	815	—	735	—	405	—	—	—	Netherlands.
Tchécoslovaquie	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	Czechoslovakia.
U. R. S. S.	—	5 040	1 896	6 375	3 473	—	—	—	U.S.S.R.
Chine ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	China. ³
Poids total (article 25).	24 079	24 878	30 124	24 235	17 476	17 358	18 413	7 840	Total weight (item 25).
26. Asphaltes naturels :									26. Natural asphalt :
Albanie	(1 469)	(196)	232	—	239	—	—	—	Albania.
Royaume-Uni	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom.
France	—	—	11	—	—	—	1	—	France.
Poids total (article 26).	1	—	293	—	239	—	1	—	Total weight (item 26).
27. Pétrole brut ou partiellement raffiné, pétrole destiné au raffinage :									27. Crude petroleum and partly refined petroleum for further refining :
Albanie	—	(4 195)	—	—	—	3 030	—	6 000	Albania.
Roumanie	8 941	2 589	8 847	2 758	5 573	—	4 628	703	Roumania.
Poids total (article 27)	8 941	2 589	8 847	2 758	5 573	3 030	4 628	6 703	Total weight (item 27).
28. Essence de pétrole :									28. Motor spirit (gasoline and other light oils for similar uses) :
Belgique-Luxembourg	—	—	—	370	—	2 730	—	3 236	Belgium-Luxemburg.
France	16	21	16	8 880	11	15	15	22	France.
Grèce	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Greece.
Hongrie	39	144	64	16	17	—	76	—	Hungary.
Pologne	60	—	21	—	35	—	11	—	Poland.
Roumanie	3 650	18 932	5 905	5 929	7 129	1 029	23 578	5 965	Roumania.
U. R. S. S.	6 507	1 530	5 857	—	6 029	—	—	—	U.S.S.R.
Egypte	—	—	—	—	3 026	—	—	—	Egypt.
Poids total (article 28).	10 382	20 627	11 863	15 195	16 247	3 774	23 680	9 223	Total weight (item 28).
29. Pétroles lampants et « white spirit » :									29. Lamp oil and white spirit (kerosene ; illuminating oil) :
Belgique-Luxembourg ⁴	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxemburg. ⁴
Royaume-Uni	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom.
Pays-Bas	138	87	56	65	110	45	57	158	Netherlands.
Roumanie	3 408	13 181	2 593	8 371	6 098	3 483	13 499	6 429	Roumania.
U. R. S. S.	4 769	—	3 806	—	3 132	—	—	—	U.S.S.R.
Curaçao	—	—	—	1 790	—	—	—	—	Curaçao.
Poids total (article 29).	8 315	13 268	6 456	10 226	9 340	3 528	13 556	6 587	Total weight (item 29).
30. Huiles à gas et « fuel oils » :									30. Gas oil and fuel oil :
Belgique-Luxembourg	—	—	4	2 860	—	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom.
France	2 551	—	—	7 792	—	—	—	—	France.
Pologne	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	Poland.
Roumanie	11 855	24 691	13 213	11 061	16 457	9 950	24 783	11 636	Roumania.
plus mazout	47 228	53 350	38 702	72 013	28 973	36 506	60 771	24 774	plus residual fuel oil.
U. R. S. S.	36 746	4 527	19 737	4 845	24 305	5 236	9 011	5 173	U.S.S.R.
Indes néerlandaises	1 219	457	560	—	—	—	—	—	Netherlands Indies.
Curaçao	—	—	—	22 553	—	—	—	—	Curaçao.
Trinité et Tobago	—	—	6 565	—	—	—	—	—	Trinidad and Tobago.
Poids total (article 30).	99 615	83 025	78 781	121 124	69 747	51 692	94 565	41 583	Total weight (item 30).

¹ Voir aussi le tableau annexe, page 43.
² Les articles 22 et 23 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 22.
³ Les articles 22, 23, 24 et 25 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 22.
⁴ Les chiffres des mois de novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.
⁵ Les articles N° 28 et 29 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 28.

¹ See also the annexed table, page 43.
² Items 22 and 23 shown together under item 22.
³ Items 22, 23, 24 and 25 shown together under item 22.
⁴ Figures for November and December together.
⁵ Items 28 and 29 shown together under item 28.

**TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (suite).**

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

**TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY
(continued).**

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
XIV. HOUILLE ET PÉTROLE¹ (suite).									XIV. COAL AND PETROLEUM¹ (cont.)
31. Huiles et graisses lubrifiantes (y compris les mélanges avec des lubrifiants non minéraux) :									31. Lubricating oils and greases (including mixtures with animal and vegetable lubricants) :
<i>Allemagne</i>	175	161	229	103	151	34	278	34	<i>Germany</i>
Belgique-Luxembourg	255	166	385	—	327	7	268	18	Belgium-Luxembourg
Royaume-Uni	165	30	50	7	93	14	88	20	United Kingdom
Danemark	19	1	30	7	6	3	27	7	Denmark
France	20 223	9	33	6 550	2	—	2	—	France
Grèce	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	Greece
Pologne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	Poland
Roumanie	106	—	5	—	277	1	208	899	Roumania
Suisse	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	Switzerland
U. R. S. S.	5 922	—	—	3 425	—	3 431	3 448	—	U.S.S.R.
Poids total (article 31)	26 867	308	733	10 097	857	3 491	4 321	999	Total weight (item 31)
32. Coke de houille, de lignite et de pétrole :									32. Coke of coal, of lignite and of petroleum :
<i>Allemagne</i>	37 150	54 597	33 397	21 610	18 423	13 406	21 734	10 932	<i>Germany</i>
Belgique-Luxembourg	9 870	14 318	10 017	8 354	1 522	—	2 674	5 300	Belgium-Luxembourg
Royaume-Uni	9 239	—	5 259	—	7 106	—	3 000	—	United Kingdom
France	10 627	10 571	7 791	4 338	7 420	17 226	9 446	12 960	France
Hongrie	—	1 500	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hungary
Malte	—	—	160	—	120	—	—	—	Malta
Pays-Bas	15 743	—	14 954	6 851	8 456	—	287	—	Netherlands
Pologne	27 899	2 763	6 931	—	2 738	—	1 018	—	Poland
Suisse	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Switzerland
Tchécoslovaquie	—	1 212	—	391	—	533	—	419	Czechoslovakia
Yougoslavie	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	Yugoslavia
Egypte	1	3 400	—	—	—	—	—	—	Egypt
Canada	110	200	110	200	110	223	—	—	Canada
Poids total (article 32)	110 634	88 561	77 619	41 824	45 895	31 388	38 159	28 711	Total weight (item 32)
33 a). Goudron de houille :									33(a). Tar :
Royaume-Uni	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	France
France	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom
Suisse	14	—	14	—	5	10	—	9	Switzerland
Poids total (article 33 a))	14	—	15	15	5	10	—	9	Total weight (item 33(a))
33 b). Benzols, toluols et xyloles :									33(b). Benzols, toluols and xyloles :
Autriche ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Austria ²
Belgique-Luxembourg ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxembourg ³
France	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	France
Pays-Bas	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Netherlands
Tchécoslovaquie	149	—	77	—	30	2	31	4	Czechoslovakia
U. R. S. S.	875	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U.S.S.R.
Poids total (article 33 b))	1 041	—	77	—	30	2	31	4	Total weight (item 33(b))
33 c). Autres produits provenant de la distillation du goudron de houille :									33(c). Other products of tar distillation:
Autriche	* 255	* 26	* 287	* 259	* 198	* 78	* 239	* 93	Austria
Belgique-Luxembourg	* 31	* 198	* 10	* 120	* 15	* 242	* 121	* 815	Belgium-Luxembourg
Royaume-Uni	17	—	39	—	54	—	50	—	United Kingdom
France	—	—	—	—	51	—	15	—	France
Pays-Bas	—	—	—	—	5 984	—	—	5 985	Netherlands
Pologne	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	Poland
Tchécoslovaquie	30	—	28	—	—	—	11	—	Czechoslovakia
Poids total (article 33 c))	333	224	362	429	6 302	320	436	6 893	Total weight (item 33(c))
34. Brais, poix et autres sous-produits de la houille et du pétrole (y compris asphalte de pétrole avec asphalte) :									34. Pitch, resin, petroleum asphalt, and other by-products of coal and petroleum (including mixtures with asphalt) :
<i>Allemagne</i> ⁴	3 247	—	691	—	820	13	1 321	1	<i>Germany</i> ⁴
Belgique-Luxembourg	1 731	317	900	—	—	—	1 565	—	Belgium-Luxembourg
Royaume-Uni	1 974	58	72	42	130	—	132	10	United Kingdom
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	189	—	France
Pays-Bas	1 632	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Netherlands
Roumanie	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Roumania
Suède	8	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	Sweden
Tchécoslovaquie	66	—	16	—	17	—	—	—	Czechoslovakia
Poids total (article 34)	8 663	375	1 682	42	967	13	3 209	11	Total weight (item 34)

¹ Voir aussi le tableau annexe, page 43.
² Moins d'une tonne métrique.
³ Les articles 33 b) et 33 c) sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 33 c).
⁴ Résidus de pétrole seulement.

¹ See also the annexed table, page 43.
² Less than one metric ton.
³ Items 33(b) and 33(c) shown together under item 33(c).
⁴ Petroleum residues only.

**TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (suite).**

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

**TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY
(continued).**

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
XIV. HOUILLE ET PÉTROLE¹ (suite)									XIV. COAL AND PETROLEUM¹ (cont.)
35. Gêlées et cires minérales :									35. Mineral jelly and waxes :
Autriche	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	4	—	21	—	38	—	32	—	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	2	—	7	—	2	—	1	20	United Kingdom.
France	145	—	—	—	195	—	326	—	France.
Pologne	5	—	10	10	12	10	15	—	Poland.
Suisse	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	Switzerland.
U.R.S.S.	—	—	—	—	—	446	500	—	U.S.S.R.
Inde	564	—	246	—	1 260	—	376	—	India.
Indes néerlandaises	1 199	—	510	—	...	...	...	...	Netherlands Indies.
Poids total (article 35)	1 919	—	794	14	1 507	456	1 251	20	Total weight (item 35).
Total HOUILLE et PÉTROLE (Groupe XIV) :									Total COAL and PETROLEUM (Group XIV) :
Poids	1419161	1245455	1369125	1154868	1238827	691 441	1509920	736272	Weight.
Valeur ²	3 976.4	3 072.9	3 376.0	3 054.1	3 257.0	3 124.4	3 778.6	1 362.0	Value. ³
XV. MINÉRAIS⁴									XV. ORES.⁴
36. Minerais de fer (à l'exception des pyrites non grillées) :									36. Iron ores (except pyrites not roasted) :
Belgique-Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	20	—	20	—	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Espagne	*(303)	*(594)	—	—	(9 758)	—	...	...	Spain.
France	80	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	France.
Grèce	6 650	—	—	—	6 750	—	—	5 500	Greece.
Suède	514	—	12	—	6 102	—	—	—	Sweden.
U.R.S.S.	21 673	—	—	—	—	—	1 016	—	U.S.S.R.
Algérie	5 588	—	8 866	—	15 821	—	...	...	Algeria.
Poids total (article 36)	34 505	—	8 998	—	28 693	—	1 036	5 500	Total weight (item 36).
37. Pyrites non grillées :									37. Pyrites not roasted.
Belgique-Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Grèce	9 230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Greece.
Portugal	2 808	—	3 667	—	—	—	—	—	Portugal.
Chypre	6 300	—	—	3 000	9 870	—	...	...	Cyprus.
Poids total (article 37)	15 530	—	3 667	3 000	9 894	—	—	—	Total weight (item 37).
38 a). Minerais de fer manganésifère et de manganèse :									38(a). Manganiferous and manganese ore :
Belgique-Luxembourg	*47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	—	—	430	—	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom.
France	15	—	20	—	10	—	12	—	France.
U.R.S.S.	7 315	—	6 807	—	3 861	—	7 112	—	U.S.S.R.
Inde	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	India.
Union Sud-Africaine	1 854	—	183	—	—	—	...	...	Union of South Africa.
Côte de l'Or	1	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	Gold Coast.
Poids total (article 38 a))	9 275	—	7 040	—	3 871	—	7 124	—	Total weight (item 38(a)).
38 b). Minerais de fer chromifère et de chrome :									38(b). Chromiferous and chromium ore :
Autriche	—	15	—	38	—	655	—	15	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg ⁴	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxemburg. ⁴
Royaume-Uni ⁴	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom. ⁴
Grèce	—	—	208	—	208	—	—	—	Greece.
Norvège	31	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	Norway.
Turquie . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	Turkey.
U.R.S.S.	270	—	280	—	—	—	1 090	—	U.S.S.R.
Inde	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	India.
Rhodésie du Sud	—	1 121	—	—	—	—	...	...	Southern Rhodesia.
Poids total (article 38 b))	301	1 136	488	38	265	655	1 090	15	Total weight (item 38(b)).
38 c). Autres minerais de métaux de ferro-alliage :									38(c). Other ferro-alloy ores :
Belgique-Luxembourg ⁴	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxemburg. ⁴
Royaume-Uni ⁴	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom. ⁴
Norvège	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Norway.
Poids total (article 38c))	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total weight (item 38(c)).

¹ Voir aussi le tableau annexe, page 43.
² Les chiffres de novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.
³ Les chiffres de janvier et février sont indiqués ensemble.
⁴ Les articles 38 a), b), c) et 39 f), g) sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 38 a).
⁵ Les articles 38 a), b), c) sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 38 a).

¹ See also the annexed table, page 43.
² Figures for November and December together.
³ Figures for January and February together.
⁴ Items 38(a), (b), (c) and 39(f), (g) shown together under item 38(a).
⁵ Items 38(a), (b), (c) shown together under item 38(a).

**TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (suite).**

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

**TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY
(continued).**

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
XV. MINERAIS¹ (suite)									
39 a). Minerais de cuivre :									XV. ORES¹ (continued).
Suisse	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	39(a). Copper ore : Switzerland.
39 b). Minerais d'étain :									39(b). Tin ore :
Belgique-Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxembourg.
39 c). Minerais d'aluminium (bauxite) :									39(c). Aluminium ore (bauxite) :
France	—	—	63	—	340	—	740	—	France.
Hongrie	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	Hungary.
Poids total (article 39 c)	—	—	79	—	340	—	740	—	Total weight (item 39(c)).
39 d). Minerais de plomb :									39(d). Lead ore :
Royaume-Uni	—	—	1 376	—	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom.
France	—	—	452	—	—	—	—	—	France.
Turquie	2 883	—	—	2 500	—	—	—	—	Turkey.
Yougoslavie	15 209	23 809	5 382	12 134	—	20 828	9 364	20 828	Yugoslavia.
Poids total (article 39 d)	18 092	23 809	7 210	14 634	—	20 828	9 364	20 828	Total weight (item 39(d)).
39 f). Minerais de nickel :									39(f). Nickel ore :
Belgique-Luxembourg ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxembourg. ²
39 g). Minerais de magnésium :									39(g). Magnesium ore :
Belgique-Luxembourg ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	Belgium-Luxembourg. ²
Tchécoslovaquie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Czechoslovakia.
Poids total (article 39 g)	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	Total weight (item 39(g)).
40. Oxyde d'aluminium (alumine) :									40. Aluminium oxide (alumina) :
Danemark	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	Denmark.
France	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	France.
Poids total (article 40)	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	Total weight (item 40).
41. Scories (à l'exception des scories de déphosphoration), cendres et résidus métallifères :									41. Slag and other wastes from the treat- ment of metals (except basic slag) :
Royaume-Uni	—	—	91	—	186	—	36	—	United Kingdom.
France	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	France.
Yougoslavie	522	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yugoslavia.
Egypte	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	Egypt.
Poids total (article 41)	522	—	131	—	196	—	36	—	Total weight (item 41).
Total MINERAIS (Groupe XV) :									Total ORES (Group XV) :
Poids	78 241	24 945	41 888	17 688	48 265	21 488	19 410	26 858	Weight.
Valeur ³	292.4	28.4	29.8	76.3	96.4	24.3	51.1	20.6	Value. ³
XVI. FERES et ACIERS¹									
XVI. IRON and STEEL¹									
42 a). Fonte :									42(a). Pig-iron :
Allemagne	446	200	225	678	511	727	250	1,384	Germany.
Autriche	60	5 673	40	2 500	—	2 670	100	2 746	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	21	—	121	—	524	—	46	—	Belgium-Luxembourg.
Royaume-Uni	970	—	3 668	—	400	—	1 079	—	United Kingdom.
France	1 637	—	1 360	—	1 396	—	564	23	France.
Norvège	2	—	13	—	206	—	23	—	Norway.
Pays-Bas	1 769	—	5 366	—	3 509	—	351	—	Netherlands.
Suède	536	800	300	—	400	—	—	—	Sweden.
U.R.S.S.	717	—	—	—	—	—	4 015	4 272	U.S.S.R.
Inde	381	—	816	20	764	—	20	20	India.
Poids total (article 42 a)	6 538	6 673	11 977	3 195	7 710	3 467	6 448	8 445	Total weight (item 42(a)).

¹ Voir aussi le tableau annexe, page 43.
² Les articles 38 a), b), c) et 39 f), g) sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 38 a).
³ Ces totaux comprennent les chiffres indiqués par l'Egypte pour l'article 39 ;
Minerais d'autres métaux communs, comme suit :

	Janvier	
	1935	1936
Valeur inconnue.	14,224	11

¹ See also the annexed table, page 43.
² Items 38(a), (b), (c) and 39(f), (g) shown together under item 38(a).
³ These totals include figures given by Egypt for item 39 :

Ores of non-ferrous base metals, as follows :

	January	
	1935	1936
Value unknown.	14,224	11

**TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (suite).**

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis

**TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY
(continued).**

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
XVI. FERS et ACIERS¹ (suite).									XVI. IRON and STEEL¹ (continued).
42 b). Ferro-allages :									42(b). Ferre-alloys :
<i>Allemagne</i> ²	9	—	27	3	10	27	5	50	<i>Germany</i> ²
<i>Autriche</i>	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	6	<i>Austria.</i>
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	6	—	2	—	13	—	—	—	<i>United Kingdom.</i>
<i>France</i>	1	—	17	—	5	—	11	—	<i>France.</i>
<i>Suède</i>	76	—	1	—	18	—	—	—	<i>Sweden.</i>
<i>Suisse</i>	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Switzerland.</i>
Poids total (article 42 b)) . . .	85	—	48	3	46	57	16	56	Total weight (item 42(b)).
43. Ferrailles de fer et d'acier :									43. Scrap iron and steel :
<i>Allemagne</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	<i>Germany.</i>
<i>Albanie</i>	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	11	<i>Albania.</i>
<i>Autriche</i>	15	14	92	—	26	—	—	—	<i>Austria.</i>
<i>Belgique-Luxembourg</i>	5 313	—	4 481	—	4 859	—	4 779	—	<i>Belgium-Luxembourg.</i>
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	2 722	—	680	—	424	—	435	—	<i>United Kingdom.</i>
<i>France</i>	26 925	—	32 922	—	21 721	—	18 137	—	<i>France.</i>
<i>Malte</i>	613	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	<i>Malta.</i>
<i>Pays-Bas</i>	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Netherlands.</i>
<i>Suisse</i>	5 983	—	4 227	—	3 894	—	4 319	—	<i>Switzerland.</i>
<i>Chypre</i>	56	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Cyprus.</i>
<i>Inde</i>	487	—	274	—	—	—	777	—	<i>India.</i>
<i>Syrie et Liban</i> ³	70	—	200	—	150	—	—	—	<i>Syria and Lebanon.</i> ³
<i>Algérie</i>	1 101	805	843	240	487	—	—	—	<i>Algeria.</i>
<i>Egypte</i>	—	838	—	—	1 624	165	—	—	<i>Egypt.</i>
Poids total (article 43)	43 295	1 657	43 752	246	33 485	165	28 461	11	Total weight (item 43).
44. Fer et acier bruts ou simplement ébauchés ou dégrossis (lingots « blooms », billettes et largets) :									44. Other crude iron and steel: simply cast (ingots, blocks, etc.) or simply rolled or forged (blooms, billets, slabs, etc.) requiring further manufacture:
a) Alliages spéciaux :									(a) Special alloy steels :
<i>Allemagne</i>	118	2 010	121	303	1 313	1 036	66	1 606	<i>Germany.</i>
<i>Autriche</i>	2	4 422	3	2 538	62	3 963	73	3 270	<i>Austria.</i>
<i>Belgique-Luxembourg</i>	5 795	20	2 988	200	4 148	—	6 076	6	<i>Belgium-Luxembourg.</i>
<i>France</i>	14	180	20	222	27	108	59	—	<i>France.</i>
<i>Hongrie</i>	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Hungary.</i>
<i>Suède</i>	658	—	98	—	—	—	144	41	<i>Sweden.</i>
<i>Tchécoslovaquie</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	<i>Czechoslovakia.</i>
Poids total (article 44 a)) . . .	6 587	6 652	3 230	3 268	5 550	5 107	6 421	4 923	Total weight (item 44(a)).
44 b). Autres :									44(b). Other :
<i>Allemagne</i> ⁴	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Germany.</i> ⁴
<i>Autriche</i> ⁵	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Austria.</i> ⁵
<i>Belgique-Luxembourg</i> ⁶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Belgium-Luxembourg.</i> ⁶
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	<i>United Kingdom.</i>
<i>France</i>	4 696	11 173	1 197	5 202	2 573	3 425	1 200	2 442	<i>France.</i>
<i>Suède</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Sweden.</i>
<i>Tchécoslovaquie</i> ⁷	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Czechoslovakia.</i> ⁷
<i>Yougoslavie</i>	251	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Yugoslavia.</i>
Poids total (article 44 b)) . . .	4 952	11 173	1 197	5 202	2 573	3 425	1 206	2 442	Total weight (item 44(b)).
45 a). Barres, profilés; fils; tôles et feuillards en tôle étamée (fer-blanc) :									45(a). Bars, rods and structural shapes; wires; plates; sheets, hoops and strips (tinned plates; tinned sheets) :
<i>Allemagne</i>	119	141	158	106	271	136	175	—	<i>Germany.</i>
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	24	—	2	—	11	—	52	—	<i>United Kingdom.</i>
<i>Suisse</i> ⁸	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Switzerland.</i> ⁸
<i>Tchécoslovaquie</i>	8	—	19	—	64	428	9	48	<i>Czechoslovakia.</i>
Poids total (article 45 a)) . . .	151	141	179	106	346	564	236	48	Total weight (item 45(a)).

¹ Voir aussi le tableau annexe, page 43.
² Non compris ferro-manganèse (montant inconnu).
³ Chiffre révisé.
⁴ Déchets de fer et d'acier, compris dans les articles 42 a), b); 43; 44 a), b); 45 a), b); 46; 47.
⁵ Vieux ouvrages en fer.
⁶ Les articles 44 a), b) sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 44 a).
⁷ Les articles 45 a), b) sont indiqués sous le N° 45 b).

¹ See also the annexed table, page 43.
² Excluding ferro-manganese (amount unknown).
³ Revised figure.
⁴ Scrap metals, included in items 42 (a), (b); 43; 44 (a) (b); 45 (a), (b); 46; 47.
⁵ Old manufactures of iron.
⁶ Items 44(a), (b) shown together under item 44(a).
⁷ Items 45 (a), (b) shown together under item 45 (b).

**TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (suite).**

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

**TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY
(continued).**

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
XVI. FERS ET ACIERS¹ (suite)									XVI. IRON AND STEEL¹ (continued).
45 b). Barres, profilés; fils; tôles et feuillards :									45(b). Bars, rods and structural shapes; wire; plates, sheets, hoops and strips :
Allemagne	1 479	2 101	867	908	1 167	1 097	1 446	2 835	Germany.
Autriche	1 046	1 113	492	1 270	488	2 334	853	2 356	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	921	88	1 190	48	1 459	49	1 520	153	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	175	—	169	—	105	—	111	1	United Kingdom.
France	5 811	5 169	8 347	15	6 454	2 567	5 505	266	France.
Hongrie	16	276	18	348	20	270	42	—	Hungary.
Pologne	50	—	35	16	29	—	12	—	Poland.
Suède	267	63	100	122	177	150	117	108	Sweden.
Suisse	79	84	64	70	46	72	195	25	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	819	165	845	573	850	424	804	18	Czechoslovakia.
Poids total (article 45 b))	10 663	9 059	12 127	3 368	10 795	6 963	10 605	5 762	Total weight (item 45(b)).
46. Tubes, tuyaux et raccords :									46. Tubes, pipes and fittings :
Allemagne	41	35	21	16	32	16	22	3	Germany.
Autriche	3	2	3	4	13	15	4	2	Austria.
Royaume-Uni	4	—	329	—	24	—	155	—	United Kingdom.
France	8	—	1	—	11	—	1	—	France.
Hongrie	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hungary.
Suède	4	1	32	21	48	44	49	17	Sweden.
Suisse	4	2	1	1	1	1	23	—	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	119	4	111	24	87	3	155	6	Czechoslovakia.
Poids total (article 46).	184	44	498	66	216	78	409	28	Total weight (item 46).
47. Balls :									47. Balls :
Autriche	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	10	Austria.
France	—	—	2	—	—	93	676	—	France.
Poids total (article 47).	—	—	2	—	3	93	676	10	Total weight (item 47).
Total FERS ET ACIERS (Groupe XVI) :									Total IRON AND STEEL (Group XVI) :
Poids	72 455	85 899	78 010	15 454	60 724	19 019	54 478	21 725	Weight.
Valeur ²	971.8	692.6	885.9	406.5	812.7	541.5	752.7	532.5	Value. ³
XVII. CUIVRE⁴									XVII. COPPER⁴
48. Cuivre et alliages, raffinés ou non, non travaillés (y compris les débris) :									48. Copper and its alloys, refined or not, unwrought (including scrap) :
Autriche	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	1 534	51	2 410	—	1 384	—	1 210	—	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	—	—	408	478	126	683	24	1 732	United Kingdom.
France	1	224	—	76	4	10	—	—	France.
Pays-Bas	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	Netherlands.
Pologne	—	—	23	—	30	—	27	—	Poland.
Rhodésie du Nord	21	9	40	10	16	20	—	—	Northern Rhodesia.
Poids total (article 48)	1 556	284	2 881	564	1 602	713	1 261	1 742	Total weight (item 48).
49. Cuivre et alliages travaillés (barres, baguettes, tôles, feuilles, fils, tuyaux et tubes, et pièces brutes) :									49. Copper and its alloys, wrought (bars, rods, sheets, leaves, wire, pipes, tubes, castings and forgings) :
Allemagne	70	145	39	139	52	46	76	105	Germany.
Autriche	6	106	11	23	13	83	13	139	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	208	—	31	—	102	—	51	—	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	5	—	16	—	9	—	—	—	United Kingdom.
France	2	4	4	12	5	—	7	3	France.
Hongrie	1	3	—	—	—	10	1	4	Hungary.
Pays-Bas	7	—	14	—	7	—	5	1	Netherlands.
Suisse	18	133	123	43	74	25	77	28	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Czechoslovakia.
Inde	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	India.
Rhodésie du Nord	—	9	—	12	—	7	—	—	Northern Rhodesia.
Canada	—	—	626	198	418	371	917	51	Canada.
Poids total (article 49)	313	400	864	601	681	542	1 147	331	Total weight (item 49).
Total CUIVRE (groupe XVII) :									Total COPPER (Group XVII) :
Poids	1 869	694	3 745	1 165	2 283	1 255	2 408	2 078	Weight.
Valeur ²	338.6	234.6	659.6	366.2	368.7	424.6	233.3	263.6	Value. ³

¹ Voir aussi le tableau annexe, page 43.
² Les articles 45 a), b) sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 45 b).
³ Chiffre révisé.
⁴ Moins d'une tonne métrique.

¹ See also the annexed table, page 43.
² Items 45(a), (b) shown together under item 45(b).
³ Revised figure.
⁴ Less than one metric ton.

**TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (suite).**

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

**TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY
(continued).**

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
XVIII. ALUMINIUM									
50. Aluminium brut (y comp. les débris):									50. Aluminium, unwrought (incl. scrap):
<i>Allemagne</i>	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Germany</i> .
<i>Autriche</i>	—	40	—	45	—	—	—	115	<i>Austria</i> .
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	<i>United Kingdom</i> .
<i>Grèce</i>	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	<i>Greece</i> .
<i>Suisse</i>	15	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	<i>Switzerland</i> .
Poids total (article 50)	16	40	—	45	17	—	30	115	Total weight (item 50).
51. Aluminium travaillé (barres, tôles, feuilles, fils, tuyaux, tubes et pièces brutes):									51. Aluminium, wrought (bars, rods, sheets, leaves, wire, pipes, tubes, castings and forgings):
<i>Autriche</i>	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	<i>Austria</i> .
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	<i>United Kingdom</i> .
<i>France</i>	3	—	2	—	1	—	7	—	<i>France</i> .
<i>Suisse</i>	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	<i>Switzerland</i> .
<i>Canada</i>	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	<i>Canada</i> .
Poids total (article 51)	6	3	4	3	202	—	14	—	Total weight (item 51).
Total ALUMINIUM (Groupe XVIII):									Total ALUMINIUM (Group XVIII):
Poids	22	43	4	48	219	—	44	115	Weight.
Valeur	7.6	12.7	2.6	13.3	48.1	—	14.6	36.0	Value.
XIX. PLOMB									
52. Plomb brut non raffiné et raffiné (y compris les débris):									52. Lead, unrefined or refined, unwrought (including scrap):
<i>Autriche</i>	1	142	1	209	1	99	—	205	<i>Austria</i> .
<i>Belgique-Luxembourg</i>	—	—	—	254	102	—	—	—	<i>Belgium-Luxembourg</i> .
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	—	<i>United Kingdom</i> .
<i>Espagne</i>	(1 604)	(2 243)	...	...	(585)	(142)	...	...	<i>Spain</i> .
<i>Suisse</i>	64	48	92	—	39	52	54	97	<i>Switzerland</i> .
<i>Yougoslavie</i>	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Yugoslavia</i> .
Poids total (article 52)	65	190	193	553	142	222	54	302	Total weight (item 52).
53. Plomb travaillé (barres, tôles, feuilles, fils, tuyaux, tubes et pièces brutes):									53. Lead, wrought (bars, rods, sheets, leaves, wire, pipes, tubes, castings and forgings):
<i>Belgique-Luxembourg</i>	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	14	<i>Belgium-Luxembourg</i> .
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	<i>United Kingdom</i> .
Poids total (article 53)	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	14	Total weight (item 53).
Total PLOMB (Groupe XIX):									Total LEAD (Group XIX):
Poids	65	190	193	555	142	226	54	316	Weight.
Valeur	1.9	12.4	2.8	27.3	6.6	12.4	1.5	17.7	Value.
XX. ZINC									
54. Zinc brut non raffiné et raffiné, y compris les débris:									54. Zinc, unrefined or refined, unwrought, including scrap:
<i>Allemagne</i>	67	—	105	—	45	—	—	—	<i>Germany</i> .
<i>Belgique-Luxembourg</i>	30	35	182	117	102	—	335	—	<i>Belgium-Luxembourg</i> .
<i>Royaume-Uni</i>	—	—	—	1	79	51	—	—	<i>United Kingdom</i> .
<i>France</i>	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>France</i> .
<i>Norvège</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	<i>Norway</i> .
<i>Pays-Bas</i>	—	—	30	—	54	—	—	—	<i>Netherlands</i> .
<i>Pologne</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	<i>Poland</i> .
<i>Suisse</i>	160	131	123	6	85	153	—	106	<i>Switzerland</i> .
<i>Yougoslavie</i>	307	—	150	—	150	—	—	—	<i>Yugoslavia</i> .
Poids total (article 54)	564	181	595	124	515	204	401	106	Total weight (item 54).
55. Zinc travaillé (barres, tôles, feuilles, fils, tuyaux, tubes et pièces brutes):									55. Zinc, wrought (bars, rods, sheets, leaves, wire, pipes, tubes, castings and forgings):
<i>Autriche</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	<i>Austria</i> .
<i>Belgique-Luxembourg</i>	10	16	78	—	21	—	47	—	<i>Belgium-Luxembourg</i> .
<i>France</i>	8	26	1	—	—	—	8	—	<i>France</i> .
<i>Pays-Bas</i>	—	—	78	117	51	—	250	—	<i>Netherlands</i> .
<i>Pologne</i>	16	28	15	—	53	—	39	—	<i>Poland</i> .
<i>Tchécoslovaquie</i>	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Czechoslovakia</i> .
<i>Rhodésie du Nord</i>	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	<i>Northern Rhodesia</i> .
Poids total (article 55)	49	70	170	117	126	—	344	6	Total weight (item 55).
Total ZINC (Groupe XX):									Total ZINC (Group XX):
Poids	613	251	765	241	641	204	745	112	Weight.
Valeur	13.0	12.1	22.9	11.0	22.4	7.9	22.4	5.3	Value.

¹ Moins d'une tonne métrique.
² Les chiffres de novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.
³ Les chiffres de janvier et février sont indiqués ensemble.

¹ Less than one metric ton.
² Figures for November and December shown together.
³ Figures for January and February shown together.

**TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (suite).**

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

**TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY
(continued).**

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
XXI. ÉTAIN									
54. Etain brut, y compris les débris et la soudure :									56. Tin, unwrought, including scrap and solder :
Belgique-Luxembourg	20	—	48	—	31	—	51	—	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	5	—	13	—	12	—	68	—	United Kingdom.
France	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	France.
Poids total (article 56)	25	—	61	—	34	—	123	—	Total weight (item 56).
57. Etain travaillé (barres, tôles, feuilles, fils, tuyaux, tubes et pièces brutes) :									57. Tin, wrought (bars, rods, sheets, leaves, wire, pipes, tubes, castings and forgings) :
Autriche	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom. ¹
Indes néerlandaises	83	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	Netherlands India.
Malaisie britannique	259	—	335	—	269	—	442	—	British Malaya.
Poids total (article 57)	342	1	394	—	269	—	444	—	Total weight (item 57).
Total ÉTAIN (Groupe XXI) :									Total TIN (Group XXI) :
Poids	367	1	455	—	303	—	567	—	Weight.
Valeur	341.5	1.3	301.0	—	199.6	—	354.3	—	Value.
XXII. NICKEL²									
58. Nickel brut (y compris les débris) :									58. Nickel, unwrought (including scrap) :
Royaume-Uni	58	1	12	—	54	—	131	—	United Kingdom.
Norvège	7	—	25	—	1	—	—	—	Norway.
Pays-Bas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Netherlands.
Suisse	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	Switzerland.
Canada	—	—	89	—	202	—	—	—	Canada.
Poids total (article 58)	66	1	126	—	257	—	141	—	Total weight (item 58).
59. Nickel travaillé (barres, tôles, feuilles, fils, tuyaux, tubes et pièces brutes) :									59. Nickel, wrought (bars, rods, sheets, leaves, wire, pipes, tubes, castings and forgings) :
Allemagne	3	10	9	7	3	4	3	3	Germany.
Autriche	9	9	2	2	4	1	2	13	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	—	—	25	—	25	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom. ³
Hongrie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hungary.
Suisse	18	6	11	5	5	11	13	5	Switzerland.
Poids total (article 59)	29	25	47	14	36	16	18	26	Total weight (item 59).
Total NICKEL (groupe XXII) :									Total NICKEL (Group XXII) :
Poids	95	26	173	14	293	16	159	26	Weight.
Valeur ⁴	66.1	30.3	103.3	19.3	167.4	33.5	95.6	36.4	Value. ⁵
XXIII. AUTRES MÉTAUX NON PRÉCIEUX									
60. Autres métaux non précieux ⁶ :									60. Other base metals ⁶ :
Allemagne { a) + b)	31	223	34	49	29	—	97	129	(a) + (b) } Germany.
Autriche { c)	12	19	13	13	4	3	12	2	
Royaume-Uni	3	1	5	—	13	1	7	—	
Finlande	—	—	9	—	6	—	21	—	Austria.
France	11	—	—	—	—	20	—	16	United Kingdom.
Hongrie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Finland.
Pays-Bas	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	France.
Suisse	6	—	8	3	2	—	3	—	Hungary.
Chine	—	—	—	—	25	61	51	114	Netherlands.
Total AUTRES MÉTAUX NON PRÉCIEUX (Groupe XXIII) :									Switzerland.
Poids	63	236	65	65	80	80	194	262	China.
Valeur	36.3	116.2	49.0	44.7	40.0	37.6	78.0	86.3	Total OTHER BASE METALS (Group XXIII) :
									Weight.
									Value.

¹ Les articles 56 et 57 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 56.
² Voir aussi le tableau annexe, page 43.
³ Les articles 58 et 59 sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 58.
⁴ Moins d'une tonne métrique.
⁵ Aucune réponse n'a donné de chiffres détaillés selon la spécification du questionnaire, à savoir :
 a) Magnésium (et ses alliages non dénommés ailleurs).
 b) Métaux rares entrant dans la composition des ferromallages.
 c) Autres.

¹ Items 56 and 57 shown together under item 56.
² See also the annexed table, page 43.
³ Items 58 and 59 shown together under item 58.
⁴ Less than one metric ton.
⁵ Separate figures according to the specification of the questionnaire (which was as follows) were not given in any reply :
 (a) Magnesium (and its alloys not elsewhere included);
 (b) Rare metals entering into the composition of the ferro-alloys;
 (c) Other.

**TABLEAU V. — a) EXPORTATIONS
A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE (fin).**

Nombre de têtes.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

**TABLE V. — (a) EXPORTS TO ITALY
(concluded).**

Number of head.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
XXIV. ANIMAUX DE TRANSPORT									XXIV. ANIMALS FOR TRANSPORT.
61. Chevaux, mulets, ânes :									61. Horses, mules and asses :
Autriche	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	22	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	—	—	6	—	—	—	13	—	United Kingdom.
France	17	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	France.
Hongrie	—	294	124	217	105	332	284	182	Hungary.
Pays-Bas	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	Netherlands.
Pologne	—	—	—	—	85	—	74	—	Poland.
Suisse	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Switzerland.
Yougoslavie	183	—	259	—	596	—	1 266	—	Yugoslavia.
Egypte	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	Egypt.
Nombre total de têtes (article 61)	214	296	436	217	790	332	1 639	204	Total number of head (item 61).
62. Chameaux :									62. Camels :
Egypte	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	Egypt.
63. Autres espèces d'animaux :									63. Other kinds of animals :
Albanie ¹	—	—	—	—	—	725	—	—	Albania. ¹
Allemagne ²	(1)	—	—	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	Germany. ²
Royaume-Uni	4	—	12	—	2	—	31	—	United Kingdom.
Danemark ³	37	—	24	—	79	—	27	—	Danmark. ³
Hongrie ¹	3 069	3 766	2 251	2 482	2 572	3 410	—	—	Hungary. ¹
Roumanie	1 946	—	2 000	—	2 023	—	1 667	—	Roumania.
Yougoslavie ¹	2 325	78	2 696	126	1 605	108	1 773	126	Yugoslavia. ¹
Nombre total de têtes (article 63)	7 381	3 844	6 933	2 608	6 281	4 243	3 498	126	Total number of head (item 63).
Total ANIMAUX DE TRANSPORT (Groupe XXIV) :									Total ANIMALS FOR TRANSPORT (Group XXIV) :
Nombre de têtes	7 595	4 140	7 559	2 825	7 071	4 575	5 137	330	Number of head.
Valeur	239.1	163.3	219.6	127.0	214.3	199.3	151.0	22.3	Value.

¹ Bêtes bovines.
² En tonnes métriques.
³ Moins d'une tonne métrique.

¹ Cattle.
² In metric tons.
³ Less than one metric ton.

TABLEAU V. — b) EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DES COLONIES ITALIENNES.

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE V. — (b) EXPORTS TO ITALIAN COLONIES.

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
I. FROMENT									
1. Froment :									I. WHEAT.
Chypre	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1. Wheat :
Inde	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cyprus.
Poids total (article 1)	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	India.
									Total weight (item 1).
II. AVOINE									
2. Avoine :									II. OATS.
Chypre	—	—	—	6	23	—	—	—	2. Oats :
									Cyprus.
III. CAFE									
3. Café torréfié et non torréfié :									III. COFFEE.
Aden	—	4	—	—	—	31	—	—	3. Coffee, roasted or not :
Kéniâ et Ouganda	132	231	138	64	—	—	—	—	Aden.
Côte française des Somalis	154	46	53	8	175	16	—	—	Kenya and Uganda.
Soudan anglo-égyptien	—	224	—	358	—	217	1	107	French Somali Coast.
Poids total (article 3)	286	505	191	428	175	264	1	107	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
									Total weight (item 3).
IV. GRAINES ET FRUITS OLÉAGINEUX									
4. Graines et fruits oléagineux :									IV. OIL-SEEDS, NUTS AND KERNELS.
Grèce	12	1	2	—	3	5	13	5	4. Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels :
Pays-Bas	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Greece.
Aden	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Netherlands.
Chine	25	—	—	—	36	—	61	—	Aden.
Chypre	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	China.
Algérie	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	Cyprus.
Egypte	2	—	30	—	45	—	—	—	Algeria.
Kéniâ et Ouganda	220	500	94	201	—	—	—	—	Egypt.
Soudan anglo-égyptien	36	1	203	9	294	7	351	20	Kenya and Uganda.
Tanganyika	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Zanzibar	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	Tanganyika.
Poids total (article 4)	298	504	337	215	379	33	425	25	Zanzibar.
									Total weight (item 4).
V. HUILES VÉGÉTALES									
5. Huiles végétales :									V. VEGETABLE OILS.
Royaume-Uni	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	5. Vegetable oils :
Danemark	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom.
France	—	—	—	—	16	—	28	—	Denmark.
Grèce	9	5	7	13	6	11	4	24	France.
Pays-Bas	19	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	Greece.
Aden	(994)	(667)	—	(3 913)	—	(4 130)	—	—	Netherlands.
Chypre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Aden.
Egypte	44	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	Cyprus.
Kéniâ et Ouganda	—	25	—	33	—	—	—	—	Egypt.
Côte française des Somalis	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	Kenya and Uganda.
Soudan anglo-égyptien	—	10	—	46	5	27	16	38	French Somali Coast.
Tanganyika	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Zanzibar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tanganyika.
Poids total (article 5)	94	74	32	94	27	47	48	62	Zanzibar.
									Total weight (item 5).
VI. NITRATES.									
6. Nitrates :									VI. NITRATES.
Egypte	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6. Nitrates :
									Egypt.
VII. PHOSPHATES									
7. Phosphates :									VII. PHOSPHATES.
Belgique-Luxembourg	198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7. Phosphates :
Grèce	5	—	11	—	—	—	5	—	Belgium-Luxembourg.
Poids total (article 7)	203	—	11	—	—	—	5	—	Greece.
									Total weight (item 7).

¹ En gallons.
² Moins d'une tonne métrique.

¹ Gallons.
² Less than one metric ton.

TABLEAU V. — b) EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DES COLONIES ITALIENNES (suite).

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE V. — (b) EXPORTS TO ITALIAN COLONIES (continued).

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Commodities and Countries	
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936		
VIII. CAOUTCHOUC¹										
11. Bandages en caoutchouc pour roues de véhicules :										
Royaume-Uni	1	—	1	—	.	1	4	—	VIII. RUBBER.¹ 11. Rubber tyres : United Kingdom. Hungary. Egypt. Canada. Total weight (Item 11). Total RUBBER (Group VIII): Weight. Value. ²	
Hongrie	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—		
Egypte	—	—	13	—	—	4	...	...
Canada	—	—	—	—	(90)	—	—	—		
Poids total (article 11).	1	—	16	—	—	5	4	—		
Total CAOUTCHOUC (groupe VIII) :										
Poids	1	—	16	—	—	5	4	—		
Valeur ³	0.7	—	6.3	—	0.6	1.9	3.6	—		
IX. BOIS										
12. Bois ronds ou simplement sciés :										
Autriche	22	1 678	53	597	210	491	349	3 750	IX. WOOD. 12. Wood, round or rough-sawn : Austria. Greece. U. S. S. R. Yugoslavia. Aden. Total weight (Item 12).	
Grèce	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
U. R. S. S.	—	5 500	—	—	—	—	—	739		
Yougoslavie	198	—	582	—	13 043	—	17 673	—		
Aden	—	—	—	(32)	(15)	—	—	—		
Poids total (article 12).	225	7 178	635	597	13 253	491	18 022	4 489		
X. PÂTES DE BOIS :										
13. Pâtes de bois (y compris la cellulose) :										
Suède	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	X. WOOD PULP. 13. Wood pulp (including cellulose) : Sweden.	
XI. PEAUX BRUTES										
14. Peaux brutes :										
Royaume-Uni	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	XI. HIDES AND SKINS. 14. Hides and skins : United Kingdom. Netherlands. China. India. Zanzibar. Total weight (Item 14).	
Pays-Bas	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—		
Chine	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—		
Inde	9	—	1	18	...	...	—	—
Zanzibar	—	3	—	—	—	—	...	...
Poids total (article 14).	12	3	1	21	—	—	2	—		
XII. LAINES										
15. Laine (brute, cardée et peignée et déchets) :										
Royaume-Uni	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	XII. WOOL. 15. Wool (raw, carded, combed and waste) : United Kingdom. 16. Woollen tissues : Austria. United Kingdom. France. Greece. Cyprus. India. Total weight (Item 16). Total WOOL (Group XII) : Weight. Value.	
16. Tissus de laine :										
Autriche	—	—	—	.	.	.	—		
Royaume-Uni . . . . .	.	—	1	—	.	.	—	—	
France	—	—	—	.	.	—	—		
Grèce	—	—	—	.	.	—	—		
Chypre . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
Inde	—	—	—	—	—	—	.	—		
Poids total (article 16).	—	—	1	—	.	.	—	—		
Total LAINES (groupe XII) :										
Poids	—	—	1	—	.	.	—	—		
Valeur	1.3	—	1.5	—	0.9	—	1.0	—		
XIII. COTON										
17. Coton brut (y compris les linters) :										
Grèce	—	—	—	.	—	—	—	XIII. COTTON. 17. Raw cotton (including linters) : Greece. Cyprus. Total weight (Item 17). 18. Cotton waste and devalled cotton, raw (excluding linters) : Greece. 19. Cotton, cotton waste and devalled cotton bleached or dyed : Aden. 21. Cotton yarn and thread : United Kingdom. Greece. India. Total weight (Item 21). Total COTTON (Group XIII) : Weight. Value.	
Chypre . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
Poids total (article 17).	—	.	—	.	—	—	—		
18. Déchets de coton (à l'exception des linters) et coton d'effilochage, bruts :										
Grèce	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
19. Coton, déchets de coton et coton d'effilochage, blanchis ou teints :										
Aden	(683)	(1 180)	(366)	(305)	(641)	(356)	...	...
21. Fils de coton :										
Royaume-Uni	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—		
Grèce	—	—	—	.	—	—	—		
Inde	1	—	2	—	2	—	3	—		
Poids total (article 21).	2	—	3	—	4	—	4	—		
Total COTON (groupe XIII) :										
Poids	2	1	3	—	4	—	4	—		
Valeur	32.3	48.8	20.4	12.0	33.2	13.7	1.4	—		

¹ Voir aussi le tableau annexe, page 43.
² Nombre de bandages.
³ En tonnes cubiques.
⁴ Moins d'une tonne métrique.
⁵ En milliers de yards.

¹ See also the annexed Table, page 43.
² Number of tyres.
³ Cubic tons.
⁴ Less than one metric ton.
⁵ Thousands of yards.

TABLEAU V. — b) EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DES COLONIES ITALIENNES (suite).

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis

TABLE V. — (b) EXPORTS TO ITALIAN COLONIES (continued).

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
XIV. HOUILLE ET PÉTROLE¹									
22. Houille :									22. Coal :
Royaume-Uni	—	—	3 273	—	1 829	—	2 218	—	United Kingdom.
Grèce	64	—	1	250	10	—	—	—	Greece.
Egypte	610	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	Egypt.
Poids total (article 22).	674	153	3 274	250	1 839	—	2 218	—	Total weight (item 22).
25. Briquettes :									25. Briquettes of coal, lignite or peat :
Royaume-Uni	—	—	7 013	—	—	—	203	—	United Kingdom.
Egypte	57	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	Egypt.
Poids total (article 25).	57	40	7 013	—	—	—	203	—	Total weight (item 25).
26. Asphaltes naturels :									26. Natural asphalt :
Grèce	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Greece.
28. Essence de pétrole :									28. Motor spirit (gasoline and other light oils for similar uses) :
Grèce	—	—	129	116	189	—	22	242	Greece.
Aden	¹ (6)	² (2)	—	—	³ (11)	—	—	—	Aden.
Egypte	—	1 026	—	—	—	484	—	—	Egypt.
Kénia et Ouganda	265	600	210	—	—	—	—	—	Kenya and Uganda.
Soudan anglo-égyptien	—	10	—	14	8	26	—	86	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Zanzibar	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	Zanzibar.
Poids total (article 28).	265	1 636	339	130	197	580	22	328	Total weight (item 28).
29. Pétroles lampants et « white spirit » :									29. Lamp-oil and white spirit (kerosene; illuminating oil) :
Grèce	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	Greece.
Aden	¹ (2)	² (6)	³ (19)	⁴ (2)	⁵ (3)	—	—	—	Aden.
Egypte	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	Egypt.
Kénia et Ouganda	—	412	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kenya and Uganda.
Soudan anglo-égyptien	—	8	—	31	—	20	—	10	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Zanzibar	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	Zanzibar.
Poids total (article 29).	—	420	27	31	80	38	—	10	Total weight (item 29).
30. Huiles à gas et « fuel oils » :									30. Gas oil and fuel oil :
Royaume-Uni	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	United Kingdom.
Grèce	107	50	77	—	66	—	188	60	Greece.
Aden	¹ (16)	—	² (4)	—	³ (12)	—	—	—	Aden.
Egypte	—	—	—	—	44	14	—	—	Egypt.
Kénia et Ouganda	—	478	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kenya and Uganda.
Soudan anglo-égyptien	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Poids total (article 30).	107	529	77	4	110	14	188	76	Total weight (item 30).
31. Huiles et graisses lubrifiantes (y compris les mélanges avec des lubrifiants non minéraux) :									31. Lubricating oils and greases (including mixtures with animal and vegetable lubricants) :
Belgique-Luxembourg	2	—	2	—	2	—	6	23	Belgium-Luxembourg.
Royaume-Uni	1	7	9	—	1	—	1	—	United Kingdom.
Grèce	1	8	2	4	11	—	4	126	Greece.
Egypte	—	—	2	23	17	—	—	—	Egypt.
Soudan anglo-égyptien	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	7	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Poids total (article 31).	4	18	15	27	31	1	11	156	Total weight (item 31).
32. Coke de houille, de lignite et de pétrole :									32. Coke of coal, of lignite and of petroleum :
Egypte	115	103	—	—	—	516	—	—	Egypt.
34. Braie, poix et autres sous-produits de la houille et du pétrole (y compris asphaltes de pétrole et mélanges avec asphalte) :									34. Pitch, resin, petroleum asphalt and other by-products of coal and petroleum (including mixtures with asphalt) :
Belgique-Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	200	—	113	—	Belgium-Luxembourg.
35. Cérées et cires minérales :									35. Mineral jellies and waxes :
Belgique-Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium-Luxembourg.
Indes néerlandaises	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	Netherlands Indies.
Poids total (article 35).	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	Total weight (item 35).
Total HOUILLE ET PÉTROLE (groupe XIV) :									Total COAL AND PETROLEUM (Group XIV) :
Poids	1 234	2 899	10 750	442	2 457	1 149	2 755	570	Weight.
Valeur ¹	9.7	45.9	35.4	25.3	14.7	23.9	8.2	14.8	Value. ¹

¹ Voir aussi le tableau annexe, page 43.
² En milliers de gallons.
³ Moins d'une tonne métrique.

¹ See also the annexed Table, page 43.
² Thousands of gallons.
³ Less than one metric ton.

TABLEAU V. — b) EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DES COLONIES ITALIENNES (suite).

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE V. — (b) EXPORTS TO ITALIAN COLONIES (continued).

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
XV. MINERAIS									XV. ORES.
33 a). Minerais de fer manganésifère et de manganèse : Royaume-Uni	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33 (a). Manganiferous and manganese ore : United Kingdom.
Total MINERAIS (groupe XV) : Poids	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total ORES (Group XV) : Weight.
Valeur	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Value.
XVI. FERS ET ACIERS									XVI. IRON AND STEEL.
43. Ferrailles de fer et d'acier : Egypte	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	43. Scrap iron and steel : Egypt.
44. Fer et acier bruts ou simplement ébauchés ou dégrossis (lingots « blooms », billettes et largets) :									44. Other crude iron and steel : simply cast (ingots, blocks, etc.) or simply rolled or forged (blooms, billets, slabs, etc.) requiring further manufacture :
a) Allages spéciaux : Grèce	1	11	10	—	9	—	7	—	(a) Special alloy steels : Greece.
45. Barres, profilés ; fils ; tôles et feuillards :									45. Bars, rods and structural shapes ; wire ; plates, sheets, hoops and strips :
a) Tôles étamées (fer-blanc) : Grèce Soudan anglo-égyptien	11	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	(a) Tinned plates (tinned sheets) : Greece. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Poids total (article 45 a)	11	1	3	—	1	—	—	4	Total weight (item 45 (a)).
b) Barres, profilés ; fils ; tôles et feuillards :									(b) Bars, rods and structural shapes ; wire ; plates, sheets, hoops and strips :
Autriche Belgique-Luxembourg Royaume-Uni Grèce Pologne Soudan anglo-égyptien	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	Austria. Belgium-Luxembourg. United Kingdom. Greece. Poland. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Poids total (article 45 b)	—	7	92	7	105	—	1	33	Total weight (item 45 (b)).
46. Tubes, tuyaux et raccords :									46. Tubes, pipes and fittings :
Autriche Royaume-Uni Grèce Egypte	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Austria. United Kingdom. Greece. Egypt.
Poids total (article 46)	—	2	10	—	4	—	—	—	Total weight (item 46).
Total FERS ET ACIERS (groupe XVI) : Poids	12	30	117	7	199	—	59	39	Total IRON AND STEEL (Group XVI) : Weight.
Valeur	0.5	0.9	2.5	0.3	2.6	—	2.0	2.2	Value.
XVII. CUIVRE									XVII. COPPER.
48. Cuivre et alliages, raffinés ou non, non travaillés (y compris les débris) : Royaume-Uni	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	48. Copper and its alloys, refined or not, unwrought (including scrap) : United Kingdom.
49. Cuivre et alliages travaillés (barres, baguettes, tôles, feuilles, fils, tuyaux et tubes et pièces brutes) : Royaume-Uni France	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	49. Copper and its alloys, wrought (bars, rods, sheets, leaves, wires, pipes, tubes, castings and forgings) : United Kingdom. France.
Poids total (article 49)	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	Total weight (item 49).
Total CUIVRE (groupe XVII) : Poids	—	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	Total COPPER (Group XVII) : Weight.
Valeur	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	Value.

¹ Moins d'une tonne métrique.
² Y compris les minerais de fer chromifère, de chrome et autres.

¹ Less than one metric ton.
² Including chromiferous and chromium ore and other ferro-alloy ores.

TABLEAU V. — b) EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DES COLONIES ITALIENNES (fn).

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE V. — (b) EXPORTS TO ITALIAN COLONIES (concluded).

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
XVIII. ALUMINIUM									XVIII. ALUMINIUM.
51. Aluminium travaillé (barres, tôles, feuilles, fils, tuyaux, tubes et pièces brutes):									51. Aluminium, wrought (bars, rods, sheets, leaves, wire, pipes, tubes, castings and forgings):
Aden	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	Aden.
Total ALUMINIUM (groupe XVIII):									Total ALUMINIUM (Group XVIII):
Poids	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	Weight.
Valeur	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.7	—	—	—	Value.
XX. ZINC									XX. ZINC.
55. Zinc travaillé (barres, tôles, feuilles, fils, tuyaux, tubes et pièces brutes):									55. Zinc, wrought (bars, rods, sheets, leaves, wire, pipes, tubes, castings and forgings):
Belgique-Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	Belgium-Luxembourg.
Soudan anglo-égyptien	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Poids total (article 55).	—	1	—	2	—	1	2	—	Total weight (item 55).
Total ZINC (Groupe XX):									Total ZINC (Group XX):
Poids	—	1	—	2	—	1	2	—	Weight.
Valeur	—	0.1	—	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	—	Value.
XXI. ÉTAIN									XXI. TIN.
56. Etain brut (y compris les débris et la soudure):									56. Tin, unwrought (including scrap and solder):
Royaume-Uni	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom.
57. Etain travaillé (barres, tôles, feuilles, fils, tuyaux, tubes et pièces brutes):									57. Tin, wrought (bars, rods, sheets, leaves, wire, pipes, tubes, castings and forgings):
Royaume-Uni	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom.
Total ÉTAIN (groupe XXI):									Total TIN (Group XXI):
Poids	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Weight.
Valeur	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	Value.
XXIII. AUTRES MÉTAUX NON PRÉCIEUX									XXIII. OTHER BASE METALS.
60. Autres métaux non précieux ¹ :									60. Other base metals ¹ :
Royaume-Uni	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom.
Total AUTRES MÉTAUX NON PRÉCIEUX (Groupe XXIII):									Total OTHER BASE METALS (Group XXIII):
Poids	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Weight.
Valeur	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	Value.

Nombre de têtes.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

Number of head.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	1934		1935		1936		1937		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1936	1937	1937	1938	
XXIV. ANIMAUX DE TRANSPORT									XXIV. ANIMALS FOR TRANSPORT.
61. Chevaux, mulets, ânes:									61. Horses, mules and asses:
Soudan anglo-égyptien	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	—	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
62. Chameaux:									62. Camels:
Syrie et Liban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Syria and Lebanon.
Egypte	—	—	—	—	187	—	—	—	Egypt.
Soudan anglo-égyptien	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Nombre total de têtes (article 62)	48	—	—	—	187	—	—	—	Total number of head (item 62).
63. Autres espèces d'animaux:									63. Other kinds of animals:
Egypte	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	Egypt.
Total ANIMAUX DE TRANSPORT (Groupe XXIV):									Total ANIMALS FOR TRANSPORT (Group XXIV):
Nombre de têtes	48	—	—	—	209	—	103	—	Number of head.
Valeur	0.4	—	—	—	2.0	—	3.0	—	Value.

¹ Moins d'une tonne métrique.
² Aucune réponse n'a donné de chiffres détaillés selon la spécification du questionnaire, à savoir:
a) Magnésium (et ses alliages non dénommés ailleurs).
b) Métaux rares entrant dans la composition des ferro-alliages.
c) Autres.

¹ Less than one metric ton.
² Separate figures according to the specification of the questionnaire (which was as follows) were not given in any reply:
(a) Magnesium (and its alloys not elsewhere included);
(b) Rare metals entering into the composition of the ferro-alloys;
(c) Other.

ANNEXE AU TABLEAU V.

Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

EXPORTATIONS DE CERTAINES MARCHANDISES A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE ET DE L'AFRIQUE ITALIENNE.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

ANNEX TO TABLE V.

United States of America.

EXPORTS OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES TO ITALY AND ITALIAN AFRICA.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Commodities
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
					ITALIE — ITALY						
Coton non manufacturé (non compris les bas-cotons)	215.8	278.9	218.6	147.7	410.1	822.0	344.5	497.8	476.0	334.9	Cotton, unmanufactured (not including linters).
Pétrole et produits du pétrole	266.3	745.1	249.4	363.3	524.4	732.7	191.6	943.2	377.0	412.2	Petroleum and products.
Cuivre raffiné en lingots, barres, blocs et saumons	271.9	627.0	211.4	592.0	275.6	207.0	378.2	479.4	192.7	296.3	Refined copper in ingots, bars, blocks and pigs.
Déchets de fer et d'acier.	148.9	192.4	144.3	265.4	128.6	414.0	201.1	357.1	179.9	119.6	Iron and steel scrap.
Tôle et feuilles d'acier, etc.	40.0	12.9	—	15.4	8.3	2.4	3.0	1.8	—	0.2	Steel plates, sheets, etc.
Caoutchouc brut (réexporté)	—	—	—	187.6	—	21.3	—	15.4	—	135.4	Rubber, crude (re-exported).
Autre caoutchouc et articles en caoutchouc . .	13.7	6.0	9.5	3.6	23.2	25.4	8.7	6.2	12.2	7.1	Other rubber and manufactures.
Charbon et coke	5.5	26.8	—	—	40.5	22.5	—	25.0	—	74.1	Coal and coke.
Nickel, toutes formes	9.2	9.8	3.0	—	2.4	36.1	3.8	37.8	3.6	45.4	Nickel in all forms.
Métaux et minerais pour ferro-alliages	0.6	21.4	3.6	35.6	0.6	45.5	1.2	1.2	13.3	7.4	Ferro-alloying metals and ores.
					AFRIQUE ITALIENNE — ITALIAN AFRICA						
Pétrole et produits du pétrole	—	268.5	—	181.7	0.6	—	—	224.3	9.0	41.0	Petroleum and products.
Caoutchouc, autre que brut et articles en caoutchouc	3.6	1.4	—	3.0	3.6	1.2	4.8	0.1	1.5	—	Rubber, other than crude, and manufactures.

¹ Marchandises des Etats-Unis seulement.

² United States merchandise only.

TABIEAU VI. — VALEUR TOTALE, PAR PAYS, DES EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES DES MARCHANDISES COMPRISES DANS LE TABLEAU V.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

TABLE VI. — TOTAL VALUE, BY COUNTRIES, OF EXPORTS TO ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES OF THE COMMODITIES INCLUDED IN TABLE V.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Décembre — December				Janvier — January				Février — February				Mars — March				Countries
	Italie Italy		Colonies italiennes Italian Colonies		Italie Italy		Colonies italiennes Italian Colonies		Italie Italy		Colonies italiennes Italian Colonies		Italie Italy		Colonies italiennes Italian Colonies		
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
EUROPE.																	
Albanie...	459.2	492.9	.	.	45.9	44.2	.	.	71.2	64.9	.	.	12.5	32.1	.	.	
Allemagne...	1 368.6	1 296.0	.	.	1 349.7	1 683.2	.	.	1 474.1	1 461.7	.	.	1 681.8	1 383.5	.	.	
Autriche	394.0	1 021.7	0.6	19.0	351.6	824.7	0.7	6.8	465.0	673.3	3.0	5.5	825.2	1 114.2	3.6	41.6	
Belgique-Luxemb.	488.0	273.2	1.1	0.1	615.8	392.7	1.5	0.3	462.9	300.1	3.9	—	498.4	348.0	1.6	2.0	
Royaume-Uni	1 414.9	96.1	2.7	3.2	1 597.3	85.4	33.5	—	1 242.8	132.9	6.7	0.1	1 537.3	207.3	11.6	3.0	
Bulgarie	4.1	—	—	—	3.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Danemark	30.9	11.2	1.2	—	10.5	0.5	—	—	24.7	0.1	—	—	7.8	3.4	—	—	
Espagne	(121.6)	(139.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(198.2)	(18.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Finlande	88.8	173.1	—	—	77.5	102.8	—	—	140.0	60.0	—	—	74.7	115.8	—	—	
France	1 292.5	568.0	0.2	1.0	958.1	404.6	0.1	—	926.5	435.6	1.6	—	688.3	201.1	3.4	—	
Grèce	83.0	15.0	4.1	1.1	74.3	1.9	3.4	3.0	97.7	0.2	4.8	1.5	23.0	3.5	3.9	9.4	
Hongrie	517.4	649.8	—	—	365.0	370.6	—	—	545.7	656.5	—	—	748.7	505.8	—	—	
Lettonie	2.9	1.3	—	—	—	1.5	—	—	4.2	—	—	—	7.0	4.5	—	—	
Lithuanie	12.0	6.7	—	—	13.9	2.7	—	—	0.8	—	—	—	2.9	—	—	—	
Malte	2.9	—	—	—	2.7	1.0	—	—	4.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Norvège	71.9	9.1	—	—	60.6	29.3	—	—	30.8	14.7	—	—	17.2	50.1	—	—	
Pays-Bas	184.8	107.4	1.2	—	226.5	57.7	0.8	—	230.0	11.3	—	—	109.7	98.9	0.4	—	
Pologne	309.0	95.4	—	—	255.5	151.4	—	—	206.1	108.9	—	—	297.2	122.2	0.9	—	
Portugal	2.1	—	—	—	2.7	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	—	—	8.6	—	—	
Roumanie	408.9	565.0	—	—	425.6	388.7	—	—	423.0	173.2	—	—	796.0	213.2	—	—	
Suède	518.2	372.8	—	—	292.1	278.1	—	—	283.4	315.8	—	—	229.3	209.3	—	—	
Suisse	164.4	109.8	—	—	148.1	92.1	—	—	91.5	134.0	—	—	124.7	194.7	—	—	
Tchécoslovaquie	139.2	58.2	—	—	102.3	33.0	—	—	102.1	48.2	—	—	116.1	21.1	—	—	
Turquie	188.7	52.4	—	—	119.7	90.3	—	—	99.1	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
U.R.S.S.	707.0	532.6	—	40.1	270.1	257.8	—	—	329.8	409.6	—	—	384.9	249.1	—	—	
Yougoslavie	509.3	39.6	0.2	—	355.5	41.3	0.6	—	384.3	69.9	14.0	—	678.3	80.3	18.5	—	
ASIE.																	
Aden	7.5	0.4	34.9	51.0	11.0	—	20.1	14.8	8.3	—	36.3	19.7	—	—	—	—	
Bornéo du Nord	12.0	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ceylan	128.5	16.3	—	—	110.4	2.7	—	—	42.0	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chine	44.2	11.2	0.4	—	59.6	0.1	—	0.3	164.0	53.3	0.6	—	124.3	41.8	1.8	—	
Chypre	21.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	8.4	—	0.2	27.3	—	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	—	
Inde	859.2	146.9	1.1	—	831.6	230.6	0.7	0.9	722.0	194.9	0.9	—	764.5	194.1	1.1	—	
Indes néerland.	313.7	22.3	—	—	182.8	10.5	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Irak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaisie brit.	665.1	9.2	—	—	575.5	—	—	—	512.5	7.2	—	—	522.3	18.9	—	—	
Siam	3.5	—	—	—	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Syrie et Liban	16.5	12.6	—	—	36.8	5.5	—	—	26.6	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
AFRIQUE.																	
Union Sud-Afric.	427.1	37.6	—	—	247.8	31.9	—	—	440.8	20.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Afrique-Occ. franç.	—	(20.1) ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Algérie	140.0	20.3	—	—	167.3	8.5	0.2	—	322.1	5.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Côte de l'Or	5.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Egypte	939.1	120.9	5.3	21.5	639.0	123.6	7.6	20.7	599.0	135.3	4.2	20.0	—	—	—	—	
Kéni et Ouganda	20.6	5.9	20.6	46.8	26.2	5.9	20.4	11.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mozambique	—	—	—	—	6.4	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rhodésie du Nord	149.8	175.6	—	—	291.2	217.2	—	—	118.7	261.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rhodésie du Sud	8.8	8.8	—	—	11.6	2.9	—	—	5.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Côte fr. des Somalis	1.3	0.1	17.8	5.1	23.4	—	7.1	1.1	37.7	—	22.9	1.8	—	—	—	—	
Soudan anglo-ég.	42.2	3.9	1.6	26.5	66.0	6.6	6.2	49.3	63.6	12.0	8.4	34.8	22.5	4.2	17.9	23.6	
Tanganyika	6.3	1.0	—	0.3	20.8	0.7	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Zanzibar	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	—	—	—	—	
AMÉR. DU NORD.																	
Canada	15.0	37.0	—	—	195.0	31.3	—	—	223.2	84.5	—	—	106.7	45.4	—	—	
AMÉR. LATINE.																	
Curaçao	—	—	—	—	—	148.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rép. Dominicaine	—	(10.4)	—	—	(10.6)	—	—	—	5.9	4.3	—	—	4.5	0.8	—	—	
Trinité et Tobago	—	—	—	—	19.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Uruguay	687.7	73.7	—	—	491.4	36.7	—	—	314.8	25.8	—	—	307.4	172.9	—	—	
OcéANIE.																	
Australie	298.7	29.3	—	—	198.0	38.1	—	—	204.3	25.4	—	—	266.5	53.8	—	—	
Nouvelle-Zélande	2.3	—	—	—	4.6	—	—	—	6.9	2.4	—	—	9.0	2.4	—	—	
Totaux	13704.0	7 685.5	93.0	216.0	11941.9	6246.0	103.1	109.1	11485.4	5 909.4	107.7	87.9	10994.4	5 641.0	64.7	79.6	
Albanie	59.2	92.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Espagne	121.6	139.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	198.2	18.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Le nombre de pays pour lesquels des données ont été obtenues a été de 56 en décembre; 56 en janvier; 50 en février; 23 en mars.
¹ Les chiffres des mois de novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.
² Italie et les colonies italiennes.
³ Les chiffres des mois de janvier et février sont indiqués ensemble.
⁴ Les chiffres des mois d'octobre, novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.

The number of countries for which information has been obtained was, in December 56; January 56; February 50; March 23.
¹ Figures for November and December together.
² Italy and the Italian Colonies.
³ Figures for January and February together.
⁴ Figures for October, November and December together.

TABLEAU VII. — VALEUR DES EXPORTATIONS DES ARTICLES INDICUÉS AUX TABLEAUX V a) ET b) EN POURCENTAGES DE LA VALEUR TOTALE DES EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES (TABLEAU I b)).

TABLE VII. — PERCENTAGE VALUE OF EXPORTS OF THE COMMODITIES SHOWN IN TABLES V (a) AND (b) IN COMPARISON WITH THE VALUE OF TOTAL EXPORTS TO ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES (TABLE I (b)).

Pays	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Countries
	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
EUROPE.									
Albanie	48.0	100.0	52.1	100.0	62.0	78.8	44.2	47.1	Albania.
Autriche	50.2	65.0	55.1	64.9	53.9	63.7	61.9	67.1	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	54.2	72.2	64.6	84.3	24.1	36.1	66.9	81.9	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	50.7	31.7	55.6	53.9	45.6	59.8	58.6	78.7	United Kingdom.
Bulgarie	1.5	—	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	Bulgaria.
Danemark	25.5	36.0	19.1	41.7	20.6	5.9	22.2	91.9	Denmark.
Espagne	9.8	15.5	—	—	29.8	19.4	—	—	Spain.
Finlande	80.9	100.0	95.7	100.0	93.3	100.0	65.9	100.0	Finland.
France	55.5	54.8	72.0	55.0	47.2	72.2	40.6	52.1	France.
Grèce	34.8	100.0	35.5	92.5	52.5	81.0	19.7	100.0	Greece.
Hongrie	74.8	54.0	70.8	54.4	81.6	68.9	66.5	38.7	Hungary.
Lettonie	39.2	100.0	—	57.7	100.0	—	68.6	100.0	Latvia.
Lithuanie	93.0	100.0	98.6	96.4	34.8	—	96.7	—	Lithuania.
Malte	19.7	—	31.0	34.5	48.3	—	—	—	Malta.
Norvège	45.3	25.6	34.9	28.7	39.4	58.8	29.2	92.1	Norway.
Pays-Bas	33.6	42.1	42.2	29.7	41.3	14.0	27.6	48.3	Netherlands.
Pologne	72.4	55.4	72.1	72.7	75.4	84.2	78.4	68.7	Poland.
Portugal	2.1	—	5.9	—	—	21.2	—	45.3	Portugal.
Roumanie	86.6	99.5	95.9	99.6	97.0	100.0	95.6	97.6	Roumania.
Suède	78.1	93.4	70.1	92.3	81.6	92.2	79.0	99.1	Sweden.
Suisse	10.3	12.9	12.9	13.6	7.3	13.2	7.2	12.7	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	21.4	49.3	24.5	29.6	21.8	21.4	30.3	9.6	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	43.2	41.6	54.9	59.2	60.2	25.5	—	—	Turkey.
U. R. S. S.	86.9	86.5	70.3	89.5	72.1	75.9	79.0	81.6	U. S. S. R.
Yougoslavie	54.1	66.9	51.6	49.3	54.6	70.5	71.0	74.6	Yugoslavia.
ASIE.									
Aden	66.5	42.0	66.5	27.7	63.1	28.0	—	—	Aden.
Bornéo du Nord	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	British North Borneo.
Ceylan	89.7	95.9	86.2	93.1	63.8	69.0	—	—	Ceylon.
Chine	18.0	48.7	33.6	5.5	76.8	89.7	79.2	90.5	China.
Chypre	87.9	8.0	1.4	89.6	82.7	11.8	—	—	Cyprus.
Inde	71.9	75.1	68.7	98.5	60.7	75.2	61.5	58.0	India.
Indes néerlandaises	91.4	39.1	88.5	56.1	—	—	—	—	Netherlands Indies.
Irak	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	Iraq.
Malaisie britannique	98.6	96.8	98.8	—	98.8	87.8	99.6	96.4	British Malaya.
Siam	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	Siam.
Syrie et Liban	47.8	94.7	78.3	70.5	75.4	41.0	—	—	Syria and Lebanon.
AFRIQUE.									
Union Sud-Africaine	94.8	32.5	84.3	57.9	95.5	28.9	—	—	Union of South Africa.
Afrique-Occidentale française	—	48.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	French West Africa.
Algérie	81.2	22.1	87.8	23.2	91.5	56.8	—	—	Algeria.
Côte de l'Or	9.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gold Coast.
Egypte	91.9	44.2	88.2	47.7	89.0	37.4	—	—	Egypt.
Kéni et Ouganda	87.7	40.0	84.3	27.2	—	—	—	—	Kenya and Uganda.
Mozambique	—	—	86.5	100.0	—	—	—	—	Mozambique.
Rhodésie du Nord	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	Northern Rhodesia.
Rhodésie du Sud	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	Southern Rhodesia.
Côte française des Somalis	35.8	88.1	60.6	37.9	71.0	72.0	—	—	French Somali Coast.
Soudan anglo-égyptien	76.6	17.5	78.0	48.9	80.5	43.3	68.7	25.6	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Tanganyika	61.2	27.7	83.6	100.0	—	—	—	—	Tanganyika.
Zanzibar	—	1.4	—	—	—	54.7	—	—	Zanzibar.
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD.									
Canada	26.2	82.8	85.6	74.5	89.7	97.9	82.8	70.6	Canada.
AMÉRIQUE LATINE.									
République Dominicaine	—	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Dominican Republic.
Trinité et Tobago	—	—	84.1	—	—	—	—	—	Trinidad and Tobago.
Uruguay	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Uruguay.
Océanie.									
Australie	91.7	91.0	93.1	86.6	62.2	72.2	97.5	100.0	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	New Zealand.

¹ Les chiffres de novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.
² Les chiffres de janvier et février sont indiqués ensemble.
³ Voir la note 7 au tableau I b), page 13.
⁴ Les chiffres d'octobre, novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.

¹ Figures for November and December together.
² Figures for January and February together.
³ See note 7 to Table I (b), page 13.
⁴ Figures for October, November and December together.

**ANNEXE I. — LISTE DES REPONSES
AU QUESTIONNAIRE CONCERNANT LE
COMMERCE AVEC L'ITALIE.**

(Réponses reçues au Secrétariat
jusqu'au 2 juin 1936.)

**ANNEX I. — LIST OF REPLIES TO THE
QUESTIONNAIRE CONCERNING TRADE
WITH ITALY.**

(Replies received by the Secretariat
up to June 2nd, 1936.)

Pays	Novembre - Janvier November - January			Février - February			Mars - March			Countries
	Tableau - Table			Tableau - Table			Tableau - Table			
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	
EUROPE.										
Albanie	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Albania.
Autriche	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	United Kingdom.
Bulgarie	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Bulgaria.
Danemark	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Denmark.
Espagne	x ¹	x ¹	x ¹	x ¹	x ¹	x ¹				Spain.
Estonie	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Estonia.
Finlande	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Finland.
France	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	France.
Grèce	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Greece.
Hongrie	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Hungary.
Etat libre d'Irlande	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Irish Free State.
Lettonie	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Latvia.
Lithuanie	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Lithuania.
Malte	x	x	x	x	x	x				Malta.
Norvège	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Norway.
Pays-Bas	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Netherlands.
Pologne	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Poland.
Portugal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Portugal.
Roumanie	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Roumania.
Suède	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Sweden.
Suisse	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	x	x	x	x	x	x				Turkey.
U.R.S.S.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Yugoslavia.
ASIE.										
Aden	x	x	x	x	x	x				Aden.
Bornéo du Nord ...	x	x	x	x	x	x				North Borneo.
Ceylan	x	x	x	x	x	x				Ceylon.
Chine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	China.
Chypre	x	x	x	x	x	x				Cyprus.
Hong-Kong	x	x	x	x	x	x				Hong-Kong.
Inde	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	India.
Indes néerlandaises .	x	x	x	x	x	x				Netherlands Indies.
Irak	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Iraq.
Malaisie britannique.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	British Malaya.
Palestine	x	x	x	x	x	x				Palestine.
Siam	x	x	x	x	x	x				Siam.
Syrie et Liban	x	x	x	x	x	x				Syria and Lebanon.
AFRIQUE.										
Union Sud-Africaine	x	x	x	x	x	x				Union of S. Africa.
Afrique-Occ. franç... ²	x ²	x ²	x ²							French W. Africa.
Algérie	x	x	x	x	x	x				Algeria.
Côte de l'Or	x	x	x	x	x	x				Gold Coast.
Egypte	x	x	x	x	x	x				Egypt.
Kéni et Ouganda ..	x	x	x							Kenya and Uganda.
Libéria	x	x	x	x	x	x				Libéria.
Maroc : Zone franç. .	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Morocco: French zone
Tanger	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Tangier.
Mozambique	x ³	x ³	x ³							Mozambique.
Rhodésie du Nord ..	x	x	x	x	x	x				Northern Rhodesia.
Rhodésie du Sud ...	x	x	x	x	x	x				Southern Rhodesia.
Côte fr. des Somalis .	x	x	x	x	x	x				Fr. Somali Coast.
Soudan anglo-égypt.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Anglo-Egypt. Sudan.
Tanganyika	x	x	x							Tanganyika.
Zanzibar	x	x	x	x	x	x				Zanzibar.
AMÉR. DU NORD.										
Canada	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	NORTH AMERICA. Canada.
AMÉR. LATINE.										
Colombie	x									LATIN AMERICA. Colombia.
Curaçao	x ⁴	x ⁴	x							Curaçao.
Républ. Dominicaine.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Dominican Rep.
Mexique	x ⁵	x ⁵	x ⁵							Mexico.
Pérou	x ⁶	x ⁶								Peru.
Trinité et Tobago ..	x	x	x	x	x	x				Trinidad and Tobago.
Uruguay	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Uruguay.
Océanie.										
Australie	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	OCEANIA. Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande ...	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	New Zealand.

¹ Janvier et février sont indiqués ensemble.
² Octobre, novembre et décembre sont indiqués ensemble.
³ Janvier seulement.
⁴ Novembre seulement. Chiffres trimestriels.
⁵ Novembre et décembre seulement.

¹ January and February together.
² October, November and December together.
³ January only.
⁴ November only. Quarterly figures.
⁵ November and December only.

ANNEXE II. — TAUX DE CONVERSION. **ANNEX II — CONVERSION RATES.**
Valeur d'une unité monétaire exprimée en anciens cents-or des Etats-Unis. *Value of one monetary unit in old United States gold cents.*

Pays	1 unité 1 unit	Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March		Countries
		1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
EUROPE.										
Albanie	1 fr. albanais	19.192	19.233	19.194	19.236	19.199	19.208	19.180	19.309	Albania.
Allemagne	1 R. mark	23.869	23.879	23.846	23.889	23.838	23.860	23.882	23.883	Germany.
Autriche	1 schilling	11.027	11.152	11.040	11.137	11.006	11.125	10.953	11.136	Austria.
Belgique-Luxembourg ..	1 franc	2.779	2.002	2.776	2.003	2.692	2.012	2.692	2.006	Belgium-Luxemburg.
Royaume-Uni	1 £ sterling	293.722	292.644	291.221	293.480	289.580	293.240	282.580	293.567	United Kingdom.
Bulgarie	1 lev	0.693	0.713	0.692	0.715	0.692	0.717	0.712	0.717	Bulgaria.
Danemark	1 krone	13.113	13.063	13.003	13.100	12.929	13.092	12.614	13.105	Denmark.
Espagne	1 peseta-or	19.295	19.295	19.295	19.295	19.295	19.295	19.295	19.295	Spain.
Estonie	1 krone	16.257	16.187	16.123	16.229	16.029	16.231	15.645	16.252	Estonia.
Finlande	1 markka	1.298	1.291	1.288	1.295	1.280	1.294	1.248	1.295	Finland.
France	1 franc	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	France.
Grèce	1 drachme	0.557	0.557	0.556	0.557	0.555	0.558	0.556	0.559	Greece.
Hongrie	1 pengö	17.148	17.468	17.118	17.491	17.100	17.480	17.534	17.492	Hungary.
Etat libre d'Irlande ..	1 £ sterling	293.722	292.644	291.221	293.480	289.580	293.240	282.533	293.567	Irish Free State.
Lettonie	1 lat	19.035	19.091	19.078	19.200	18.924	19.290	18.960	19.301	Latvia.
Lithuanie	1 litas	10.006	9.987	10.013	9.973	10.012	10.297	9.984	9.985	Lithuania.
Malte	1 £ sterling	293.722	292.644	291.221	293.480	289.580	293.240	282.533	293.567	Malta.
Norvège	1 krone	14.757	14.702	14.632	14.744	14.551	14.732	14.213	14.749	Norway.
Pays-Bas	1 gulden	40.169	40.238	40.153	40.316	40.144	40.274	40.196	40.369	Netherlands.
Pologne	1 zloty	11.218	11.200	11.219	11.195	11.219	11.194	11.206	11.199	Poland.
Portugal	1 escudo	2.671	2.663	2.649	2.668	2.634	2.667	2.569	2.667	Portugal.
Roumanie	1 leu	0.577	0.447	0.577	0.435	0.597	0.435	0.597	0.436	Roumania.
Suède	1 krona	15.143	15.087	15.016	15.129	14.930	15.117	14.567	15.135	Sweden.
Suisse	1 franc	19.245	19.257	19.230	19.316	19.224	19.371	19.243	19.384	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	1 koruna	2.483	2.460	2.483	2.460	2.483	2.459	2.483	2.459	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	1 livre turq.	47.184	47.264	47.132	47.255	47.191	47.244	47.276	47.248	Turkey.
U. R. S. S.	1 rouble-or	51.457	51.457	51.457	51.457	51.457	51.457	51.457	51.457	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie	1 dinar	1.351	1.359	1.352	1.360	1.350	1.360	1.352	1.360	Yugoslavia.
ASIE.										
Aden	1 rupee	22.083	22.088	21.941	22.153	21.866	22.128	21.307	22.153	Aden.
Bornéo du Nord	1 S. \$	34.428	34.207	34.073	34.334	33.873	34.337	32.910	34.398	North Borneo.
Ceylan	1 rupee	22.080	22.090	21.940	22.150	21.866	22.128	21.307	22.153	Ceylon.
Chine (sans Mandch.) ..	1 standard \$	20.014	17.516	20.547	17.446	21.464	17.522	22.473	17.640	China (excl. Manchur.).
Mandchourie	1 M. yuan	18.670	17.050	18.410	17.108	18.650	17.071	18.344	...	Manchuria.
Chypre	1 £ sterling	293.722	292.644	291.221	293.480	289.580	293.240	282.533	293.567	Cyprus.
Hong-Kong	1 H.-K. \$	25.116	19.417	25.694	19.045	26.344	19.232	28.344	19.231	Hong-Kong.
Inde	1 rupee	22.083	22.088	21.941	22.153	21.866	22.128	21.307	22.153	India.
Indes néerlandaises ..	1 gulden	40.369	40.488	40.361	40.573	40.369	40.543	40.348	40.612	Netherlands Indies.
Irak	1 dinar	293.722	292.644	291.221	293.480	289.580	293.240	282.580	293.567	Iraq.
Japon	1 yen	17.118	17.064	16.948	17.146	16.870	17.083	16.554	17.091	Japan.
Malaisie britannique ..	1 S. \$	34.428	34.207	34.073	33.334	33.873	34.337	32.910	34.398	British Malaya.
Palestine	1 P. \$	293.722	292.644	291.221	293.480	289.580	293.240	282.533	293.567	Palestine.
Slam	1 baht	26.924	26.827	26.695	26.902	26.545	26.880	25.898	26.910	Slam.
Syrie et Liban	1 £ syrienne	78.360	78.360	78.360	78.360	78.360	78.360	78.360	78.360	Syria and Lebanon.
AFRIQUE.										
Union Sud-Africaine ..	1 S. Afr. £	290.548	289.415	288.090	290.261	286.582	289.994	279.393	290.075	Union of S. Africa.
Afrique-Occid. franç. ..	1 franc	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	French West Africa.
Algérie	1 franc	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	Algeria.
Côte de l'Or	1 £ sterling	293.720	292.640	291.220	293.480	289.580	293.240	282.533	293.567	Gold Coast.
Egypte	1 E. £	301.250	300.150	298.690	301.010	297.010	300.760	289.777	301.094	Egypt.
Kénia et Ouganda	1 £ sterling	293.722	292.644	291.221	293.480	289.580	293.240	282.533	293.567	Kenya and Uganda
Libéria	1 \$ papier	59.388	59.375	59.525	59.137	59.420	58.642	59.154	59.060	Liberia
Maroc :										Morocco :
Zone française	1 franc	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	French Zone.
Tanger	1 franc	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	Tangier.
Mozambique	1 escudo	2.671	2.663	2.649	2.668	2.634	2.667	2.569	2.667	Mozambique.
Rhodésie du Nord	1 £ sterling	293.722	292.644	291.221	293.480	289.580	293.240	282.533	293.567	Northern Rhodesia.
Rhodésie du Sud	1 £ sterling	293.722	292.644	291.221	293.480	289.580	293.240	282.533	293.567	Southern Rhodesia.
Côte franç. des Somalis ..	1 franc	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	3.918	French Somali Coast.
Soudan anglo-égyptien ..	1 E. £	301.250	300.150	298.690	301.010	297.010	300.760	289.777	301.094	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Tanganyika	1 shilling	14.686	14.632	14.561	14.674	14.479	14.662	14.127	14.678	Tanganyika.
Zanzibar	1 rupee	22.083	22.088	—	—	—	—	—	—	Zanzibar.
Zanzibar	1 shilling	—	—	14.561	14.674	14.479	14.662	14.127	14.678	Zanzibar.
AMÉR. DU NORD.										
Canada	1 Can. \$	60.166	58.808	59.633	59.096	59.352	58.709	58.601	58.966	Canada.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique ..	1 \$ papier	59.388	59.375	59.525	59.137	59.420	58.642	59.154	59.060	U.S.A.
AMÉRIQUE LATINE.										
Curaçao	1 gulden	40.169	40.238	40.153	40.316	40.144	40.274	40.196	40.369	Curaçao.
Argentine	1 peso m/n	17.220	17.840	17.180	17.820	17.262	17.872	16.875	17.920	Argentine.
Chili	1 peso	12.170	12.170	12.170	12.170	12.170	12.170	12.170	12.170	Chile.
Colombie	1 peso-oro	38.322	33.861	38.182	33.939	35.033	34.170	32.039	33.796	Colombia.
Rép. Dominicaine	1 \$ papier	59.388	59.375	59.525	59.137	59.420	58.642	59.154	59.060	Dominican Rep.
Haiti	1 gourde	11.878	11.875	11.905	11.827	11.884	11.729	11.831	11.812	Haiti.
Mexique	1 peso	16.487	16.487	16.521	16.421	16.490	16.285	16.415	16.399	Mexico.
Pérou	1 sol-or	14.010	14.890	14.540	14.870	14.440	14.881	14.243	14.839	Peru.
Trinité et Tobago	1 \$ papier	59.388	59.375	59.525	59.137	59.420	58.642	59.154	59.060	Trinidad and Tobago.
Uruguay	1 peso	47.648	47.623	47.631	47.278	47.613	47.065	47.606	47.261	Uruguay.
OcéANIE.										
Australie	1 A. £	232.962	232.324	230.905	233.293	229.582	233.435	223.935	233.883	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	1 N. Z. £	234.364	234.125	232.294	235.089	230.958	235.243	225.323	235.698	New Zealand.

1 Chiffre révisé.
 2 Cours de Bâle.
 3 Moyenne entre le cours officiel et le cours libre.

1 Revised figure.
 2 Rates at Basle.
 3 Average of the official rate and the free rate.

ANNEXE III a). — CHIFFRES REVISÉS ET RENSEIGNEMENTS NOUVEAUX POUR LES MOIS DE NOVEMBRE 1934 ET 1935 PARVENUS AU SECRETARIAT DEPUIS LA PUBLICATION DU DOCUMENT PRÉCÉDENT ¹.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

Tableaux I a) et b).

VALEUR TOTALE PAR PAYS DES IMPORTATIONS EN PROVENANCE DE ET DES EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES.

ANNEX III (a). — REVISED FIGURES AND NEW INFORMATION FOR NOVEMBER 1934 AND 1935 RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARIAT SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE PRECEDING DOCUMENT. ¹

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Tables I (a) and (b).

TOTAL VALUE BY COUNTRIES OF IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES.

Pays	Novembre — November								Countries
	Importations — Imports				Exportations — Exports				
	Italie Italy		Colonies italiennes Italian Colonies		Italie Italy		Colonies italiennes Italian Colonies		
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	
Autriche	(441.8)	* (462.5)	—	(0.8)	(964.5)	(1 352.2)	(5.7)	* (7.6)	Austria.
Aden	4.4	7.3	5.1	17.9	8.5	6.8	41.0	119.3	Aden.
Bornéo du Nord	—	—	—	—	3.8	—	—	—	North Borneo.
Chine	* (196.9)	* (190.5)	—	—	* (191.2)	* (41.0)	* (22.4)	* (1.9)	China.
Indes néerlandaises	57.8	66.6	—	—	181.8	73.9	6.9	—	Netherlands Indies.
Egypte	* (627.9)	* (910.8)	* (2.1)	* (3.8)	* (1839.3)	* (843.6)	* (20.1)	* (297.9)	Egypt.
Moroc :									Morocco :
zone française	165.2	108.0	.	.	175.1	322.4	.	.	French zone.
Tanger	12.6	7.8	.	.	2.8	49.6	.	.	Tangier.
Mozambique . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mozambique.
Rhodésie du Nord	—	2.9	—	—	237.3	199.2	—	—	Northern Rhodesia.
Côte franç. des Somalis	4.7	2.2	—	—	17.3	32.5	2.9	13.8	French Somali Coast.
Totaux	244.7	194.8	5.1	17.9	626.6	684.4	50.8	133.1	Totals.

TABLEAU II. — VALEUR DES IMPORTATIONS EN PROVENANCE a) DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES, b) DE L'ENSEMBLE DES AUTRES PAYS, CLASSÉES PAR GRANDES CATÉGORIES DE MARCHANDISES.

TABLE II. — VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM (a) ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES, (b) OTHER COUNTRIES BY MAIN GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.

Pays	Novembre — November				Countries
	Italie ^a Italy ^a		Autres pays Other countries		
	1934	1935	1934	1935	
EUROPE.					
Autriche	A (178.8)	* (237.6)	(3 016.9)	* (3 207.2)	A } Austria.
	B (147.9)	* (97.2)	(4 573.3)	* (5 346.5)	B }
	C (115.1)	* (128.6)	(3 849.2)	* (4 137.0)	C }
ASIE.					
Aden	A 2.6	4.6	.	.	A } Aden.
	B 4.0	17.9	.	.	B }
	C 2.9	2.7	.	.	C }
Hong-Kong	A 0.2	0.4	.	.	A } Hong-Kong.
	B 4.9	0.4	.	.	B }
	C 35.8	46.0	.	.	C }
Malaisie britannique	A 2.4	18.5	4 418.5	3 998.4	A } British Malaya.
	B 2.1	0.7	2 743.7	3 342.2	B }
	C 38.6	39.4	6 275.7	5 788.5	C }
AFRIQUE.					
Côte de l'Or	A 0.9	0.6	169.7	178.1	A } Gold Coast.
	B —	—	35.9	39.8	B }
	C 20.5	39.5	1 320.5	1 857.4	C }
Rhodésie du Nord	A —	—	89.0	90.8	A } Northern Rhodesia.
	B —	—	23.7	5.9	B }
	C —	2.9	765.4	518.6	C }
Rhodésie du Sud	A —	—	.	.	A } Southern Rhodesia
	B —	—	.	.	B }
	C 5.9	5.9	.	.	C }
Côte française des Somalis	A 0.8	0.6	181.6	71.5	A } French Somali Coast.
	B 2.7	—	254.1	273.2	B }
	C 1.2	1.6	27.2	91.8	C }
Tanganyika	A 1.2	1.2	.	.	A } Tanganyika.
	B —	—	.	.	B }
	C 3.4	3.2	.	.	C }
Zanzibar	A 2.8	2.0	83.1	87.7	A } Zanzibar.
	B —	0.2	16.5	27.0	B }
	C 0.2	0.7	101.9	115.5	C }

¹ Document : Comité de coordination 120.
^a Chiffres révisés.
^b Y compris les colonies italiennes.

¹ Document : Co-ordination Committee 120.
^a Revised figures.
^b Including Italian colonies.

ANNEXE III a). — CHIFFRES REVISÉS ET RENSEIGNEMENTS NOUVEAUX POUR LES MOIS DE NOVEMBRE 1934 ET 1935 (suite).

ANNEX III (a). — REVISED FIGURES AND NEW INFORMATION FOR NOVEMBER 1934 AND 1935 (continued).

Sommaire du Tableau II.

Summary of Table II.

VALEUR DES IMPORTATIONS EN PROVENANCE DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES PAR GRANDES CATÉGORIES DE MARCHANDISES.

VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES BY MAIN GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.

	Novembre November		
	1934	1935	
Catégorie A (animaux vivants, objets d'alimentation, boissons)	10.9	27.9	Group A (Live animals and foodstuffs).
Catégorie B (matières brutes ou simplement préparées)	13.7	19.2	Group B (Raw materials and semi-manufactured goods).
Catégorie C (produits fabriqués)	108.5	141.9	Group C (Manufactured goods).

Tableaux III a) et b).

Tables III (a) and (b).

VALEUR TOTALE PAR PAYS DES IMPORTATIONS EN PROVENANCE ET DES EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DE L'ENSEMBLE DES PAYS AUTRES QUE L'ITALIE ET LES COLONIES ITALIENNES.

TOTAL VALUE BY COUNTRIES OF IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES OTHER THAN ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES.

Value in millions of ancient dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Novembre — November				Countries
	Importations - Imports		Exportations - Exports		
	1934	1935	1934	1935	
Autriche	(11 439.4)	(12 690.7)	(7 564.0)	(7 869.3)	Austria.
Aden					Aden.
Bornéo du Nord	150.2	125.1	282.6	173.4	North Borneo.
Chine	(16 358.6)	(12 603.9)	(9 579.6)	(10 559.6)	China.
Indes néerlandaises	11 022.0	9 195.2	16 277.2	16 147.1	Netherlands Indies.
Egypte	(8 278.3)	(9 738.2)	(10 689.2)	(14 104.3)	Egypt.
Maroc :					Morocco :
Zone française					French zone.
Tanger					Tangier.
Mozambique					Mozambique.
Rhodésie du Nord	878.1	615.3	792.1	1 262.7	Northern Rhodesia.
Côte française des Somalis	462.9	436.5	160.6	356.5	French Somali Coast.
Rhodésie du Sud	1 468.5	1 617.2	984.9	1 412.1	Southern Rhodesia.
Totaux	13 981.7	11 989.3	18 497.4	19 351.8	Totals.

TABLEAU V. — EXPORTATIONS, PAR PAYS, DE CERTAINES MARCHANDISES A DESTINATION a) DE L'ITALIE ET b) DES COLONIES ITALIENNES.

TABLE V. — EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES, OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES TO (a) ITALY AND (b) ITALIAN COLONIES.

Poids en tonnes métriques.

Weight in metric tons.

Value in millions of ancient dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	a) Italie a) Italy		b) Colonies italiennes b) Italian Colonies		Commodities and Countries
	Novembre—November		Novembre—November		
	1934	1935	1934	1935	
III. CAFÉ					III. COFFEE.
3. Café torréfié et non torréfié :					3. Coffee roasted or not :
Aden	—	2	—	3	Aden.
Indes néerlandaises	197	122	—	—	Netherlands Indies.
Côte française des Somalis	17	171	21	89	French Somali Coast.
Poids total (article 3)	214	295	21	92	Total weight (item 3).
IV. GRAINES ET FRUITS OLÉAGINEUX					IV. OIL-SEEDS, NUTS AND KERNELS.
4. Graines et fruits oléagineux :					4. Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels :
Aden	—	—	2	—	Aden.
Chine	2 777	1 024	—	—	China.
Indes néerlandaises	800	173	—	—	Netherlands Indies.
Malaisie britannique	559	508	—	—	British Malaya.
Egypte	—	—	—	353	Egypt.
Côte française des Somalis	—	—	—	1	French Somali Coast.
Poids total (article 4)	4 136	1 705	2	354	Total weight (item 4).

¹ Chiffres révisés.

¹ Revised figures.

ANNEXE III a). — CHIFFRES REVISÉS ET RENSEIGNEMENTS NOUVEAUX POUR LES MOIS DE NOVEMBRE 1934 ET 1935 (suite).

TABLEAU V. — EXPORTATIONS, PAR PAYS, DE CERTAINES MARCHANDISES A DESTINATION a) DE L'ITALIE ET b) DES COLONIES ITALIENNES (suite).

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

ANNEX III (a). — REVISED FIGURES AND NEW INFORMATION FOR NOVEMBER 1934 AND 1935 (continued).

TABLE V. — EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES, OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES TO (a) ITALY AND (b) ITALIAN COLONIES (continued).

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	a) Italie a) Italy		b) Colonies Italiennes b) Italian Colonies		Commodities and Countries
	Novembre—November		Novembre—November		
	1934	1935	1934	1935	
V. HUILES VÉGÉTALES.					V. VEGETABLE OILS.
5. Huiles végétales :					5. Vegetable oils.
Aden	—	—	¹ (729)	¹ (685)	Aden.
Chine	169	49	—	—	China.
Indes néerlandaises	1 564	570	—	—	Netherlands Indies.
Malaisie britannique	56	—	20	—	British Malaya.
Egypte	—	—	—	11	Egypt.
Poids total (article 5)	1 789	619	20	11	Total weight (item 5).
VII. PHOSPHATES					VII. PHOSPHATES.
7. Phosphates ² :					7. Phosphates ² :
Egypte	—	3 560	—	—	Egypt.
VIII. CAOUTCHOUC					VIII. RUBBER.
8. Caoutchouc brut et ses succédanés (gutta-percha, balata, etc.):					8. Crude rubber and substitute (gutta-percha, balata, etc.):
Indes néerlandaises	404	67	—	—	Netherlands Indies.
Malaisie britannique	3 389	90	—	—	British Malaya.
Poids total (article 8)	3 793	157	—	—	Total weight (item 8).
11. Bandages en caoutchouc pour roues de véhicules :					11. Rubber tyres :
Egypte	—	—	—	2	Egypt.
Total CAOUTCHOUC (groupe VIII) :					Total RUBBER (group VIII) :
Poids	3 793	157	—	2	Weight.
Valeur	603.4	22.9	—	1.1	Value.
IX. BOIS					IX. WOOD.
12. Bois ronds ou simplement sciés :					12. Wood, round or rough-sawn :
Bornéo du Nord	496	—	—	—	British North-Borneo.
Indes néerlandaises	³ 117	—	—	—	Netherlands Indies.
Siam	⁴ (25)	⁴ (104)	—	—	Siam.
Egypte	—	—	—	90	Egypt.
Poids total (article 12)	⁵ 613	—	—	90	Total weight (item 12).
XI. PEAUX BRUTES					XI. HIDES AND SKINS.
14. Peaux brutes :					14. Hides and skins :
Portugal	1	2	—	—	Portugal.
Aden	⁶ (87 920)	—	—	—	Aden.
Chine	⁶ (500)	—	—	—	China.
Indes néerlandaises	40	—	—	—	Netherlands Indies.
Siam	5	—	—	—	Siam.
Egypte	2	—	—	—	Egypt.
Rhodésie du Nord	—	2	—	—	Northern Rhodesia.
Rhodésie du Sud	59	—	—	—	Southern Rhodesia.
Poids total (article 14)	107	4	—	—	Total weight (item 14).
XII. LAINE					XII. WOOL.
15. Laine (brute, cardée et peignée, déchets, etc.) :					15. Wool (raw, carded, combed and waste) :
Egypte	1	—	—	—	Egypt.
Total LAINE (groupe XII) :					Total WOOL (group XII) :
Poids	1	—	—	—	Weight.
Valeur	0.2	—	—	—	Value.

¹ En gallons.
² En outre, le Maroc français a exporté 59,570 tonnes en novembre 1935. Les chiffres des autres mois sont inconnus.
³ Bois ronds ou simplement sciés (article 12) et pâtes de bois, y compris la cellulose (article 13) sont indiqués ensemble sous le N° 12.
⁴ En tonnes cubiques.
⁵ Y compris l'article 13, voir note³.
⁶ Pièces.

¹ Gallons.
² In addition, French Morocco exported 59,570 tons in November 1935. Figures for other months unknown.
³ Wood, round or rough-sawn (item 12) and Wood-pulp, including cellulose (item 13) are shown together under item 12.
⁴ Cubic tons.
⁵ Including item 13, see note³.
⁶ Pieces.

ANNEXE III a). — CHIFFRES REVISÉS ET RENSEIGNEMENTS NOUVEAUX POUR LES MOIS DE NOVEMBRE 1934 ET 1935 (suite).

ANNEX III (a). — REVISED FIGURES AND NEW INFORMATION FOR NOVEMBER 1934 AND 1935 (continued).

TABLEAU V. — EXPORTATIONS, PAR PAYS, DE CERTAINES MARCHANDISES A DESTINATION a) DE L'ITALIE ET b) DES COLONIES ITALIENNES (suite).

TABLE V. — EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES, OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES TO (a) ITALY AND (b) ITALIAN COLONIES (continued).

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	a) Italie a) Italy		b) Colonies italiennes b) Italian Colonies		Commodities and Countries
	Novembre-November		Novembre-November		
	1934	1935	1934	1935	
XIII. COTON					
17. Coton brut (y compris les linters):					17. Raw cotton (including linters):
Chine	15	—	—	—	China.
Egypte	5 773	3 676	—	—	Egypt.
Poids total (article 17) . . .	5 788	3 676	—	—	Total weight (item 17).
19. Coton, déchets de coton et coton d'effilochage, blanchis ou teints:					19. Cotton, cotton waste and de- villed cotton, bleached or dyed:
Aden	—	—	1 (376)	1 (307)	Aden.
Chine	24	—	—	—	China.
21. Fils de coton:					21. Cotton yarn and thread:
Aden	—	—	2	—	Aden.
Total COTON (groupe XII):					Total COTON (group XIII):
Poids	5 812	3 676	2	—	Weight.
Valeur	1 180.4	798.6	17.6	19.0	Value.
XIV. HOUILLE ET PÉTROLE					
23. Houille:					23. Coal:
Egypte	—	—	—	80	Egypt.
28. Essence de pétrole:					28. Motor spirit (gasoline and other light oils for similar uses):
Egypte	—	1 488	—	—	Egypt.
29. Pétroles lampants et « white spirit »:					29. Lamp oil and white spirit (kero- sene; illuminating oil):
Aden	—	—	1 (104)	1 (080)	Aden.
Egypte	—	—	15	10	Egypt.
Poids total (article 29) . . .	—	—	15	10	Total weight (item 29).
30. Huelles à gaz et « fuel oils »:					30. Gas oil and fuel oil:
Aden	—	—	1 (19 266)	—	Aden.
Indes néerlandaises	5	—	—	—	Netherlands Indies.
Egypte	—	—	55	175	Egypt.
Curaçao	12 018	—	—	—	Curaçao.
Poids total (article 30) . . .	12 023	—	55	175	Total weight (item 30).
31. Huelles et graisses lubrifiantes (y compris les mélanges avec des lubrifiants non minéraux):					31. Lubricating oils and greases, (including mixtures with animal and vegetable lubricants):
Egypte	—	—	2	15	Egypt.
32. Coke de houille, de lignite et de pétrole:					32. Coke of coal, of lignite and of petroleum:
Egypte	—	—	17	530	Egypt.
34. Brals, poix et autres sous-pro- duits de la houille et du pétrole (y compris asphalte de pétrole avec asphalte):					34. Pitch, resin, petroleum asphalt, and other by-products of coal and petroleum (including mix- tures with asphalt):
Malaisie britannique	7	—	—	—	British Malaya.
35. Gelées et cires minérales:					35. Mineral jelly and waxes:
Indes néerlandaises	10	—	—	—	Netherlands Indies.
Total HOUILLE ET PÉ- TROLE (groupe XIV):					Total COAL AND PETRO- LEUM (group XIV):
Poids	12 640	1 488	89	810	Weight.
Valeur	40.3	28.4	1.9	10.8	Value.

¹ En milliers de yards.
² Les articles 18 (déchets de coton et coton d'effilochage bruts) et 19 sont indiqués ensemble.
³ Moins d'une tonne métrique.
⁴ En gallons.

¹ Thousand yards.
² Items 18 (cotton waste and devilled cotton, raw) and 19 shown together.
³ Less than one metric ton.
⁴ Gallons.

ANNEXE III a). — CHIFFRES REVISÉS ET RENSEIGNEMENTS NOUVEAUX POUR LES MOIS DE NOVEMBRE 1934 ET 1935 (suite).

ANNEX III (a). — REVISED FIGURES AND NEW INFORMATION FOR NOVEMBER 1934 AND 1935 (continued).

TABEAU V. — EXPORTATIONS, PAR PAYS, DE CERTAINES MARCHANDISES A DESTINATION a) DE L'ITALIE ET b) DES COLONIES ITALIENNES (suite).

TABLE V. — EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES, OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES TO (a) ITALY AND (b) ITALIAN COLONIES (continued).

Articles et pays	a) Italie a) Italy		b) Colonies italiennes b) Italian Colonies		Commodities and Countries
	Novembre-November		Novembre-November		
	1934	1935	1934	1935	
XV. MINERAIS					XV. ORES.
37. Pyrites non grillées : Portugal.	2 719	—	—	—	37. Pyrites not roasted : Portugal.
38 a). Minerais de fer manganésifère et de manganèse ; Indes néerlandaises	55	52	—	—	38 (a). Manganiferous and manga- nese ores : Netherlands Indies.
39 b). Minerais d'étain : Indes néerlandaises	—	26	—	—	39 (b). Tin ores. Netherlands Indies.
Total MINERAIS (Groupe XV) :					Total ORES (group XV) :
Poids	2 774	78	—	—	Weight.
Valeur	2.8	12.3	—	—	Value.
XVI. FERS ET ACIERS					XVI. IRON AND STEEL.
42 a). Fonte : Royaume-Uni	(2 049)	1 (208)	—	—	42 (a). Pig-iron. United Kingdom.
43. Ferrailles de fer et d'acier : Egypte	1 611	—	—	—	43. Scrap iron and steel : Egypt.
45. Barres profilées ; fils, tôles et feuillards : Egypte	—	—	—	10	45. Bars, rods and structural shapes ; wire ; plates, sheets, hoops and strips : Egypt.
46. Tubes, tuyaux et raccords : Egypte	—	—	—	—	46. Tubes, pipes and fittings : Egypt.
Total FERS ET ACIERS (groupe XVI) :					Total IRON AND STEEL (group XVI) :
Poids	1 611	—	—	10	Weight.
Valeur	0.4	—	—	0.3	Value.
XVII. CUIVRE					XVII. COPPER.
48. Cuivre et alliages, raffinés ou non, non travaillés (y compris les débris) : Egypte Rhodésie du Nord	— 34	— —	— —	— —	48. Copper and its alloys, refined or not, unwrought (including scrap) : Egypt. Northern Rhodesia.
49. Cuivre et alliages travaillés (bar- res, baguettes, tôles, feuilles, fils, tuyaux et tubes et pièces brutes) : Egypte Rhodésie du Nord	— —	— 19	— —	— —	49. Copper and its alloys, wrought (bars, rods, sheets, leaves, wire, pipes, tubes, castings and forgings) : Egypt. Northern Rhodesia.
Total CUIVRE (groupe XVII) :					Total COPPER (group XVII) :
Poids	34	19	—	—	Weight.
Valeur	237.3	190.2	—	—	Value.
XVIII. ALUMINIUM					XVIII. ALUMINIUM.
51. Aluminium travaillé (barres, tô- les, feuilles, fils, tuyaux, tubes, et pièces brutes) : Aden	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	51. Aluminium, wrought (bars, rods, sheets, leaves, wire, pipes, tubes, castings and forgings) : Aden.
Valeur	—	—	0.4	0.4	Value.

¹ Chiffre révisé.
² Moins de 500 kg.
³ Moins de 50 dollars-or.

¹ Figure revised.
² Less than 500 kg.
³ Less than 50 gold dollars.

ANNEXE III a). — CHIFFRES REVISÉS ET RENSEIGNEMENTS NOUVEAUX POUR LES MOIS DE NOVEMBRE 1934 ET 1935 (suite).

ANNEX III (a). — REVISED FIGURES AND NEW INFORMATION FOR NOVEMBER 1934 AND 1935 (continued).

TABLEAU V. — EXPORTATIONS, PAR PAYS, DE CERTAINES MARCHANDISES A DESTINATION a) DE L'ITALIE ET b) DES COLONIES ITALIENNES (fin).

TABLE V. — EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES, OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES TO (a) ITALY AND (b) ITALIAN COLONIES (concluded).

Poids en tonnes métriques.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

Weight in metric tons.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	a) Italie a) Italy		b) Colonies Italiennes b) Italian Colonies		Commodities and Countries
	Novembre-November		Novembre-November		
	1934	1935	1934	1935	
XIX. PLOMB					XIX. LEAD.
52. Plomb brut non raffiné et raffiné (y compris les débris) : Egypte	—	5	—	—	52. Lead, unrefined or refined, unwrought (including scrap) : Egypt.
Valeur	—	0.2	—	—	Value.
XX. ZINC					XX. ZINC.
55. Zinc travaillé (barres, tôles, feuilles, fils, tuyaux, tubes et pièces brutes) : Egypte	—	—	—	—	55. Zinc wrought (bars, rods, sheets, leaves, wires, pipes, tubes, castings and forgings) : Egypt.
XXI. ÉTAIN					XXI. TIN.
56. Etain brut, y compris les débris et la soudure : Hong-Kong	5	—	—	—	56. Tin unwrought, including scrap and solder : Hong-Kong.
57. Etain travaillé (barres, tôles, feuilles, fils, tuyaux, tubes et pièces brutes) : Indes néerlandaises Malaisie britannique	46 457	— 381	— —	— —	57. Tin wrought (bars, rods, sheets, leaves, wire, pipes, tubes, castings and forgings) : Netherlands Indies. British Malaya.
Poids total (article 57) . .	503	381	—	—	Total weight (item 57).
Total ÉTAIN (groupe XXI) : Poids	508	381	—	—	Total TIN (group XXI) : Weight.
Valeur	333.6	236.8	—	—	Value.

Nombre de têtes.
Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

Number of head.
Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Articles et pays	a) Italie a) Italy		b) Colonies Italiennes b) Italian Colonies		Commodities and Countries
	1934	1935	1934	1935	
XXIV. ANIMAUX DE TRANSPORT					XXIV. ANIMALS FOR TRANSPORT.
61. Chevaux, mulets, ânes : Egypte	—	—	25	3	61. Horses, mules and asses : Egypt.
62. Chameaux : Egypte	—	—	78	3	62. Camels : Egypt.
Total ANIMAUX DE TRANSPORT (groupe XXIV) Nombre de têtes	—	—	103	6	Total ANIMALS FOR TRANSPORT (group XXIV) Number of head.
Valeur	—	—	1.3	0	Value.

1 Moins de 500 kg.
2 Moins de 50 dollars-or.

1 Less than 500 kg.
2 Less than 50 gold dollars.

ANNEXE III a). — CHIFFRES REVISÉS ET RENSEIGNEMENTS NOUVEAUX POUR LES MOIS DE NOVEMBRE 1934 ET 1935 (fin).

ANNEX III (a). — REVISED FIGURES AND NEW INFORMATION FOR NOVEMBER 1934 AND 1935 (concluded).

TABLEAU VI. — VALEUR TOTALE, PAR PAYS, DES EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES DES MARCHANDISES COMPRISES DANS LE TABLEAU V.

TABLE VI. — TOTAL VALUE, BY COUNTRIES, OF EXPORTS TO ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES OF THE COMMODITIES INCLUDED IN TABLE V.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Novembre — November				Countries
	Italie Italy		Colonies Italiennes Italian Colonies		
	1934	1935	1934	1935	
EUROPE.					EUROPE.
Autriche	(475.6)	¹ (827.8)	(0.3)	(0.9)	Austria.
Portugal	2.1	0.3	—	—	Portugal.
ASIE.					ASIA.
Aden	8.5	0.7	19.8	20.1	Aden.
Bornéo du Nord	3.8	—	—	—	British North Borneo.
Chine	69.6	28.3	—	—	China.
Hong-Kong	3.4	—	—	—	Hong-Kong.
Indes néerlandaises	157.1	66.2	—	—	Netherlands Indies.
Malaisie britannique	862.8	266.3	0.7	—	British Malaya.
Siam	1.1	4.0	—	—	Siam.
AFRIQUE.					AFRICA.
Egypte	1 187.5	833.6	1.9	32.6	Egypt.
Rhodésie du Nord	237.3	199.2	—	—	Northern Rhodesia.
Rhodésie du Sud	5.9	—	—	—	Southern Rhodesia.
Côte française des Somalis	2.6	21.5	2.8	11.4	French Somali Coast.
AMÉRIQUE LATINE.					LATIN AMERICA.
Curaçao	—	33.9	—	—	Curaçao.
Totaux	2 541.7	1 454.0	25.2	64.1	Totals.

¹ Chiffre révisé.

¹ Revised figure.

TABLEAU VII. — VALEUR DES EXPORTATIONS DES ARTICLES INDICQUÉS AUX TABLEAUX II a) ET b) EN POURCENTAGES DE LA VALEUR TOTALE DES EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES (TABLEAU I b)).

TABLE VII. — PERCENTAGE VALUE OF EXPORTS OF THE COMMODITIES SHOWN IN TABLES V (a) AND (b) IN COMPARISON WITH THE VALUE OF TOTAL EXPORTS TO ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES (TABLE I (b)).

Pays	Novembre November		Countries
	1934	1935	
EUROPE.			EUROPE.
Portugal	2.3	0.4	Portugal.
ASIE.			ASIA.
Aden	57.2	16.5	Aden.
Bornéo du Nord	100.0	—	British North Borneo.
Chine	82.6	66.0	China.
Hong-Kong	69.4	—	Hong-Kong.
Indes néerlandaises	83.3	89.6	Netherlands Indies.
Malaisie britannique	99.7	99.7	British Malaya.
Siam	100.0	100.0	Siam.
AFRIQUE.			AFRICA.
Egypte	64.0	75.9	Egypt.
Rhodésie du Nord	100.0	100.0	Northern Rhodesia.
Rhodésie du Sud	100.0	—	Southern Rhodesia.
Côte française des Somalis	26.7	71.1	French Somali Coast.

ANNEXE III b). — TOTAUX REVISÉS DE TOUS LES TABLEAUX POUR LES MOIS DE NOVEMBRE 1934 ET 1935 COMPRENANT TOUS LES CHIFFRES REÇUS PAR LE SECRÉTARIAT JUSQU'AU 2 JUIN.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

ANNEX III (b). — REVISED TOTALS OF ALL TABLES FOR NOVEMBER 1934 AND 1935, INCLUDING ALL FIGURES RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARIAT UP TO JUNE 2ND.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

	Italie Italy		Colonies Italiennes Italian Colonies		
	Novembre-November		Novembre-November		
	1934	1935	1934	1935	
Tableau I a). — Valeur totale des importations en provenance de l'Italie et des Colonies italiennes (69 pays)	21 858.1	25 947.4	25.5	102.6	Table I (a). — Total value of imports from Italy and Italian Colonies (69 countries).
Tableau I b). — Valeur totale des exportations à destination de l'Italie et des Colonies italiennes (69 pays)	31 665.6	30 524.3	244.3	1 560.9	Table I (b). — Total value of exports to Italy and Italian Colonies (69 countries).
Tableau II. — Valeur des importations en provenance de l'Italie, classées par grandes catégories de marchandises.	Catégorie A (animaux vivants, objets d'alimentation, boissons)	Novembre-November		Group A (live animals and food-stuffs).	Table II. — Value of imports from Italy by main groups of commodities.
		1934	1935		
		2 950.9	4 509.9		
Catégorie B (matières brutes ou simplement préparées)	Catégorie C (produits fabriqués)	1 891.7	1 491.4	Group B (raw materials and semi-manufactured goods).	
		3 822.8	4 074.4	Group C (manufactured goods).	
Tableau III a). — Valeur totale des importations en provenance de l'ensemble des pays autres que l'Italie et les Colonies italiennes (61 pays)	827 001.5	873 800.6	827 001.5	873 800.6	Table III (a). — Total value of imports from all countries other than Italy and Italian Colonies (61 countries).
Tableau III b). — Valeur totale des exportations à destination de l'ensemble des pays autres que l'Italie et les Colonies italiennes (61 pays)	771 187.2	879 026.2	771 187.2	879 026.2	Table III (b). — Total value of exports to all countries other than Italy and Italian Colonies (61 countries).

Tableau IV. — Or et argent. Voir page 69.

Table IV. — Gold and Silver. See page 69.

	Italie Italy		Colonies Italiennes Italian Colonies		
	Novembre-November		Novembre-November		
	1934	1935	1934	1935	
Tableau V. — Exportations de certaines marchandises à destination de l'Italie et des Colonies italiennes:	Poids en tonnes métr.		Weight in metric tons.		Table V. — Exports of certain commodities to Italy and Italian Colonies:
	<i>Valeur (pour les groupes composites seulement) en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.</i>		<i>Value (for composite groups only) in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).</i>		
I. 1. Froment	32 820	20 551	5	2	I. 1. Wheat.
II. 2. Avoine	6 102	17 887	—	—	II. 2. Oats.
III. 3. Café torréfié et non torréfié	250	351	174	605	III. 3. Coffee, roasted or not.
IV. 4. Graines et fruits oléagineux	11 847	7 361	511	422	IV. 4. Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels.
V. 5. Huiles végétales	3 449	2 273	112	123	V. 5. Vegetable oils.
VI. 6. Nitrates	—	—	—	—	VI. 6. Nitrates.
VII. 7. Phosphates	11 403	12 469	2	193	VII. 7. Phosphates.
VIII. Caoutchouc :					VIII. Rubber :
8. Caoutchouc brut et ses succédanés	4 217	1 668	—	—	8. Crude rubber and substitutes.
9. Caoutchouc régénéré et factice et autres succédanés artificiels	3	—	—	—	9. Reclaimed, imitation and artificial rubber and artificial substitutes.
10. Déchets et débris de caoutchouc et de ses succédanés	103	82	—	—	10. Wastes of rubber and of rubber substitutes.
11. Bandages en caoutchouc, pour roues de véhicules	48	8	1	6	11. Rubber tyres.
Total Caoutchouc :					Total Rubber :
Poids	4 371	1 758	1	6	Weight.
Valeur	677.7	262.0	0.6	1.9	Value.

¹ Voir les notes générales, § 2, page 23.

¹ See general notes, § 2, page 23.

ANNEXE III b). — TOTAUX REVISÉS DE TOUS LES TABLEAUX POUR LES MOIS DE NOVEMBRE 1934 ET 1935 COMPRENANT TOUS LES CHIFFRES REÇUS PAR LE SECRÉTARIAT JUSQU'AU 2 JUIN (suite).

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

ANNEX III (b). — REVISED TOTALS OF ALL TABLES FOR NOVEMBER 1934 AND 1935, INCLUDING ALL FIGURES RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARIAT UP TO JUNE 2ND (continued).

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

	Italie Italy		Colonies italiennes Italian Colonies	
	Novembre-November		Novembre-November	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
Tableau V. — Exportations de certaines marchandises à destination de l'Italie et des Colonies italiennes (suite) :				
IX. 12. Bois	357 642	502 953	430	51 429
X. 13. Pâtes de bois (y compris la cellulose)	21 459	20 153	—	—
XI. 14. Peaux brutes	2 825	1 461	4	23
XII. Laine :				
15. Laine (brute, cardée, peignée et déchets)	10 750	1 170	3	—
16. Tissus de laine	41	12	1	—
Total Laine { Poids	10 791	1 182	4	—
{ Valeur	1 563.7	669.6	2.6	—
XIII. Coton :				
17. Coton brut (y compris les linters)	11 086	6 873	1	—
18. Déchets de coton et coton d'effilochage, bruts	15	—	—	—
19. Déchets de coton, coton d'effilochage, blanchis ou teints	66	245	1	1
20. Coton cardé ou peigné	77	372	—	—
21. Fils de coton	49	22	5	1
Total Coton { Poids	11 293	7 512	6	1
{ Valeur	1 886.6	1 378.6	13.7	19.4
XIV. Houille et Pétrole :				
22. Houille	1 128 154	1 067 064	9 867	80
23. Lignite	53 120	98 390	—	—
24. Tourbe	38	—	—	—
25. Briquettes	27 152	36 831	1 605	—
26. Asphaltes naturels	3 210	302	—	—
27. Pétrole brut ou partiellement raffiné, pétrole destiné au raffinage	—	3 886	—	—
28. Essence de pétrole	15 149	49 064	—	898
29. Pétroles lampants et « white spirit »	7 494	11 026	15	204
30. Huiles à gaz et « fuel oils »	110 452	100 003	116	395
31. Huiles et graisses lubrifiantes	27 212	12 430	20	25
32. Coks de houille, de lignite et de pétrole	120 365	146 038	121	530
33 a). Goudron de houille	17	—	—	—
33 b). Benzols, toluols et xylois	109	—	—	—
33 c). Autres produits de la distillation du goudron de houille	5 349	6 641	—	—
34. Brais, poix et autres sous-produits de la houille et du pétrole	1 259	709	—	—
35. Gelées et cires minérales	210	315	—	—
Total Houille { Poids	1 499 290	1 532 749	11 744	2 132
et Pétrole { Valeur	4 006.3	4 578.6	33.9	33.3
XV. Minerais :				
36. Minerais de fer	17 790	36 655	—	—
37. Pyrites non grillées	5 319	3 120	—	—
38 a). Minerais de fer manganésifère et de manganèse	61	7 543	—	—
38 b). Minerais de fer chromifère et de chrome	339	457	—	—
38 c). Autres minerais de métaux de ferro-alliages	—	—	—	—
39 a). Minerais de cuivre	31	—	—	—
39 b). Minerais d'étain	—	26	—	—
39 c). Minerais d'aluminium	42	—	—	—
39 d). Minerais de plomb	14 372	20 842	—	—
39 e). Minerais de zinc	13	—	—	—
39 f). Minerais de nickel	—	—	—	—
39 g). Minerais de magnésium	34	—	—	—
40. Oxyde d'aluminium	—	102	—	—
41. Scories, cendres et résidus métallifères	40	74	—	—
Total Minerais { Poids	38 041	68 819	—	—
{ Valeur	61.7	163.3	—	—
Table V. — Exports of certain commodities to Italy and Italian Colonies (continued) :				
IX. 12. Wood.				
X. 13. Wood pulp (including cellulose).				
XI. 14. Hides and skins.				
XII. Wool :				
15. Wool (raw, carded, combed and wastes).				
16. Woollen tissues.				
Total Wool. { Weight				
{ Value				
XIII. Cotton :				
17. Raw cotton (including linters).				
18. Cotton waste and devilled cotton, raw.				
19. Cotton waste and devilled cotton, bleached or dyed.				
20. Cotton, carded or combed.				
21. Cotton yarn and thread.				
Total Cotton. { Weight				
{ Value				
XIV. Coal and Petroleum :				
22. Coal.				
23. Lignite.				
24. Peat.				
25. Briquettes of coal, lignite or peat.				
26. Natural asphalt.				
27. Crude petroleum and partly refined petroleum for further refining.				
28. Motor spirit.				
29. Lamp oil and white spirit.				
30. Gas oil and fuel oil.				
31. Lubricating oils and greases.				
32. Coks of coal, of lignite and of petroleum.				
33 (a). Tar.				
33 (b). Benzols, toluols and xylois.				
33 (c). Other products of tar distillation.				
34. Pitch, resin, petroleum asphalt, and other by-products of coal and petroleum.				
35. Mineral jelly and waxes.				
Total Coal and Petroleum. { Weight				
{ Value				
XV. Ores :				
36. Iron ores.				
37. Pyrites, not roasted.				
38 (a). Manganiferous or manganese ore.				
38 (b). Chromiferous and chromium ore.				
38 (c). Other ferro-alloy ores.				
39 (a). Copper ore.				
39 (b). Tin ore.				
39 (c). Aluminium ore (bauxite).				
39 (d). Lead ore.				
39 (e). Zinc ore.				
39 (f). Nickel ore.				
39 (g). Magnesium ore.				
40. Aluminium oxide.				
41. Slag and other wastes from the treatment of metals.				
Total Ores. { Weight				
{ Value				

¹ Voir N° 19, page 51.
² Voir N° 29, page 51.

¹ See No. 19, page 51.
² See No. 29, page 51.

ANNEXE III b). — TOTAUX REVISÉS DE TOUS LES TABLEAUX POUR LES MOIS DE NOVEMBRE 1934 ET 1935 COMPRENANT TOUS LES CHIFFRES REÇUS PAR LE SÉCRÉTARIAT JUSQU'AU 2 JUIN (suite).

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

ANNEX III (b). — REVISED TOTALS OF ALL TABLES FOR NOVEMBER 1934 AND 1935, INCLUDING ALL FIGURES RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARIAT UP TO JUNE 2ND (continued).

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

	Italie Italy		Colonies Italiennes Italian Colonies	
	Novembre-November		Novembre-November	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
Tableau V. — Exportations de certaines marchandises à destination de l'Italie et des Colonies italiennes (suite) :				
XVI. Fers et Aciers :				
42 a). Fonte	6 195	4 704	—	—
42 b). Ferro-alliages	5	13	—	—
43. Ferrailles de fer et d'acier	39 213	68 100	10	51
44. Fer et acier bruts ou simplement ébauchés ou dégrossis :				
a) Alliages spéciaux	3 195	6 270	24	19
44 b). Autres	2 485	1 235	—	—
45 a). Barres, profilés ; fils ; tôles et feuillards en tôle étamée	137	124	—	—
45 b). Barres, profilés ; fils ; tôles et feuillards	7 796	6 705	—	12
46. Tubes, tuyaux et raccords.	193	155	71	303
47. Rails	58	—	—	—
Total Fers et Aciers :				
Poids	59 277	87 306	105	385
Valeur	733.8	1 118.3	4.1	2.7
XVII. Cuivre :				
48. Cuivre et alliages, raffinés ou non, non travaillés	473	582	—	—
49. Cuivre et alliages travaillés	670	451	—	—
Total Cuivre :				
Poids	1 143	1 033	—	—
Valeur	364.3	346.3	—	—
XVIII. Aluminium :				
50. Aluminium brut	—	35	—	—
51. Aluminium travaillé	7	7	1	1
Total Aluminium :				
Poids	7	42	1	1
Valeur	3.1	13.0	0.4	0.4
XIX. Plomb :				
52. Plomb brut non raffiné et raffiné	2 677	803	—	—
53. Plomb travaillé	—	127	—	—
Total Plomb :				
Poids	2 677	930	—	—
Valeur	66.3	49.3	—	—
XX. Zinc :				
54. Zinc brut non raffiné et raffiné, y compris les débris	311	2 124	—	—
55. Zinc travaillé	278	145	—	8
Total Zinc :				
Poids	590	2 269	—	8
Valeur	20.7	106.4	—	0.4
XXI. Etain :				
56. Etain brut, y compris les débris et la soudure	15	115	—	—
57. Etain travaillé	503	523	—	—
Total Etain :				
Poids	518	638	—	—
Valeur	340.7	416.1	—	—
XXII. Nickel :				
58. Nickel brut	147	99	—	—
59. Nickel travaillé	8	35	—	—
Total Nickel :				
Poids	155	134	—	—
Valeur	33.2	39.0	—	—
XXIII. 60. Autres métaux non précieux				
Total Autres métaux :				
Poids	88	183	—	—
Valeur	21.7	144.2	—	—
Table V. — Exports of certain commodities to Italy and Italian Colonies (continued) :				
XVI. Iron and Steel :				
42 (a). Pig-iron.				
42 (b). Ferro-alloys.				
43. Scrap iron and steel.				
44. Other crude iron and steel : simply cast :				
(a) Special alloy steels.				
44 (b). Other.				
45 (a). Bars, rods and structural shapes ; wires ; plates ; sheets, hoops and strips.				
45 (b). Bars, rods and structural shapes, wires, plates, sheets, hoops and strips.				
46. Tubes, pipes and fittings.				
47. Rails.				
Total Iron and Steel :				
Weight.				
Value.				
XVII. Copper :				
48. Copper and its alloys, refined or not, unwrought.				
49. Copper and its alloys, wrought.				
Total Copper :				
Weight.				
Value.				
XVIII. Aluminium :				
50. Aluminium, unwrought.				
51. Aluminium, wrought.				
Total Aluminium :				
Weight.				
Value.				
XIX. Lead :				
52. Lead, unrefined or refined, unwrought.				
53. Lead, wrought.				
Total Lead :				
Weight.				
Value.				
XX. Zinc :				
54. Zinc, unrefined or refined, unwrought, including scrap.				
55. Zinc, wrought.				
Total Zinc :				
Weight.				
Value.				
XXI. Tin :				
56. Tin, unwrought, including scrap and solder.				
57. Tin, wrought.				
Total Tin :				
Weight.				
Value.				
XXII. Nickel :				
58. Nickel, unwrought.				
59. Nickel, wrought.				
Total Nickel :				
Weight.				
Value.				
XXIII. 60. Other base metals.				
Total other metals :				
Weight.				
Value.				

ANNEXE III b). — TOTAUX REVISÉS DE TOUS LES TABLEAUX POUR LES MOIS DE NOVEMBRE 1934 ET 1935 COMPRENANT TOUS LES CHIFFRES REÇUS PAR LE SECRÉTARIAT JUSQU'AU 2 JUIN (fin).

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

ANNEX III (b). — REVISED TOTALS OF ALL TABLES FOR NOVEMBER 1934 AND 1935, INCLUDING ALL FIGURES RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARIAT UP TO JUNE 2ND (concluded).

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

	Italie Italy		Colonies Italiennes Italian Colonies		
	Novembre-November		Novembre-November		
	1934	1935	1934	1935	
Tableau V. — Exportations de certaines marchandises à destination de l'Italie et des Colonies italiennes (fin) :					Table V. — Exports of certain commodities to Italy and Italian Colonies (concluded) :
XXIV. Animaux de transport :					XXIV. Animals for transport.
61. Chevaux, mulets, ânes . . .	282	302	25	3	61. Horses, mules and asses.
62. Chameaux	—	—	107	7 785	62. Camels.
63. Autres espèces d'animaux.	7 013	4 819	—	727	63. Other kinds of animals.
Total Animaux de transport :					Total Animals for transport :
Nombre de têtes	7 295	5 121	132	8 515	Number of head.
Valeur	222.3	200.3	1.4	222.7	Value.
Tableau VI. — Valeur totale des exportations à destination de l'Italie et des Colonies italiennes des marchandises comprises dans le tableau V	12 984.3	12 616.5	103.6	439.5	Table VI. — Total value of exports to Italy and Italian Colonies of the commodities included in Table V.
		Novembre-November			
		1934	1935		
Annexe II. — Taux de conversion.	Autriche	10 995	11 169	Austria	Annex II. — Conversion rates.

¹ Chiffre révisé.

² Revised figure.

ANNEXE IV. — IMPORTATIONS EN PROVENANCE ET EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES, EN AVRIL 1935 ET 1936.

ANNEX IV. — IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES, IN APRIL 1935 AND 1936.

a) MARCHANDISES.

(a) MERCHANDISE.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Importations Imports		Exportations Exports		Taux de conversion Conversion rates			Countries
	Avril — April				1 unité 1 unit	Avril — April		
	1935	1936	1935	1936		1935	1936	
EUROPE.								EUROPE.
Allemagne	2 934.6	2 031.1	4 031.1	3 243.8	1 R. mark	23.912	23.923	Germany.
Albanie ¹	47.5	42.0	57.2	34.0	1 fr. albannais	19.144	19.334	Albania. ¹
Autriche	594.4	586.0	1 304.0	1 540.6	1 schilling	11.091	11.132	Austria.
Royaume-Uni	2 032.6	23.5	2 059.6	82.3	1 £ sterling	287.254	293.862	United Kingdom.
Danemark	108.4	4.6	47.9	31.1	1 krone	12.822	13.118	Denmark.
Espagne	399.2	11.4	343.6	192.0	1 peseta-or	19.295	19.295	Spain.
Estonie	16.8	—	23.3	7.0	1 krone	15.884	16.262	Estonia.
Finlande	67.5	6.3	145.5	9.3	1 markka	1.266	1.297	Finland.
France	1 431.2	149.9	1 473.2	422.5	1 franc	3.918	3.918	France.
Lettonie	35.8	—	10.5	1.3	1 lat	19.035	19.241	Latvia.
Lithuanie	14.4	1.3	5.0	—	1 litas	9.998	10.001	Lithuania.
Pays-Bas	327.7	27.9	434.3	100.1	1 florin	40.063	40.360	Netherlands.
Pologne	314.2	78.8	285.9	185.2	1 zloty	11.202	11.193	Poland.
Roumanie ¹	192.0	66.8	889.2	356.4	1 leu	0.506	0.436	Roumania. ¹
Suède	319.1	16.4	372.4	319.8	1 krona	14.807	15.150	Sweden.
Suisse ¹	1 781.2	928.1	1 380.8	1 024.5	1 franc	19.221	19.371	Switzerland. ¹
Tchécoslovaquie	409.9 ¹	6.4	388.0 ¹	229.6	1 koruna	2.483	2.459	Czechoslovakia.
Yougoslavie	533.2	0.5	937.3	49.9	1 dinar	1.352	1.360	Yugoslavia.
ASIE.								ASIA.
Inde	923.7	1.1	1 071.4	299.5	1 rupee	21.641	22.185	India.
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD.								NORTH AMERICA.
Canada	71.5	23.1	17.8	99.4	1 Can. \$	59.109	59.158	Canada.
Océanie.								OCEANIA.
Australie	109.1	5.9	290.1	67.6	1 £ sterling	287.254	293.862	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	20.6	—	11.5	—	1 N. Z. £	229.152	235.911	New Zealand.

¹ Non compris les colonies italiennes.

¹ Excluding Italian colonies.

b) OR ET ARGENT.

(b) GOLD AND SILVER.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis.

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

Pays	Avril — April				Countries
	Or — Gold		Argent — Silver		
	1935	1936	1935	1936	

1) IMPORTATIONS EN PROVENANCE DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES.

(1) IMPORTS FROM ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES.

Allemagne	137.7 ¹	1.7 ¹	.	.	Germany.
Royaume-Uni	—	—	.	—	United Kingdom.
France	—	—	0.1	—	France.
Pologne	—	—	0.2	0.1	Poland.
Roumanie	—	—	0.1	—	Roumania.
Suisse	1 363.0	4 134.7	1.0	0.6	Switzerland.

2) EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES.

(2) EXPORTS TO ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES.

Allemagne	98.0	6.3	0.2 ¹	— ¹	Germany.
Royaume-Uni	—	—	11.5	—	United Kingdom.
France	3.4	—	0.4	—	France.
Pologne	—	—	—	—	Poland.
Roumanie	—	—	—	—	Roumania.
Suisse	121.9	1.5	89.4	—	Switzerland.

¹ Espèces non comprises : montant inconnu.
² Moins de \$500.

¹ Excluding specie : amount unknown.
² Less than \$500.

Addendum aux tableaux I a) et b).

Addendum to Tables I (a) and (b).

RÉSUMÉ DES PRINCIPAUX RENSEIGNEMENTS PARVENUS AU SECRÉTARIAT DU 2 AU 10 JUIN 1936.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL FIGURES RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARIAT FROM JUNE 2ND TO 10TH, 1936.

Valeur en milliers d'anciens dollars-or des Etats-Unis

Value in old U.S.A. gold dollars (000's omitted).

	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March				
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936			
	IMPORTATIONS EN PROVENANCE DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES.						IMPORTS FROM ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES.						
<i>Allemagne</i> ¹	1	1	1	1	4 706.0	4 209.3	4 436.8	4 185.0	3 433.3	4 494.3	<i>Germany</i> ²		
<i>Espagne</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	487.8	17.8	<i>Spain</i>		
<i>Iran</i> ³	36.9	23.5	23.1	17.4	16.8	26.8	30.1	37.8	...	...	<i>Iran</i> ³
<i>Egypte</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	332.7	38.4	<i>Egypt</i>		
<i>Mexique</i>	55.6	75.7	67.1	128.9	79.6	53.4	...	...	...	...	<i>Mexico</i>
	EXPORTATIONS A DESTINATION DE L'ITALIE ET DES COLONIES ITALIENNES.						EXPORTS TO ITALY AND ITALIAN COLONIES.						
<i>Allemagne</i> ¹	1	1	1	1	4 635.6	5 400.3	4 623.9	4 533.6	5 765.6	4 988.6	<i>Germany</i> ²		
<i>Espagne</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	347.5	64.4	<i>Spain</i>		
<i>Iran</i> ³	426.1	275.3	160.2	11.5	345.8	8.8	344.3	42.1	...	...	<i>Iran</i> ³
<i>Egypte</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	829.3	354.5	<i>Egypt</i>		
<i>Mexique</i>	44.7	15.5	35.3	117.4	79.0	61.7	...	...	...	...	<i>Mexico</i>

¹ Les données trimestrielles qui viennent d'être publiées dans le « *Monatliche Nachweise über den auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands* » ont permis au Secrétariat de réviser les estimations relatives au commerce de l'Allemagne avec l'Italie et les colonies italiennes.

² The quarterly figures just published in the « *Monatliche Nachweise über den auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands* » enable the Secretariat to give revised estimates concerning Germany's trade with Italy and Italian colonies.

³ Chiffres déjà indiqués aux tableaux I a) et b) — document du Comité de coordination 120.

³ Figures already given in Tables I (a) and (b) — Co-ordination Committee document 120.

⁴ Voir le tableau I a).

⁴ See Table I (a).

⁵ Les chiffres donnés pour chaque mois concernent la période comprise entre le 23 du mois précédent et le 22 du mois en question.

⁵ The figures for any given month cover the period from the 23rd of the preceding month to the 22nd of the month in question.

⁶ Voir l'annexe III a), tableaux I a) et b).

⁶ See Annex III (a), Tables I (a) and (b).

⁷ Voir le tableau I b).

⁷ See Table I (b).

TAUX DE CONVERSION.

Value of one monetary unit expressed in ancient units of the U.S.A.

CONVERSION RATES.

Value of one monetary unit in old U.S.A. gold cents.

	Novembre November		Décembre December		Janvier January		Février February		Mars March			
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936		
<i>Allemagne</i> ¹	1 Ital.	3.718	3.308	3.674	3.277	3.680	3.064	3.676	3.060	...	...	<i>Germany</i> ²
<i>Espagne</i> ¹	1 Ital.	3.718	3.308	3.674	3.277	3.680	3.064	3.676	3.060	...	...	<i>Spain</i> ¹
<i>Iran</i> ³	1 Ital.	3.718	3.308	3.674	3.277	3.680	3.064	3.676	3.060	...	...	<i>Iran</i> ³
<i>Egypte</i> ¹	1 Ital.	3.718	3.308	3.674	3.277	3.680	3.064	3.676	3.060	...	...	<i>Egypt</i> ¹
<i>Mexique</i> ¹	1 Ital.	3.718	3.308	3.674	3.277	3.680	3.064	3.676	3.060	...	...	<i>Mexico</i> ¹

¹ Voir l'annexe II.

² See Annex II.

Geneva, December 10th, 1936.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

QUESTION OF ALEXANDRETTA AND ANTIOCH

**LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF TURKEY
ACCREDITED TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS,
WITH SIX ANNEXES**

[*Translation.*]

Geneva, December 10th, 1936.

To the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Acting on my Government's instructions and in continuation of the telegram of the Minister for Foreign Affairs dated December 8th,¹ I have the honour to send you herewith the following documents and to request you to be good enough to communicate them as soon as possible to the Members of the Council and to the States Members of the League of Nations:

1. First White Book on the Question of Alexandretta and Antioch;
2. Second White Book on the Question of Alexandretta and Antioch;
3. Note by the French Government, dated November 30th, 1936;
4. Reply by the Turkish Government, dated December 4th, 1936;
5. Note by the French Government, dated December 7th, 1936;
6. Reply by the Turkish Government, dated December 9th, 1936.

(Signed) N. SADAK,
*Minister Plenipotentiary,
Permanent Delegate of Turkey
accredited to the League of Nations.*

ANNEXES

[*Translation.*]

I. FIRST WHITE BOOK ON THE QUESTION OF ALEXANDRETTA AND ANTIOCH.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN TURKEY AND FRANCE SIGNED AT ANKARA ON OCTOBER 20TH, 1921.

Article 7.

A special administrative regime shall be established for the district of Alexandretta. The Turkish inhabitants of this district shall enjoy every facility for their cultural development. The Turkish language shall have official recognition.

Protocol of Signature (Extract).

Paragraph 3:

As regards the Alexandretta and Antioch districts, Youssouf Kemal Bey declares that it is necessary to grant the inhabitants the right to adopt a special flag containing the Turkish flag. The French Plenipotentiary agreed that it was desirable to accord such a right to the inhabitants of these districts and promised to approach his Government for the purpose.

Paragraphs 7, 8, 9, 10:

The Turkish Plenipotentiary makes the following request, which the French Plenipotentiary agrees to support when it is considered by his Government:

¹ See document C.535.M.345.1936.

In the port of Alexandretta, Turkish nationals, Turkish property and the Turkish flag shall have entire freedom in regard to the use of the port: In this and every other respect, they shall be treated on terms of complete equality with the inhabitants, property and shipping of the country.

In this port, an area shall be leased to Turkey to be used for direct transit of goods coming from or consigned to that country. Every facility shall be given to Turkey for linking up this area with the railway connecting Alexandretta with Turkish territory and also in regard to the installation, the leasing and the working of the said area.

No duty or charge other than such tonnage, wharfage, pilotage, lighthouse and quarantine dues as are also levied on the inhabitants, the property and the flag of the country shall be imposed on Turkish nationals, Turkish property or the Turkish flag, when goods coming from or consigned to Turkey pass through this port in transit.

LETTER FROM THE FRENCH DELEGATE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH DELEGATION WITH REGARD TO ARTICLE 7.

Ankara, October 20th, 1921.

Your Excellency,

With regard to Article 7 of the Agreement between our two Governments, signed this day, it appears to me to be desirable to make it quite clear that, so far as the special administrative regime of the Alexandretta district is concerned, those districts in which there is a Turkish majority shall as a rule be administered by officials of Turkish race. Schools will be established which will be afforded all facilities for Turkish cultural development.

The same shall also apply to the Antioch district and to those parts of the former Adana vilayet remaining south of the line laid down in Article 8.

(Signed) Henry FRANKLIN-BOUILLON.

To His Excellency Youssouf Kemal Bey,
Minister for Foreign Affairs and
Plenipotentiary of the Government
of the Grand National Assembly
of Turkey.

ACTS SIGNED AT LAUSANNE:
TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED ON JULY 24TH, 1923.

Article 3.

From the Mediterranean to the frontier of Persia, the frontier of Turkey is laid down as follows:

I. With Syria:

The frontier described in Article 8 of the Franco-Turkish Agreement of October 20th, 1921.

Article 16.

Turkey hereby renounces all rights and title whatsoever over or respecting the territories situated outside the frontiers laid down in the present Treaty and the islands other than those over which her sovereignty is recognised by the said Treaty, the future of these territories and islands being settled or to be settled by the Parties concerned.

The provisions of the present Article do not prejudice any special arrangements arising from neighbourly relations which have been or may be concluded between Turkey and any limitrophe countries.

LETTERS REGARDING ARTICLES OF THE TREATY OF PEACE OF LAUSANNE.

Letter from the French Delegate to the President of the Turkish Delegation regarding the Ankara Agreement.

Lausanne, July 24th, 1923.

Monsieur le Président,

In amplification of the assurances which I have given you during the Lausanne Conference, I have the honour, with the special authority of the French Government, to confirm to you by the Declaration appended hereto that the Treaty of Peace of to-day's date in no way affects the stipulations of the Franco-Turkish Agreement signed at Ankara on October 20th, 1921.

The Declaration which I have the honour to transmit to you will, I have no doubt, entirely satisfy the desire of the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey to have confirmation of the fact that that Agreement remains wholly in force with all its annexes.

(Signed) PELLÉ.

To His Excellency General Ismet Pasha,
Minister for Foreign Affairs, President
of the Delegation of the Government
of the Grand National Assembly of
Turkey to the Lausanne Conference.

Lausanne, July 24th, 1923.

The undersigned, authorised thereto by the French Government, has the honour to confirm to His Excellency General Ismet Pasha, that the Franco-Turkish Agreement signed at Ankara on October 20th, 1921, has received from the French Government the sanction necessary for its full validity, in consequence of the approval given by the French Government, whereby, in accordance with one of its explicit provisions, that international instrument has entered into force.

He also confirms to His Excellency General Ismet Pasha that; in the eyes of the French Government, the Treaty of Peace signed this day in no way affects the provisions of the Franco-Turkish Agreement of October 20th, 1921, which remains wholly in force together with its annexes.

(Signed) PELLÉ.

Lausanne, July 24th, 1923.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 24th and of the Declaration appended thereto, confirming the provisions of the Franco-Turkish Agreement signed at Ankara on October 20th, 1921, and to inform you that I take note of the contents of the said Declaration.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) M. ISMET.

To His Excellency General Pellé,
Delegate of the French Republic to the Peace Conference.

CONVENTION OF FRIENDSHIP AND GOOD NEIGHBOURLY RELATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY AND SYRIA,
SIGNED AT ANKARA ON MAY 30TH, 1926.

Protocol of Signature (Extract).

The present Convention forms with its Annexes a total of seven documents. It involves no modification of the provisions of the Ankara Agreement of October 20th, 1921, to which it constitutes a supplement; referring to the provisions laid down by the Contracting Parties in 1921 for carrying out their respective undertakings, it constitutes a concrete application of the clauses of their agreement, more particularly as regards the delimitation of the Turco-Syrian frontier, the line of which is now adapted to practical necessities by Protocol No. 1.

Whatever administrative measures may be taken and whatever organic statutes may be established in Syria, the special regime established for the district of Alexandretta under Article 7 of the Ankara Agreement shall always be taken into account.

.....
Ankara, February 18th, 1926.

(Signed) Dr. T. RÜŞTÜ.

(Signed) DE JOUVENEL.

RECORD OF THE CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT
AND THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF FRANCE IN SYRIA AND LEBANON WHICH TOOK PLACE AT
THE MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS ON MARCH 27TH, 1935.

.....
The Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, having called the French High Commissioner's attention to the special administrative regime for the Alexandretta district as regards the special status of the inhabitants of Turkish race, M. de Martel replied that France intended to safeguard the autonomy of the Sanjak of Alexandretta and to ensure respect for the agreements existing on the subject between the two Governments.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS. — NINETY-THIRD SESSION OF THE COUNCIL: MINUTES OF THE
FOURTH MEETING (PRIVATE, THEN PUBLIC),

held on Saturday, September 26th, 1936, at 5.30 p.m.

(Extract.)

M. Rüşti ARAS observed that the representative of France had been good enough to inform the Council of the French Government's intention to introduce a new regime in Syria. The Turkish representative desired to recall a very fortunate precedent. He referred to the case of

Iraq, where the very best results had been obtained, thanks to the circumspection of the United Kingdom and the wisdom of the Iraqi leaders. At the time when Iraq had entered the League, M. Rüstü Aras had expressed before the Assembly, after first consulting the High Commissioner of France, the hope that Syria would shortly be called upon to enjoy the same benefits.

To-day, he officially took note of a proposal by means of which that hope might be realised. The Press had already announced the preparation of the plan, the terms of which were as yet unknown to him. It was hardly necessary for him to dwell on the interest Turkey attached to such a settlement, close neighbour as it was of the territories concerned and a friend of France. Apart from those good neighbourly relations, Turkey attributed a fundamental importance to the agreement because of a question of law which was connected with international instruments, seeing that the regimes in question covered the area of Alexandretta and Antioch, where there was a considerable Turkish majority.

M. Rüstü Aras felt convinced that the French Government would not fail to see that that area enjoyed a treatment under which the population would be able to manage its own affairs. He therefore hoped that the facilities arranged for the areas of Syria, Alexandretta and Antioch would further strengthen the cordial relations between France and Turkey.

.....
M. ANTONESCO thought the Council would wish to take note of the observations made by the representative of Turkey.

M. VIÉNOT thanked the Turkish representative for the sympathy he had shown for the efforts of the representative of Syrian public opinion and the French Government, which had so fortunately resulted in the agreement recently mentioned.

At the same time, M. Viénot wished to inform M. Rüstü Aras that the draft treaty made full provision for the rights relied on by the Turkish Government. Syria would, in fact, be liable for the undertakings France had contracted towards Turkey in respect of the Sanjak of Alexandretta as soon as she had obtained her independence and was endowed with sovereignty. As the successor of the mandatory Power, she would succeed to both the liabilities and advantages entailed by the operation. Furthermore, the new State would find it easier—and would be the more ready—to accept the stipulations in question in that its public law was based on the principle of local autonomy. Moreover, the application of that principle was entirely in harmony with respect for national integrity and unity.

M. Rüstü ARAS thanked the representative of France for having given assurances, on behalf of his Government and of Syria, especially as regarded the area of Alexandretta and Antioch. That area formed part of the territories placed under the authority of France.

He would ask the representative of France to allow him to obtain more precise details concerning the application of the regime for that area and to give the Turkish Government an opportunity to engage in friendly conversations on that matter with the French Government.

M. Rüstü Aras also thanked the Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his capacity as Rapporteur, for taking his request into consideration.

M. VIÉNOT wished to assure the representative of Turkey that the French Government would be quite ready to take part in any conversations to which it might be invited on the question raised by M. Rüstü Aras.

SPEECH DELIVERED ON OCTOBER 2ND, 1936, BY HIS EXCELLENCY SÜKRÜ KAYA, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, MEMBER OF THE TURKISH DELEGATION, AT THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

(Extract.)

.....
Perhaps I ought, in this connection, to pause for a moment, and refer to the news—which, indeed, we welcome—of the reforms shortly to be introduced in the districts adjoining the south-western area of our own territory, and to voice certain anxieties felt by the Turkish people, who desire to know whether the vital interests of the considerable and compact Turkish element dwelling in our immediate neighbourhood are being sufficiently taken into account in these proposed reforms, the bases of which are not yet known to us.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS. — SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY: SIXTH COMMITTEE: PROVISIONAL MINUTES OF THE FIFTH MEETING,

held on Tuesday, October 6th, 1936, at 10.15 a.m.

(Mandates: General Discussion (Extract).)

Chairman: M. TURBAY (Colombia).

.....
The Turkish delegate next expressed his satisfaction with the new policy applied by France in Syria. He had already spoken in the Council of the great interest his country took in that part of the world; the Turkish Minister of the Interior had done the same in the Assembly. The concern which was apparent in the Commission's report regarding the degree of tolerance of

majorities appeared to him to be justified, but he would not stress this point, in view of the fact that friendly conversations were to take place between the mandatory Power and Turkey. He wished, however, to draw the attention of the Mandates Commission to the fact that, in these territories, divisions as well as fusions were of great importance. The measures to be adopted in consequence of the political transformation of that country would have to be carefully analysed.

M. Rüştü Aras did not share the apprehensions which had been expressed in this connection regarding the fitness of the peoples for independence; in his opinion, the best way of effecting the political education of a people was to leave it in charge of its own Government. He was therefore quite prepared to have full confidence in Syria, and in particular in the compact mass of Turks who lived in that country, regarding whose fitness for self-government there could be no doubt.

.....

M. VIÉNOT had already explained to the Council of the League of Nations that the Franco-Syrian Treaty, though modelled on that between the United Kingdom and Iraq, contained special provisions for safeguarding both the minorities which were concentrated in certain districts and those which were scattered over the whole territory of the States of the Levant. That guarantee went further than any which might have been given within the framework of the general provisions for the protection of minorities contained in the post-war treaties. He wished to refer at this point to the anxiety expressed by the first delegate of Turkey regarding the fate of the Turkish minority, most of which inhabited the Alexandretta district. The French Government had several reasons for giving particular attention to that minority during the negotiations, one reason being the existence of special agreements concluded in 1921 between the mandatory Power and the Turkish Government. By those agreements, France had defined the guarantees which she, as a mandatory Power, intended to give to the Turkish minority, especially the promise that the Turkish character of the population—their language and culture—would be safeguarded under the mandate. That promise had been kept in a manner satisfactory to the population concerned during the whole of the mandatory period. It would continue to be kept under the Treaty, which would soon be signed officially. He had already pointed out to the Council that the obligations assumed by France with regard to Turkey obviously would be opposable to the Syrian State which was to succeed the mandatory Power. Since then he had had conversations with M. Rüştü Aras in the course of which he had first of all reassured him with regard to the scope of the Treaty and the consequences it might have for the Turkish minority. He had also pointed out to M. Rüştü Aras that, should the Turkish Government wish to use this opportunity for redefining the system of autonomous government at present in force in the Alexandretta district, or even to formulate any new demand which it might deem necessary, France would be prepared to enter into negotiations, provided always that they came within the framework of the 1921 agreements: *i.e.*, that they related to the same subject—namely, the maintenance of the Turkish character of the population. The French Government would associate the Syrian Government with those negotiations. The mandatory Power thought it was only logical that the transitional period of three years provided for in the Treaty, during which there would be an intermediary state between the actual mandate and full independence, should be used in order, so to speak, to educate the Syrian Government, especially by enabling it to take part in international discussions under the ægis of the mandatory Power.

Geneva, October 8th, 1936.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS. — MANDATES: REPORT SUBMITTED BY THE SIXTH COMMITTEE TO THE ASSEMBLY.

(Extract.)

.....

As regards Syria and Lebanon, the Committee noted the desiderata put forward by the Turkish delegate concerning the future of the population of Turkish language and culture in the Alexandretta district in connection with the signature of the preliminaries of the Franco-Syrian Treaty. The French delegate informed the Committee of the recent developments of the policy in respect of Syria and Lebanon and of the prospects of emancipation of the territory in the near future, and gave an assurance that the rights of the minorities would be safeguarded. As regards the present and future regime of the Sanjak of Alexandretta, he referred to the statements of the mandatory Power at the Council meeting held on September 26th, 1936, concerning the application of the existing Franco-Turkish agreements. He considered that any exchange of views which the Turkish Government might wish to initiate on this subject should be kept within the framework of those agreements; he proposed to invite the Syrian Government to take part in the contemplated negotiations.

NOTE HANDED ON OCTOBER 10TH, 1936, BY HIS EXCELLENCY SUAD DAVAZ, TURKISH AMBASSADOR AT PARIS, TO THE MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC CONCERNING THE QUESTION OF ALEXANDRETTA AND ANTIOCH.

Monsieur le Ministre,

With reference to the recent statements made to the Council of the League of Nations by M. Viénot and Dr. Rüştü Aras, and under the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to request you to be good enough to take the necessary steps with a view to deciding whether it

would not be advisable for the French Government to conclude with the delegates of the populations, the vast majority of whom are Turkish, in the region of Alexandretta and Antioch, a treaty similar to that signed by France with the representatives of Syria and the treaty now being negotiated with those of Lebanon.

The Government of the Republic considers that, in providing these regions with a regime which will make it possible for them to govern themselves, France would be acting in accordance both with the general spirit of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the provisions of the A type of mandate, and with the spirit and the letter of the Franco-Turkish Conventions of 1921 and 1926.

At the end of the war, France assumed a mandate over the whole geographical entity represented by the territories detached from the former Ottoman Empire and placed under her authority. The object of the mission thus entrusted to her was to endeavour by every possible means to bring these populations up to a degree of maturity sufficient to enable them one day to govern themselves freely and independently. France has accomplished this mission under what were often difficult conditions and by administrative methods varying according to the circumstances.

The experience acquired during these various endeavours has led the French Government to establish separate sovereignties in the regions embracing Syria and Lebanon properly so called and to abandon the idea of amalgamating them.

In regarding this method of separation as most favourable to the interests of the populations placed under her tutelage, France has merely acted in accordance with the spirit of the mandate, without assuming any other obligation towards a third Power.

The Levant territories under French mandate include, however, one region in respect of which France from the outset assumed an international obligation. When she decided to raise Syria and Lebanon to the rank of independent and sovereign States, France considered that the populations of those two countries had become fit to govern themselves and to be released from her tutelage; but, as regards the Turkish populations of Alexandretta and Antioch, this decision had been embodied by France in an international Agreement. The decision taken in regard to Syria and Lebanon must *a fortiori* be applied to the Turkish territories which were entrusted to her under certain express conditions.

On the basis of the letter of the 1921 and 1926 Conventions, His Excellency M. Viénot, in his speech to the League Council, referred to autonomy. The large measure of autonomy granted by those agreements related to a period when French administration extended over the whole territory, without any distinction, and embraced all the local autonomies created by France, such as those of Syria, Lebanon, the Alawites and the Jebel Druse. It was certainly not the object of the international obligation assumed by France to curtail the rights of the Turkish populations recognised in 1921 as fit to govern themselves and detached from Turkey on the sole condition of this recognition.

This autonomy was therefore understood to come within the framework of the French mandate and not of Syrian independence. The incorporation at one time of Alexandretta and Antioch in Syria constitutes an act of authority which can be explained by the requirements of the mandatory administration, but which cannot constitute a right acquired for Syria, which is to-day about to receive its independence, to the prejudice of the two Franco-Turkish Conventions.

As soon as France, in a gesture of generous abnegation, brings her tutelage to an end in order to give peoples that have reached maturity the rank of independent nations, it is obvious that the considerations governing the administration of the districts of Alexandretta and Antioch during the mandate must automatically give place to a regime of complete freedom and sovereignty as the logical consequence of the 1921 and 1926 Agreements. The evolution of Syria and Lebanon within the framework of the French mandate should, rightly and fairly, be extended to Alexandretta and Antioch; and the independence granted to Syria and Lebanon after the end of the tutelage under which they were placed should be accorded to Alexandretta in view of the large measure of autonomy which this region enjoyed under the Conventions.

French policy, which aims at establishing peace, understanding and fraternity between the nations, will undoubtedly make of this region, with its Turkish population, a bond of union between France, Turkey and Syria, thus creating a new element of concord in this part of Asia which is bound to it by so many ties of sincere friendship.

I should be glad if Your Excellency would be good enough to let me know what action the French Government proposes to take in the matter and have the honour, Monsieur le Ministre, to renew to you the assurance of my very high consideration.

OPENING SPEECH DELIVERED ON NOVEMBER 1ST, 1936, BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, KÂMAL ATATÜRK, AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTH LEGISLATURE.

(Extract.)

.....
The important topic of the day, which is absorbing the whole attention of the Turkish people, is the fate of the district of Alexandretta, Antioch and its dependencies, which in point of fact belongs to the purest Turkish element. We are obliged to take up this matter seriously and firmly.

This important question is the only one outstanding between ourselves and France, to whose friendship we continue to attach special importance; those who know all the facts of the case and who respect law and justice fully understand the keen and sincere interest which we take in the fate of that district, and regard it as perfectly natural.
.....

2. SECOND WHITE BOOK ON THE QUESTION OF ALEXANDRETTA AND ANTIOCH.

I. NOTE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC IN ANSWER TO THE NOTE FROM THE TURKISH EMBASSY AT PARIS, DATED OCTOBER 9TH, 1936.

November 10th, 1936.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

By a note dated the 9th instant, Your Excellency, referring to the statements made in the Sixth Committee at the last session of the Assembly of the League of Nations by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Turkish Republic and by the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, was good enough to ask me to consider the possibility of concluding with the delegates of the population of Alexandretta and Antioch a Treaty analogous to the Franco-Syrian Treaty, the text of which was recently initialled at Paris, and to the Franco-Lebanese Treaty now in process of negotiation.

I have the honour to remind Your Excellency that, according to the terms of the statements made by M. Viénot to the Council of the League of Nations, the French Government will not refuse to enter into any negotiations that the Turkish Government may wish to open within the scope of the Agreements of 1921. Those terms accurately define the position of the French Government, and I can do no more than confirm them to Your Excellency to-day.

Now, the Agreement of October 20th, 1921, is essentially an agreement to delimit the frontier between Turkey and Syria. It deals with various questions raised in connection with that delimitation, such as a contemplated Syro-Turkish Customs Convention, an amnesty, the rights of minorities in Turkey, and the safeguards and facilities to be provided for the Turkish inhabitants of the district of Alexandretta. As regards the status of that district, it is specified that a special administrative regime shall be established for it.

Since the signature of the Ankara Agreement, the French Government has readily consented on various occasions, more especially in 1926, to negotiate agreements confirming the clauses embodied in the 1921 texts and defining the details of their application. It has been at pains to give effect to those clauses by conferring upon the Sanjak of Alexandretta, within the State of Syria, a special administrative regime at present defined by the organic regulation of May 14th, 1930, and by seeing to it that the cultural and linguistic safeguards and facilities stipulated for the Turkish inhabitants of the district should be upheld.

It should not, however, be overlooked that, as Your Excellency observes in the aforesaid note, the French Government, in these various circumstances, has not acted, and could not act, otherwise than in the capacity of a mandatory Power. The principle of the A mandates assigned to certain Powers over communities whose independence was provisionally recognised was established on June 28th, 1919, by Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The assignment of the mandate for Syria to France dates from April 25th, 1920. Hence, from October 20th, 1921, onwards, the French Government was legislating for and on behalf of Syria in virtue of the powers that had been conferred upon it over that country by the aforesaid international instruments.

Subsequently, on July 24th, 1922, the obligations and powers of the mandatory Government were specified in the text of the mandate.

The text of 1922 defines those obligations and those powers very explicitly. In particular, it defines the purpose of the mandatory regime, which is to lead up to the independence of two States mentioned by name—viz., Syria and Lebanon. It recommends the development of local autonomy as far as circumstances permit. It reserves for the mandatory Power the conduct of the foreign relations of the two States, makes it responsible for seeing that no part of their territory is ceded or leased or in any way placed under the control of a foreign Power, and enumerates the steps to be taken to ensure the free development of the various minorities.

The measures taken by the French Government to give effect to the provisions of the 1921 Agreement regarding the Sanjak of Alexandretta fall exactly within the limits laid down by the text of the mandate.

Since, however, the mandatory Power's guidance and advice have borne fruit, the French Government now considers that, within three years, Syria will have become capable of standing alone, the recognition of which fact by the League of Nations should entail the end of the mandate. In anticipation of that date, the French Government has been at pains to define in a draft treaty, recently initialled at Paris, the bases of its future relations with a sovereign and independent Syria.

That treaty will not come into force until Syria is admitted to the League of Nations. Pending that event, which will represent the termination of the mandate, the mandatory Power's action will continue to be governed by the instrument of the mandate.

If, then, the French Government, being anxious to ensure a harmonious transition from the mandated state to the state of independence, had to stipulate, and has in fact stipulated, for the acknowledgment and assumption, by the Syrian Government, of the undertakings to which the mandatory Power has subscribed, for and on behalf of Syria, towards foreign Governments, it cannot, either in a Franco-Syrian settlement or in a negotiation with a foreign Power in connection with a Franco-Syrian settlement, infringe the provisions of the mandate. It would not be possible—as Your Excellency will readily realise—for the French Government to go further in 1936, at the moment when it is proposing to recommend the final establishment of Syria's independence,

than the undertakings subscribed to on Syria's behalf in 1921. Nor would it be in the French Government's power to use this future emancipation as a pretext for conferring an international status upon any given part of the territory of the two States which it has been made responsible for guiding to independence. By detaching from the Syrian State a sanjak which belongs to it, and which, under the safeguard of its special status, actually co-operates in the political life of that State; by concluding, with the representatives of that sanjak, a treaty of alliance analogous to those which are being negotiated with Syria and Lebanon, the French Government would be, both in law and in fact, setting up a third State on the same footing as the first two. Such an action would be tantamount to the dismemberment of Syria—a contingency against which the mandatory Power is explicitly responsible for safeguarding the Syrian State.

Such is not, and cannot be, the effect of Article 7 of the 1921 Agreement, which merely provided for the establishment of a special *administrative* status for the district of Alexandretta. That text makes no mention of any special political status, and does not recognise the people of the sanjak as possessing either an international distinction or the capacity for self-government outside the Syrian community referred to in Article 22 of the Covenant. The Ankara Agreements treated the question of Alexandretta from the standpoint of the establishment of administrative autonomy and the safeguarding of linguistic and cultural liberties. That standpoint being so defined, it does not seem that Syria's acquisition of independence should give rise to any apprehension, for it is clearly established that the privileges secured to the sanjak by the 1921 Agreement will not be affected thereby.

I can again assure Your Excellency that the French Government will gladly agree to an exchange of views on this subject with the Turkish Government, and will study any suggestion that may be made to it in the desire to facilitate for the future the establishment of confident and cordial relations between the Turkish Government and the Syrian Government. With that aim in view, it reserves the right to associate in those conversations and that study the qualified representatives of the Syrian Government.

(Signed) Yvon DELBOS.

II. INSTRUMENTS AND DOCUMENTS REFERRED TO IN THE TURKISH AND FRENCH NOTES.¹

COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Article 22.

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

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

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

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

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

There are territories, such as South West Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centres of civilisation, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the mandatory, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

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

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the Members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

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

¹ With regard to the validity of these instruments in Turco-French relations affecting Syria, see the note dated November 17th, 1936, from the Turkish Embassy at Paris to the French Government.

AGREEMENT OF SAN REMO: DECISION OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED POWERS REGARDING THE ASSIGNMENT OF MANDATES.

(Extract.)

April 25th, 1920.

It is hereby decided that the terms of the article of the mandates should be as follows:

The High Contracting Parties have agreed that, in accordance with the fourth paragraph of Article 22 of Part I (Covenant of the League of Nations), Syria and Mesopotamia shall be provisionally recognised as independent States, provided that they are given administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until such time as they are able to govern themselves. The frontiers of the aforesaid States shall be fixed and the mandatories selected by the Principal Allied Powers.

The terms of the mandates in respect of the above-mentioned territories shall be drawn up by the Principal Allied Powers and submitted for approval to the Council of the League of Nations.

The mandatories selected by the Principal Allied Powers are: France for Syria; and Great Britain for Mesopotamia and Palestine.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN TURKEY AND FRANCE SIGNED AT ANKARA ON OCTOBER 20TH, 1921.

Article 7.

A special administrative regime shall be established for the district of Alexandretta. The Turkish inhabitants of this district shall enjoy every facility for their cultural development. The Turkish language shall have official recognition.

Protocol of Signature (Extract).

As regards the Alexandretta and Antioch districts, Youssouf Kemal Bey declares that it is necessary to grant the inhabitants the right to adopt a special flag containing the Turkish flag. The French Plenipotentiary agreed that it was desirable to accord such a right to the inhabitants of these districts and promised to approach his Government for the purpose.

The Turkish Plenipotentiary makes the following request, which the French Plenipotentiary agrees to support when it is considered by his Government:

In the port of Alexandretta, Turkish nationals, Turkish property and the Turkish flag shall have entire freedom in regard to the use of the port. In this and in every other respect they shall be treated on terms of complete equality with the inhabitants, property and shipping of the country.

In this port, an area should be leased to Turkey to be used for direct transit of goods coming from or consigned to that country. Every facility should be given to Turkey for linking up this area with the railway connecting Alexandretta with Turkish territory and also in regard to the installation, the leasing and the working of the said area.

No duty or charge other than such tonnage, wharfage, pilotage, lighthouse and quarantine dues as are also levied on the inhabitants, the property and the flag of the country shall be imposed on Turkish nationals, Turkish property or the Turkish flag when goods coming from or consigned to Turkey pass through this port in transit.

(Signed) Yusuf KEMAL.

Henry FRANKLIN-BOUILLON.

LETTER FROM THE FRENCH DELEGATE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH DELEGATION WITH REGARD TO ARTICLE 7.

Ankara, October 20th, 1921.

Your Excellency,

With regard to Article 7 of the Agreement between our two Governments, signed this day, it appears to me to be desirable to make it quite clear that, so far as the special administrative regime of the Alexandretta district is concerned, those districts in which there is a Turkish majority shall as a rule be administered by officials of Turkish race. Schools will be established which will be afforded all facilities for Turkish cultural development.

The same shall also apply to the Antioch district and to those parts of the former Adana vilayet remaining south of the line laid down in Article 8.

(Signed) Henry FRANKLIN-BOUILLON.

THE MANDATE.

July 24th, 1922.

The Council of the League of Nations:

Whereas the Principal Allied Powers have agreed that the territory of Syria and the Lebanon, which formerly belonged to the Turkish Empire, shall, within such boundaries as may be fixed by the said Powers, be entrusted to a mandatory charged with the duty of rendering administrative advice and assistance to the population, in accordance with the provisions of Article 22 (paragraph 4) of the Covenant of the League of Nations; and

Whereas the Principal Allied Powers have decided that the mandate for the territory referred to above should be conferred on the Government of the French Republic, which has accepted it; and

Whereas the terms of this mandate, which are defined in the articles below, have also been accepted by the Government of the French Republic and submitted to the Council of the League for approval; and

Whereas the Government of the French Republic has undertaken to exercise this mandate on behalf of the League of Nations, in conformity with the following provisions; and

Whereas by the afore-mentioned Article 22 (paragraph 8), it is provided that the degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory, not having been previously agreed upon by the Members of the League, shall be explicitly defined by the Council of the League of Nations;

Confirming the said mandate, defines its terms as follows:

Article 1.

The mandatory shall frame, within a period of three years from the coming into force of this mandate, an organic law for Syria and the Lebanon.

This organic law shall be framed in agreement with the native authorities and shall take into account the rights, interests, and wishes of all the population inhabiting the said territory. The mandatory shall further enact measures to facilitate the progressive development of Syria and the Lebanon as independent States. Pending the coming into effect of the organic law, the Government of Syria and the Lebanon shall be conducted in accordance with the spirit of this mandate.

The mandatory shall, as far as circumstances permit, encourage local autonomy.

Article 2.

The mandatory may maintain its troops in the said territory for its defence. It shall further be empowered, until the entry into force of the organic law and the re-establishment of public security, to organise such local militia as may be necessary for the defence of the territory, and to employ this militia for defence and also for the maintenance of order. These local forces may only be recruited from the inhabitants of the said territory.

The said militia shall thereafter be under the local authorities, subject to the authority and the control which the mandatory shall retain over these forces. It shall not be used for purposes other than those above specified save with the consent of the mandatory.

Nothing shall preclude Syria and the Lebanon from contributing to the cost of the maintenance of the forces of the mandatory stationed in the territory.

The mandatory shall at all times possess the right to make use of the ports, railways and means of communication of Syria and the Lebanon for the passage of its troops and of all materials, supplies and fuel.

Article 3.

The mandatory shall be entrusted with the exclusive control of the foreign relations of Syria and the Lebanon and with the right to issue exequaturs to the consuls appointed by foreign Powers. Nationals of Syria and the Lebanon living outside the limits of the territory shall be under the diplomatic and consular protection of the mandatory.

Article 4.

The mandatory shall be responsible for seeing that no part of the territory of Syria and the Lebanon is ceded or leased or in any way placed under the control of a foreign Power.

Article 5.

The privileges and immunities of foreigners, including the benefits of consular jurisdiction and protection as formerly enjoyed by Capitulation or usage in the Ottoman Empire, shall not be applicable in Syria and the Lebanon. Foreign consular tribunals shall, however, continue to perform their duties until the coming into force of the new legal organisation provided for in Article 6.

Unless the Powers whose nationals enjoyed the afore-mentioned privileges and immunities on August 1st, 1914, shall have previously renounced the right to their re-establishment, or shall have agreed to their non-application during a specified period, these privileges and immunities shall at the expiration of the mandate be immediately re-established in their entirety or with such modifications as may have been agreed upon between the Powers concerned.

Article 6.

The mandatory shall establish in Syria and the Lebanon a judicial system which shall assure to natives as well as to foreigners a complete guarantee of their rights.

Respect for the personal status of the various peoples and for their religious interests shall be fully guaranteed. In particular, the control and administration of Wakfs shall be exercised in complete accordance with religious law and the dispositions of the founders.

Article 7.

Pending the conclusion of special extradition agreements, the extradition treaties at present in force between foreign Powers and the mandatory shall apply within the territory of Syria and the Lebanon.

Article 8.

The mandatory shall ensure to all complete freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship which are consonant with public order and morality. No discrimination of any kind shall be made between the inhabitants of Syria and the Lebanon on the ground of differences in race, religion or language.

The mandatory shall encourage public instruction, which shall be given through the medium of the native languages in use in the territory of Syria and the Lebanon.

The right of each community to maintain its own schools for the instruction and education of its own members in its own language, while conforming to such educational requirements of a general nature as the administration may impose, shall not be denied or impaired.

Article 9.

The mandatory shall refrain from all interference in the administration of the Councils of Management (Conseils de fabrique) or in the management of religious communities and sacred shrines belonging to the various religions, the immunity of which has been expressly guaranteed.

Article 10.

The supervision exercised by the mandatory over the religious missions in Syria and the Lebanon shall be limited to the maintenance of public order and good government; the activities of these religious missions shall in no way be restricted, nor shall their members be subjected to any restrictive measures on the ground of nationality, provided that their activities are confined to the domain of religion.

The religious missions may also concern themselves with education and relief, subject to the general right of regulation and control by the mandatory or of the local government, in regard to education, public instruction and charitable relief.

Article 11.

The mandatory shall see that there is no discrimination in Syria or the Lebanon against the nationals, including societies and associations, of any State Member of the League of Nations as compared with its own nationals, including societies and associations, or with the nationals of any other foreign State in matters concerning taxation or commerce, the exercise of professions or industries, or navigation, or in the treatment of ships or aircraft. Similarly, there shall be no discrimination in Syria or the Lebanon against goods originating in or destined for any of the said States; there shall be freedom of transit, under equitable conditions, across the said territory.

Subject to the above, the mandatory may impose or cause to be imposed by the local governments such taxes and Customs duties as it may consider necessary. The mandatory, or the local governments acting under its advice, may also conclude on grounds of contiguity any special Customs arrangements with an adjoining country.

The mandatory may take or cause to be taken, subject to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, such steps as it may think best to ensure the development of the natural resources of the said territory and to safeguard the interests of the local population.

Concessions for the development of these natural resources shall be granted without distinction of nationality between the nationals of all States Members of the League of Nations, but on condition that they do not infringe upon the authority of the local government. Concessions in the nature of a general monopoly shall not be granted. This clause shall in no way limit the right of the mandatory to create monopolies of a purely fiscal character in the interest of the territory of Syria and the Lebanon, and with a view to assuring to the territory the fiscal resources which would appear best adapted to the local needs, or, in certain cases, with a view to developing the natural resources either directly by the State or through an organisation under its control, provided that this does not involve either directly or indirectly the creation of a monopoly of the natural resources in favour of the mandatory or its nationals, nor involve any preferential treatment which would be incompatible with the economic, commercial and industrial equality guaranteed above.

Article 12.

The mandatory shall adhere, on behalf of Syria and the Lebanon, to any general international agreement already existing, or which may be concluded hereafter with the approval of the League of Nations, in respect of the following: the slave trade, the traffic in drugs, the traffic in arms and ammunition, commercial equality, freedom of transit and navigation, aerial navigation, postal, telegraphic or wireless communications, and measures for the protection of literature, art or industries.

Article 13.

The mandatory shall secure the adhesion of Syria and the Lebanon, so far as social, religious and other conditions permit, to such measures of common utility as may be adopted by the League of Nations for preventing and combating disease, including diseases of animals and plants.

Article 14.

The mandatory shall draw up and put into force within twelve months from this date a law of antiquities in conformity with the following provisions. This law shall ensure equality of treatment in the matter of excavations and archaeological research to the nationals of all States Members of the League of Nations.

(1) "Antiquity" means any construction or any product of human activity earlier than the year 1700 A.D.

(2) The law for the protection of antiquities shall proceed by encouragement rather than by threat.

Any person who, having discovered an antiquity without being furnished with the authorisation referred to in paragraph 5, reports the same to an official of the competent Department, shall be rewarded according to the value of the discovery.

(3) No antiquity may be disposed of except to the competent Department, unless this Department renounces the acquisition of any such antiquity.

No antiquity may leave the country without an export licence from the said Department.

(4) Any person who maliciously or negligently destroys or damages an antiquity shall be liable to a penalty to be fixed.

(5) No clearing of ground or digging with the object of finding antiquities shall be permitted, under penalty of fine, except to persons authorised by the competent Department.

(6) Equitable terms shall be fixed for expropriation, temporary or permanent, of lands which might be of historical or archaeological interest.

(7) Authorisation to excavate shall only be granted to persons who show sufficient guarantees or archaeological experience. The mandatory shall not, in granting these authorisations, act in such a way as to exclude scholars of any nation without good grounds.

(8) The proceeds of excavations may be divided between the excavator and the competent Department in a proportion fixed by that Department. If division seems impossible for scientific reasons, the excavator shall receive a fair indemnity in lieu of a part of the find.

Article 15.

Upon the coming into force of the organic law referred to in Article 1, an arrangement shall be made between the mandatory and the local governments for reimbursement by the latter of all expenses incurred by the mandatory in organising the administration, developing local resources, and carrying out permanent public works, of which the country retains the benefit. Such arrangement shall be communicated to the Council of the League of Nations.

Article 16.

French and Arabic shall be the official languages of Syria and the Lebanon.

Article 17.

The mandatory shall make to the Council of the League of Nations an annual report to the satisfaction of the Council as to the measures taken during the year to carry out the provisions of this mandate. Copies of all laws and regulations promulgated during the year shall be attached to the said report.

Article 18.

The consent of the Council of the League of Nations is required for any modification of the terms of this mandate.

Article 19.

On the termination of the mandate, the Council of the League of Nations shall use its influence to safeguard for the future the fulfilment by the Government of Syria and the Lebanon of the financial obligations, including pensions and allowances, regularly assumed by the administration of Syria or of the Lebanon during the period of the mandate.

Article 20.

The mandatory agrees that, if any dispute whatever should arise between the mandatory and another Member of the League of Nations relating to the interpretation or the application of the provisions of the mandate, such dispute, if it cannot be settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Done at London on the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations. Certified copies shall be forwarded by the Secretary-General to all Members of the League of Nations.

(The mandate for Syria and Lebanon came into force on September 29th, 1923.)

INSTRUMENTS SIGNED AT LAUSANNE: TREATY OF PEACE OF JULY 24TH, 1923.

Article 3.

From the Mediterranean to the frontier of Persia, the frontier of Turkey is laid down as follows:

(1) With Syria:

The frontier described in Article 8 of the Franco-Turkish Agreement of the 20th October, 1921;

.....

Article 16.

Turkey hereby renounces all rights and title whatsoever over or respecting the territories situated outside the frontiers laid down in the present Treaty and the islands other than those over which her sovereignty is recognised by the said Treaty, the future of these territories and islands being settled or to be settled by the parties concerned.

The provisions of the present Article do not prejudice any special arrangements arising from neighbourly relations which have been or may be concluded between Turkey and any limitrophe countries.

LETTERS RELATING TO ARTICLES OF THE TREATY OF PEACE OF LAUSANNE.

Letter from the French Delegate to the President of the Turkish Delegation concerning the Ankara Agreement.

Lausanne, July 24th, 1923.

Monsieur le Président,

Following upon the assurances which I gave you during the Lausanne Conference, and being specially authorised for this purpose by the French Government, I have the honour to confirm by the attached Declaration that the Treaty of Peace of this day's date in no way affects the stipulations of the Franco-Turkish Agreement signed at Ankara on October 20th, 1921.

The Declaration which I have the honour to send you will, I am sure, give entire satisfaction to the desire of the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey for confirmation of this Agreement, which remains fully in force with all its annexes.

(Signed) PELLÉ.

Declaration.

Lausanne, July 24th, 1923.

The undersigned, authorised thereto by the French Government, has the honour to confirm to His Excellency General Ismet Pasha that the Franco-Turkish Agreement signed at Ankara on October 20th, 1921, has received on the part of the French Government the sanction necessary for its full validity through the French Government's approval, as a result of which, in accordance with one of its express stipulations, that international act has come into force.

He also confirms to His Excellency General Ismet Pasha that in the French Government's view the Treaty of Peace signed this day does not affect the stipulations of the Franco-Turkish Agreement of October 20th, 1921, which remains fully in force together with its annexes.

(Signed) PELLÉ.

Letter from the President of the Turkish Delegation to the French Delegate.

Lausanne, July 24th, 1923.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 24th and of the Declaration annexed thereto containing confirmation of the stipulations of the Franco-Turkish Agreement signed at Ankara on October 20th, 1921. I have the honour to state that I have noted the contents of the above-mentioned Declaration.

(Signed) M. ISMET.

III. NOTE HANDED BY THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR IN PARIS TO THE MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC ON NOVEMBER 17TH, 1936.

Monsieur le Ministre,

In reply to Your Excellency's note of November 10th, 1936, I have the honour to inform you that my Government has considered with special care the French Government's point of view on the question of Alexandretta and Antioch, which formed the subject of my previous communication of October 9th. I am instructed by my Government to communicate to you the following observations, which I beg you to be good enough to consider in the friendly spirit in which they have been framed.

In order to determine the exact position of the Agreement of 1921, I propose to examine, in chronological order the various instruments mentioned in the note which you were good enough to send me in reply.

A. — At the time when the Treaty of Versailles, embodying the Covenant of the League of Nations, was concluded, the situation in Syria was that of a military occupation, which could not involve any juridical consequence as regards the problem now under consideration. The question at issue is one of sovereignty in regard to Syria, from the double standpoint of the termination for Turkey and the beginning for another Power of that right, which remains legally intact notwithstanding the existence of situations such as military occupation.

B. — On April 25th, 1920, the Allied Powers concluded at San Remo an agreement conferring on France the mandate over "Syria" and on Great Britain the mandate over Mesopotamia and Palestine. That geographical expression, however, which in the Act of San Remo is called "Syria" had not and could not be the object of even approximate delimitation, since the territories to be detached from Turkey were still juridically unknown.

C. — On October 20th, 1921, France concluded with the Government of the Turkish Grand National Assembly an agreement designed to put an end to the state of war and to fix a line to the north and south of which the Turkish and French troops respectively were to withdraw. Your Excellency defines that instrument as a "frontier-delimitation Agreement". Although the French Government's point of view has hitherto been to regard the detachment of the territories beyond the above-mentioned line as having been effected under the Treaty of Lausanne of 1923, and not by the Ankara Agreement, I will follow your argument on the lines laid down in your note, since in this instance the origin of this change of sovereignty in no way affects the conclusion which I shall deduce from the provisions of the above-mentioned Agreement.

In 1921, there existed in the Levant countries detached from Turkey no political entity called the State of Syria, and Turkey has not at any moment had to deal with the direct or indirect representatives of such a political entity. Having had to negotiate this "frontier-delimitation Agreement" with France, Turkey, whether in virtue of this Agreement or in virtue of the Treaty of Lausanne, which provided the definitive legal form for its provisions as a whole, abandoned part of the territories situated south of the line defined by these two instruments unconditionally and part subject to the forms and conditions stipulated in those documents.

I should add here that Article 16 of the Treaty of Lausanne, which confirms Turkey's renunciation of her sovereignty over the said territories, specifies that that renunciation is in favour of the parties concerned alone. As soon as France ceases to exercise authority in Syria, the parties concerned which are to inherit the sovereignty conditionally relinquished by Turkey over the Alexandretta and Antioch districts can only be, under the terms of the two international instruments of 1921 and 1923, the Turkish populations of those districts which are recognised as autonomous within the framework of the authority exercised by France.

D. — On July 24th, 1922, the Council of the League of Nations, confirming a decision taken by the Principal Allied Powers, adopted the charter of the mandate, which speaks, for the first time, of Syria and Lebanon and makes no mention of the Alexandretta and Antioch districts.

If this silence is to be interpreted as excluding these districts from the general denomination of "Syria and Lebanon", it is in conformity with the stipulations of the 1921 Agreement.

But, if the effect of not mentioning them is to include the districts in question in the Syrian or Lebanon political unit, it is definitely contrary to the provisions of the said Agreement.

Your Excellency appears to me, in your note, to favour this second alternative. Such an interpretation would, however, be tantamount to a breach of obligations, the immediate consequence of which would be to release Turkey from the whole of the contractual stipulations embodied in the Ankara Agreement and confirmed in the Treaty of Lausanne. For no country can, by an international act concluded with one or more Powers or even decided by the high institution of Geneva, of which, moreover, Turkey was not a member at that time, contravene undertakings previously entered into in regard to a third Power.

E. — At Lausanne, during the negotiations preceding the conclusion of the Treaty of 1923, no discussion took place regarding the confirmation of the Ankara Agreement, and, on the contrary, letters were exchanged confirming the validity of that instrument and of its annexes. The Protocol of Signature of the Agreement of 1921 mentions the request submitted by the Turkish delegate that the inhabitants of the Alexandretta and Antioch districts should be granted the right to adopt a special flag containing the Turkish flag. "The French Plenipotentiary agreed that it was desirable to accord such a right to the inhabitants of these districts and promised to approach his Government for the purpose."

From this Protocol, which was confirmed at Lausanne by General Pellé's letter of July 24th, 1923, and the annexed Declaration of the same date, without any reservation or objection of any kind as to the adoption of the flag in question, it would seem that this privilege should have constituted an acquired right of the Turks in those districts. If the French delegate who negotiated the Ankara Agreement, if the French representative who concluded the Treaty of Lausanne and, lastly, if the French Government which approved of both these instruments contemplated the creation of a flag, an inference can equitably be drawn which is hardly consistent with the assimilation expressed in Your Excellency's note of the provisions relating to the regime of Alexandretta and Antioch to those regarding the conclusion of a Customs Agreement between Turkey and Syria and others.

F. — I would further venture to remind Your Excellency that such instruments as the mandate or the Organic Regulation of 1930 are documents which were drawn up without the knowledge of the Turkish Government and that those of their provisions which are at variance with the obligations arising out of the Conventions signed by France and Turkey cannot be regarded as valid or as capable in any way of being invoked against my country.

G. — Your Excellency is good enough to tell me that, in 1921, France concluded the Ankara Agreement in her capacity as a mandatory Power and acting on behalf of Syria. In the first place, however, Turkey did not at that time recognise the mandate or the rights conferred thereunder and, secondly, she knew of no political entity called Syria and could not therefore have contemplated the conclusion of an international instrument in virtue of powers tacitly delegated by a still non-existent entity. The autonomy set up at Ankara was thus not created within the framework of a hypothetical State of Syria, but within the framework of French authority, and was intended, like Syria or any other such entity, to progress towards full and complete independence.

H. — There can be no question in this case of the recognition by one State and the taking-over of the obligations assumed by a Power towards a third country. An undertaking of this kind cannot, like an ordinary bank cheque, be endorsed without the consent of the chief party concerned. Such a transfer, moreover, could only, under the terms of the above-mentioned agreements, mean the delegation to Syria of the powers held by France. As the sanjak was not incorporated in France, it cannot now be incorporated in Syria by an acceptance which has no legal basis.

I. — Apart from this consideration, I should point out that the equitable application of the instruments of 1921 and 1923 cannot be regarded as a dismemberment of Syria, Turkey not having recognised any claim of the latter to the separate areas of Alexandretta and Antioch. The entry into force of the Franco-Syrian Treaty would, on the contrary, mean the end of a dismemberment in so far as the States of the Alawites and the Jebel Druze would return to Syria.

Before concluding, I would repeat that the granting of independence to Syria and Lebanon is highly creditable to France and is regarded by Turkey as a happy consummation in harmony with the principles which she has always proclaimed. The Government of the Republic trusts that an independent Syria will succeed in conferring prosperity on all the populations entrusted to her and will grow into a strong, happy and prosperous country. My Government is certain that the most cordial relations will be established between our contiguous countries and that an understanding of each other's essential interests will enable Turkey and Syria to live in perfect harmony.

The views held by Turkey on Alexandretta and Antioch cannot in any way be an obstacle to genuine friendship between the Turkish and Syrian peoples. On the contrary, they tend to consolidate that friendship and to form a strong link of peace and concord between the two countries.

Turkey has agreed to immense sacrifices in pursuit of her policy of peace and co-operation; she makes no mental reservations as to those sacrifices, even when they concern the future of a Turkish population which remains outside national territory. When, however, at the cost of those very sacrifices, my country acquires rights and privileges and has to watch over the necessities arising therefrom, Your Excellency will agree that it cannot abandon them or consent to their being in any way impaired.

In the light of the above arguments, my Government sincerely hopes that the French Government will draw the inevitable conclusion—namely, that the districts of Alexandretta and Antioch must not be given less favourable treatment than Syria and Lebanon.

It was in Your Excellency's communication that the Government of the Republic first found itself confronted by the plea based on the mandate of 1922 and the Organic Regulation of 1930. These two instruments constitute a clear breach of the undertakings previously given by France to Turkey. So long as the French Government continues to rely on them and does not bring its attitude into line with treaty provisions, Turkey will be forced to consider herself released from all existing agreements. Only in the latter eventuality could the possibility of representatives of Syria taking part in new negotiations be contemplated, since it would then be necessary to define by joint agreement the frontier line which is to separate the two countries.

In a sincere desire to obviate such an unpleasant contingency, the Government of the Republic instructs me to suggest to Your Excellency that negotiations be opened on the problem as a whole without any reservations or prejudice being entertained by either country.

(Signed) SUAD DAVAZ.

3. NOTE FROM THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT DATED NOVEMBER 30TH, 1936.

Paris, November 30th, 1936.

To His Excellency M. Suad Davaz,
Ambassador of the Turkish Republic,
Paris.

With reference to Your Excellency's letter of the 17th instant, regarding the status of the Sanjak of Alexandretta, I have the honour to confirm the information which the French Ambassador at Ankara was instructed to convey to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Turkish Republic, and which was recently embodied in an *aide-mémoire* handed to M. Aras by M. Ponsot on the 25th instant. This information may be summarised as follows:

The French Government has duly considered in the friendliest spirit Your Excellency's letter of November 17th, in amplification of a previous communication of October 9th. However anxious the French Government may be to take into account to the fullest extent the cordial relations existing between France and Turkey, and whatever be the arguments advanced by the Turkish Government in favour of the solution proposed by Your Excellency on October 9th last, the French Government cannot in this matter depart from the principles which it must observe in view of the special character and the very origin of its mission in the Levant.

Even before 1921, by a decision taken at San Remo on April 25th, 1920, the French Government was entrusted with a mission, the nature and purpose of which had been defined, ever since June 29th, 1919, by Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. It was in pursuance of this mission that France concluded the Ankara Agreement with Turkey on October 20th, 1921.

The French Government could not *de jure* assume, and has not *de facto* assumed, any obligations inconsistent with the two aforesaid international decisions.

The proposal made in Your Excellency's letter of October 9th last was to the effect that the autonomous Sanjak of Alexandretta should be separated from Syria and made an independent State, with which the French Government would negotiate a treaty similar to the Franco-Syrian and Franco-Lebanese Treaties.

The French Government took the view that this proposal was not contained in the provisions of the Ankara Agreement of October 20th, 1921. It found, moreover, that it was incompatible with Article 4 of the mandate, in which the Council of the League of Nations, on July 24th, 1922, fixed the terms of the mandate and defined the obligations of the mandatory Power.

The French Government accordingly considered itself unable to open negotiations with the Turkish Government for a new agreement on the bases proposed in the said letter.

In submitting these conclusions to His Excellency M. Aras, M. Ponsot added that the French Government was still prepared to give the friendliest consideration to any suggestions the Turkish Government might make for a clearer definition, within the framework of the 1921 Agreement, of the special administrative regime of the sanjak and of the rights and privileges accorded to the inhabitants of that district.

In the event of the Turkish Government, nevertheless, maintaining the above proposal, the French Government saw no other alternative, if the various aspects of the problem were to be fully and impartially examined, than to refer it to an international instance whose authority would have equal weight with the various parties concerned and whose competence to deal with the question would be beyond discussion.

Knowing the Turkish Government to be as deeply attached as itself to the spirit and methods of Geneva, the French Government suggested, in the second alternative, that the question be referred to the Council of the League of Nations.

From the conversations which have been held at Ankara between His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the French Ambassador, and from the statements made by M. Aras to the Grand National Assembly, it would appear that the Turkish Government has decided to adopt the second of the two alternatives before it.

The French Government cannot but associate itself with this decision. While still convinced that direct negotiations would have led, in practice, to solutions satisfactory to the various parties concerned, it is fully prepared to leave it to the Council at its next ordinary session to decide on what basis a settlement should be sought.

(Signed) Yvon DELBOS.

4. REPLY OF THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT, DATED DECEMBER 4TH, 1936, TO THE
FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S NOTE OF NOVEMBER 30TH, 1936.

Paris, December 4th, 1936.

To His Excellency M. Yvon Delbos,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Paris.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's letter of November 30th, 1936, the contents of which I at once brought to the notice of my Government.

Deeply appreciating the French Government's renewed assurances of friendship given on this occasion, and being itself actuated by a similar spirit of friendship towards France, the Government of the Republic accepts the proposal to submit the various aspects of the problem of Alexandretta and Antioch for full and impartial consideration to the next ordinary session of the Council of the League of Nations.

My Government was, for its own part, firmly convinced that an agreement could have been reached through direct conversations, all the more so since it hoped that, at the present turning-point in the history of the mission which it had assumed in the Levant, the French Government would have drawn the necessary conclusions from its undertakings towards Turkey. Had the French Government seen its way to agree to a joint examination of the whole question on the basis of the independence of the sanjak, there would probably have been no need for recourse to the Council of the League of Nations, to the principles and methods of which Turkey is as firmly attached as France.

As, however, such was not the case, the Government of the Republic, in its desire to accede to the French Government's courteous request, agrees to await the ordinary session to be held in January, even though a settlement of this problem is a matter of such urgency and importance.

I am, however, instructed by my Government to draw Your Excellency's serious attention to the lamentable position in which the Turkish inhabitants of the whole sanjak are now placed. The disturbances brought about by a direct infringement of the sovereign rights of the Turkish inhabitants of that district have had tragic consequences to which the Government of the Republic cannot remain indifferent.

The fate of the Turks of Alexandretta and Antioch, the treatment to which they are subjected, and the deaths of several among them have produced the most painful impression on the inhabitants of the neighbouring Turkish provinces.

Your Excellency has no doubt been informed of the most recent proceedings in the Grand National Assembly, when the deep anxiety voiced by the members was merely a somewhat attenuated echo of that felt by the whole Turkish people. At the close of the discussion, the Minister for Foreign Affairs was impelled to give the most formal assurances on behalf of the Government of the Republic regarding the security of the Turks of the sanjak. It is the lead thus given by the nation's representatives which now determines the Government of the Republic, bearing in mind the alarming nature of recent events, to ask France, with her deep-seated traditions of justice and humanity, to observe, during such time as the future of the sanjak remains legally in dispute, the strictest neutrality in that district, where the recent intervention of her troops has unfortunately not benefited public order, the disturbances having been entirely due to the usual provocative elements.

If, however, the French authorities should be unable to observe such neutrality and to see that the rights of the inhabitants are respected, the Government of the Republic—in its desire to avoid the serious consequences that might result if the inhabitants of the frontier provinces were faced with a spectacle which it would be impossible for them to endure—would be compelled, in virtue of Articles 11, 12 or 15 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which will form the basis of the appeal to the ordinary session, to request an immediate meeting of the Council in extraordinary session, with a view to the adoption of the necessary conservatory measures.

I am persuaded that, in its great wisdom, the French Government will not fail to appreciate the very serious aspect which this question has recently assumed, and that even now it will be willing to consider the problem from the standpoint of the great friendship prevailing between Turkey and France—a friendship which should not be impaired through a lack of understanding prejudicial to the higher interests loyally served by both our countries.

(Signed) SUAD DAVAZ.

5. REPLY BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, DATED DECEMBER 7TH, 1936, TO THE
TURKISH GOVERNMENT'S NOTE OF DECEMBER 4TH, 1936.

Paris, December 7th, 1936.

To His Excellency M. Suad Davaz,
Ambassador of the Turkish Republic,
Paris.

In a letter dated December 4th last, Your Excellency informed me that the Government of the Turkish Republic agreed to the proposal to refer the question of the Sanjak of Alexandretta to the Council at its next ordinary session.

I am highly gratified at this decision. As my letters of November 10th and 30th last showed you, the mandatory Government, while it is prepared to examine the Turkish Government's request in the most friendly spirit, does not consider that it has contracted any obligations other than those expressly stipulated in the Ankara Agreement of 1921. The terms of the mandate, moreover, do not allow it to undertake negotiations on the basis of the sanjak's independence. The Council of the League of Nations, which drew up the terms of this mandate, is therefore alone competent to determine the compatibility of the Turkish request with its own doctrine.

In acquainting me with your Government's decision, you inform me of the anxiety with which the Turkish Government views the present situation in the sanjak.

I am glad to inform you that, according to recent and accurate information in my possession, complete calm now reigns in the whole district. The steps taken by the mandatory authority, which is responsible for the double task of maintaining order and of guaranteeing to each citizen of the States placed under its mandate the free exercise of his civic rights, appear to have usefully contributed to this result. These measures had become necessary owing to the activities of elements foreign to the sanjak and to Syria, which were endeavouring to exercise pressure on the population, sometimes going so far as threats of death. As early as November 22nd, the French Ambassador had been instructed to bring these facts to the attention of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Turkish Republic and to inform him of the mandatory Power's obligation to take appropriate measures.

In actual fact, the forces responsible for the maintenance of security only had to intervene on a single occasion, in the town of Antioch alone. On the morning of December 1st, the police, endeavouring to bar the way of demonstrators who were marching to the residence of a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was attacked with stones and revolver shots. The armed forces were called in to support the police and rapidly restored order. Although there were a few victims of this regrettable incident among the demonstrators, two of whom succumbed to their wounds, it should be remembered that the son of the member of the Chamber of Deputies whose house was attacked was himself wounded during the incident.

I willingly give Your Excellency the assurance that the mandatory Power, in carrying out the obligations imposed on it in this connection by the terms of the mandate, will always observe the strictest impartiality. The representatives of the mandate are striving at the present moment to pacify public opinion by bringing influence to bear both on the Damascus Government and on the Syrian students and Press, who are tempted to reply to the demonstrations and propaganda campaigns, of which they find an echo in the Turkish Press, by such lively expressions of their own feelings.

I am confident that the Turkish Government will take equal care to avoid any occasion for incidents liable to produce a painful impression either in the sanjak itself or in Damascus, Paris and Geneva. I should like to draw your special attention to the tone recently adopted by the Turkish Press and to the reports that bands threatening the security of the borders are being formed on the frontier.

Lastly, having noted the apprehensions with which the Turkish Government seems to view the relatively distant date of the Council's next ordinary session, I wish to confirm the indications given to you verbally on this point by the Under-Secretary of State of December 5th last. The Council of the League of Nations having been convened for another purpose for December 10th next, the French Government would think it expedient, if the Turkish Government shares this view, to ask that the question of Alexandretta should be placed on the agenda of that session. I would add that the French Government will willingly leave it to the Council to take any conservatory measures it may think desirable pending a decision on the substance of the question.

(Signed) Yvon DELBOS.

6. REPLY BY THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT, DATED DECEMBER 9TH, 1936, TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S NOTE OF DECEMBER 7TH, 1936.

Paris, December 9th, 1936.

To His Excellency M. Yvon Delbos,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Paris.

In reply to Your Excellency's note of December 7th last, I have the honour to inform you that my Government, while formally denying the truth of allegations no doubt due to the manifest partiality of the local authorities, entirely shares the French Government's view as to the desirability of placing the question at issue on the agenda of the Council's session which is to open on December 10th next.

I hasten to add, as regards the facts mentioned by Your Excellency, that the Turkish Government is prepared to submit immediately to an international enquiry for the purpose of establishing on what side of the frontier the armed bands were formed, in what districts military preparations were made and in what manner sanguinary repressive measures were taken against unarmed and inoffensive populations.

The news which has reached my Government is extremely alarming, and the present situation of the sanjak is such as to produce extremely regrettable consequences if a remedy is not speedily found.

It is therefore not only desirable but urgently necessary to adopt conservatory measures in addition to the enquiry mentioned above, pending the finding of a solution as regards the fate of the sanjak, which will ensure the welfare of the population while providing them with the liberty to which they aspire.

Accordingly, I hasten to inform you that the Turkish Government has just asked the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to submit to the President of the Council a request to place this dispute on the agenda of the forthcoming extraordinary session, so that its discussion may begin on December 14th, on which date it will be possible for the Minister for Foreign Affairs to reach Geneva.

(Signed) SUAD DAVAZ.

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[Communiqué au Conseil et
aux Membres de la Société.]

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SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

RÈGLEMENT INTÉRIEUR
DE L'ASSEMBLÉE

(Edition révisée — Avril 1937.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE ASSEMBLY

(Revised Edition — April 1937.)

Série de publications de la Société des Nations
QUESTIONS GÉNÉRALES
1937. 1. ✓

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SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

RÈGLEMENT INTÉRIEUR DE L'ASSEMBLÉE

Réunions de
l'Assemblée.
Sessions ordinaires.

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.

Sessions
extraordinaires.

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.

Lieu de réunion.

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.

Convocation.

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.

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.

Sessions.

Ordinary.

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.

Extraordinary.

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.

Place of Meeting.

RULE 3.

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

Summons.

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.

3. Les dispositions du paragraphe précédent n'affectent en rien les stipulations concernant les cas spéciaux prévus au Pacte.

Ordre du jour.

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.

Inscription de nouvelles questions.

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.

4 a. Aucune proposition tendant à l'inscription d'une nouvelle question à l'ordre du jour de l'Assemblée ne peut être signée par plus de quinze Membres de la Société.

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

RULE 4.

Agenda.

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.

*Inclusion of
Additional Items.*

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.

4 a. No proposal for the placing of a new question on the agenda of the Assembly may be signed by more than fifteen Members of the League.

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

**Communication
des noms des
représentants.
Pleine pouvoirs**

ARTICLE 5.

1. Chaque Membre communique au Secrétaire général, autant que possible une semaine 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. Les pleins pouvoirs des représentants doivent être remis au Secrétaire général autant que possible une semaine avant l'ouverture de la session. Ils seront délivrés, soit par le chef de l'Etat, soit par le ministre des Affaires étrangères¹.

3. Une Commission de vérification des pouvoirs, composée de neuf membres, est élue par l'Assemblée sur la proposition de la Présidence. Elle nomme son président et son vice-président et 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.

Suppléants.

ARTICLE 6.

1. Outre les représentants suppléants mentionnés au paragraphe 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 momen-

¹ Il va de soi que, pour les pays qui n'ont pas de ministre des Affaires étrangères, les pouvoirs pourront être délivrés par une autorité ayant des compétences similaires ou équivalentes.

5. No proposal for a modification of the allocation of expenses for the time being in force shall be inserted in the 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 one week before the date fixed for the opening of the session, the names of its representatives, of whom there shall be not more than three. The names of substitute-representatives may be added.

**Communication
of Names of
Representatives.
Full Powers.**

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

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

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

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.

**Substitute
Representatives
and Substitutes.**

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

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

tanément empêché de prendre part aux délibérations de l'Assemblée, le suppléant peut siéger à sa place.

Remplaçants et experts.

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.

**Président et Vice-Présidents.
Bureau de l'Assemblée.**

ARTICLE 7¹.

1. Le Bureau de l'Assemblée est composé du président de l'Assemblée, de huit vice-présidents, ainsi que des présidents des Commissions générales, du président de la Commission de l'ordre du jour et du président de la Commission de vérification des pouvoirs.

L'Assemblée peut décider d'adjoindre au Bureau les présidents d'autres commissions de l'Assemblée et, à titre exceptionnel, d'autres membres.

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.

Commission de l'ordre du jour.

ARTICLE 7(a).

1. Une Commission de l'ordre du jour est constituée au début de chaque session. Elle comprend sept membres, qui sont nommés par l'Assemblée sur la proposition du président.

2. La Commission élit son président et son vice-président.

3. La Commission examine les demandes d'inscription de questions nouvelles à l'ordre du jour de l'Assemblée. Elle fait à ce sujet un rapport à l'Assemblée.

¹ Le 30 septembre 1933, l'Assemblée a approuvé la recommandation suivante, qui lui a été proposée par le Bureau :

« Pour l'élection des vice-présidents de l'Assemblée, par application de l'article 7, alinéas 1 et 4, du Règlement intérieur, les bulletins de vote ne devraient pas porter des noms de personnalités, mais devraient porter la mention « Le premier délégué » de tel ou tel pays ».

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.

*Deputies and
Technical Advisers.*

RULE 7.¹

1. The General Committee of the Assembly shall consist of the President of the Assembly, eight Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the main Committees of the Assembly, the Agenda Committee and the Committee for the examination of the full powers.

*President,
Vice-Presidents
and General
Committee.*

The Assembly may decide to add to the General Committee the Chairmen of other Assembly Committees and, in exceptional cases, other members.

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 7(a).

*Agenda
Committee.*

1. An Agenda Committee shall be set up at the beginning of each session. It shall consist of seven members, who shall be appointed by the Assembly on the nomination of the President.

2. The Committee shall elect its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

3. The Committee shall consider applications for the inclusion of new questions in the agenda of the Assembly, and shall report to the Assembly thereon.

¹ On September 30th, 1933, the Assembly approved the following recommendation, which was made to it by the General Committee:

² When proceeding to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, in application of Rule 7, paragraphs 1 and 4, of the Rules of Procedure, the voting-papers should not bear the names of individuals, but should be marked 'The First Delegate' of such and such a country.

4. Les propositions tendant simplement au renvoi à une commission générale d'éléments du rapport sur l'œuvre de la Société sont décidées par l'Assemblée sans renvoi préalable à la Commission de l'ordre du jour.

Comité de nominations.

ARTICLE 7(b).*

1. *L'Assemblée constitue au début de chaque session un comité de onze membres, auquel est confiée la tâche de présenter des candidatures pour toute élection à des fonctions qui confèrent un siège au Bureau.*

2. *Le président provisoire de l'Assemblée fait à celle-ci des propositions quant à la composition de ce comité.*

3. *Les membres de l'Assemblée et des Commissions conservent la liberté de voter pour d'autres personnes que celles proposées par le Comité.*

Fonctions du Président et du Bureau.

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.

Secrétariat.

ARTICLE 9.

1. Le Secrétaire général est chargé de l'organisation du secrétariat de l'Assemblée, ainsi que des secrétariats 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

* Le 10 octobre 1936, l'Assemblée adopta, à titre d'essai, la procédure envisagée dans cet article, laquelle, sauf décision contraire qui pourrait être prise dans l'intervalle, doit s'appliquer jusqu'à l'expiration de la session ordinaire de 1939.

4. Proposals for the mere reference to one of the main Committees of portions of the Report on the Work of the League shall be decided upon by the Assembly without previous reference to the Agenda Committee.

RULE 7(b).*

**Nominations
Committee.**

1. At the commencement of each session, the Assembly shall appoint a committee of eleven members whose duty shall be to nominate candidates for functions which carry with them a seat on the General Committee.

2. The provisional President of the Assembly shall submit proposals to it regarding the composition of this Committee.

3. The Members of the Assembly and the Committees shall retain the right to vote for persons other than those proposed by the above-mentioned Committee.

RULE 8.

**Functions of
President
and General
Committee.**

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.

Secretariat.

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.

* On October 10th, 1936, the Assembly adopted as an experiment the procedure laid down in this rule, which, unless otherwise decided in the interval, is to have effect down to the termination of the ordinary session of 1939.

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.

Documentation.

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.

**Publicité des
séances plénières**

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.

(Supprimé.)

**Communications
à l'Assemblée.**

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.

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.

RULE 10.

Documents.

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 meetings; 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.

**Publicity of
Plenary
Meetings.**

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.

(Deleted.)

RULE 13.

**Communications
to the Assembly.**

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.

ARTICLE 14¹.

Commissions.

Constitution.

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.

Rapports des Commissions, notamment en matière de dépenses.

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.

Les décisions entraînant des dépenses sont soumises aux dispositions du Règlement concernant la gestion des finances de la Société des Nations².

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 ait, en tenant compte des dispositions budgétaires générales, donné son avis sur l'opportunité des dépenses proposées³.

Composition.

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

Présidents et rapporteurs.

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

Sous-commissions.

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

Publicité des séances. Procès-verbaux.

6. Sauf décision contraire, le public ne sera pas admis aux séances des commissions. Les commissions tiendront

¹ Le 10 octobre 1936, l'Assemblée décida de maintenir pour la session de 1937 la règle suivante qui a été établie, à titre d'essai, par la résolution de l'Assemblée du 11 octobre 1933 :

Le président du Conseil, après avoir consulté le président de la Commission de contrôle, pourra convoquer la Commission des finances pour une date antérieure de huit jours au plus à la première séance de la session ordinaire de l'Assemblée. Elle sera composée des représentants accrédités à cet effet par les Membres de la Société. Elle désignera son président, qui deviendra par là membre du Bureau de l'Assemblée aux termes de l'article 7 du Règlement intérieur. La constitution de la Commission sera communiquée à l'Assemblée lors de la première séance plénière de l'Assemblée.

² Voir Annexe III.

³ Voir Annexe II.

RULE 14.¹

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.

Committees.

Constitution.

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.

*Reports of
Committees,
particularly
Reports involving
Expenditure.*

Decisions involving expenditure shall be subject to the rules laid down in the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations.²

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

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

Membership.

4. Each committee shall appoint its Chairman and Rapporteurs.

Officers.

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

Sub-committees.

6. Each committee shall meet in private unless it decides otherwise. It shall keep a register of its discussions,

*Publicity of
Meetings. Minutes.*

¹ On October 10th, 1936, the Assembly decided that the following rule, established as an experiment by the Assembly's resolution of October 11th, 1933, should be maintained for the session of 1937 :

The President of the Council, after consulting the Chairman of the Supervisory Commission, may convene the Finance Committee for a date proceeding by not more than one week the first meeting of the ordinary session of the Assembly. The Committee shall be composed of the representatives accredited for the purpose by the Members of the League. It shall appoint its Chairman, who shall thereby become a member of the General Committee of the Assembly under the terms of Rule 7 of the Rules of Procedure. The establishment of the Committee shall be reported to the Assembly at the first plenary meeting of the Assembly.

² See Annex III.

³ See Annex II.

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.

**Droit de parole
au sein des
commissions.**

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.

Secretariat.

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.

**Procédure pour
la présentation
et l'adoption en
séance plénière
des rapports des
commissions.**

ARTICLE 14 a.

1. Lors de l'adoption en séance plénière des rapports et résolutions présentés par les diverses commissions de l'Assemblée, le président, dans les cas indiqués ci-dessous, énumérera les rapports et fera procéder immédiatement au vote des résolutions proposées.

2. La procédure prévue à l'alinéa 1 ne s'appliquera que dans les cas où la Commission aura été unanime à déclarer qu'elle ne considère pas comme nécessaire une discussion du rapport en séance plénière et où aucune délégation n'aura ultérieurement demandé au président l'ouverture d'une discussion sur le rapport. A cette fin, le rapport devra être distribué aux délégations vingt-quatre heures avant la délibération en séance plénière.

**Procédure des
débat.**

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 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.

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.

*Right to speak
in Committees.*

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.

Secretarial.

RULE 14(a).

1. When the reports and resolutions submitted by the various Committees of the Assembly are brought up for adoption in plenary session, the President, in the cases indicated below, shall read the titles of the reports and put forthwith to the vote the resolutions which are proposed.

*Procedure for
Presentation and
Adoption of
Reports of
Committees in
Plenary Session.*

2. The procedure provided for in paragraph 1 shall only apply in cases where the Committee has unanimously declared that it does not consider a discussion of the report in plenary session to be necessary and where no delegation has subsequently asked the President to open a discussion on the report. The report must be circulated to the delegations twenty-four hours before it is brought up in plenary session.

RULE 15.

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

*Procedure for
Discussions.*

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

**Traduction de
discours et de
documents.**

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.

**Résolutions,
amendements
et motions.**

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.

1 bis. Aucun projet de résolution, amendement ou motion ne peut être signé par plus de quinze Membres de la Société.

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. 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.

**Translation of
Speeches and
Documents.**

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.

**Resolutions,
Amendments
and Motions.**

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.

1 a. No resolution, amendment or motion may be signed by more than fifteen Members of the League.

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. 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.

*Question
préalable
ou suspensive.*

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.

Division.

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

Clôture.

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.

*Procédure de vote
de propositions et
d'amendements.*

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.

Majorité

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. 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. 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.

*Previous
Question or
Adjournment.*

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

*Division of
Proposals.*

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.

Closure.

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.

*Procedure for voting
Proposals and
Amendments.*

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.

Majority.

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

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.

Appel nominal.

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.

Elections.

ARTICLE 21.

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

2. Si aucun nom n'obtient la majorité au premier tour, on procède à un second tour, mais, dans ce cas, le vote ne

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.

**" Appel
Nominal "**

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.

Elections.

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

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

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 ¹.

**Egalité de voix.
Second vote.**

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.

**Election des
Membres non
permanents du
Conseil.**

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, 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

¹ Pour les règles concernant l'élection des membres de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, voir Annexe VI.

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.¹

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.

**Equality in
Voting.
Second Vote.**

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 Member shall be elected at the first or at the second ballot unless it has obtained at least the absolute majority of the votes. If, after two ballots, there still remain seats to be filled, a third ballot shall be held upon a

**Election of Non-
permanent
Members of the
Council.**

¹ For the rules concerning the election of members of the Permanent Court of International Justice, see Annex VI.

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.

Ajournement ou suspension de séance.

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.

Revision de résolutions.

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.

Compte rendu.

ARTICLE 25.

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

Communication des textes votés par l'Assemblée.

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.

Application du Règlement aux séances des Commissions.

ARTICLE 27.

Le règlement intérieur s'applique aussi aux délibérations des commissions de l'Assemblée¹.

Modification du règlement.

ARTICLE 28.

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

¹ En ce qui concerne l'adoption de décisions à la majorité par les commissions de l'Assemblée, et la question des rapports de minorités, voir le rapport adopté par l'Assemblée en 1924 (Annexe V).

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.

**Adjournment or
Suspension
of Meetings.**

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.

**Revision of
Resolutions.**

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.

**Verbatim
Reports.**

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.

**Circulation of
Assembly
Resolutions.**

RULE 27.

These Rules of Procedure shall apply to the proceedings of committees of the Assembly.¹

**Application
of Rules to
Committee
Proceedings.**

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.

**Alteration
of Rules of
Procedure.**

¹ As regards the adoption of decisions by committees by a majority vote, and the question of minority reports, see the report adopted by the Assembly in 1924 (Annex V),

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.

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.

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. 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. 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, 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 sou-

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 FOR ADOPTION OF THE BUDGET AT PLÉNARY 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, 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 10th last. The General Committee has now

mettre 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 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

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 regard to which unanimous agreement cannot for the

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 CONCERNANT LA GESTION DES FINANCES DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS ¹.

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

¹ Edition publiée en novembre 1936 (document C.490.M.293.1936.X).

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.¹**

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

¹ Edition published November 1936 (document C.480.M.293.1936.X).

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. Si une proposition de cette nature est présentée moins d'un mois avant l'ouverture de la session ou est déposée au cours de la session, la procédure suivante lui sera appliquée :

a) Elle sera renvoyée directement par le Secrétaire général à la Commission de contrôle, qui fera rapport sur ses conséquences financières d'ordre général ;

(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. If such a proposal is received later than one month before the opening of the session, or made during the session, it shall be dealt with as follows :

(a) It shall be submitted directly by the Secretary-General to the Supervisory Commission for a report upon its general financial consequences ;

b) A moins que l'Assemblée ou la Commission des finances, sur le vu du rapport de la Commission de contrôle, et par une résolution spéciale adoptée à la majorité des deux tiers, ne décide de l'examiner pendant la session en cours, la proposition sera ajournée jusqu'à la session suivante de l'Assemblée ;

c) S'il est décidé d'examiner la proposition pendant la session en cours, la procédure ordinaire prévue pour les crédits supplémentaires sera appliquée, sauf que le vote d'un crédit par la Commission des finances exigera une majorité des deux tiers.

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

(b) Unless, after considering the report of the Supervisory Commission, the Assembly or the Finance Committee, by a special resolution adopted by a two-thirds majority, decides to take it into consideration during the current session, the proposal shall be adjourned until the next session of the Assembly ;

(c) If it is decided to deal with the proposal during the current session, the ordinary procedure laid down for supplementary credits should be followed, with the exception that the voting of a credit by the Finance Committee shall require a two-thirds majority.

(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

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 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.

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 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.

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.)

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.

Article 19.
(Supprimé.)

Annexe IV.

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

**1. Règles adoptées par l'Assemblée, le 15 septembre
1926.**

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

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) 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.

Article 19.
(Cancelled.)

Annex IV.

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

**1. Rules adopted by the Assembly on September 15th,
1926.**

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

immédiatement après leur élection et se terminant le jour où l'Assemblée aura procédé aux élections, trois années après.

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

immediately on their election and ending on the day of the elections held three years later by the Assembly.

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

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.

Article IV. — Dispositions transitoires.

.....

**2. Règle supplémentaire adoptée par l'Assemblée
le 2 octobre 1933.**

Aucun Membre de la Société des Nations ne pourra être élu Membre non permanent du Conseil à moins qu'il n'ait posé lui-même sa candidature ou que sa candidature n'ait été proposée par un autre Membre de la Société, au plus tard quarante-huit heures avant les élections ; celles-ci ne pourront pas avoir lieu avant le septième jour de la session de l'Assemblée¹.

Les notifications de candidature devront être remises par écrit au Secrétaire général, qui les portera immédiatement à la connaissance de l'Assemblée. Lors des élections, le Secrétaire général présentera à l'Assemblée une liste des Membres dont la candidature aura été régulièrement posée.

Annexe V.

**DÉCISIONS ADOPTÉES A LA MAJORITÉ
PAR LES COMMISSIONS DE L'ASSEMBLÉE :
RAPPORTS DE MINORITÉS.**

*Extrait du rapport d'une Sous-Commission
de la première Commission adopté par l'Assemblée
le 20 septembre 1924.*

I. La Sous-Commission a examiné soigneusement la proposition néerlandaise, ainsi conçue :

¹ Le 8 septembre 1927, l'Assemblée décida, sur la proposition du Bureau, que, jusqu'à ce qu'elle en décide autrement, l'élection des Membres non permanents du Conseil aurait lieu le lundi suivant l'ouverture de la session de l'Assemblée, c'est-à-dire au début de la seconde semaine de la session.

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. — Temporary Provisions.

.....

**2. Additional Rule adopted by the Assembly
on October 2nd, 1933.**

No Member of the League shall be eligible to be elected as a non-permanent Member of the Council unless it has proposed itself for election, or been nominated by another Member of the League, at least forty-eight hours before the election, which shall not be held before the seventh day of the Assembly's session.¹

The notice of the candidature shall be given in writing to the Secretary-General, who shall forthwith bring it to the attention of the Assembly. The Secretary-General shall at the time of the election place before the Assembly a list of the Members which have been duly put forward as candidates.

Annex V.

**ADOPTION OF DECISIONS BY A MAJORITY IN
COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY :
MINORITY REPORTS.**

*Extract from the Report of a Sub-Committee of the First
Committee adopted by the Assembly on September 20th, 1924.*

I. The Sub-Committee has carefully examined the Netherlands proposal, which was in the following terms :

¹ On September 6th, 1927, the Assembly decided, on the proposal of the General Committee, that, until otherwise decided by the Assembly, the election of the non-permanent Members of the Council should take place on the Monday following the opening date of the Assembly—that is to say, at the beginning of the second week of the Assembly.

« A l'article 27 du Règlement intérieur de l'Assemblée, un second alinéa est ajouté, qui est ainsi conçu :

« Toutefois, les décisions dans les Commissions sont prises à la majorité des Membres de la Société représentés à la séance. »

Le délégué néerlandais a exposé à la Sous-Commission que, dans l'esprit de son Gouvernement, l'amendement proposé était d'ordre interprétatif et n'avait d'autre but que de consacrer la pratique courante des Commissions.

Votre Sous-Commission a reconnu la rectitude de l'interprétation proposée. L'unanimité n'est, en effet, requise aux séances plénières de l'Assemblée que pour l'adoption des résolutions constituant des décisions proprement dites, liant les Etats, et non relatives à la procédure. On ne peut reconnaître ce caractère obligatoire à des rapports de Commissions, et qui ne constituent qu'une étape préparatoire et provisoire des résolutions finales de l'Assemblée.

S'il est vrai que le vote final exige l'unanimité à l'Assemblée, il n'en résulte pas que les votes de majorité de Commissions doivent demeurer stériles. L'expérience démontre en effet que, tout en s'efforçant de faire prévaloir les solutions qui ont leur préférence, les délégués composant la minorité au sein des Commissions n'entendent pas, le plus souvent, faire obstacle à l'adoption de résolutions différentes qui auraient rallié la majorité des suffrages.

Votre Sous-Commission a estimé, cependant, qu'il peut arriver que l'opposition manifestée en Commission par la minorité, lors d'un vote d'une résolution, qui exigera pour son adoption l'unanimité en séance plénière de l'Assemblée, soit d'une nature telle qu'il n'y ait guère d'utilité à soumettre la résolution votée, sans modification, à l'Assemblée. En pareil cas, il serait inopportun de ne pas permettre aux Commissions de revenir sur le vote acquis pour apporter à la résolution votée, si la majorité le juge utile, des modifications de nature à atténuer les objections qui ont été formulées.

Il a paru, pour ce motif, à votre Sous-Commission que mieux valait ne pas lier les Commissions par un texte rigide dans le sens de la proposition néerlandaise et de leur laisser continuer la pratique souple suivie jusqu'à ce jour.

“ There shall be added to Rule 27 of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly a second paragraph worded as follows :

“ Provided that decisions of the Committees shall be taken by the vote of the majority of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.”

The Netherlands delegate informed the Sub-Committee that his Government's intention was that the amendment should be purely explanatory, and should merely legalise the existing practice of the Committees.

Your Sub-Committee quite realised that the proposed interpretation was correct. Unanimity at plenary meetings of the Assembly is only necessary for the adoption of resolutions representing genuine decisions which are not connected with procedure and are binding on the States. Committee reports do not fall within this category, since they are merely a preliminary and provisional stage of the resolutions finally adopted by the Assembly.

Although the ultimate vote of the Assembly must be unanimous, it does not follow that majority votes in Committees can be of no effect. Indeed, experience shows that minorities on Committees, while endeavouring to secure the acceptance of their own resolutions, do not, as a rule, attempt to prevent the adoption of other resolutions if the majority are in favour of these.

It has occurred to your Sub-Committee, however, that in some cases the opposition of a minority in a Committee to a resolution, which cannot be adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly except by a unanimous vote, may render it useless to submit the resolution actually voted by the Committee to the Assembly without amendment. It would be inexpedient in such cases not to allow Committees to reconsider their decisions and, if the majority thinks it desirable, to amend the resolutions already voted with a view to meeting to some extent the objections raised.

For this reason, your Sub-Committee is of opinion that it would be preferable not to bind the Committees by a rigid rule, as proposed by the Netherlands delegation, but to allow them to continue to use the elastic procedure which has hitherto been followed.

Le délégué des Pays-Bas a bien voulu se rallier à cette manière de voir.

II. Votre Sous-Commission a examiné ensuite une proposition d'amendement à l'article 27, émanant de la délégation de l'Espagne.

Cette proposition consiste, au cas où l'amendement suggéré par la délégation néerlandaise serait adopté, à compléter le deuxième alinéa nouveau de l'article 27 du Règlement par l'addition d'un paragraphe ainsi conçu :

« Sur la demande d'un ou de plusieurs membres de la Commission, n'ayant pas voté en faveur d'un rapport adopté par la majorité, l'opinion divergente, accompagnée de son exposé des motifs, sera communiquée à l'Assemblée en même temps que le rapport. »

Le délégué des Pays-Bas ayant retiré son amendement, le sous-amendement espagnol fut également retiré.

Il a paru du reste à la Sous-Commission qu'on pouvait s'en remettre au rapporteur du soin de faire l'exposé sincère des opinions dissidentes d'un ou de plusieurs membres, si ceux-ci lui en exprimaient le désir, ledit exposé étant, du reste, soumis au contrôle de la minorité lors de l'adoption du rapport.

III. Le délégué chinois à la Sous-Commission avait proposé, comme amendement à la proposition néerlandaise, que le vote à la majorité ne soit admis que si ce système de vote obtenait, en premier lieu, l'adhésion de tout pays mentionné dans la résolution ou le plus intéressé dans la question visée par ladite résolution.

Le retrait de la proposition néerlandaise amena le délégué de la Chine à retirer également sa proposition.

La Sous-Commission a estimé, du reste, qu'on pouvait faire confiance aux Commissions qu'avant de décider si une résolution, votée à la majorité, devait être transmise telle quelle à l'Assemblée, elles auraient spécialement égard à la nature des objections émanant des Etats visés dans la proposition du délégué de la Chine.

The Netherlands delegate has accepted this view.

II. The Sub-Committee then considered a proposal put forward by the Spanish delegation to amend Rule 27.

This proposal was to the effect that, if the amendment put forward by the Netherlands delegation was adopted, the new second paragraph of Rule 27 of the Rules should be completed by the addition of the following further paragraph :

“ At the request of one or more members of the Committee who have not voted in favour of a report adopted by a majority, the dissentient opinion, with a statement of the reasons for it, shall be communicated to the Assembly at the same time as the report.”

As the Netherlands delegate had withdrawn his amendment, the Spanish additional amendment was also withdrawn.

The Sub-Committee was of opinion that the Rapporteur might be relied upon to give a fair statement of the dissentient opinions of one or more members, if asked by them to do so ; moreover, the minority would have a check on this statement when the report came to be adopted.

III. The Chinese delegate on the Sub-Committee proposed, as an amendment to the Netherlands proposal, that the consent of any country mentioned in the resolution, or whose interests are principally or mainly affected by such a resolution, must first be obtained to the system of majority voting.

In view of the withdrawal of the Netherlands proposal, the Chinese delegate also withdrew his proposal.

The Sub-Committee was of opinion that the Committees, might be relied upon, before deciding whether a majority resolution should be submitted to the Assembly as voted, to give special attention to the nature of any objections raised by States in the position described in the Chinese delegate's proposal.

Annexe VI.

**RÈGLES CONCERNANT L'ÉLECTION
DES MEMBRES DE LA COUR PERMANENTE
DE JUSTICE INTERNATIONALE.**

(a) **EXTRAIT DU STATUT DE LA COUR PERMANENTE DE
JUSTICE INTERNATIONALE, TEL QU'IL A ÉTÉ AMENDÉ
CONFORMÉMENT AU PROTOCOLE DU 14 SEPTEMBRE 1929¹.**

CHAPITRE PREMIER. — ORGANISATION DE LA COUR.

Article 2.

La Cour permanente de Justice internationale est un corps de magistrats indépendants, élus, sans égard à leur nationalité, parmi les personnes jouissant de la plus haute considération morale, et qui réunissent les conditions requises pour l'exercice, dans leurs pays respectifs, des plus hautes fonctions judiciaires, ou qui sont des jurisconsultes possédant une compétence notoire en matière de droit international.

Article 3.

La Cour se compose de quinze membres.

Article 4.

Les membres de la Cour sont élus par l'Assemblée et par le Conseil sur une liste de personnes présentées par les groupes nationaux de la Cour d'Arbitrage, conformément aux dispositions suivantes.

En ce qui concerne les Membres de la Société qui ne sont pas représentés à la Cour permanente d'Arbitrage, les listes de candidats seront présentées par des groupes nationaux, désignés à cet effet par leurs Gouvernements, dans les mêmes conditions que celles stipulées pour les membres de la Cour d'Arbitrage par l'article 44 de la Convention de La Haye de 1907 sur le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux.

¹ Document C.80.M.28.1936.V, pages 35 et 36.

Annex VI.

**RULES CONCERNING THE ELECTION
OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PERMANENT
COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.**

**(a) EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTE FOR THE PERMANENT
COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE AS AMENDED IN
ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROTOCOL OF SEPTEMBER 14TH,
1929.¹**

CHAPTER I.—ORGANISATION OF THE COURT.

Article 2.

The Permanent Court of International Justice shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from amongst persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognised competence in international law.

Article 3.

The Court shall consist of fifteen members.

Article 4.

The members of the Court shall be elected by the Assembly and by the Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions.

In the case of Members of the League of Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the lists of candidates shall be drawn up by national groups appointed for this purpose by their Governments under the same conditions as those prescribed for members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration by Article 44 of the Convention of The Hague of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

¹ Document C.90.M.28.1926.V, pages 85 and 86.

En l'absence d'accord spécial, l'Assemblée, sur la proposition du Conseil, réglera les conditions auxquelles peut participer à l'élection des membres de la Cour un Etat qui, tout en ayant accepté le Statut de la Cour, n'est pas Membre de la Société des Nations.

Article 5.

Trois mois au moins avant la date de l'élection, le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations invite par écrit les Membres de la Cour d'Arbitrage appartenant aux Etats mentionnés à l'Annexe au Pacte ou entrés ultérieurement dans la Société des Nations, ainsi que les personnes désignées conformément à l'alinéa 2 de l'article 4, à procéder dans un délai déterminé par groupes nationaux à la présentation de personnes en situation de remplir les fonctions de Membre de la Cour.

Chaque groupe ne peut, en aucun cas, présenter plus de quatre personnes, dont deux au plus de sa nationalité. En aucun cas, il ne peut être présenté un nombre de candidats plus élevé que le double des places à remplir.

Article 6.

Avant de procéder à cette désignation, il est recommandé à chaque groupe national de consulter la plus haute Cour de Justice, les Facultés et Ecoles de Droit, les Académies nationales et les sections nationales d'Académies internationales, vouées à l'étude du droit.

Article 7.

Le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations dresse, par ordre alphabétique, une liste de toutes les personnes ainsi désignées : seules ces personnes sont éligibles, sauf le cas prévu à l'article 12, paragraphe 2.

Le Secrétaire général communique cette liste à l'Assemblée et au Conseil.

Article 8.

L'Assemblée et le Conseil procèdent indépendamment l'un de l'autre à l'élection des membres de la Cour.

The conditions under which a State which has accepted the Statute of the Court but is not a member of the League of Nations may participate in electing the members of the Court shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be laid down by the Assembly on the proposal of the Council.

Article 5.

At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall address a written request to the Members of the Court of Arbitration belonging to the States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant or to the States which join the League subsequently, and to the persons appointed under paragraph 2 of Article 4, inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court.

No group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality. In no case must the number of candidates nominated be more than double the number of seats to be filled.

Article 6.

Before making these nominations, each national group is recommended to consult its Highest Court of Justice, its Legal Faculties and Schools of Law, and its National Academies and national sections of International Academies devoted to the study of law.

Article 7.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons eligible for appointment.

The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the Assembly and to the Council.

Article 8.

The Assembly and the Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court.

Article 9.

Dans toute élection, les électeurs auront en vue que les personnes appelées à faire partie de la Cour, non seulement réunissent individuellement les conditions requises, mais assurent dans l'ensemble la représentation des grandes formes de civilisation et des principaux systèmes juridiques du monde.

Article 10.

Sont élus ceux qui ont réuni la majorité absolue des voix dans l'Assemblée et dans le Conseil.

Au cas où le double scrutin de l'Assemblée et du Conseil se porterait sur plus d'un ressortissant du même Membre de la Société des Nations, le plus âgé est seul élu.

Article 11.

Si, après la première séance d'élection, il reste encore des sièges à pourvoir, il est procédé, de la même manière, à une seconde et, s'il est nécessaire, à une troisième.

Article 12.

Si, après la troisième séance d'élection, il reste encore des sièges à pourvoir, il peut être à tout moment formé sur la demande, soit de l'Assemblée, soit du Conseil, une Commission médiatrice de six membres, nommés trois par l'Assemblée, trois par le Conseil, en vue de choisir pour chaque siège non pourvu un nom à présenter à l'adoption séparée de l'Assemblée et du Conseil.

Peuvent être portées sur cette liste, à l'unanimité, toutes personnes satisfaisant aux conditions requises, alors même qu'elles n'auraient pas figuré sur la liste de présentation visée aux articles 4 et 5.

Si la Commission médiatrice constate qu'elle ne peut réussir à assurer l'élection, les membres de la Cour déjà nommés pourvoient aux sièges vacants, dans un délai à fixer par le Conseil, en choisissant parmi les personnes qui ont obtenu des suffrages soit dans l'Assemblée, soit dans le Conseil.

Si parmi les juges il y a partage égal des voix, la voix du juge le plus âgé l'emporte.

Article 9.

At every election, the electors shall bear in mind that not only should all the persons appointed as members of the Court possess the qualifications required, but the whole body also should represent the main forms of civilisation and the principal legal systems of the world.

Article 10.

Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the Assembly and in the Council shall be considered as elected.

In the event of more than one national of the same Member of the League being elected by the votes of both the Assembly and the Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

Article 11.

If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place.

Article 12.

If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members (three appointed by the Assembly and three by the Council) may be formed, at any time, at the request of either the Assembly or the Council, for the purpose of choosing one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the Assembly and the Council for their respective acceptance.

If the Conference is unanimously agreed upon any person who fulfils the required conditions, he may be included in its list, even though he was not included in the list of nominations referred to in Articles 4 and 5.

If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been appointed shall, within a period to be fixed by the Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from amongst those candidates who have obtained votes either in the Assembly or in the Council.

In the event of an equality of votes amongst the judges, the eldest judge shall have a casting vote.

Article 13.

Les membres de la Cour sont élus pour neuf ans.

Ils sont rééligibles.

Ils restent en fonction jusqu'à leur remplacement. Après ce remplacement, ils continuent de connaître des affaires dont ils sont déjà saisis.

En cas de démission d'un membre de la Cour, la démission sera adressée au Président de la Cour, pour être transmise au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations.

Cette dernière notification emporte vacance de siège.

Article 14.

Il est pourvu aux sièges devenus vacants selon la méthode suivie pour la première élection, sous réserve de la disposition ci-après : dans le mois qui suivra la vacance, le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations procédera à l'invitation prescrite par l'article 5, et la date d'élection sera fixée par le Conseil dans sa première session.

**b) PARTICIPATION A L'ÉLECTION DES JUGES D'UN ETAT
NON MEMBRE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ, PARTIE AU STATUT
DE LA COUR.**

Résolution adoptée le 3 octobre 1936.

L'Assemblée,

Vu les dispositions du troisième alinéa de l'article 4 du Statut révisé de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale ;

Vu la proposition du Conseil ¹ ;

Décide :

1° Que, si un Etat non membre de la Société et partie au Statut de la Cour signale au Secrétaire général son désir de participer à l'élection des membres de la Cour,

¹ Résolution adoptée par le Conseil le 25 septembre 1936.

Article 13.

The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years.
They may be re-elected.

They shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun.

In the case of the resignation of a member of the Court, the resignation will be addressed to the President of the Court for transmission to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

This last notification makes the place vacant.

Article 14.

Vacancies which may occur shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to the following provision : the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Council at its next session.

**(b) PARTICIPATION IN THE ELECTION OF THE JUDGES
OF A STATE WHICH IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE LEAGUE
BUT IS A PARTY TO THE STATUTE OF THE COURT.**

Resolution adopted on October 3rd, 1936.

The Assembly,

Having regard to the provisions of the third paragraph of Article 4 of the revised Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice ;

Having regard to the proposal of the Council ¹ :

Decides that :

(1) If a State which is not a member of the League but is a party to the Statute of the Court notifies the Secretary-General of its desire to participate in the

¹ Resolution adopted by the Council on September 25th, 1936.

cet Etat sera de plein droit admis à prendre part au vote au sein de l'Assemblée ;

2° A titre provisoire et sans préjuger aucun principe, qu'à toute élection des membres de la Cour qui aura lieu avant le 1^{er} janvier 1940, l'Allemagne, le Brésil et le Japon, en tant qu'Etats non membres de la Société, mais parties au Statut de la Cour, seront, s'ils en signalent le désir au Secrétaire général, admis à voter également au Conseil ;

3° Le Secrétaire général est chargé de prendre toutes mesures nécessaires pour permettre aux Etats qui, tout en ayant accepté le Statut de la Cour, ne sont pas membres de la Société des Nations de participer aux élections.

election of members of the Court, such State shall *ipso facto* be admitted to vote in the Assembly;

(2) At any election of members of the Court which may take place before January 1st, 1940, Germany, Brazil and Japan, being States which are not members of the League but are parties to the Statute of the Court, if they notify their desire to do so to the Secretary-General, shall, as a provisional measure and without prejudging any question of principle, also be admitted to vote in the Council;

(3) The Secretary-General is instructed to take the necessary measures to allow States which, though parties to the Statute of the Court, are not members of the League of Nations to participate in the elections.

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Abréviations.

Art.	= Article.
Comm.	= Commission.
S. d. N.	= Société des Nations.
Secr. gén.	= Secrétaire général.

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Perm. = Permanent.
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Geneva, May 5th, 1937.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**AGENDA OF THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY SESSION
OF THE ASSEMBLY**

WHICH WILL OPEN AT GENEVA ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1937,
AT 11 A.M.

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

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

The questions on the agenda are usually divided between the main Committees of the Assembly in the following manner:

- First Committee: Legal questions.*
- Second Committee: Economic and financial questions: communications and transit: health.*
- Third Committee: Limitation and reduction of armaments.*
- Fourth Committee: Budgetary and administrative questions.*
- Fifth Committee: Social questions: opium and other dangerous drugs.*
- Sixth Committee: Political questions: intellectual co-operation.*

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

Each year the Secretary-General prepares a general report on the work of the League since the last session of the Assembly. This report is distributed in two parts, one in July, the other at the opening of the session.

The report forms the basis of the general discussion with which the session usually opens, and during which the various delegations have an opportunity of expressing their views on the work of the League.

The Assembly from time to time refers to the appropriate Committee chapters² of this report dealing with questions which do not appear separately on the agenda.

¹ See Annex.

² A list of the chapters of the report will be added to this note in the revised edition of the agenda.

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

The Assembly decided, on September 15th, 1926 (seventh session), to elect each year three non-permanent Members of the Council for a period of three years, from the date of their election.

The mandates which expire in 1937 are those of Chile, Spain and Turkey.

4. RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ASSEMBLY: MAINTENANCE OF THE RULE RELATING TO THE CONVOCATION OF THE FINANCE (FOURTH) COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

On October 10th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly decided that the rule relating to the convening of the Finance (Fourth) Committee, established as an experiment by the Assembly's resolution of October 11th, 1933 (fourteenth session), should be maintained for the session of 1937.

5. APPOINTMENTS.

(a) Supervisory Commission.¹

Under the existing decisions of the Assembly, the Assembly will be called upon to appoint, on the proposal of the Fourth Committee, five members of the Supervisory Commission.

The members whose term of office is due to expire at the end of 1937 are: M. S. Osuský (Czechoslovak), M. J. Réveillaud (French), Lord Meston of Agra (India), M. C. J. Hambro (Norwegian), M. Boris Stein (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

(b) Administrative Board of the Staff Pensions Fund.

The Assembly will be called upon to appoint, on the proposal of the Fourth Committee, a substitute member of the Board to replace Mr. C. Ridder van Rappard (Netherlands), who has resigned.

(c) Commission of Enquiry for European Union.

On October 8th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly decided to renew for twelve months the term of office of the Commission of Enquiry for European Union.

6. THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND MODERN MEANS OF SPREADING INFORMATION UTILISED IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

(a) Report of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

On October 10th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly invited the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to submit detailed suggestions to form the basis of the Assembly's discussions at its next ordinary session.

(b) Report of the Secretary-General.

On October 10th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to report on the technical means of spreading information at the disposal of the competent sections of the Secretariat, in order that the Assembly might consider whether such means are adequate or whether their further development is desirable.

7. NUTRITION.²

On October 8th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly decided to reappoint for one year the Mixed Committee on the Problem of Nutrition and instructed it to submit a final report to the next Assembly.

¹ See also question 14 (c): Amendments to Article I of the Financial Regulations (Composition of the Supervisory Commission); Report of the Committee set up by the Assembly in 1936.

² See also questions concerning the regular technical work of the League of Nations (questions 15 et seq.).

8. RAW MATERIALS.¹

On October 10th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly decided to request the Council to appoint a Committee to undertake the study of this question and report thereon. The Committee met from March 8th to 12th, 1937.

9. EMIGRATION.¹

On October 10th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly decided to place the question of emigration on the agenda of its next ordinary session.

10. URBAN AND RURAL HOUSING.¹

On October 8th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly requested the Council to invite the Economic, Financial and Health Committees and the International Labour Office to establish a suitable collaboration with a view to submitting to the next ordinary Assembly a general report on the question. On October 10th, 1936 (ninety-fourth session), the Council decided to give effect to the Assembly's resolution.

II. REFUGEES.

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

The Nansen International Office for Refugees is placed under the direction of the League of Nations in conformity with Article 24 of the Covenant, and submits an annual report to the Assembly on its activities.

(b) International Assistance to Refugees.

(i) Report of the President of the Governing Body of the Nansen International Office for Refugees.

On October 10th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly requested the President of the Governing Body to draw up, for consideration at the next ordinary session of the Assembly, a detailed scheme for the liquidation of the Nansen Office.

(ii) Report of the High Commissioner for Refugees, Jewish and Other, coming from Germany.

On October 10th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly decided that the High Commissioner of the League for Refugees, Jewish and Other, coming from Germany should submit an interim report to the Assembly.

12. APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND PROBLEMS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

On October 10th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly set up a Committee of twenty-eight members "to study all the proposals which have been, or may be, made by Governments regarding the application of the principles of the Covenant and the problems connected therewith".

The report of this Committee, which is to be submitted to the Governments of the States Members of the League of Nations to serve as a basis for the decisions to be taken, is to indicate the definite provisions the adoption of which it recommends with a view to giving practical effect to the recommendations made by the Assembly on July 4th, 1936 (sixteenth session), concerning the application of the principles of the Covenant.

The Committee met from December 14th to 17th, 1936. It drew up the list of questions to be examined, appointed a certain number of Rapporteurs and instructed the Secretariat to collect the documentation necessary for the work of these Rapporteurs.

The date of the second session of the Committee is to be fixed by its President, after consultation with the Rapporteurs.

¹ See also questions concerning the regular technical work of the League of Nations (questions 15 et seq.).

13. STATUS OF WOMEN.

The examination of this question was adjourned on September 27th, 1935 (sixteenth session), to a subsequent session. On October 10th, 1936, its inclusion in the agenda of the eighteenth ordinary session of the Assembly was requested by Albania, Bolivia, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, Haiti, Latvia, New Zealand, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

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

- (a) Audited Accounts for the Eighteenth Financial Period (1936) and Auditor's Report thereon.

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

- (b) Budget of the League of Nations for the Twentieth Financial Period (1938).

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

- (c) Report of the Supervisory Commission.

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

Under other provisions of the Regulations, the report of the Commission must also deal with the accounts and with such other relevant questions as might arise in consequence of decisions of the competent organs of the League. Thus, the Commission will this year report to the Assembly, inter alia, on the question of the procedure for investing the assets of the Pensions Fund.

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

On October 10th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly decided to appoint a special Committee on Contributions "to deal with all matters that may arise in connection with the collection of contributions and to report to the Assembly at its eighteenth ordinary session".

- (e) Amendments to Article I of the Financial Regulations: (Composition of the Supervisory Commission): Report of the Committee set up by the Assembly in 1936.

137.X. *On October 10th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly decided "to appoint a Committee of three members to consider what amendments it might be desirable to make in Article I of the Regulations and to report thereon to the Assembly at its next session".*

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

It is provided in Article XX of the Administrative Rules of the Staff Pensions Regulations which were adopted by the Assembly that the Board shall submit a report to the Assembly; a further valuation of the Fund will also be submitted to the Assembly.

15. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL WORK.¹

16. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.¹

17. HEALTH WORK.¹

18. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.¹

19. SOCIAL WORK.¹

20. INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.¹

¹ Though this is not required by the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly, separate items relating to the regular technical work of the League are, in accordance with custom, included in the agenda.

Annex.

The provisions of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly with regard to the credentials of the representatives of the Members of the League of Nations, together with the provisions amended or introduced into the Regulations by the Assembly in 1936, will be found below.

Rule 5.

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

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

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

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

Rule 7.²

1. The General Committee of the Assembly shall consist of the President of the Assembly, eight Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the main Committees of the Assembly, the Agenda Committee and the Committee for the examination of the full powers.

The Assembly may decide to add to the General Committee the Chairmen of other Assembly Committees and, in exceptional cases, other members.

.....

Rule 7 (a).

1. An Agenda Committee shall be set up at the beginning of each session. It shall consist of seven members, who shall be appointed by the Assembly on the nomination of the President.

2. The Committee shall elect its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

3. The Committee shall consider applications for the inclusion of new questions in the agenda of the Assembly, and shall report to the Assembly thereon.

4. Proposals for the mere reference to one of the main Committees of portions of the Report on the Work of the League shall be decided upon by the Assembly without previous reference to the Agenda Committee.

Rule 7 (b).³

1. At the commencement of each session, the Assembly shall appoint a committee of eleven members whose duty shall be to nominate candidates for functions which carry with them a seat on the General Committee.

2. The provisional President of the Assembly shall submit proposals to it regarding the composition of this Committee.

3. The Members of the Assembly and the Committees shall retain the right to vote for persons other than those proposed by the above-mentioned Committee.

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

² On September 30th, 1933, the Assembly approved the following recommendation, which was made to it by the General Committee:

"When proceeding to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, in application of Rule 7, paragraphs 1 and 4, of the Rules of Procedure, the voting-papers should not bear the names of individuals, but should be marked 'The First Delegate' of such-and-such a country."

³ On October 10th, 1936, the Assembly adopted as an experiment the procedure laid down in this rule, which, unless otherwise decided in the interval, is to have effect down to the termination of the ordinary session of 1939.

Geneva, August 23rd, 1937.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**AGENDA¹ OF THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY SESSION
OF THE ASSEMBLY**

WHICH WILL OPEN AT GENEVA ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1937.

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

- (a) Appointment and Report of the Credentials Committee.²
- (b) Appointment and Report of the Nominations Committee.²
- (c) Election of the President of the Assembly.
- (d) Adoption of the Agenda of the Session.
- (e) Appointment of the Main Committees of the Assembly.
- (f) Appointment of an Agenda Committee.²
- (g) Election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly.

The questions on the agenda are usually divided between the main Committees of the Assembly in the following manner:

- First Committee: Legal questions.*
- Second Committee: Economic and financial questions: communications and transit: health.*
- Third Committee: Limitation and reduction of armaments.*
- Fourth Committee: Budgetary and administrative questions.*
- Fifth Committee: Social questions: opium and other dangerous drugs.*
- Sixth Committee: Political questions: intellectual co-operation.*

A.6.1937. 2. REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE LEAGUE SINCE THE LAST SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Each year the Secretary-General prepares a general report on the work of the League since the last session of the Assembly. This report is distributed in two parts, one in July, the other at the opening of the session.

The report forms the basis of the general discussion with which the session usually opens, and during which the various delegations have an opportunity of expressing their views on the work of the League.

The Assembly from time to time refers to the appropriate Committee portions of this report dealing with questions which do not appear separately on the agenda.

¹ No request for the inclusion of additional items having been received from any Member of the League, a supplementary list has not been added to the agenda.

² See Annex.

For information, the chapters included in the report are indicated as follows:

1. Political Questions.
2. The Inter-American Conference of Buenos Aires for the Maintenance of Peace and the League of Nations.
3. Question of Alexandretta and Antioch.
4. Reduction and Limitation of Armaments.
5. Protection of Minorities.
6. Mandates.
7. Slavery.
8. Economic and Financial Questions.
9. Communications and Transit.
10. Health Questions.
11. Technical Collaboration between the League of Nations and China.
12. Social Questions.
13. Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.
14. International Assistance to Refugees.
15. Intellectual Co-operation.
16. International Bureaux.
17. Budgetary and Administrative Questions.
18. Legal and Constitutional Questions.
19. Present Situation with regard to International Engagements registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations.
20. Library of the League of Nations.

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

The Assembly decided, on September 15th, 1926 (seventh session), to elect each year three non-permanent Members of the Council for a period of three years from the date of their election.

The mandates which expire in 1937 are those of Chile, Spain and Turkey.

4. RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ASSEMBLY: MAINTENANCE OF THE RULE RELATING TO THE CONVOCATION OF THE FINANCE (FOURTH) COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

On October 10th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly decided that the rule relating to the convening of the Finance (Fourth) Committee, established as an experiment by the Assembly's resolution of October 11th, 1933 (fourteenth session), should be maintained for the session of 1937.

5. APPOINTMENTS.

(a) Supervisory Commission.¹

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Assembly on October 10th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly will be required to decide upon the report of the Committee appointed to consider what amendments it might be desirable to make in Article I of the Financial Regulations concerning the composition and the election of the members of the Supervisory Commission.

Under the existing decisions of the Assembly, the Assembly will be called upon to appoint, on the proposal of the Fourth Committee, five members of the Supervisory Commission.

The members whose term of office is due to expire at the end of 1937 are: M. S. Osuský (Czechoslovak), M. J. Réveillaud (French), Lord Meston of Agra (India), M. C. J. Hambro (Norwegian), M. Boris Stein (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

(b) Administrative Board of the Staff Pensions Fund.

The Assembly will be called upon to appoint for the period ending on December 31st, 1939, on the proposal of the Fourth Committee, a substitute member of the Board to replace M. C. van Rappard (Netherlands), who has resigned.

(c) Commission of Enquiry for European Union.

On October 8th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly decided to renew for twelve months the term of office of the Commission of Enquiry for European Union.

¹ See also question 14 (a): Amendments to Article I of the Financial Regulations (Composition of the Supervisory Commission): Report of the Committee set up by the Assembly in 1936.

6. THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND MODERN MEANS OF SPREADING INFORMATION UTILISED IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

(a) Report of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

On October 10th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly invited the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to submit detailed suggestions to form the basis of the Assembly's discussions at its next ordinary session.

(b) Report of the Secretary-General.

On October 10th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to report on the technical means of spreading information at the disposal of the competent sections of the Secretariat, in order that the Assembly might consider whether such means are adequate or whether their further development is desirable.

A.13.1937. II.A. 7. NUTRITION.¹

On October 8th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly decided to reappoint for one year the Mixed Committee on the Problem of Nutrition and instructed it to submit a final report to the next Assembly.

8. RAW MATERIALS.¹

On October 10th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly decided to request the Council to appoint a Committee to undertake the study of this question and report thereon.

The Committee met from March 8th to 12th and from June 16th to 25th, 1937.

C.182.M.128.
1937.II.B.
C.286.M.187.
1937.II.B.

After each of these meetings, it issued a preliminary report. A further meeting will take place on September 1st, when the Committee expects to be able to draw up a final report.

9. EMIGRATION.¹

On October 10th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly decided to place the question of emigration on the agenda of its next ordinary session.

10. URBAN AND RURAL HOUSING.¹

On October 8th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly requested the Council to invite the Economic, Financial and Health Committees and the International Labour Office to establish a suitable collaboration with a view to submitting to the next ordinary Assembly a general report on the question. On October 10th, 1936 (ninety-fourth session), the Council decided to give effect to the Assembly's resolution.

II. REFUGEES.

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

The Nansen International Office for Refugees is placed under the direction of the League of Nations in conformity with Article 24 of the Covenant, and submits an annual report to the Assembly on its activities.

(b) International Assistance to Refugees.

A.II.1937.XII.

(i) Report of the President of the Governing Body of the Nansen International Office for Refugees.

On October 10th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly requested the President of the Governing Body to draw up, for consideration at the next ordinary session of the Assembly, a detailed scheme for the liquidation of the Nansen Office.

(ii) Report of the High Commissioner for Refugees, Jewish and Other, coming from Germany.

On October 10th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly decided that the High Commissioner of the League for Refugees, Jewish and Other, coming from Germany should submit an interim report to the Assembly.

¹ See also questions concerning the regular technical work of the League of Nations (questions 15 et seq.).

12. APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND PROBLEMS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

On October 10th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly set up a Committee of twenty-eight members "to study all the proposals which have been, or may be, made by Governments regarding the application of the principles of the Covenant and the problems connected therewith".

The report of this Committee, which is to be submitted to the Governments of the States Members of the League of Nations to serve as a basis for the decisions to be taken, is to indicate the definite provisions the adoption of which it recommends with a view to giving practical effect to the recommendations made by the Assembly on July 4th, 1936 (sixteenth session), concerning the application of the principles of the Covenant.

The Committee met from December 14th to 17th, 1936. It drew up the list of questions to be examined, appointed a certain number of Rapporteurs and instructed the Secretariat to collect the documentation necessary for the work of these Rapporteurs.

The date of the second session of the Committee has been fixed for September 10th, 1937.

A.8.1937.V. 13. STATUS OF WOMEN.

The examination of this question was adjourned on September 27th, 1935 (sixteenth session), to a subsequent session. On October 10th, 1936, its inclusion in the agenda of the eighteenth ordinary session of the Assembly was requested by Albania, Bolivia, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, Haiti, Latvia, New Zealand, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

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

A.3.1937.X.
A.3(a).1937.X.
A.3(b).1937.X.
A.3(c).1937.X.

(a) Audited Accounts for the Eighteenth Financial Period (1936) and Auditor's Report thereon.

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

A.4.1937.X.
A.4(a).1937.X.
A.4(b).1937.X.
A.4(c).1937.X.
A.4(d).1937.X.

(b) Budget of the League of Nations for the Twentieth Financial Period (1938).

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

A.5.1937.X.

(c) Report of the Supervisory Commission.

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

Under other provisions of the Regulations, the report of the Commission must also deal with the accounts and with such other relevant questions as might arise in consequence of decisions of the competent organs of the League. Thus, the Commission will this year report to the Assembly, inter alia, on the question of the procedure for investing the assets of the Pensions Fund.

A further report will be communicated to the Assembly at the beginning of the session.

A.16.1937.X.

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

On October 10th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly decided to appoint a special Committee on Contributions "to deal with all matters that may arise in connection with the collection of contributions and to report to the Assembly at its eighteenth ordinary session".

A.7.1937.X.

(e) Amendments to Article I of the Financial Regulations: (Composition of the Supervisory Commission): Report of the Committee set up by the Assembly in 1936.

On October 10th, 1936 (seventeenth session), the Assembly decided "to appoint a Committee of three members to consider what amendments it might be desirable to make in Article I of the Regulations and to report thereon to the Assembly at its next session".

A.10.1937.
A.12.1937.

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

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

- 15. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL WORK.¹
- 16. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.¹
- 17. HEALTH WORK.¹
- 18. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.¹
- 19. SOCIAL WORK.¹
- 20. INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.¹

Annex.

The provisions of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly with regard to the credentials of the representatives of the Members of the League of Nations, together with the provisions amended or introduced into the Regulations by the Assembly in 1936, will be found below.

Rule 5.

- 1. Each Member shall communicate to the Secretary-General, if possible one week before the date fixed for the opening of the session, the names of its representatives, of whom there shall be not more than three. The names of substitute representatives may be added.
- 2. The full powers of the representatives shall be delivered to the Secretary-General, if possible one week before the date fixed for the opening of the session. They shall be issued either by the Head of the State or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.²
- 3. A Committee of nine members for the examination of the full powers shall be elected by the Assembly on the proposal of the President. The Committee shall appoint its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman. It shall report without delay.
- 4. Any representative to whose admission objection has been made shall sit provisionally with the same rights as other representatives, unless the Assembly decides otherwise.

Rule 7.³

1. The General Committee of the Assembly shall consist of the President of the Assembly, eight Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the main Committees of the Assembly, the Agenda Committee and the Committee for the examination of the full powers.

The Assembly may decide to add to the General Committee the Chairmen of other Assembly Committees and, in exceptional cases, other members.

Rule 7 (a).

- 1. An Agenda Committee shall be set up at the beginning of each session. It shall consist of seven members, who shall be appointed by the Assembly on the nomination of the President.
- 2. The Committee shall elect its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman.
- 3. The Committee shall consider applications for the inclusion of new questions in the agenda of the Assembly, and shall report to the Assembly thereon.
- 4. Proposals for the mere reference to one of the main Committees of portions of the Report on the Work of the League shall be decided upon by the Assembly without previous reference to the Agenda Committee.

¹ Though this is not required by the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly, separate items relating to the regular technical work of the League are, in accordance with custom, included in the agenda.

² It is obvious that, in the case of countries which do not possess a Minister for Foreign Affairs, the full powers may be issued by an authority possessing similar or equivalent powers.

³ On September 30th, 1933, the Assembly approved the following recommendation, which was made to it by the General Committee:

"When proceeding to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, in application of Rule 7, paragraphs 1 and 4, of the Rules of Procedure, the voting-papers should not bear the names of individuals, but should be marked 'The First Delegate' of such-and-such a country."

Rule 7 (b).¹

1. At the commencement of each session, the Assembly shall appoint a committee of eleven members whose duty shall be to nominate candidates for functions which carry with them a seat on the General Committee.
2. The provisional President of the Assembly shall submit proposals to it regarding the composition of this Committee.
3. The Members of the Assembly and the Committees shall retain the right to vote for persons other than those proposed by the above-mentioned Committee.

Geneva, September 1st, 1937.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
AND MODERN METHODS OF SPREADING INFORMATION
UTILISED IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE**

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

*(furnished in accordance with (3) of the Assembly Resolution of
October 10th, 1936).*

Note by the Secretary-General:

1. The Secretary-General was invited by the Assembly in (3) of a resolution dated October 10th, 1936, "to report on the . . . technical means of spreading information at the disposal of the competent sections of the Secretariat, in order that the Assembly may consider at its next ordinary session whether such means are adequate or whether their further development is desirable". Accordingly, he has the honour to submit the following report, which he has caused to be prepared by the competent services of the Secretariat, in particular by the Information Section.

2. As the suggestions contained in this report would, if they were wholly or partly adopted by the Assembly, have some effect on the budget of the Information Section, the Secretary-General thought well to submit them first to the Supervisory Commission. But, at its May session, the Commission observed that the report had been asked for by the Assembly and therefore requested the Secretary-General to forward it as a whole to the Assembly, in order that that body might take a decision. If the Assembly accepted all or some of the proposals, the Supervisory Commission would then state its views on their budgetary aspect.

3. At the end of the report is a recapitulatory table giving the following figures for the chapters in the Information Section's budget: (1) financial period 1937; (2) present proposals for 1938 (document A.4.1937.X)¹; (3) proposals for 1938 on the supposition that the suggestions contained in this report are adopted.

4. The report by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which is asked for in (2) of the Assembly resolution of October 10th, 1936, will be communicated to the Assembly in document C.327.M.220.1937.XII: Report of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on its Nineteenth Session—Part II.

¹ The Information Section's budget is the same as that for 1937, save for increases due to the devaluation of the Swiss franc.

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INTRODUCTION.

On the motion of the Danish and United Kingdom delegates in the Sixth Committee, the last Assembly adopted the following resolution:

“ The Assembly,

“ Emphasising once more the desirability of developing international co-operation and mutual understanding between nations;

“ Having regard to the rapid contemporary development of the technical means of disseminating information;

“ And considering that this development increases the possibilities of furthering the mutual exchange between nations of information relating to their respective institutions and cultures:

“ (1) Is of opinion that this question might well be the subject of discussion at the next ordinary session of the Assembly;

“ (2) To this end, invites the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to draw up, after such consultations as they may deem appropriate, detailed suggestions to form the basis of the Assembly's discussions;

“ (3) And further invites the Secretary-General to report on the above-mentioned technical means of spreading information at the disposal of the competent sections of the Secretariat in order that the Assembly may consider at its next ordinary session whether such means are adequate or whether their further development is desirable.”

The Secretary-General was thus requested to submit to the 1937 Assembly a report on the technical means at the disposal of the competent Sections of the Secretariat for the spreading of information in regard to the League, and it is understood that, in adopting paragraph 3 of the resolution, the Assembly had the Information Section specially in view.

The debate in the Sixth Committee showed that various speakers referred in particular to all means of spreading information that were available to the Secretariat and especially to the Information Section; stress was laid on the cinematograph and on broadcasting.

It is also clear from the discussion that, when the Sixth Committee asked the Secretary-General to make a report on this subject, it laid down a restriction to which it attached special importance—namely, that, in the proposals to be made, any idea of propaganda should be

rigorously excluded and that the technical methods employed by the Secretariat for informing public opinion as to the organisation and work of the League could be used only for the purpose of information and explanation. In drawing up the present note, the Secretary-General has held to the fundamental principle that the various means of information at the disposal of the competent Section form a homogeneous whole. The work of the Information Section is essentially the collection of information suitable for publication and, on the other hand, the selection of the most appropriate means of influencing public opinion.

Having regard to the subject to be dealt with, the public to be reached, and the language to be used (to mention these factors only), it may be found that sometimes a periodical publication, sometimes a brochure and sometimes merely a roneographed article or *communiqué*, or photographs, cinematograph films, or broadcast or telegraphic transmissions are most suitable.

In view of the many methods of information now available, it might be easy to suggest that funds amounting to several million Swiss francs should be placed at the Information Section's disposal. If the example of the propaganda organisations set up by many States were to be followed, the budget of the Section would have to be as large as that of an important Ministry of Press and Propaganda. But that was evidently not the Assembly's intention: in the first place, because there is no question of transforming the Information Section into an international Ministry of Propaganda; and, secondly, because the Section is necessarily obliged to remain within the budgetary and administrative limits laid down for the whole Secretariat.

In putting forward the following suggestions, endeavour has constantly been made to remain within reasonable limits, taking account of seventeen years of experience by the competent section and of recommendations that have been made for many years past by a number of organisations of various kinds in different countries, which are anxious to spread a knowledge of the League and of its work and apply to the Secretariat for the necessary information.

Care has been taken, in making these suggestions, not to go beyond the limits laid down for the Information Section's work in 1934 by the Supervisory Commission and by the Assembly, and also to avoid as far as possible any increase of staff.

I. COMMUNIQUÉS, ARTICLES (RONEOGRAPHED) AND OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS (PRINTED) DISTRIBUTED TO THE PRESS AND TO CERTAIN ORGANISATIONS AND PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

Generally speaking, this part of the Section's work seems to meet reasonable requirements. The only observation to be made is that it is becoming more and more necessary to despatch such publications by air, in order to keep pace with the growing rapidity in distribution of news throughout the world, due to air transport.

The Information Section and the Publications Service also agree that the "review copy" service—i.e., the free distribution to newspapers, reviews and individual publicists of certain printed official documents that have just been issued—should be extended with the twofold purpose of making them better known to the public and of stimulating their sale.

In the same way, one branch of the Information Section's activity requires development—namely, the publicity given to technical publications and collections of the League in daily and periodical reviews specially devoted to such questions.

The Information Section, the Publications Service and the technical Sections of the Secretariat agree in proposing that the personnel of the Section should be increased by the addition of publicists specialised in particular subjects. This need for specialisation is particularly felt in the case of economic and financial publications.

It is therefore proposed that an expert publicist for economic and financial questions should be appointed to the Information Section. Having regard to the new system of grading Members of Section which came into force on January 1st, 1937, a post of "specialist" should be created for this purpose.

II. PRINTED PUBLICATIONS OF THE INFORMATION SECTION.

These are in three categories: brochures, *Fortnightly News* (specially intended for the overseas Press) and the *Monthly Summary*.

As regards the first two, the Section has at present a global credit of 20,000 francs, and for the third a credit of 65,000 francs. Owing to the devaluation of the Swiss franc, these sums were raised for 1937 to 28,000 francs and 91,000 francs respectively.

1. Brochures, "Fortnightly News".

The above credit of 20,000 francs is at present used in the first place for an *annual publication* on the League's work; this is the only concise *résumé* that treats the subject methodically and chronologically from year to year, apart from the Secretary-General's Annual Report, which is

voluminous and difficult to consult for those unfamiliar with the League's organisation and work. "The League from Year to Year" is used as a book of reference by publicists and the Press, as well as by students and research workers, to whom it is of great value.

Secondly, the above credit is used for the publication of "Essential Facts about the League of Nations". This is a handbook, easily consulted, and containing brief and accurate information on the main features of the League's work and organisation. It is published in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish, and thousands of copies are sold every year. It meets a definite want, and all that can be said in regard to it is that it might well be re-edited more frequently than is the case with the funds at present available, in the most widespread languages other than English and French.

The credit is also drawn upon for the printing of *Fortnightly News*, which is an information sheet issued in English, French and Spanish every fifteen days. Its style and make-up render it specially suitable for Press agencies and newspapers. It is sent chiefly to overseas countries in which the Press, especially the provincial Press, fails to receive sufficient definite and practical information from Geneva through the ordinary agencies and newspaper correspondents. Now that the *News* appears every fortnight instead of once a month and is sent by air mail, it is very useful and is much appreciated, and for the moment there is no need to suggest any change. But in the future more frequent issues corresponding to the rapid increase in overseas air mail services may become desirable.

When the cost of printing the three above-mentioned publications has been met, there remain a few thousand francs out of the credit of 20,000 francs, and these are used for issuing small volumes or pamphlets on various subjects.

Thus, during recent years, an important volume has been published jointly with the Intellectual Co-operation Section on "The Aims, Methods and Activity of the League of Nations". This volume appeared in 1935 and will soon require revision and reprinting. Other publications have dealt with the "Saar Plebiscite", the "Settlement of the Assyrians", and the "Problem of Nutrition"; also with economic questions and with the new League buildings. Lack of funds has prevented these occasional publications from appearing rapidly and regularly, and a number of interesting subjects have had to be left on one side.

To meet reasonable applications for information that are constantly reaching the Secretariat from many sources, from eight to ten publicity brochures on different subjects, some technical, should be issued, either by the Information Section itself or in co-operation with other Sections.

Provision should also be made each year for a series of small booklets on current subjects, with the object of drawing attention to the most important events in the League's activity. The success of these booklets would largely depend on their appearing almost simultaneously with the occurrences to which they relate (speeches or important reports, official publications for immediate information, etc.).

The new Ariana buildings will be completed during 1938, and it would be well if an album with a detailed description of the whole edifice were provided for; it should contain good illustrations and be proportionate to the importance of the new League premises and the works of art they contain.

Experience has shown that publicity pamphlets cannot attain their object unless some of them appear in languages other than English and French. The absence of such translations is often the cause of justifiable complaint.

Having regard to the above, the publications budget of the Information Section might be drawn up as follows:

	Swiss francs
(a) "Essential Facts", French and English editions	7,500
(b) "The League from Year to Year," French and English editions .	4,500
(c) "The Aims, Methods and Activity of the League of Nations" . .	3,000
(d) <i>Fortnightly News</i> , English, French and Spanish editions	6,500
(e) Small illustrated folder, English and French editions.	3,000
(f) Reprinting certain of these publications during the year	5,000
(g) Publicity brochures (eight to ten each year)	20,000
(h) Booklets (about a dozen each year)	2,500
(i) Illustrated Album of the New Buildings	30,000
(j) Translations	25,000
Total	<u>107,000</u>

The above credits would reappear each year, save that of 30,000 francs for the Illustrated Album.

2. "Monthly Summary".

The present credit for the *Monthly Summary* (English, French, German, Italian and Spanish editions, and a contribution to the edition in Czech), is 65,000 francs. This is the only League publication that gives a complete and practical account regularly and at short intervals of all League events. As an instrument of work, it is indispensable for anyone who, for the purpose of his profession or for other reasons, desires to follow the League's work regularly, without having to refer constantly to a mass of official documents.

The complaint has often been made that the style and form of this publication are somewhat severe. It is difficult to remedy this; for a greater freedom in style or in the subjects treated would remove this review from its position as a succinct but rigorously correct account of the League's work.

It might, however, be given a wider scope by the occasional insertion of a speech or a declaration, or a specially interesting report.

There are other possibilities when the *Monthly Summary* is regarded from the aspect of presentation. Here, it is true, much improvement might be made on the lines of the numerous information publications issued by Governments which, while they are just as official, are more attractively presented. The cover, size, quality of paper and type might all be improved.

The official character of the publication would not prevent the improvement of an article on a political subject by the addition of a map, or by graphs or schedules in the case of articles on economic or financial subjects. There would be many opportunities of inserting from time to time photographs, either of a distinguished League personality, or of important events.

To enable such a transformation to be made, the credit for the *Monthly Summary* would have to be increased. The Publications Service has reached the conclusion that, if it were raised from 65,000 to 117,000 francs, a more attractive presentation might be realised, without the *Summary* losing its character of an official publication.

III. INFORMATION BY WIRELESS CONCERNING THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS (BROADCASTING AND TELEGRAPHY).

Since the Radio-Nations Station was constructed in 1932, the Information Section has arranged for weekly broadcasts, which are on short waves and consequently intended chiefly for overseas countries.

In 1935, the Section started weekly telegraphic transmissions on both long and short waves. The cost of these two classes of transmissions is at present covered by a credit of 10,570 francs, of which about 4,570 francs is for broadcasting and about 6,000 francs for telegraphy.

When Radio-Nations began to operate, experience in a number of countries had already shown that broadcasting has only a limited value for the transmission of news, properly so called. The transmission of such news for reproduction by the Press is done much more effectively by radiotelegraphy (morse) than by broadcasting; the latter is essentially suitable for the issue of information bulletins and lectures destined, not for the Press, but for the public.

This is especially true as regards the League, which, unlike a national station, cannot use only one language for the diffusion of information, and can only attain its purpose by employing several languages. For this purpose, a complicated and costly organisation would be necessary, such as would probably give rise to complaints from the Press, as was the case in several countries with regard to national broadcasting. Accordingly, the Information Section, as soon as it began to make use of wireless, employed broadcasting for information bulletins and lectures, relayed in some cases by national stations, and subsequently it employed radiotelegraphy for the transmission of news.

In view of the foregoing, the following suggestions are made. Account has been taken of the fact that all League transmission is necessarily of an official character and cannot go beyond the limits of information and explanation of an objective character.

A. BROADCASTING.

1. Short-wave Transmissions.

At present, the Radio Service makes the following short wave transmissions each week:

- (a) One in English for the North-American continent;
- (b) One in English for Australia and New Zealand;
- (c) One in Spanish for Latin America;
- (d) One in French for certain French colonies and districts of the American continent in which French is the chief language.

The Section also arranges periodically for the re-transmission of broadcasts by national stations. These deal generally with subjects of special interest to certain countries and the speakers are usually delegates.

Each of these transmissions lasts from ten to fifteen minutes. The total time is 70 hours per year, including trials.

From the above it will be seen that certain large areas of the world, such as North and South Africa, the Near East, India and the Far East, are not touched by the existing service. The total period of transmission should therefore be increased from 70 to 140 hours.

In making these proposals, it is necessary to add that the purpose of these transmissions is both to secure a greater number of direct listeners on short waves¹ and also to encourage the re-transmission of our broadcasts by national stations. Experience gained from broadcasts to Australia and New Zealand and also, less regularly, to North and South America show that there are considerable possibilities of development in this field.

Recent improvements in wireless sets have also made it possible to receive Radio-Nations in certain countries of the European continent: for instance, in the north of the United Kingdom, where a growing number of English and Scotch listeners take an interest in our transmissions. The increase of the transmission hours proposed above would enable certain wave-lengths to be used that would improve reception in the above European countries.

2. Broadcasting to Europe.

But in order to arrange for satisfactory broadcasting to the whole of Europe—for which the League is often asked—other means than short waves must be available. The most effective, but the most costly method, would be the building of a special long- or medium-wave transmitter. For various reasons, this idea is set aside.

On the other hand, it would be possible to arrange for indirect broadcasting, through national stations, of information bulletins or lectures recorded at Geneva by the Information Section. This has become possible since the acceptance by the League two years ago of a gift from the Netherlands Committee of the Carnegie Foundation, which has enabled the Section to purchase the necessary apparatus. But to permit of its use, a sum must be provided in the Section's budget for buying the material necessary for registration (gramophone records, etc.). The apparatus would primarily be used for broadcasting to Europe, but it might at the same time be of great service for transmissions further afield, especially by enabling the system of radio reporting to be developed. It would thus be easier than it is at present to enable delegates to speak to their own countries during their stay in Geneva.

3. Transmission of Assembly, and in certain cases, of Council Debates.

Delegates have frequently asked the Secretariat to arrange for transmissions of their speeches in the Assembly, generally for relay by one of their national stations. Many such transmissions have been arranged.² The New Zealand Government even suggested that this method should be employed regularly when the discussion permitted (see *Official Journal*, Special Supplement, No. 154, page 8). As such transmissions fall outside the present programme, and outside that proposed above, a special credit would have to be inserted in the budget for this purpose.

The Section's budget for broadcasting should therefore be composed as follows:

	Francs
(a) Cost of present regular transmissions	4,500
(b) Cost of proposed regular transmissions	4,500
(c) Recording material, both for direct transmissions from the Secretariat and for transmissions by national stations	3,500
(d) Broadcasting of Assembly and, in certain cases, of Council debates	3,000
Total	15,500

¹ The latest models of radio sets have for some time been adapted for receiving short waves. Thus, Radio-Nations' field of activity is always extending, not only in overseas countries, but also in certain countries on the edge of the European continent.

² At the request of the Egyptian Government the proceedings of the special Assembly for the admission of Egypt to the League were broadcast to Egypt.

In order to carry out this programme, it is essential that the Section should in future have at its disposal a specialist in broadcasting work. Formerly, there was on the staff an official of sufficient experience belonging to the intermediate class. In order to secure a competent successor familiar with the new profession of "announcer", it became apparent that a higher salary than that of the intermediate class must be offered. It is therefore proposed that the former intermediate post be transformed, according to the new system of grading, into one of "specialist".

B. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The experience of the League and also that of many Governments has shown that the best method of diffusing information for publication is by radiotelegraphy. Of course, there is no intention of replacing the telegraphic information sent by a large number of news agencies from Geneva, but rather of completing it, as is now done by the similar services that have been established for some time by various Governments.

The information in telegraphic form is sent out at fixed hours; the transmitting station gives previous notice to all stations likely to be interested, of the length of the transmission, the language used, the rate of transmission, etc. Most receiving stations either belong to Governments or to large private companies—there are generally one or two in each country—and arrangements must then be made on the spot for the forwarding to the Press of the information received. These arrangements are necessarily different in different countries, according to local circumstances.

In virtue of the International Telegraphic Convention, the Press is not authorised to use so-called "multiple" telegrams addressed to Governments unless the latter place them at its disposal.

Another method authorised by the Convention is the issue of so-called "C.Q." telegrams, which may be freely received by any person or institution authorised to work radiotelegraphic stations.

When the League Secretariat, as an inter-Governmental institution, began, in September 1935, to send information by radiotelegraphy, it naturally preferred the first method. The beginnings were on a small scale and consisted of one transmission per week of 400 words, in English, Spanish and French; the first two of these, on short waves, were intended for extra-European countries, and the third, on long waves,¹ for Europe, making a total of 1,200 words per week.

The Secretary-General informed all Governments of States Members by circular of the inauguration of the service, and many of them have given the necessary instructions for reception; but it has not been possible to make up a list of such countries.

The Information Section has several times endeavoured to ascertain the utility of this service to different countries. The general impression is that it is only limited and will have no possibility of development until there is a daily transmission.

The reception of circular and multiple telegrams and their transmission to the Press is for receiving-stations essentially a matter of organisation. A daily service is of more interest to them than a weekly one. The Press holds the same view. Moreover, all Governments that issue news by radiotelegraphy through agencies or Press bureaux do so daily.

The Information Section feels bound to confirm the result of this experience. If its service is to be of any real value, there must be daily transmissions. The difficulty, of course, is that the service must be strictly limited to news concerning the League and of an official character, and also that the volume of information available varies greatly throughout the year.

For this reason, the Section proposes to arrange, during quiet periods, for a service of an average of 100 words per day per language, there being six transmissions each week, in English, French and Spanish. During periods of considerable activity, the daily average would be raised to 1,000 words per language. The use of other languages might be considered at a later stage, if the need is felt.

An approximate calculation shows that the 1,000-word service would be necessary for 55 days each year—namely, 20 days for ordinary Council sessions, 20 days during the Assembly, and 15 days for extraordinary Council and Assembly meetings and for important conferences or committees. Excluding Sundays, there would therefore remain 260 days when the daily service would consist of an average of 100 words per language.

Experience has also shown that, for various reasons, a number of Governments desire certain words to be repeated, and a margin of 30% should be allowed for this.

¹ It may be observed that, in contradistinction to broadcasting, Radio-Nations has a long wave for radio-telegraphy which may be received in all parts of Europe.

Taking account of the above suggestions and estimates, the item "Wireless Telegraphy" in the budget would be composed as follows:

	Number of words in a single language	Total number of words in three languages
55 days at 1,000 words per day	55,000	165,000
260 days at 100 words per day	26,000	78,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	81,000	243,000

Cost of transmission.

	Swiss francs
Long waves ¹	24,300
Margin of 30% for "repeats"	7,300
Short waves ²	10,000
Margin of 30%	3,000
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Total	44,600

It will be seen from the foregoing that the carrying-out of the suggested programme of broadcasting and radiotelegraphy would necessitate the insertion of the following credits in the total budget:

	Swiss francs
Broadcasting	15,500
Radiotelegraphy	44,600
	<hr/>
Total	60,100

IV. FILMS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND LANTERN SLIDES.

The credit now available to the Section for these three forms of visual information is 6,000 francs. It is manifestly insufficient for the proper working of even one of the three forms.

I. *Cinematographic Service.*

The Secretariat has for a long time been asked from several quarters to produce films on the League.

Some hold that these films should bring out primarily the principles and ideals of the institution, without paying too much attention to the material facts of its organisation and to the work it has done. Others consider that the films should be informative and should describe the manner in which the League works and the principal results it has secured.

For the Information Section, the second of these conceptions is alone realisable. A film on such lines would be an instrument of information, whereas a film which brought out a certain ideological conception of the League would evidently rank as propaganda.

With the very small funds at its disposal, the Information Section has endeavoured to respond to the frequent applications made to it by producing purely documentary films on several occasions. The method used by it was to secure from private cinematograph companies, who from time to time asked permission to film various League activities, free copies of their films. The somewhat heterogeneous material thus obtained was then put together and, in certain cases, provided with a running commentary and a number of "captions". Films of this sort, which were quite insufficient, cost a few thousand francs. They were frequently used, especially in overseas countries, and during 1936-7 were shown to visitors to the new League buildings. Though they were sometimes severely criticised, they have shown above all that the documentary film is one of the best means of information at the League's disposal, provided always that the material is up to the standard of modern technique and is kept up to date. The cinematograph industry in certain countries has been busy perfecting a new technique for use especially in documentary and school films, and this technique would in the view of experts be specially suitable for the requirements of the Information Section.

All this seems to show:

(a) That, if the Secretariat desires to have cinematographic material of good quality for information purposes, it can only employ to a small extent the material produced by "current news" companies. The documentary film as a whole is based on a different conception from that of the pictures taken by news services.

(b) That the Information Section is not, and could not be, save at considerable expense, itself equipped to produce documentary films of the trade dimensions that are asked of it.

¹ 243,000 words at 10 centimes per word (paid to Radio-Suisse).
² 260 hours (approximately) at 50 francs per hour, with two transmitters (paid to Radio-Nations).

There is therefore only one solution: to apply to firms that specialise in the production of documentary films, giving them precise instructions as to scenario, and affording them the necessary assistance. The production of even a short film is, however, costly. After enquiries made from several firms, it appears here that 75,000 francs would be necessary for the production in English and French of a sound film of a general character, to illustrate a lecture on the League, and of a length of about 3,000 feet (duration 36 minutes). Such films could be reduced to 16 mm. size for use in supplementing League of Nations teaching in schools.

The production of a film each year reviewing the League's work, or alternatively the production of several shorter films on various aspects of its work, would meet demands that are constantly made of the League from all parts of the world to help lecturers; at the same time, it would meet the wishes of the numerous visitors who, when they come to see the League buildings, ask for a film and a commentary—both of which must be up to date. Such films could be sold or lent.

But, beside the production of documentary films, there is another aspect of the question of cinematography: the supply of "news reels" which would be shown with the "current news". "News reels" are a sort of filmed information bulletin and play a part of ever-growing importance in the instruction and information of the masses in almost all countries. It is important that the League's work should be given a place in these news reels as much as in the columns of the newspapers. From time to time, but at very irregular intervals and too seldom, private companies send special representatives to Geneva to produce such "news reels" or current news films.

Here, too, the Information Section would be mistaken if it were to try to take the place of private initiative, which, on the contrary, should be encouraged. But the Section must supplement private effort by offering information films, produced at its own expense by competent professionals, for insertion in the "current news", in the same way as it supplies the Press with *communiqués* and information articles.

The two foregoing proposals relate to films of so-called "commercial" size (35 mm.). But experience shows that there is another type of cinematographic activity that must not be neglected—the school film, a narrow or "small" film (16 mm.). The Information Section has many opportunities not open to private interests of producing at fairly low cost some of the raw material essential for such films. Such material in the form of short lengths of film could be used to great advantage in the construction of educational films by voluntary effort. For this purpose, the Section must have a good film camera, such as many private individuals now possess.

The equipment must be completed by a lantern for the same type of film; the credit involved must also cover the purchase of film and the cost of development.¹

A cinematographic organisation on such lines might do useful work and would at the same time avoid the engagement of special staff and the purchase of costly apparatus.

The credits involved would be as follows:

	Swiss francs
(1) Production every year of a documentary sound-film, in English and French, of a general character, or of several shorter films on various aspects of the League's work, including scenario expenses	75,000
(2) Production of "news reels" at League expense, to supplement the work of cinematograph companies	5,000
(3) Purchase of a narrow-film camera	2,400
Purchase of a projecting apparatus for cinema films	1,100
Purchase of the necessary film, etc., and cost of development	2,000
	5,500
Total	85,500

2. Photographic Service.

Since the League was first formed, the daily Press has been steadily increasing its pages of photographs. And at the same time, besides the ordinary Press, a special "illustrated" Press has developed. In consequence, these various classes of newspapers have for many years been asking, more and more insistently, for a regular supply of photographs concerning the League of Nations, in the same way as the ordinary Press is furnished by a regular service with *communiqués*, articles, etc.

The Information Section has always held that private initiative should above all be encouraged in this field—i.e., that pictures should be taken by newspapers themselves or by special agencies. But experience has shown that it is desirable to supplement this by the taking of photographs

¹ The films would be developed by private firms.

at League expense. Geneva has no photographic agency of sufficient importance, and professional photographers from foreign agencies come very irregularly to the League headquarters. Moreover, it is not only the Press that asks for photographs. Similar demands are constantly received from delegates, League officials sent on mission, lecturers, private associations, schools, etc.

A service of this nature is all the more indispensable because the entry of the League into its new premises has much increased the demand for photographs. These are required for reproduction. Picture postcards are also much in request, large quantities having been sold this year. At present we are endeavouring to satisfy both demands, but it is necessary that the credits for the purpose should be increased.

Provision should be made in the budget of the photographic service for the following:

	Swiss francs
(1) Purchase of a camera	660
Two projectors for lighting purposes	100
A dark-room	1,000
(2) Taking of photographs by professional photographers (the new buildings and their interior); purchase of photographs of meetings, well-known individuals, etc.	8,000
(representing 4,500 francs for picture postcards of the new buildings, and 3,500 francs for the taking and reproduction of other photographs)	
Total	9,760

3. *Lantern Slides (including films for projection in lanterns).*

Many countries in which the use of narrow cinema films in private meetings and in schools is still difficult owing to lack of apparatus are constantly asking us for lantern slides. The old type of magic lantern using expensive glass slides is being replaced by more modern types using strips of film the cost of which is negligible compared with slides. The purchase of an apparatus of this kind is desirable.

In our experience, a series of from 40 to 60 slides (or an equivalent length of film) should be made in 50 copies; each separate series would be accompanied by an explanatory text. This stock could be used for sale and for loan. To keep the stock up to date, a credit of 1,400 francs should be provided.

The total credit for films, photographs and lantern slides would thus be:

	Swiss francs
Films	85,500
Photographs	9,760
Lantern slides	1,400
Lantern for projection of slides or film	240
Total	96,900

But such a service could not work effectively unless the Members of Section in charge of the three branches had at their disposal a clerk to assist them. He would take views, develop them, supervise the photographers, keep stocks of photos, lantern slides, etc., up to date, help cinematograph operators and have many other duties to perform.

Hitherto, the Internal Services had kindly placed at the disposal of the Information Section a young assistant who has already specialised in this class of work. He has just been definitely transferred to the Information Section.

V. LECTURERS.

It often happens that the Secretariat, and especially the Information Section, is asked to delegate an official to give a lecture either on the League in general or on a special aspect of its work or organisation.

The Secretary-General has frequently authorised officials to give lectures subject to certain restrictions, which are, moreover, laid down in the Staff Regulations (see Article 5 and Annex 4 of those Regulations). But it has often been felt desirable that the League should have professional lecturers at its disposal, for giving lectures either at the seat of the League or elsewhere.

The question has not been sufficiently studied for definite suggestions to be made at the moment; but, if the Assembly agrees, proposals on the subject might be made next year.

VI. MATERIAL FOR EXHIBITIONS.

In the same way, the question of the League's participation in exhibitions has often arisen. This is a valuable means of informing the public at large of the League's work and organisation. But such participation requires careful preparation and special skill in the presentation of exhibits. On this subject also, if the Assembly so desires, proposals in detail could be made next year.

RECAPITULATION.

The proposals made in this note would involve the opening of the following credits:

Chapters of the present note	Budget 1937	Draft Budget for 1938	Proposals made in the present note	Chapters of the Budget
II. 1. Publications	20,000	28,000 ¹	107,000	Chap.III.14.A.c.
II. 2. <i>Monthly Summary</i>	65,000	91,000 ¹	117,000	Chap.III.14.B.b.
III. Weekly information by wireless concerning the League:				Schedule F, Chapter III, Art. 13
A. Broadcasting				(c) General office expenses, k.
B. Wireless telegraphy	10,570	12,570 ²	60,100	
IV. Films, photographs and lantern slides	6,000	6,000	96,900	Chap.III.14.A.i.
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	101,570	137,570	381,000	

These proposals would involve the following changes in staff:

- Chapter I of this note: Appointment as Member of Section of a specialist in economic and financial publications.
A post of specialist should be created in the Information Section budget for this purpose.
- Chapter III. A. — Broadcasting: With a view to such an appointment, the intermediate post in the Information Section's budget should be converted into one of specialist.
- Chapter IV. Films, photographs and lantern slides: A post of 3rd-class clerk in the Internal Services budget has been transferred to the budget of the Information Section (Division 2, Category V).

¹ Increase due to the devaluation of the Swiss franc.
² The increase, as compared with 1937, is due to the cost of " repeats " asked for by receiving stations in radio-telegraphic information.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

League of Nations Publications

GENERAL

1938

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Geneva, March 19th, 1938.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

QUESTION OF ALEXANDRETTA

**FINAL REGULATIONS
for the First Elections in the Sanjak
of Alexandretta**

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I. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE

I.

[*Translation.*]

The Committee set up by the Council's resolution of January 31st, 1938, consisting of the representatives of Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, Sweden and Turkey, sat at Geneva from March 7th to 19th, under the chairmanship of the representative of Sweden.

2. The following sat as members of the Committee:

<i>For Belgium:</i>	M. BOURQUIN;
<i>For the United Kingdom:</i>	Mr. RENDEL, and subsequently Mr. BOWKER;
<i>For France:</i>	M. DE TESSAN, and subsequently M. LAGARDE, assisted by M. LUCIEN-HUBERT;
<i>For Sweden:</i>	M. WESTMAN;
<i>For Turkey:</i>	M. MENEMENCIOLU, assisted by M. SADAK.

3. The Committee's terms of reference are laid down in the Council's resolution of January 31st, 1938, as follows:

" Within the limits of the provisions and texts adopted by the Council on May 29th, 1937, and accepted by France and Turkey, a Committee of the Council, consisting of representatives of Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, Sweden and Turkey, will endeavour to make such modifications as may prove necessary in the regulations drawn up by the Electoral Commission. The President of the Electoral Commission will afford the Committee his assistance. The Committee's decisions must be unanimous.

" In the probable event of this work's being completed before the Council's next session, the Committee will submit to the President of the Council the regulations finally adopted by it. The President of the Council will then immediately communicate those regulations to the mandatory Power, on behalf of the Council, for promulgation in the Sanjak.

" Furthermore, the Committee will take the decisions mentioned in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the report adopted by the Council on May 29th, 1937, concerning, on the one hand, the appointment of officials and staff, and, on the other, the date of the first elections, it being understood that it will postpone the latest date mentioned (April 15th, 1938) as far as may be necessary."

II.

4. The Committee proceeded to discuss in their order the articles of the Regulations drawn up by the Electoral Commission. It took note of the Turkish Government's observations, which were laid before it in the form of a counter-draft by that Government's representative on the Committee.

Mr. REID, President of the Electoral Commission, whose co-operation the Committee greatly appreciated, was invited to be present at the discussions, and furnished all additional information necessary for the study of the texts.

5. After introducing such amendments as seemed necessary into the text drawn up by the Electoral Commission, the Committee unanimously decided upon the final text of the Regulations.

6. The Committee considers it superfluous to comment in detail upon the amendments it has made in the Regulations as drawn up by the Commission. It would merely make the following observations:

(a) In regard to the penal provisions, the Committee decided, on the proposal of the representatives of France and Turkey, that they should be applied by a special tribunal composed of nationals of members of the League of Nations other than France and Turkey.

(b) It was thought superfluous to retain Article 7 of the Regulations drawn up by the Commission, which deals with the "patronage" of candidatures; since it is patent that the authorities of the Sanjak could in no case extend their patronage to candidates.

(c) The expression "public officials" as used in the Regulations, refers not merely to officials in the strict sense, but also to gendarmes and members of the police and military forces.

(d) The Committee recommends that, when the Chairman of a board has to have an elector arrested under the powers vested in him by paragraph 3 of Article 13, he should take steps to ensure that such arrest shall not have the effect of preventing the elector from exercising his right to vote.

(e) In order to expedite the proceedings, it was agreed that the authorities should bring to the notice of the communities the lists of representatives drawn up at the time of the Commission's first visit to the Sanjak, and should call the attention of the communities to the number and nature of the bodies to which community representatives are to be attached, and to the fact that it is open to the communities either to confirm the appointment of those representatives or to appoint others. The authorities will communicate the lists so established to the Commission immediately upon its arrival in the Sanjak.

(f) Needless to say, it is for the authority exercising executive power to take the necessary steps to convene at the earliest possible date the first Assembly, chosen through the legislative elections.

III.

7. Under the terms of the Council's resolution, it is for the Committee to appoint the officials and staff required to enable the Electoral Commission to discharge its duties. A list of persons appointed by the Committee is appended to this report.¹ The Committee has instructed its Chairman to fix the terms of the engagement of each of these officials. The letters of appointment will be signed by the Secretary-General of the League.

Disciplinary questions affecting these persons will be settled by the Commission.

As regards interpreters and subordinate staff, the Committee felt that the Electoral Commission should be free to engage them for itself in whatever manner it might think best.

8. Lastly, it rested with the Committee to determine the date of the first elections, postponing what was originally fixed as the latest date, *viz.*, April 15th, 1938. The Committee accordingly decided that the elections should in any event be completed by July 15th, 1938, on the understanding that the Electoral Commission would do its utmost to complete the proceedings by June 30th, 1938.

¹ Judges: M. Aristide PHOCAS (Greek), President; M. KRUSE-JENSEN (Norwegian), Deputy; M. Pierre BURNIER (Swiss), Deputy.

"Delegates": Mr. A. P. NICHOL (British); Mr. C. V. DODGSON (British); Mr. G. HILHOUSE (British); M. E. POLET (Belgian); M. G. VANDENBULCKE (Belgian); M. Fernand HOUMA (Belgian); M. Demètre BOUDOURIS (Greek); M. Demètre STEFANAKIS (Greek); M. A. L. WURFBAIN (Dutch); M. A. H. BENNEWITZ (Dutch); M. J. LUGT (Dutch); M. Jonas LIE (Norwegian); M. E. DE PLONGEN (Swedish); M. Erik DELIN (Swedish); M. J. LECOMTE (Swiss); M. Roland GORÉ (Swiss); Dr. Dragoljub PAVKOVITCH (Yugoslavian); Dr. Ivan TOMIĆ (Yugoslavian).

2. REGULATIONS FOR THE FIRST ELECTIONS IN THE SANJAK OF ALEXANDRETTA

(Text finally decided upon by the Council Committee.)

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[Translation.]

CHAPTER I. — GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 1.

The term "Commission" as hereinafter employed shall mean the Commission provided for in Article 15 of the Fundamental Law of the Sanjak of Alexandretta—hereinafter referred to as the Fundamental Law—and appointed by the Council of the League of Nations to organise and supervise the whole of the proceedings involved in the first elections to the Assembly of the Sanjak of Alexandretta—hereinafter referred to as the Assembly—the territory of the Sanjak being delimited in Article 4 of the Statute of the Sanjak¹—hereinafter referred to as the Statute.

A. THE COMMISSION.

Article 2.

The Commission shall finally decide all questions, and settle, on its own authority, all disputes, arising out of the electoral proceedings.

The decisions taken by the Commission within the limits of its powers shall override all other decisions.

The decisions of the Commission shall be taken by a majority of the members present.

Article 3.

The Commission shall have power:

(a) To decide upon an application from any of the persons referred to in Article 9, paragraph 2, and Article 12 of the Statute, who, not having been registered prior to the beginning of the electoral proceedings, may ask leave to establish his right to take part therein;

(b) To decide upon any complaint from a person who deems himself wrongfully deprived of the right to be registered and to vote, and to take steps to secure the free exercise of those rights to any person who may allege that pressure of any kind whatsoever has been brought to bear upon him;

¹ See document C.282.M.183.1937.

(c) To decide any disputes that may arise as to whether certain persons were actually "established" in the territory of the Sanjak prior to January 1st, 1937, within the meaning of Article 9 of the Statute, as interpreted by paragraph 21 of the Report of the Committee of Experts.¹

Article 4.

The Commission, the section and constituency election boards, and the Committee of Appeal, shall be assisted by representatives of the communities referred to in Article 15 of the Fundamental Law and, if necessary, of the communities referred to in Article 9.

Accordingly, each of the aforesaid communities shall appoint a representative or representatives to each of these bodies, and a substitute or substitutes to replace them in case of need.

The Commission shall consult the community representatives on questions connected with the electoral proceedings on which it may have to decide in plenary session. It shall itself determine the conditions of such consultation.

Article 5.

If a community representative or, in his default, his substitute, on being duly summoned, fails to attend any of the proceedings at which his attendance is required by these regulations, such proceedings may nevertheless take place, and shall not be invalidated by his absence.

Should a community representative engage in systematic obstruction, the Chairman may temporarily—or, if need be, permanently—deprive him of the rights with which he was invested.

He shall then be replaced by his substitute, or, if he has no substitute, by a new representative appointed by the community concerned.

Should the substitute or new representative likewise engage in systematic obstruction, and should the Chairman then take similar action against him, the proceedings shall none the less be deemed to be valid.

The absence of the Mukhtar from any of the proceedings at which his attendance is required by these Regulations shall not invalidate such proceedings.

Article 6.

The Commission shall appoint a committee of three persons selected either from its own members or from the officials appointed by the League of Nations.

This committee, after affording the community representatives an opportunity of stating their views, shall finally decide, on behalf of the Commission, all appeals lodged under the terms of Chapter II of these Regulations.

The committee's decision upon any appeal shall not be valid unless the committee is so composed as to include no member who shared in the responsibility for the decision complained of.

B. SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

Article 7.

A special tribunal shall be set up to deal with the offences contemplated in Chapter VII of these Regulations.

The tribunal shall be composed of a judge and two deputies.

The auxiliary staff (clerks, interpreters, etc.) required by the tribunal shall be supplied by the local judicial authorities.

C. ELECTORAL PROCEEDINGS.

Article 8.

The object of the electoral proceedings is to elect, by the system defined in these Regulations, the Assembly of the Sanjak, which shall consist of a single chamber of forty members.

Article 9.

The electoral proceedings shall comprise three successive operations:

- (a) Registration of electors according to communities;
- (b) Elections at the first stage;
- (c) Elections at the second stage.

¹ See League of Nations document C.282.M.183.1937.

Article 10.

For all electoral proceedings the constituency shall be the caza. The voting section shall be the nahié or quarter; two voting sections may be established in the same nahié or quarter. An election board shall be responsible for the proceedings in each constituency and in each voting section.

Article 11.

(a) The election boards referred to in the preceding article shall consist:

(1) For each voting section:

Of one or more members of the Commission or of delegates selected from among the officials appointed by the League of Nations, who shall sit in a deliberative capacity, together with the Mukhtar of the village or quarter concerned in the proceedings and one or more representatives appointed by each of the communities enumerated in Article 15 of the Fundamental Law.

In sections where this may be found necessary, the "Kurdish community" and the "other communities" referred to in Article 9 of the Fundamental Law shall be invited to appoint representatives. The Mukhtar and the community representatives shall sit in an advisory capacity.

(2) For each constituency:

Of three members selected from the members of the Commission or the officials appointed by the League of Nations, who shall sit in a deliberative capacity, together with one or more representatives appointed by each of the communities enumerated in Article 15 of the Fundamental Law.

In constituencies in which this may be found necessary, the "Kurdish community" and the "other communities" referred to in Article 9 of the Fundamental Law shall be invited to appoint representatives. The community representatives shall sit in an advisory capacity.

(b) The Commission shall appoint the Chairmen and the members sitting in a deliberative capacity.

Article 12.

The election boards of the voting sections shall be responsible for the following proceedings:

- (a) Registration of electors at the first stage;
- (b) Election of electors at the second stage.

Article 13.

The policing of the premises of the section and constituency boards shall be a matter for the Chairmen of such boards. No armed force may be stationed on such premises except on their instructions.

Throughout the period of the elections, the Sanjak authorities shall be required to comply with the recommendations of the Chairmen of the boards in regard to police arrangements in connection with the electoral proceedings.

In the event of disorder or acts of violence, the Chairman of the board may suspend the proceedings. He may cause any person whose conduct disturbs, or threatens to disturb, the maintenance of order to be arrested and kept temporarily in custody.

Article 14.

Should it be materially impossible for the Chairman of an election board to conduct the registration or voting proceedings, he may postpone such proceedings until a later date.

CHAPTER II. — REGISTRATION.

Article 15.

The purpose of the registration of electors is to determine the number of electors at the second stage and the number of deputies to which the various communities in the Sanjak as a whole and in each caza will be entitled.

Article 16.

A person shall be registered as an elector at the first stage only if:

(1) He is a male citizen of the Sanjak within the meaning of Articles 8 to 12 of the Statute;

(2) He was born prior to July 1st, 1918;

(3) He has not forfeited the right to vote through being sentenced to loss of civil rights or through a personal disability established by law and duly recorded by the competent authority.

Article 17.

In accordance with Article 9 of the Fundamental Law, electors at the first stage shall register with the board referred to in Article 12 dealing with registration as members of one of the following communities: "Turkish community", "Alawite community", "Arab community", "Armenian community", "Greek Orthodox community", "Kurdish community", "other communities".

It shall be the duty of every person qualified as an elector at the first stage to register.

The Commission shall fix the dates for the registration of electors. It shall give publicity to the foregoing provisions by appropriate means.

If for paramount reasons registration cannot be effectively carried out in the place prescribed, the Chairman of the board may decide temporarily to transfer the seat of the board elsewhere. In such case, he shall inform the public of the place and date of registration.

Article 18.

Registration shall be effected with the following boards:

In the case of electors who have acquired Sanjak citizenship under Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Statute and are resident in the Sanjak: with the appropriate board for the place in which they were habitually resident on March 31st, 1938. Nevertheless, public officials shall register with the appropriate board for the place in which they are serving at the time of registration;

In the case of electors who have acquired Sanjak citizenship under Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Statute but are no longer resident in the Sanjak: with the appropriate board for the place in which they resided before their departure;

In the case of electors registered under Article 9, paragraph 2, of the Statute: with the appropriate board for the place in which such registration took place;

In the case of electors who have acquired Sanjak citizenship under Article 12 of the Statute: with the board at the principal centre of the caza in which is situated the place in which they themselves (paragraph (a) of that Article) or their fathers (paragraph (b) of that Article) were born.

Article 19.

Each elector at the first stage shall apply in person before the board, and shall state in good faith:

- (1) His name and his father's name;
- (2) His place of birth;
- (3) His age;
- (4) His habitual place of residence on March 31st, 1938;
- (5) The community to which he belongs.

The applicant shall be presumed to be a member of the community to which he declares himself to belong. Nevertheless, should the representative of any community so request, the Chairman of the board may formally question the applicant as to the truth of his declaration. If he then confirms it and publicly affirms that his decision was freely reached, he shall be registered accordingly.

Article 20.

Should the board consider that an elector has made a false declaration with a view to obtaining registration for which he is not qualified, the Chairman shall intimate his refusal to register him and shall, thereupon, draw up a formal record of the case. The applicant may appeal against such a decision within seven days.

Article 21.

No person may register more than once.

Article 22.

The representative of any community on the board shall be entitled to object to registration on the grounds:

That the applicant does not possess all the qualifications necessary to become an elector, or

That, though qualified, he is not entitled to be registered by the board to which he has applied.

All objections must be accompanied by a statement of grounds and must be raised at the time of application, failing which they may not be entertained.

Article 23.

The Chairman shall hear the arguments both of the person raising an objection and of the applicant. He may take the opinion of the authorities and representatives of communities and may obtain any necessary information.

His decision shall be rendered at the current meeting of the board.
Negative decisions shall be accompanied by a statement of grounds and recorded. Those concerned shall be informed of their right of appeal.

Article 24.

The Chairman of the board may, of his own motion, raise either of the considerations set out in Article 22.

In such cases, he shall hear the arguments of the applicant and of the representatives of the communities concerned, obtain any material information and, if necessary, take the opinion of the authorities and render his decision at the current meeting of the board.

Article 25.

Should the Chairman not consider the evidence at his disposal sufficient, he may, as an exceptional measure, postpone his decision.

In such a case the decision, which shall be taken with the least possible delay, shall be communicated in writing to the applicant, to the person raising the objection and to the representative of the community or communities concerned, together with an intimation of their right to appeal to the Commission.

Registrations which are not opposed at the time cannot, thereafter, be called into question.

Article 26.

All appeals must:

- (a) Refer to a dispute raised in the course of the registration proceedings;
- (b) Reach the Committee of Appeal provided for in Article 6 within seven days following the verbal delivery of the contested decision or the despatch of the letter notifying the applicant of such decision;
- (c) Indicate in what particulars and on what grounds it is sought to reverse the contested decision;
- (d) Be accompanied by all such documents as are required to support the appeal.

Article 27.

The Committee of Appeal shall refuse to entertain any appeal not fulfilling the conditions laid down in the preceding article.

Should it decide that the appeal is in good and due form, the Committee, after assembling whatever material it deems necessary for its decision, shall advise the appellant, together with the representative of the community or communities concerned, of the place, date and time at which the appeal will be heard.

On the date fixed the Committee shall hear the persons notified, or, failing them, their appointed representatives.

The grounds of the Committee's decision shall not be stated, nor shall such decisions be subject to appeal. They shall take effect immediately and be communicated in writing to those concerned.

Article 28.

On registration, each duly registered elector shall receive from the Chairman of the board a card, the possession of which will qualify him to vote in the elections at the first stage.

Such card shall bear the number under which the applicant has been entered in the register of his community in the order of his application to the board.

The electors' cards of the various communities shall be of different colours.

Article 29.

During the registration proceedings the registers and other relevant documents shall, at the end of the day, be sealed with the Chairman's seal in the presence of the members of the board. The removal of the seals shall be effected in like manner.

The day after the termination of the registration proceedings for which it is responsible, each board shall count those registered as belonging to the several communities.

Should the count not be completed the same day, the registers and relevant documents shall be sealed in the manner described in the first paragraph of the present article.

On the completion of the count, a record shall be drawn up in duplicate and signed by the members of the board sitting in a deliberative capacity.

Article 30.

As soon as the registration proceedings are completed and the disputes to which they may give rise are disposed of, the Commission shall publish in French, Turkish and Arabic the list of electors at the first stage, with particulars of the villages or quarters to which they belong and the communities in which they are registered.

CHAPTER III. — ALLOCATION OF SEATS IN THE ASSEMBLY AND DETERMINATION OF THE NUMBER OF ELECTORS AT THE SECOND STAGE.

Article 31.

After consideration of the results of the registration proceedings, the Commission shall decide, in the manner prescribed below, the number of electors at the second stage and of the deputies to which the various communities shall be entitled in the Sanjak as a whole and in each caza, in accordance with Articles 5, 10 and 11 of the Fundamental Law.

Article 32.

For each community there shall be one elector at the second stage for 100 duly registered electors at the first stage.

Article 33.

The number of deputies allotted to each of the communities mentioned in Article 9 of the Fundamental Law shall be determined by the number of electors registered as belonging to those communities.

Nevertheless, each community shall be assured of a minimum number of deputies as follows:

Turkish community	8
Alawite community	6
Arab community	2
Armenian community	2
Greek Orthodox community	1

In consequence of the application of this provision, the number of deputies may be increased to more than forty.

Article 34.

The mandates of electors at the second stage and deputies allotted to a given community in respect of the Sanjak as a whole shall be distributed as between the different cazas by the Commission as it shall think most equitable, and as far as possible in exact proportion to the number of the electors of each community registered in the several cazas.

A schedule of the mandates thus allotted shall be made public by posting in appropriate places.

CHAPTER IV. — ELECTIONS AT THE FIRST STAGE (ELECTION OF ELECTORS AT THE SECOND STAGE).

Article 35.

The constituency for the election of the electors at the second stage shall be the caza. The elections shall be conducted by secret ballot. The candidates elected shall be those obtaining a relative majority.

Article 36.

Electors at the second stage shall possess the following qualifications:

1. They shall be electors at the first stage.
2. They shall be able to read and write.

Article 37.

Notice of all candidatures shall be given by the candidates personally, and as far as possible, at the time of their registration as electors at the first stage.

The Chairman of the board shall satisfy himself that candidates are qualified to become electors at the second stage.

Candidatures put forward subsequently to the termination of the registration proceedings shall be examined by the Commission in the manner prescribed below:

Candidates shall be required to appear personally before the Commission within five days following the termination of the registration proceedings.

The latest date for the withdrawal of candidatures shall be five days before the date of the elections at the first stage.

The Commission shall take the relevant decisions on its own authority.

Article 38.

Lists of candidates thus recognised shall be drawn up according to communities and cazas. They shall be published by the Commission by means of placards, the text of which shall be identically the same as that of the voting-papers referred to in Article 41.

Should the number of recognised candidates for a given community in any caza be less than the number fixed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter III, the Commission shall consider how the list of candidates may as far as possible be completed without undue loss of time.

Article 39.

Should the Commission find that in the case of certain cazas and communities the number of candidates does not exceed the number of electors at the second stage fixed in application of the provisions of Chapter III, it shall declare all such candidates returned unopposed.

It shall render such decisions public, and such publication shall be regarded as equivalent to notice that for the caza and community concerned a ballot will be unnecessary.

Article 40.

The Commission shall give proper notice of the places, dates and times at which balloting will open for the election of the other candidates.

Article 41.

The voting papers shall be printed on paper of different colours for the different communities mentioned in Article 17 of the present Regulations; the colours shall be the same as those adopted for the electors' cards provided for in Article 28.

The voting-papers shall bear only the names of the recognised candidates for the community and caza concerned.

The order of the names of the candidates of each community on the voting-paper shall be determined by the Commission by the drawing of lots.

Opposite the name of each candidate there shall be an enclosed space to be blacked in by electors desiring to vote for such candidate.

The voting-papers shall bear the Commission's stamp and the number of the voting section.

Article 42.

The election board having assembled on the date and at the time fixed, the Chairman of the board shall open the ballot-box and publicly show it to be empty; he shall then lock it, keeping the key himself or giving it into the keeping of his deputy. The ballot-box shall then be sealed by the Chairman in such a way that it cannot be opened without the seals being broken.

Throughout the period of the electoral proceedings an extract of the lists of electors, as referred to in Article 30, shall be kept on the table of the board.

Article 43.

The electors shall be called forward one by one and shall state their identity, which shall be certified if necessary by the Mukhtar of the village or quarter.

Any dispute as to the identity of an elector shall be settled at the current meeting by the election board.

The elector shall present his elector's card to the Chairman, who, in exchange, shall hand him a voting-paper for the community in which he is registered. The voting-paper shall first have been stamped with the stamp of the board.

The voter's name shall then be marked off in the list of electors.

The elector's attention shall be drawn to the fact that he may vote for not more than the number of candidates fixed under the provisions of Chapter III.

Article 44.

Electors who declare that they can read shall enter the polling-booth and shall there fill up their voting-papers, blacking in the enclosed space opposite the names of the candidates for whom they vote.

Should an elector declare that he cannot read or is prevented by some infirmity from voting without assistance, the Chairman or his deputy shall accompany him into the polling-booth and fill up the voting-paper in accordance with his instructions.

Article 45.

Every effort shall be made to ensure that the voting shall be completed, if possible, in a single day.

If for any voting section more than a quarter of the total number of electors summoned shall have presented themselves by the end of the first day, the Chairman may order the ballot to be closed.

If this proportion has not been reached, the Chairman shall continue the election proceedings on the next day, and shall make every effort to have the persons concerned again summoned through the Mukhtar.

In such circumstances the aperture of the ballot-box shall be publicly sealed.

On the next day the seal shall be publicly removed on the arrival of the first electors, and the ballot shall continue until the time fixed for the close of the voting.

Article 46.

After the close of the ballot, the votes shall be counted by the board, which may obtain the assistance of additional tellers chosen from among the staff of the Commission.

The voting-papers taken from the ballot-box shall be classified and numbered by communities, without, however, being read.

Should the number of voting-papers cast by any given community be greater or less than the number of voters, the fact should be mentioned in the record. In the first case the voting-papers of the community shall all be replaced in the ballot-box, from which the Chairman shall extract a number of papers equal to the number of electors having voted for the community concerned. The surplus voting-papers shall be publicly burned without being counted or read.

Blank voting-papers, papers on which the voters indicate their identity and those not bearing the stamp of the Board shall not be reckoned in calculating the majority, though they shall be annexed to the record.

Should the votes indicated on a voting-paper exceed the number of candidates to be elected, as many names shall be struck out at the bottom of the paper as shall be required to reduce the number of votes to the figure fixed in application of the provisions of Chapter III.

Furthermore, votes for candidates other than those whose names are printed shall not be held valid.

Article 47.

Should two or more candidates obtain the same number of votes, lots shall be drawn to decide between them.

Article 48.

The Chairman shall finally decide any difficulties arising in the course of the proceedings. All such decisions shall be entered in the record. The relevant documents or voting-papers shall be annexed after being initialled by the Chairman and his deputy.

Article 49.

After the counting of the votes, the results of the ballot shall be combined and declared at the chief centres in the nahiés and at the headquarters of the municipalities.

Electors at the second stage shall receive a certificate from the Commission recording their election.

CHAPTER V. — ELECTIONS AT THE SECOND STAGE (APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTIES TO THE ASSEMBLY).

Article 50.

Any citizen desiring to stand as a candidate for election to the Assembly must appear in person before the Commission, or cause himself to be represented by some person appointed for the purpose, immediately after publication of the lists under Article 34, and not later than the tenth day before the poll. The notice of candidature must be in writing.

The Commission shall ascertain that the candidate complies with the following conditions, that is to say, that he:

- (1) Is qualified for election at the second stage;
- (2) Was born before July 1st, 1913.

No person may be a candidate in more than one caza at once.

If the above conditions are fulfilled, the Commission shall deliver a certificate of candidature to the person concerned.

The Commission shall publicly post the names of the recognised candidates.

Article 51.

The provisions of Article 39 shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the case of particular cazas and communities where the number of candidates thus recognised by the Commission does not exceed the number of seats allotted to the community concerned for the caza in question.

Article 52.

The electors at the second stage of cazas and communities, the deputies of which have not already been declared elected under the preceding article, shall be requested to meet at the chief centre of their caza, at a date and hour to be determined by the Commission, for the purpose of electing the number of deputies determined by the Commission, as provided in Chapter III of the present Regulations.

Article 53.

The provisions of Article 41 of the present Regulations shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the voting-papers for the elections at the second stage.

The election board shall have a ballot-box for each community.

The attention of electors shall be drawn to the fact that they may vote only for the number of candidates determined in the manner provided in Chapter III of the present Regulations.

Article 54.

In any given community, the poll shall not be valid unless three-fifths of the electors at the second stage of the community have voted.

Where this quorum is attained, those candidates who have obtained a relative majority shall be elected.

Where the quorum of three-fifths is not attained, the ballot-box of the community shall be sealed by the Chairman and kept in safe custody.

The Chairman shall in such case summon the electors concerned for the earliest possible date.

At the end of the day thus appointed the poll shall be finally closed and the votes counted. The candidates shall be elected by a relative majority.

Where two or more candidates have obtained the same number of votes, lots shall be drawn to decide between them.

The counting of votes shall be public.

The Chairman shall impose a fine of 25 Syrian pounds on any elector at the second stage failing to vote without a good and sufficient reason and shall notify the authorities whenever this is done.

Article 55.

The provisions of Article 46 shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the counting of votes.

Article 56.

As soon as it has determined the results of the election, the Commission shall inform each deputy of his election, in writing.

The Commission shall publish the names of the deputies.

CHAPTER VI. — ELECTION POSTERS.

Article 57.

Election propaganda by means of posters shall be permitted for the elections only at the first and second stages.

Article 58.

All posters must show the name of the person or persons by whom they are issued and the name and address of the printer.

Article 59.

It shall be prohibited to display posters or to send or distribute leaflets, circulars or manifestoes in favour of persons whose candidature has not yet been made public.

Article 60.

It shall be prohibited to display or distribute in any constituency posters, placards or manifestoes in support of candidates standing in another constituency.

Article 61.

For the duration of the election period, special spaces shall be reserved by the administrative authorities for the display of election posters in the cities of Antioch, Alexandretta and Kirik-Khan, and in the chief centres of the nahiés. In each such space, an adequate surface shall be allotted to each community for which there are candidates.

No election posters shall be displayed elsewhere than in the spaces allotted.

Election posters shall be free of stamp duty.

Article 62.

The posters referred to in the present chapter which do not comply with the prescribed conditions shall be torn down or confiscated.

CHAPTER VII. — PENAL PROVISIONS.

A. OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Article 63.

Any person required to supply information or to furnish assistance in connection with any proceedings provided for in the present Regulations shall be liable, in the event of refusal or abstention, to a fine of from 5 to 50 Syrian pounds.

Article 64.

Any person objecting in bad faith to the registration of an elector (Article 22) shall be liable to a fine of from 5 to 50 Syrian pounds.

Article 65.

Persons who, by gifts or inducements in money or in kind, shall procure or attempt to procure the making of a false declaration in connection with the registration provided for in Chapter II, or who, by the same means, shall obtain or attempt to obtain votes directly or through the intermediary of third parties, or who, by the same means, shall induce or attempt to induce one or more voters to abstain from registering or voting or standing as a candidate, shall be liable to a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds. Persons accepting or soliciting such gifts or inducements shall be liable to the same penalty.

Article 66.

Persons who, by violence, constraint or menaces, induce or attempt to induce an elector, through fear of loss of employment or injury to his person, family or property, to abstain from registering or voting or standing as a candidate, or who, by the same means, procure or attempt to procure the making of a false declaration in connection with the registration provided for in Chapter II, or who, by the same means, deter or attempt to deter an elector from voting in accordance with his convictions, shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than three months or more than two years together with a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds, or to one or other of these penalties.

Article 67.

Persons who, independently of the cases for which special provision is made under the present Regulations, shall violate or attempt to violate the secrecy of the ballot before, during or after the poll, or who shall obstruct or attempt to obstruct the proceedings of the poll, or alter or attempt to alter the results thereof, shall be liable to a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds.

Article 68.

Persons who knowingly issue false papers shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than one month or more than one year, together with a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds.

Article 69.

Persons who, by false declarations, obtain or attempt to obtain registration without being qualified therefor, or who, by the same means, improperly cause any other person to be registered or struck off the register, or attempt to cause him to be registered or struck off the register, shall be liable to a fine of from 25 to 100 Syrian pounds.

Persons who, in such cases, make use of false papers shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than one month or more than one year, together with a fine of from 50 to 150 Syrian pounds, or to one or other of these penalties.

Article 70.

Persons not qualified to vote who shall vote or attempt to vote shall be liable to a fine of from 10 to 100 Syrian pounds.

Article 71.

The following persons shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than one month or more than one year and to a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds.

- (1) Persons who falsify or attempt to falsify the registration proceedings by reproducing declarations incorrectly, whether verbally or in writing;
- (2) Persons who alter or attempt to alter entries in the registers;
- (3) Persons who, being entrusted at a poll with the duty of receiving or numbering or counting the voting-papers of the electors, remove, alter or add voting-papers or read out a name other than the name written on a voting-paper;
- (4) A person who, being entrusted with the duty of filling in the voting-paper of an illiterate elector or of an elector prevented by infirmity from voting without assistance, shall, in so doing, give his votes to candidates other than those designated by him.

Article 72.

With the exception of the case of armed forces called in under Article 13, no person bearing arms shall be permitted to enter any registration office or polling station. If the arms are carried openly, the offender shall be liable to a fine of from 5 to 25 Syrian pounds. If the arms are concealed, the offender shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than fifteen days or more than

three months, together with a fine of from 25 to 50 Syrian pounds or to one or other of these penalties, without prejudice, however, to the application of the penalties for carrying prohibited arms.

Article 73.

Persons who, by means of manifestly false declarations in connection with the election procedure laid down by the present Regulations, intercept or divert votes or induce an elector or electors not to register or to abstain from voting, shall be liable to a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds.

Article 74.

Persons who, by menacing demonstrations, disturb the registration or voting proceedings or an electional meeting, shall be liable to a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds. If the freedom of registration or of the poll is by this means interfered with, the offenders shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than one month or more than one year together with a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds, or to one or other of these penalties.

Article 75.

Any unauthorised entry into the premises of an election board with a view to interference with the freedom of registration or of the poll shall be punishable by imprisonment for not less than three months or more than two years together with a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds, or one or other of these penalties.

Should the unauthorised entry referred to in the previous paragraph be effected under threat of armed violence, or should there be interference with the poll, the penalty shall be imprisonment for not less than one year or more than five years. This penalty shall be doubled if the offence is the result of concerted design to be carried out either in the Sanjak as a whole or in one or more cazas or nahies.

Article 76.

Persons who, in the course of registration or voting proceedings, are guilty of insulting behaviour or violence towards the Chairman or to any of the members of the board, or who, by acts or violence or threats, delay or obstruct the proceedings, shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than one month or more than one year, together with a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds, or to one or other of these penalties.

Article 77.

The removal of ballot-boxes containing votes not yet counted shall be punishable by imprisonment for not less than three months or more than two years together with a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds.

Article 78.

Falsification of the poll, whether by members of the board or by agents of the authority appointed for the custody of the votes not yet counted, shall be punishable by imprisonment for not less than one year or more than five years together with a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds.

Article 79.

Theft or destruction of official documents belonging to the Commission or to any of its delegates shall be punishable by imprisonment for not less than three months or more than five years together with a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds, or by one or other of these penalties. Attempted theft or destruction of such documents shall be punishable by imprisonment for not less than one month or more than one year together with a fine of from 50 to 150 Syrian pounds, or one or other of these penalties.

Article 80.

Offences against the provisions of Chapter VI shall be punishable by a fine of from 25 to 75 Syrian piastres.

In the event of a repetition of the offence, the offenders shall be liable to a fine of from 1 to 5 Syrian pounds for each offence. It shall be deemed to be a repetition of the offence if the offender has already been convicted of the same offence in the course of the electoral proceedings.

Article 81.

Any public official found guilty of any of the offences referred to in the foregoing Articles shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twice the penalty for which the said Articles provide.

B. PENAL PROCEDURE.

Article 82

Subject to the following provisions, the special tribunal provided for in Article 7 shall lay down its own procedure for the preliminary investigation and trial of the cases submitted to it. This procedure shall be summary and expeditious in so far as is compatible with the protection of the defendant's interests and the efficient administration of justice.

Article 83

The judge shall decide in the first and last resort. His decisions shall not be subject to appeal.

Article 84.

The deputies shall perform such duties as the judge may assign to them. They shall, if necessary, act in his stead. The functions of public prosecutor shall be discharged by one of the deputies hereinafter referred to as the "prosecutor".

Article 85.

Criminal proceedings shall be instituted by the prosecutor.

Article 86.

The prosecutor shall collect the evidence. Should the evidence of an offence be insufficient, or if on any other grounds a prosecution is not warranted, he shall dismiss the case. Such decisions are not subject to appeal.

Article 87.

In regard to any offence or offences connected with offences under the present Regulations, the prosecutor shall decide whether proceedings shall be instituted in the special tribunal in the matters within its jurisdiction.

Until a judgment having the force of *res judicata* has been rendered, the prosecutor shall have the right to request the local courts to communicate any documents of which he may deem it necessary to have cognisance.

In the case of concurrent proceedings in regard to related offences, the local courts shall postpone judgment until the special tribunal has rendered its decision.

Article 88.

Any person apprehended in the act of committing an offence punishable by imprisonment shall at once be brought before the prosecutor, who shall question him and, where appropriate, bring him before the tribunal for examination. In such a case, the prosecutor may order the accused to be kept in custody.

Article 89.

Should the case not be ready for trial, the tribunal shall remand the accused pending further investigations; it may, according to the circumstances of the case, order that the accused be held in custody or provisionally released on bail. An order committing an accused person to custody shall state the acts with which he is charged and the article of the present Regulations under which proceedings are taken.

Article 90.

Should the accused so request, the tribunal shall grant him a period of not more than four days in which to prepare his defence.

Article 91.

Proceedings under the present Regulations shall be held to be barred by lapse of time, on the expiry of a period of fifteen days after the date of the proclamation of the result of the elections to the Assembly.

Article 92.

The functions of the special tribunal shall commence simultaneously with those of the Commission. They shall terminate one month after the proclamation of the result of the elections to the Assembly.

Article 93.

The local authorities shall afford assistance to the tribunal and the prosecutor, whenever these may so request.

Article 94.

The judgments rendered by the tribunal shall be enforced by the local authorities.

Geneva, May 5th, 1938.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**AGENDA OF THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY SESSION
OF THE ASSEMBLY**

**WHICH WILL OPEN AT GENEVA ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1938,
AT 11 A.M.**

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

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

The questions on the agenda are usually divided between the main Committees of the Assembly in the following manner:

- First Committee: Legal questions.*
- Second Committee: Economic and financial questions: communications and transit: health.*
- Third Committee: Reduction and limitation of armaments.*
- Fourth Committee: Budgetary and administrative questions.*
- Fifth Committee: Social questions: opium and other dangerous drugs.*
- Sixth Committee: Political questions: intellectual co-operation.*

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

Each year the Secretary-General prepares a general report on the work of the League since the last session of the Assembly. This report is distributed in two parts, one in July, the other at the opening of the session.

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

The Assembly also from time to time refers to the appropriate Committee for consideration and report particular chapters of this report. This is notably the case in regard to questions of a political character, since the work of the League in technical fields, although also treated in the report of the Secretary-General, is by custom included specifically in the agenda of the Assembly. (See items 16 to 25.)

¹ See Annex I.

A.7.1938.VII. 3. APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS:
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

At the conclusion of its third session (January 31st to February 2nd, 1938), the special Committee submitted to the Assembly a progress report. It drew the attention of the Members of the League to the reports and Minutes annexed to the progress report.

4. REDUCTION AND LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS: ACTION TAKEN ON THE ASSEMBLY'S
RESOLUTION OF SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1937.

On October 23rd, 1937, the Secretary-General communicated to the Members of the League and non-member States the resolution adopted by the Assembly on September 30th, 1937 (eighteenth session), referring to:

- (1) *The conclusion of an international convention on the publicity of national defence expenditure; and*
- (2) *The examination by States Members of the League—to the extent that this has not already been done—of internal measures with a view to the effective supervision of the manufacture of and trade in arms, ammunition and implements of war.*

The replies received from Governments up to March 10th, 1938, are included in document Conf.D.183. Any additional replies received will be circulated before the opening of the Assembly.

5. REFUGEES.

- (a) Report of the Nansen International Office for Refugees.

The Nansen International Office for Refugees is placed under the direction of the League of Nations, in conformity with Article 24 of the Covenant, and submits an annual report to the Assembly on its activities.

- (b) International assistance to refugees.

- (i) Report by the Council.

On October 5th, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly requested the Council to draw up, or cause to be drawn up, a plan for international assistance to refugees.

- (ii) Report of the High Commissioner for Refugees, Jewish and Other, coming from Germany.

The High Commissioner will submit to the Assembly a report on his work during the past year and on the results of the inter-governmental Conference convened at Geneva on February 7th, 1938, for the adoption of a Convention regarding the status of refugees coming from Germany.

6. THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND MODERN MEANS OF SPREADING INFORMATION
IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE: REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON
INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

- (i) Cinematography.

The Committee will submit proposals on the basis of the Assembly's recommendations of October 2nd, 1937 (eighteenth session).

- (ii) Broadcasting.

The Committee will submit, with its observations, the proposals made by the Committee of Experts summoned in accordance with the Assembly's recommendation of October 2nd, 1937 (eighteenth session).

7. MEANS OF SPREADING INFORMATION REGARDING THE LEAGUE AT THE SECRETARIAT'S
DISPOSAL: REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

On October 2nd, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly postponed to its next session the examination of certain points dealt with in the report presented by the Sixth Committee (document A.71.1937).

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

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

* * *

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

The Assembly decided, on September 15th, 1926 (seventh session), to elect each year three non-permanent Members of the Council for a period of three years from the date of their election.

The mandates which expire in 1938 are those of Ecuador, Poland and Roumania.

10. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE: ELECTION OF A JUDGE TO FILL THE VACANCY CREATED BY THE DEATH OF M. ÅKE HAMMARSKJÖLD.

In accordance with Articles 4 and 14 of the Statute of the Permanent Court, vacancies among judges of the Court are filled by an election by the Assembly and the Council.

11. ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE ORGANISATION FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.¹

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Council on January 29th, 1938 (one-hundredth session), the Assembly is requested to proceed to the elections required under Article 4 of the Statute of the Organisation for Communications and Transit.

12. APPOINTMENTS TO THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION.

In accordance with the report (document A.7.1937.X) adopted by the Assembly on September 30th, 1937 (eighteenth session), four members of the Commission are due to retire at the end of 1938—viz., M. Réveillaud (French), M. Parra-Pérez (Venezuelan), M. de Ottlik (Hungarian) and M. de Modzelewski (Polish); the first two members mentioned will not be eligible for re-election.

As regards M. de Ottlik and M. de Modzelewski, one (to be determined by lot) will be eligible for re-election for a period of two years only and the other for a period of three years.

If a person other than M. de Ottlik or M. de Modzelewski is elected to the seat tenable for two years only, his subsequent eligibility for re-election to two full periods of office will not be affected.

*The 1938 Assembly is, in accordance with the same decision, called upon to elect:
One member for two years;
Two members for three years.*

13. COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY FOR EUROPEAN UNION.

On September 30th, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly decided to renew for twelve months the term of office of the Commission of Enquiry for European Union.

14. STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

On October 4th, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly invited the Council to set up a committee to consider this question.

* * *

¹ See Annex II.

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

- (a) Audited Accounts for the Nineteenth Financial Period (1937) and Auditor's Report thereon.

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

- (b) Budget of the League of Nations for the Twenty-first Financial Period (1939).

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

- (c) Report of the Supervisory Commission.

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

Under other provisions of the Regulations, the report of the Commission must also deal with the accounts and with such other relevant questions as might arise in consequence of decisions of the competent organs of the League. For example, the Commission will this year report, inter alia, on the question of the actuarial rate of interest of the Staff Pensions Fund.

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

On October 5th, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly renewed the term of office of the special Committee for a further year, on the understanding that "the Committee will not be empowered to make new arrangements with States in arrears except in regard to those at present pending"

- (e) Report of the Administrative Board of the Staff Pensions Fund.

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

- (f) Allocation of League expenses.

On October 5th, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly decided to ask Governments to communicate suggestions calculated to help the 1938 Assembly, and such body as that Assembly might set up, to determine the future scale of allocation. The present scale will cease to be in force on December 31st, 1939.

* * *

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

16. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.¹

- (a) Reform of the Statute of the Organisation for Communications and Transit.
(b) Co-ordination of Transport.
(c) Codification of Road Law and Other Questions relating to Road Traffic.
(d) Signals at Level-crossings.
(e) Civil Liability of Motorists and Compulsory Insurance.
(f) Report by the Secretary-General on the Measures taken in Execution of the Decisions of the Assembly or of Previous Conferences, whether General or Limited (Article 25(b) of the Statute).

- (g) Report of the Committee for Communications and Transit on its Twenty-first Session, to be held in the Summer of 1938 (Article 7(b) of the Statute).
- (h) Report of the Committee for Communications and Transit on the Work done by it since the last Election (1931) (Article 25(a) of the Statute).

This report will deal with the work of the Organisation in different fields, including:

Maritime Navigation;
Transport by Rail;
Inland Navigation;
Road Traffic;
Air Navigation;
Public Works.

- (i) Report on the Operation of the League of Nations Wireless Station from January 1st to December 31st, 1937.

7. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

- (a) General Economic and Financial Questions.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.
Report of the Economic Committee on the Work of its Forty-seventh Session (document C.577.M.411.1937.II.B) and Forty-eighth Session.¹
Report of the Financial Committee on the Work of its Sixty-fifth Session (document C.569.M.405.1937.II.A) and Sixty-sixth Session.¹

- (b) Demographic Problems.

On October 4th, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly requested the Economic and Financial Organisation, in collaboration with the International Labour Office, to draw up a scheme of work for the study of these problems.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.
Report of the Economic Committee on the Work of its Forty-eighth Session.¹

- (c) International Migration.

On October 4th, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly requested the competent organs of the League, on the basis of a report by the International Labour Office, to continue the study of the question of international migration, including that of repatriation, in order to make any necessary contribution to the results achieved.

Report of the Conference of Experts on Migration for Settlement (document C.E.M.C.I(10).1938 — I.L.O.).

- (d) Standard of Living.

On October 4th, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly invited the Economic and Financial Organisation, in collaboration with the International Labour Office, and, if necessary, with the help of experts, to take whatever steps it might deem appropriate for the examination of this problem.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.
Report of the Economic Committee on the Work of its Forty-eighth Session.¹

- (e) Economic Depressions.

On October 4th, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly invited the Economic and Financial Organisation to examine the measures which might be employed with a view to the prevention or mitigation of economic depressions.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

¹ The reports on the work of these sessions will be ready in August.

(f) Agricultural Credits.

On October 4th, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly invited the Economic and Financial Organisation to study the systems of agricultural credit and insurance with a view to the elaboration of principles calculated to strengthen internal and external credit and suitable for adoption by countries contemplating a modification of their existing legislation on these subjects.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

(g) Fiscal Questions.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

Report of the Fiscal Committee on the work of its seventh session (document C.490.M.331.1937.II.A).

(h) Graphs relating to Financial and Economic Conditions.

On October 4th, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly requested the Economic and Financial Organisation to consider ways and means for arranging for a permanent exhibition of graphs relating to current economic and financial conditions.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

Report of the Committee of Statistical Experts.¹

(i) Publications of the Economic Intelligence Service.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

18. EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON RURAL LIFE.

The Assembly decided, on September 30th, 1937 (eighteenth session), to convene, for July 1939, a European Conference on Rural Life. It requested the Council to determine the scope and the agenda of the proposed Conference, and to arrange for all the requisite preparatory work. The Committee set up by the Council for this purpose held its first meeting from April 4th to 7th, 1938.

19. HOUSING.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

20. NUTRITION.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

21. HEALTH QUESTIONS.

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

Housing;
Nutrition;
Physical education;
Biological standardisation;
Malaria;
Rural hygiene.

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

(b) *The Health Organisation has pursued its anti-epidemic work in the East, through its Singapore Bureau. Further, in accordance with the Assembly decision in 1937, the Health Committee has prepared a plan for an anti-epidemic campaign in China and is ensuring its technical execution.*

¹ The report of this Committee will be ready in August.

22. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

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

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

Report of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs on the work of its twenty-third session (June 1938).

The Committee will examine specially the following questions: Application of the Opium Conventions; the situation in different countries according to the annual reports from Governments for 1936; illicit traffic and clandestine manufacture of narcotic drugs; the situation in the Far East.

Report on the preparatory work with a view to a Conference to consider the limitation of the cultivation of the opium poppy and of the production of raw opium.

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

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

Estimates of the world requirements of dangerous drugs in 1938; Statement drawn up by the Supervisory Body in virtue of Article 5 of the Limitation Convention of 1931 (document C.544.M.381.1937.XI).

- (c) Work of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

Report to the Council on the statistics of dangerous drugs relating to the year 1936 and on the work of the Board during the year 1937 (document C.353.M.240.1937.XI).

23. SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

- (a) Traffic in Women and Children.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

Report on the Work of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions in 1938 (document C.147.M.88.1938.IV).

- (b) Child Welfare.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

Report on the Work of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions in 1938 (document C.147.M.88.1938.IV).

- (c) Assistance to Indigent Foreigners and the Execution of Maintenance Obligations abroad.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

Report of the temporary Committee of Experts on the Work of its third session (document C.105.M.57.1938.IV).

- (d) Penal and Penitentiary Questions.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

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

24. CONVENTION FOR SUPPRESSING THE EXPLOITATION OF THE PROSTITUTION OF OTHERS: QUESTION OF THE CONVOCATION OF A CONFERENCE.

The Assembly will be called upon to decide, in the light of the observations received from Governments on the draft Convention, on the question of the convocation of a conference for the conclusion of a convention (document C.331.M.223.1937.IV).

25. INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

Work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation Committees and Sub-Committees (Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, Committee of Scientific Experts, National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation) and of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

Report of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Annex I.

CREDENTIALS.

Rules of Procedure of the Assembly. Rule 5.

1. Each Member shall communicate to the Secretary-General, if possible one week before the date fixed for the opening of the session, the names of its representatives, of whom there shall be not more than three. The names of substitute representatives may be added.
2. The full powers of the representatives shall be delivered to the Secretary-General, if possible one week before the date fixed for the opening of the session. They shall be issued either by the Head of the State or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.¹
3. A Committee of nine members for the examination of the full powers shall be elected by the Assembly on the proposal of the President. The Committee shall appoint its own Chairman and Vice-chairman. It shall report without delay.
4. Any representative to whose admission objection has been made shall sit provisionally with the same rights as other representatives, unless the Assembly decides otherwise.

Annex II.

COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS FOR DISCUSSION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT QUESTIONS.

Resolution adopted by the Council on January 29th, 1938.

The Council:

Draws the attention of Governments to the fact that the Assembly at its next ordinary session and those which will be held at the end of each three-year period, as from 1938, will be required to discharge the functions hitherto performed by the ordinary General Conferences of the Organisation for Communications and Transit, and expresses the hope that the delegations at such sessions will include members specially qualified to deal with the questions falling within the Organisation's competence.

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

Geneva, August 22nd, 1938.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**AGENDA OF THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY SESSION
OF THE ASSEMBLY**

WHICH WILL OPEN AT GENEVA ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1938,
AT 11 A.M.

and

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ITEMS

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

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

The questions on the agenda are usually divided between the main Committees of the Assembly in the following manner:

First Committee: Legal questions.

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

Third Committee: Reduction and limitation of armaments.

Fourth Committee: Budgetary and administrative questions.

Fifth Committee: Social questions: opium and other dangerous drugs.

Sixth Committee: Political questions: intellectual co-operation.

A.6.1938. 2. REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE LEAGUE SINCE THE LAST SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Each year the Secretary-General prepares a general report on the work of the League since the last ordinary session of the Assembly. This report is distributed in two parts, one in July, the other at the opening of the session.

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

The Assembly also from time to time refers to the appropriate Committee for consideration and report particular chapters of this report. This is notably the case in regard to questions of a political character, since the work of the League in technical fields, although also treated in the report of the Secretary-General, is by custom included specifically in the agenda of the Assembly. (See items 16 to 25.)

¹ See Annex I.

A.7.1938.VII. 3. APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS:
A.10.1938.VII. REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

At the conclusion of its third session (January 31st to February 2nd, 1938), the special Committee submitted to the Assembly a progress report. It drew the attention of the Members of the League to the reports and Minutes annexed to the progress report.

4. REDUCTION AND LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS: ACTION TAKEN ON THE ASSEMBLY'S RESOLUTION OF SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1937.

On October 23rd, 1937, the Secretary-General communicated to the Members of the League and non-member States the resolution adopted by the Assembly on September 30th, 1937 (eighteenth session), referring to:

- (1) *The conclusion of an international convention on the publicity of national defence expenditure; and*
- (2) *The examination by States Members of the League—to the extent that this has not already been done—of internal measures with a view to the effective supervision of the manufacture of and trade in arms, ammunition and implements of war.*

The replies received from Governments up to August 19th, 1938, are included in documents Conf.D.183 and 183(a). Any additional replies received will be circulated before the opening of the Assembly.

5. REFUGEES.

A.21.1938.XII. (a) Report of the Nansen International Office for Refugees.

The Nansen International Office for Refugees is placed under the direction of the League of Nations, in conformity with Article 24 of the Covenant, and submits an annual report to the Assembly on its activities.

(b) International assistance to refugees.

(i) Report by the Council.

On October 5th, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly requested the Council to draw up, or cause to be drawn up, a plan for international assistance to refugees.

Report by the Secretary-General.

On May 14th, 1938 (hundred-and-first session), the Council instructed the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly a detailed report on international assistance to refugees.

(ii) Report of the High Commissioner for Refugees, Jewish and Other, coming from Germany.

The High Commissioner will submit to the Assembly a report on the situation of the refugees in 1938 and on the progress made towards the final solution of the problem.

A.19.1938.XII. 6. THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND MODERN MEANS OF SPREADING INFORMATION IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE: REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

(i) Cinematography.

The Committee will submit proposals on the basis of the Assembly's recommendations of October 2nd, 1937 (eighteenth session).

(ii) Broadcasting.

The Committee will submit, with its observations, the proposals made by the Committee of Experts summoned in accordance with the Assembly's recommendation of October 2nd, 1937 (eighteenth session).

7. MEANS OF SPREADING INFORMATION REGARDING THE LEAGUE AT THE SECRETARIAT'S DISPOSAL: REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

On October 2nd, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly postponed to its next session the examination of certain points dealt with in the report presented by the Sixth Committee (document A.71.1937).

A.6.1938, p.187. 8. UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW: WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW.

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

* * *

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

The Assembly decided, on September 15th, 1926 (seventh session), to elect each year three non-permanent Members of the Council for a period of three years from the date of their election.

The mandates which expire in 1938 are those of Ecuador, Poland and Roumania.

10. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE: ELECTION OF A JUDGE TO FILL THE VACANCY CREATED BY THE DEATH OF M. ÅKE HAMMARSKJÖLD.

In accordance with Articles 4 and 14 of the Statute of the Permanent Court, vacancies among judges of the Court are filled by an election by the Assembly and the Council.

11. ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE ORGANISATION FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.¹

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Council on January 29th, 1938 (one-hundredth session), the Assembly is requested to proceed to the elections required under Article 4 of the Statute of the Organisation for Communications and Transit.

12. APPOINTMENTS TO THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION.

In accordance with the report (document A.7.1937.X) adopted by the Assembly on September 30th, 1937 (eighteenth session), four members of the Commission are due to retire at the end of 1938—viz., M. Réveillaud (French), M. Parra-Pérez (Venezuelan), M. de Ottlik (Hungarian) and M. de Modzelewski (Polish); the first two members mentioned will not be eligible for re-election.

As regards M. de Ottlik and M. de Modzelewski, one (to be determined by lot) will be eligible for re-election for a period of two years only and the other for a period of three years.

If a person other than M. de Ottlik or M. de Modzelewski is elected to the seat tenable for two years only, his subsequent eligibility for re-election to two full periods of office will not be affected.

The 1938 Assembly is, in accordance with the same decision, called upon to elect:
One member for two years;
Two members for three years.

13. COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY FOR EUROPEAN UNION.

On September 30th, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly decided to renew for twelve months the term of office of the Commission of Enquiry for European Union.

14. STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

On October 4th, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly invited the Council to set up a committee to consider this question. On January 28th, 1938 (one-hundredth session), the Council appointed a committee which met in May and drew up a report (document C.169.1938.II.B). As a result of a recommendation contained in this report, the Council, on May 13th, 1938 (hundred-and-first session), appointed a committee to co-ordinate the work of the Economic and Financial Organisation, and at the same time suggested that a memorandum should be prepared and circulated each year to Governments to facilitate the discussions of the Assembly on economic and financial questions.

* * *

¹ See Annex II.

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

- A.3.1938.X.
A.3(a).1938.X.
A.3(b).1938.X.
A.3(c).1938.X.
- (a) Audited Accounts for the Nineteenth Financial Period (1937) and Auditor's Report thereon.
In accordance with Article 38 of the Financial Regulations, "the Assembly shall finally pass the expenditure and income accounts".
- A.4.1938.X.
A.4(a).1938.X.
A.4(b).1938.X.
- (b) Budget of the League of Nations for the Twenty-first Financial Period (1939).
In accordance with Chapter IV of the Financial Regulations, the budget of the League (including the budgets of the Secretariat and special organisations of the League, the International Labour Organisation and the Permanent Court of International Justice) is annually submitted to the Assembly.
- A.5.1938.X.
A.5(a).1938.X.
A.5(c).1938.X.
- (c) Reports of the Supervisory Commission.
In accordance with Article 16 of the Financial Regulations, "the Commission shall annually examine the budget and prepare a report thereon".
Under other provisions of the Regulations, the report of the Commission must also deal with the accounts and with such other relevant questions as might arise in consequence of decisions of the competent organs of the League. For example, the Commission this year reports, inter alia, on the question of the actuarial rate of interest of the Staff Pensions Fund.
A further report will be communicated to the Assembly at the beginning of the session.
- A.17.1938.X.
- (d) Contributions to the League: Report of the Special Committee on Contributions.
On October 5th, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly renewed the term of office of the special Committee for a further year, on the understanding that "the Committee will not be empowered to make new arrangements with States in arrears except in regard to those at present pending".
- A.9.1938.X.
A.8.1938.X.
- (e) Report of the Administrative Board of the Staff Pensions Fund.
The report of the Administrative Board of the Staff Pensions Fund is submitted to the Assembly as usual. In accordance with Article 23 of the Staff Pensions Regulations, a report on the fifth valuation of the Fund is also submitted.
- A.12.1938.IIA.
- (f) Allocation of League expenses.
On October 5th, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly decided to ask Governments to communicate suggestions calculated to help the 1938 Assembly, and such body as that Assembly might set up, to determine the future scale of allocation. The present scale will cease to be in force on December 31st, 1939.

* * *

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

16. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.¹

- (a) Reform of the Statute of the Organisation for Communications and Transit.
(b) Co-ordination of Transport.
(c) Codification of Road Law and Other Questions relating to Road Traffic.
(d) Signals at Level-crossings.
(e) Civil Liability of Motorists and Compulsory Insurance.
A.20.1938.VIII. (f) Report by the Secretary-General on the Measures taken in Execution of the Decisions of the Assembly or of Previous Conferences, whether General or Limited (Article 25(b) of the Statute).

¹ See Annex II.

- (g) Report of the Committee for Communications and Transit on the Work of its Twenty-first Session (Article 7(b) of the Statute) (document C.266.M.159.1938.VIII).
- A.22.1938.VIII. (h) Report of the Committee for Communications and Transit on the Work done by it since the last Election (1931) (Article 25(a) of the Statute).

This report will deal with the work of the Organisation in different fields, including:

Maritime Navigation;
Transport by Rail;
Inland Navigation;
Road Traffic;
Air Navigation;
Public Works.

- A.14.1938.VIII. (i) Report on the Operation of the League of Nations Wireless Station from January 1st to December 31st, 1937.

A.16.1938.II.A. 17. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

- (a) General Economic and Financial Questions.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

Reports of the Economic Committee on the Work of its Forty-seventh (document C.577.M.411.1937.II.B) and Forty-eighth Sessions (document C.233.M.132.1938.II.B).

Report of the Financial Committee on the Work of its Sixty-fifth (document C.569.M.405.1937.II.A) and Sixty-sixth Sessions (document C.227.M.129.1938.II.A, Parts I and II).

Report of the Committee of Statistical Experts on the Work of its Seventh Session (document C.226.M.128.1938.II.A and appendices).

- (b) Demographic Problems.

On October 4th, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly requested the Economic and Financial Organisation, in collaboration with the International Labour Office, to draw up a scheme of work for the study of these problems.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

Report of the Economic Committee on the Work of its Forty-eighth Session (document C.233.M.132.1938.II.B).

- (c) International Migration.

On October 4th, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly requested the competent organs of the League, on the basis of a report by the International Labour Office, to continue the study of the question of international migration, including that of repatriation, in order to make any necessary contribution to the results achieved.

Report of the Conference of Experts on Migration for Settlement (document C.E.M.C.I(10).1938 — I.L.O.).

- A.18.1938.II.B. (d) Standard of Living.

On October 4th, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly invited the Economic and Financial Organisation, in collaboration with the International Labour Office, and, if necessary, with the help of experts, to take whatever steps it might deem appropriate for the examination of this problem.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

Report of the Economic Committee on the Work of its Forty-eighth Session (document C.233.M.132.1938.II.B).

- (e) Economic Depressions.

On October 4th, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly invited the Economic and Financial Organisation to examine the measures which might be employed with a view to the prevention or mitigation of economic depressions.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

(f) Agricultural Credits.

On October 4th, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly invited the Economic and Financial Organisation to study the systems of agricultural credit and insurance with a view to the elaboration of principles calculated to strengthen internal and external credit and suitable for adoption by countries contemplating a modification of their existing legislation on these subjects.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

(g) Fiscal Questions.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.
Report of the Fiscal Committee on the Work of its Seventh Session (document C.490.M.331.1937.II.A).

(h) Graphs relating to Economic and Financial Conditions.

On October 4th, 1937 (eighteenth session), the Assembly requested the Economic and Financial Organisation to consider ways and means for arranging for a permanent exhibition of graphs relating to current economic and financial conditions.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.
Report of the Committee of Statistical Experts on the Work of its Seventh Session (document C.226.M.128.II.A, page 7).

(i) Publications of the Economic Intelligence Service.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

18. EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON RURAL LIFE.

The Assembly decided, on September 30th, 1937 (eighteenth session), to convene, for July 1939, a European Conference on Rural Life. It requested the Council to determine the scope and the agenda of the proposed Conference, and to arrange for all the requisite preparatory work. The Committee set up by the Council for this purpose held its first meeting from April 4th to 7th, 1938 (document C.161.M.101.1938.II.B).

19. HOUSING.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

20. NUTRITION.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

21. HEALTH QUESTIONS.

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

Housing;
Nutrition;
Physical education;
Biological standardisation;
Malaria;
Rural hygiene.

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

(b) *The Health Organisation has pursued its anti-epidemic work in the East, through its Singapore Bureau. Further, in accordance with the Assembly decision in 1937, the Health Committee has prepared a plan for an anti-epidemic campaign in China and is ensuring its technical execution.*

22. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

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

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

Report of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs on the Work of its Twenty-third Session (document C.237.M.136.1938.XI).

The Committee examined specially the following questions: Application of the Opium Conventions; the situation in different countries according to the annual reports from Governments for 1936; illicit traffic and clandestine manufacture of narcotic drugs; the situation in the Far East.

Report concerning the preparatory work for a Conference to consider the possibility of limiting and controlling the cultivation of the opium poppy and the production of raw opium and controlling other raw materials for the manufacture of opium alkaloids (document C.221.M.123.1938.XI).

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

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

Estimates of the world requirements of dangerous drugs in 1938; Statement drawn up by the Supervisory Body in virtue of Article 5 of the Limitation Convention of 1931 (document C.544.M.381.1937.XI).

- (c) Work of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

Report to the Council on the statistics of dangerous drugs relating to the year 1936 and on the work of the Board during the year 1937 (document C.353.M.240.1937.XI).

23. SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

- (a) Traffic in Women and Children.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

Report on the Work of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions in 1938 (document C.147.M.88.1938.IV).

- (b) Child Welfare.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

Report on the Work of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions in 1938 (document C.147.M.88.1938.IV).

- (c) Assistance to Indigent Foreigners and the Execution of Maintenance Obligations abroad.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

Report of the temporary Committee of Experts on the Work of its Third Session (document C.105.M.57.1938.IV).

- (d) Penal and Penitentiary Questions.

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

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

Report of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission on the Number of Prisoners and the Measures taken to reduce their Number, presented in accordance with the Assembly's resolution of October 10th, 1936 (seventeenth session).

A.24.1938.IV.

A.15.1938.IV.

A.13.1938.IV. 24. CONVENTION FOR SUPPRESSING THE EXPLOITATION OF THE PROSTITUTION OF OTHERS:
and
Addendum. QUESTION OF THE CONVOCATION OF A CONFERENCE.

The Assembly will be called upon to decide, in the light of the observations received from Governments on the draft Convention, on the question of the convocation of a conference for the conclusion of a convention (document C.331.M.223.1937.IV).

25. INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

Work of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation Committees and Sub-Committees (Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, Committee of Scientific Experts, National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation) and of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation (documents C.247.M.145.1938.XII. and C.250.M.148.1938.XII).

Report on the Work of the League of Nations.

Report of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation (document C.253.M.150.1938.XII).

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ITEMS

A.II.1938. 26. RULE I, PARAGRAPH I, OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

By a letter dated May 31st, 1938, the United Kingdom Government asked that a proposal to amend Rule I, paragraph I, of the Rules of Procedure be included in the agenda of the Assembly.

27. PROTECTION OF THE CIVILIAN NON-COMBATANT POPULATION AGAINST AIR BOMBING IN CASE OF WAR.

By a telegram dated August 10th, 1938, the Spanish Government asked that this question be included in the agenda of the Assembly (document C.265.M.158.1938).

Annex I

CREDENTIALS

Rules of Procedure of the Assembly. Rule 5.

1. Each Member shall communicate to the Secretary-General, if possible one week before the date fixed for the opening of the session, the names of its representatives, of whom there shall be not more than three. The names of substitute representatives may be added.
2. The full powers of the representatives shall be delivered to the Secretary-General, if possible one week before the date fixed for the opening of the session. They shall be issued either by the Head of the State or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.¹
3. A Committee of nine members for the examination of the full powers shall be elected by the Assembly on the proposal of the President. The Committee shall appoint its own Chairman and Vice-chairman. It shall report without delay.
4. Any representative to whose admission objection has been made shall sit provisionally with the same rights as other representatives, unless the Assembly decides otherwise.

Annex II

COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS FOR DISCUSSION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT QUESTIONS

Resolution adopted by the Council on January 29th, 1938.

The Council:

.....
Draws the attention of Governments to the fact that the Assembly at its next ordinary session and those which will be held at the end of each three-year period, as from 1938, will be required to discharge the functions hitherto performed by the ordinary General Conferences of the Organisation for Communications and Transit, and expresses the hope that the delegations at such sessions will include members specially qualified to deal with the questions falling within the Organisation's competence.

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

RÈGLEMENT INTÉRIEUR DU CONSEIL

Adopté par le Conseil le 26 mai 1933

Annexe I. — Résolutions concernant la procédure
du Conseil, qui n'ont pas été incorporées dans
le Règlement intérieur.

Annexe II. — Rapport du Comité pour la procédure
du Conseil, adopté par le Conseil le 29 sep-
tembre 1937.

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COUNCIL

Adopted by the Council on May 26th, 1933

Annex I. — Resolutions concerning the procedure
of the Council which have not been included
in the Rules of Procedure.

Annex II. — Report of the Committee on Council
Procedure, adopted by the Council on September
29th, 1937.

Série de Publications de la Société des Nations

QUESTIONS GÉNÉRALES

1938. 3. ✓

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

RÈGLEMENT INTÉRIEUR DU CONSEIL

Adopté par le Conseil le 26 mai 1933.

ARTICLE PREMIER.

Sessions ordinaires.

1. Le Conseil se réunit de plein droit en session ordinaire quatre fois par an, soit le troisième lundi de janvier, le deuxième lundi de mai, trois jours avant la réunion de l'Assemblée et, en ce qui concerne la quatrième session, à une date qui suivra de près l'élection par l'Assemblée des membres non permanents du Conseil et qui sera précisée par le Président du Conseil.

Sessions extraordinaires.

2. Le Conseil peut toujours décider de se réunir en session extraordinaire.

Date d'ouverture.

3. Il doit se réunir, et, au besoin, en session extraordinaire, à la demande d'un Membre de la Société des Nations, dans les circonstances prévues aux articles 11, 15 et 17 du Pacte.

4. Si elle ne l'a pas été par le Conseil, la date d'ouverture de la session extraordinaire est fixée par le Président, si possible après consultation de ses collègues.

5. Le Président du Conseil, après avoir présenté ses collègues et obtenu l'assentiment de la majorité d'entre eux, peut, en cas de besoin, avancer ou retarder la date d'ouverture d'une session du Conseil. Toutefois, le Président ne pourra, sans l'assentiment de tous ses collègues, avancer ou retarder de plus de sept jours l'ouverture d'une session ordinaire.

6. Le Secrétaire général notifie aux membres du Conseil la date d'ouverture de la session, à moins que cette dernière ne doive se tenir à une date prévue par le présent Règlement ou fixée par le Conseil.

Lieu de réunion.

ARTICLE II.

Les sessions du Conseil se tiennent au siège de la Société des Nations, sauf dans les cas où la majorité des membres du Conseil estiment qu'il y a lieu pour le Conseil de se réunir ailleurs.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COUNCIL

Adopted by the Council on May 26th, 1933.

ARTICLE I.

1. The Council shall meet in ordinary session *Ordinary sessions.* four times in each year—namely, on the third Monday in January, the second Monday in May, three days before the meeting of the Assembly and, for the fourth session, at a date following closely upon the appointment by the Assembly of the non-permanent members of the Council and fixed by the President of the Council.

2. The Council may at any time decide to meet in extraordinary session. *Extraordinary sessions.*

3. The Council must meet, at the request of any Member of the League of Nations (if necessary, in extraordinary session), in the circumstances referred to in Articles 11, 15 and 17 of the Covenant. *Date of opening.*

4. If not fixed by the Council, the date of the opening of an extraordinary session shall be fixed by the President, if possible after consultation with his colleagues.

5. The President of the Council, after consulting his colleagues and with the consent of the majority, may, where necessary, advance or retard the date of the opening of a session of the Council. The President may not, however, without the consent of all his colleagues, advance or retard by more than seven days the opening of an ordinary session.

6. The Secretary-General shall give notice to the members of the Council of the date at which a session is to begin, unless the session is to be held at a date provided by the present Rules or fixed by the Council.

ARTICLE II.

Place of Meeting.

The sessions of the Council shall be held at the seat of the League of Nations, except in cases where the majority of the members of the Council consider that the Council should meet elsewhere.

ARTICLE III.

Ordre du jour.

1. Un ordre du jour provisoire est établi par le Secrétaire général et approuvé par le Président du Conseil. Il comprend en tout cas les questions dont un Membre de la Société a demandé l'examen par le Conseil. Il indique, dans la mesure du possible, les rapporteurs pour les diverses questions, ainsi que la documentation y relative.

2. L'ordre du jour provisoire est adressé aux membres du Conseil trois semaines au moins avant l'ouverture de la session, sauf s'il s'agit de la quatrième session ordinaire de l'année ou d'une session dont la date est telle qu'elle ne permet pas l'observation de ce délai.

3. Toute modification ultérieure à l'ordre du jour provisoire est portée à la connaissance des membres du Conseil.

Rapporteurs.

4. Le Conseil établit, à la dernière session ordinaire de chaque année, une liste de rapporteurs pour les différentes matières dont il s'occupe habituellement.

5. Dans tous les cas où les rapporteurs n'auront pas été nommés par le Conseil, la nomination sera faite par le Président.

Adoption de l'ordre du jour.

6. Au début de la session, le Conseil arrête l'ordre du jour en séance privée.

Insertion de nouvelles questions au cours de la session.

7. Le Conseil, à la majorité des voix, peut, au cours d'une séance, ajouter de nouvelles questions à son ordre du jour. Dans ce cas, sauf décision contraire du Conseil, prise à l'unanimité, il ne sera pas procédé à la discussion de ces questions avant la séance suivante.

Présidence du Conseil.

ARTICLE IV.

1. Les représentants au Conseil président les sessions du Conseil à tour de rôle, dans l'ordre alphabétique des dénominations en langue française des pays qu'ils représentent.

2. Les fonctions d'un président commencent, en principe, au début d'une session ordinaire. Elles prennent fin lorsque s'ouvre la session ordinaire suivante.

3. Les sessions extraordinaires sont présidées par le Président en fonction.

4. Si le représentant appelé à exercer la présidence croit devoir y renoncer pour la session ou pour une affaire déterminée, le Conseil pourvoit à son remplacement.

ARTICLE III.

1. A provisional agenda shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and approved by the President of the Council. It shall in all cases include any questions which a Member of the League has asked the Council to consider. It shall, so far as possible, show the rapporteurs for the various questions and give references to the documents relating thereto. *Agenda.*

2. The provisional agenda shall be sent to the members of the Council not less than three weeks before the opening of the session, except in the case of the fourth ordinary session of the year or of a session the date of which is such as to make it impossible to maintain this interval.

3. Any subsequent modification of the provisional agenda shall be communicated to the members of the Council.

4. At the last ordinary session of each year the Council shall draw up a list of rapporteurs for the various matters with which it is habitually called upon to deal. *" Rapporteurs "*

5. Where rapporteurs have not been appointed by the Council, they shall be appointed by the President.

6. At the opening of the session, the Council shall adopt its agenda at a private meeting. *Adoption of Agenda.*

7. The Council may, by a majority, add during a meeting new questions to its agenda. In such case, unless the Council otherwise unanimously decides, such questions shall not be discussed before the next meeting. *Insertion of items during session.*

ARTICLE IV.

Presidency of the Council.

1. The representatives on the Council shall preside over its sessions in rotation in the alphabetical order in French of the names of the countries which they represent.

2. A President shall, in principle, enter into office at the beginning of an ordinary session and remain in office until the opening of the next ordinary session.

3. Extraordinary sessions shall be presided over by the President for the time being in office.

4. If the representative who should act as President considers that he should decline to do so during a particular session, or during the consideration of a particular matter, the Council shall arrange for another member to act as President.

Remplacement temporaire du Président.

ARTICLE V.

Lorsque, dans l'intervalle des sessions, le Secrétaire général se trouve dans le cas, en vue de l'application des dispositions du présent Règlement ou à toutes autres fins, de s'adresser au Président du Conseil et si celui-ci est empêché, il fait appel au plus récemment sorti de charge des anciens présidents, à condition que le pays qu'il représente continue à faire partie du Conseil, et, à son défaut et à la même condition, à celui qui l'a précédé, et ainsi de suite.

Changements dans la Présidence.

ARTICLE VI.

1. Si la personne exerçant la présidence cesse de représenter son pays au Conseil, elle est remplacée par le nouveau représentant.

2. De même, si un ancien président a cessé de représenter son pays au Conseil, le nouveau représentant agira à sa place, aux fins de l'article V du présent Règlement.

Publicité des séances du Conseil.

ARTICLE VII.

1. Sous réserve des dispositions de l'article III, alinéa 6, et de l'article X du présent Règlement et sauf décision contraire du Conseil, les séances seront publiques.

Communication des rapports.

2. Les rapports des rapporteurs et les documents auxquels ils se réfèrent, pour autant qu'ils n'ont pas été communiqués antérieurement, sont, dans la mesure du possible, adressés aux membres du Conseil au moins quarante-huit heures avant l'ouverture de la séance dans laquelle ils viennent en discussion. Dans cette éventualité et à moins que le rapporteur ne le désire ou qu'un autre membre du Conseil ne le demande, il n'est pas donné lecture des rapports; les rapporteurs peuvent toujours présenter au sujet de leurs rapports les éclaircissements qu'ils jugent utiles. Il est en tout cas donné lecture du texte des résolutions proposées par les rapports.

Quorum.

ARTICLE VIII.

Le Conseil ne délibère et ne statue valablement que si la majorité de ses membres sont présents.

Unanimité.

ARTICLE IX.

1. Sauf disposition expressément contraire du Pacte ou des clauses de tout autre acte dont il s'agit de faire application, les décisions du Conseil sont prises à l'unanimité des Membres de la Société représentés à la réunion.

ARTICLE V.

Temporary replacement of President.

Where, during the interval between sessions of the Council, the Secretary-General, for the purposes of the application of the provisions of the present Rules or for any other purpose, has occasion to apply to the President of the Council and the President is prevented from acting, the Secretary-General shall apply to the last President, if the country which he represents continues to belong to the Council. If the last President is unable to act, the Secretary-General shall apply, subject to the same condition, to his predecessor, and, thereafter, in accordance with the same system, to earlier Presidents of the Council.

ARTICLE VI.

Changes in the Presidency.

1. If the person who is President ceases to represent his country on the Council, he shall be replaced by the new representative.

2. In like manner, if a former President has ceased to represent his country on the Council, the new representative shall act in his place for the purposes of Article V of the present Rules.

ARTICLE VII.

1. Subject to the provisions of Article III, paragraph 6, and Article X of the present Rules, the meetings of the Council shall, unless the Council otherwise decides, be held in public.

Publicity of meetings.

2. Unless they have been previously circulated, the reports of rapporteurs and the documents to which they relate shall, so far as possible, be sent to the members of the Council not less than forty-eight hours before the opening of the meeting at which they are discussed. Where this has been done, the report will not be read, unless the rapporteur desires or another member of the Council asks that it shall be read; the rapporteurs may always give such explanations in regard to their reports as they consider desirable. The text of resolutions proposed in the reports shall be read in all cases.

Circulation of reports.

ARTICLE VIII.

Quorum.

The Council shall not discuss or decide upon any matter unless the majority of its members are present.

ARTICLE IX.

1. Except where otherwise expressly provided by the Covenant, or by the terms of any other instrument which is to be applied, decisions at

Unanimity.

Décisions prises à la majorité.

2. Toutes questions de procédure qui se posent aux réunions du Conseil, y compris la désignation des commissions chargées d'enquêter sur des points particuliers, sont réglées par le Conseil et décidées à la majorité des Membres de la Société représentés à la réunion.

Appel nominal.

3. Sous réserve de l'article X du présent Règlement, le vote a lieu par appel nominal, si un membre du Conseil le demande. Il ne sera pas tenu compte des abstentions dans le calcul des votes.

Décisions concernant les personnes.

ARTICLE X.

Toute décision concernant les personnes sera prise en séance privée. A la demande d'un membre du Conseil, le vote aura lieu au scrutin secret.

ARTICLE XI.

Procès-verbaux.

1. Les procès-verbaux des séances du Conseil seront tenus par le Secrétariat. Ils seront publiés.

2. Le procès-verbal de chaque séance du Conseil est adressé le plus tôt possible aux membres du Conseil, qui, dans les quarante-huit heures, font part au Secrétariat des rectifications qu'ils désirent éventuellement y voir apporter quant à leurs propres déclarations.

3. Pour ce qui concerne les procès-verbaux qui auront été adressés aux membres du Conseil moins de quarante-huit heures avant la clôture de la session, ils seront considérés comme approuvés, s'ils n'ont pas donné lieu à des demandes de rectification dans les dix jours.

Compte rendu.

4. Le Conseil peut décider de ne pas publier de procès-verbal. Dans ce cas, il n'est établi qu'un compte rendu sommaire en un seul exemplaire. Cet exemplaire sera conservé au Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, où les représentants des gouvernements ayant participé à la réunion pourront faire rectifier leurs propres déclarations dans un délai de dix jours. Ce délai expiré, le compte rendu sera considéré comme approuvé. Il sera alors revêtu de la signature du Secrétaire général. Les représentants desdits gouvernements auront en tout temps le droit de consulter le compte rendu au Secrétariat.

any meeting of the Council shall require the agreement of all the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

2. All matters of procedure at meetings of the Council, including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Council and may be decided by a majority of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

Majority decisions.

3. Subject to the provisions of Article X of the present Rules, each member of the Council shall be called upon separately to vote, if a member of the Council so requires. In counting the votes, abstentions from voting shall be disregarded.

Vote by roll call.

ARTICLE X.

Decisions concerning persons.

All decisions concerning persons shall be taken at a private meeting. On the demand of any member of the Council, the voting shall be by secret ballot.

ARTICLE XI.

1. The Minutes of the meetings of the Council shall be kept by the Secretariat. They shall be published.

Minutes.

2. The Minutes of each meeting of the Council shall be sent as soon as possible to the members of the Council, who shall, within forty-eight hours, inform the Secretariat of any corrections which they may desire to have made in their own speeches.

3. Where the Minutes were sent to the members of the Council less than forty-eight hours before the close of the session, they shall be considered as approved if no corrections have been asked for within ten days.

4. The Council may decide not to have published Minutes. In this case, a summary record in a single copy shall alone be made. Such record shall be kept in the Secretariat of the League of Nations, where the representatives of Governments which took part in the meeting may have corrections made in their own speeches within a period of ten days. On the expiration of this period, the record shall be considered as approved and shall be signed by the Secretary-General. Representatives of the said Governments shall at all times have the right to consult the record at the Secretariat.

Summary record.

ARTICLE XII.

Mesures administratives arrêtées par correspondance.

1. Les membres du Conseil, pressentis par correspondance par le Secrétaire général agissant sur instructions du Président, peuvent, en dehors des sessions, arrêter les mesures d'ordre administratif qui apparaissent strictement nécessaires en raison de l'urgence, avant la réunion du Conseil.

Mesures financières prises par le Président.

2. Sous réserve de confirmation donnée par le Conseil à sa prochaine session, le Président du Conseil, à la demande du Secrétaire général, peut, dans l'intervalle des sessions, prendre les mesures financières, de caractère urgent, qui rentrent dans la compétence du Conseil, notamment l'approbation de virements, l'imputation aux dépenses imprévues du Conseil et les prélèvements sur le compte d'avances.

Présence des Présidents des Commissions, etc.

ARTICLE XIII.

Les présidents et membres des commissions, les experts et les fonctionnaires de la Société peuvent être admis à donner des renseignements ou à prêter leur concours aux séances du Conseil.

ARTICLE XIV.

Amendements du Règlement.

1. Sous réserve des dispositions du Pacte, le présent Règlement peut être modifié par une décision prise à la majorité des trois quarts, pourvu que la proposition tendant à cette modification ait été préalablement portée à l'ordre du jour.

Dérogation au Règlement.

2. Sous la même réserve, il peut y être dérogé dans un cas déterminé, sans inscription à l'ordre du jour, à la même majorité.

ARTICLE XII.

1. When the Council is not in session, its members may be consulted by correspondence by the Secretary-General, on instructions from the President, and may by this means adopt such measures of an administrative character as appear on grounds of urgency to be strictly necessary before the Council again meets.

Administrative measures adopted by correspondence.

2. Subject to confirmation by the Council at its next session, the President of the Council, at the request of the Secretary-General, may, in the interval between sessions, take financial measures of an urgent character which fall within the competence of the Council, such as the approval of transfers, charging of expenditure to the Council's vote for unforeseen expenditure, and advances from the Working Capital Fund.

Financial measures taken by President.

ARTICLE XIII.

The chairmen and members of committees, experts and officials of the League may be admitted to give information or assistance at meetings of the Council.

Presence of Committee Chairmen, etc.

ARTICLE XIV.

1. Subject to the provisions of the Covenant, the present Rules may be amended by a three-fourths majority, subject to the proposal for amendment of the Rules having been first placed on the agenda.

Amendment of Rules.

2. Subject to the same restriction, a departure from the provisions of the present Rules may be sanctioned, by the same majority, without its being necessary for a proposal to that effect to be first placed on the agenda.

Departure from Rules.

Annexe I.

RÉSOLUTIONS CONCERNANT LA PROCÉDURE DU CONSEIL, QUI N'ONT PAS ÉTÉ INCORPORÉES DANS LE RÈGLEMENT INTÉRIEUR

a) COMMUNICATIONS ÉMANANT D'ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES NON OFFICIELLES.

(Résolution du 10 décembre 1923.)

Le Conseil confirme les principes exposés dans sa résolution de juillet 1923, par laquelle il a décidé que le Secrétaire général ne saurait transmettre les documents émanant d'associations non officielles.

Toutefois, afin que les Membres du Conseil puissent être informés de la nature des communications adressées à la Société par des associations internationales non officielles, le Conseil invite le Secrétaire général à dresser et à soumettre au commencement de chaque session, une liste des communications qu'il a pu recevoir. Cette liste portera l'indication des organisations internationales qui ont transmis des documents ainsi que des sujets auxquels ils se rapportent.

Chaque Membre du Conseil sera ainsi informé des résolutions ou pétitions qui ont été reçues et pourra, s'il le désire, en prendre connaissance.

b) ACCEPTATION DE DONNÉES.

(Résolution du 15 janvier 1934.)

1. Les dons d'une valeur inférieure à 5.000 francs suisses qui n'entraînent pas d'obligations financières pour la Société seront portés à la connaissance du Conseil au moyen d'une liste qui sera communiquée avant chaque session. Sur cette liste, le Secrétaire général indiquera, dans chaque cas, si, à son avis, le don est de nature à pouvoir être accepté.

2. Le don ne sera pas inscrit à l'ordre du jour du Conseil, à moins que l'un des Membres du Conseil n'en fasse la demande.

3. Si, au cours de la session qui suivra la communication de la liste, aucun Membre du Conseil ne soulève d'objections, le Secrétaire général sera considéré comme autorisé à accepter les dons qu'il a signalés comme étant de nature à pouvoir être acceptés et à refuser les autres.

Annex I.

**RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE PROCEDURE
OF THE COUNCIL WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN
INCLUDED IN THE RULES OF PROCEDURE.**

**(a) COMMUNICATIONS FROM NON-OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL
ORGANISATIONS.**

[(Resolution of December 10th, 1923.)]

The Council of the League, while confirming the principles laid down in July last in its decision that the documents of non-official associations should not be forwarded to Governments by the Secretary-General of the League, in order that the Members of the Council might be informed of the nature of any communications addressed to the League by non-official international associations, instructs the Secretary-General to prepare and present to the Council at the beginning of each of its sessions a list of any such communications which he may have received, stating the international organisations from which they emanate and the subject to which they refer.

Each Member of the Council will thus be aware what resolutions or petitions have been received, and will be able, should it so desire, to obtain cognisance of their terms.

(b) ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS.

(Resolution of January 15th, 1934.)

1. Gifts which are less than 5,000 Swiss francs in value and which do not involve the League in financial liability shall be brought to the knowledge of the Council by the circulation of a list before each session. On this list, the Secretary-General shall report in each case whether, in his opinion, the gift is one which should be accepted.

2. The gift shall not be placed upon the agenda of the Council unless one of its Members makes a request to that effect.

3. If no Member of the Council raises any objection during the session following the circulation of the list, the Secretary-General shall be considered as being authorised to accept the gifts which he has reported to be acceptable and to refuse the other gifts.

4. Lorsque le don apparaîtra, de toute évidence, comme trop minime ou comme indésirable, le Secrétaire général sera autorisé à le refuser sans en référer au Conseil.

5. Lorsque le don ne comportera pas d'affectation particulière, le Secrétaire général indiquera les fins auxquelles il se propose de l'utiliser.

c) ORDRES DU JOUR DES SESSIONS EXTRAORDINAIRES.

(Résolution du 1^{er} juin 1934.)

Dans le cas d'une session extraordinaire, l'ordre du jour provisoire, celui qui sera distribué aux Membres du Conseil, contiendra exclusivement les affaires qui ont provoqué la session extraordinaire ; mais au début de la session, lorsque le Conseil arrêtera son ordre du jour, le Secrétaire général lui fera connaître la liste des autres affaires les plus urgentes. Cette liste serait destinée à permettre aux Membres du Conseil d'exercer la prérogative, qui leur est reconnue par l'article III, paragraphe 7, du Règlement intérieur du Conseil, de demander l'inscription à l'ordre du jour de la session.

d) DATE DES SESSIONS DU CONSEIL.

(Résolution du 11 janvier 1935.)

a) Sauf dans les cas d'urgence réelle, le Président du Conseil ne proposera pas de modification à la date fixée pour une session du Conseil, si cette session doit s'ouvrir dans les cinq jours.

b) Dans la communication par laquelle il consultera ses collègues sur un changement à apporter à la date d'une session du Conseil, le Président indiquera, si possible, la nouvelle date proposée pour l'ouverture de la session, ou, si cela n'est pas possible, la date la plus rapprochée à laquelle le Conseil sera convoqué.

c) Sauf dans les cas d'urgence réelle, le Président du Conseil fera connaître à ses collègues, au moins douze jours à l'avance, la date qu'il se propose de substituer à la date primitivement fixée pour une session du Conseil.

4. Where the gift is obviously of a trivial or undesirable nature, the Secretary-General is authorised to refuse it without reference to the Council.

5. Where the gift is not made for a particular purpose, the Secretary-General shall indicate the object for which he proposes to use it.

(c) AGENDA OF EXTRAORDINARY SESSIONS.

(Resolution of June 1st, 1934.)

In the case of an extraordinary session, the provisional agenda circulated to the Members of the Council shall contain only the item for which the extraordinary session was originally called ; but, at the beginning of the session, when the Council adopts its agenda, the Secretary-General shall communicate to it a list of the other most urgent questions. The purpose of this list would be to enable the Members of the Council to exercise the right accorded to them under Rule III, paragraph 7, of the Rules of Procedure of the Council, to ask for the inclusion of an item in the agenda of the session.

(d) DATE OF SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL.

(Resolution of January 11th, 1935.)

(a) Except in cases of real emergency, the President of the Council should not propose a change in the date fixed for a session of the Council if the session is already due to commence in five days.

(b) In the communication by which he consults his colleagues as to a change in the date of a session of the Council, the President should, if possible, state the new date proposed for the opening of the session or, if this is not possible, should indicate the earliest date at which the Council will be convened.

(c) Except in cases of real emergency, the President of the Council should give his colleagues at least twelve days' notice of the date which he proposes to substitute for the date originally fixed for a session of the Council.

Annexe II.

RAPPORT DU COMITÉ POUR LA PROCÉDURE DU CONSEIL.

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I. NOTE INTRODUCTIVE.

Le Comité institué par le Conseil, le 27 mai 1937 (quatre-vingt-dix-septième session), pour examiner certains points relatifs à la procédure du Conseil, était composé comme suit :

Royaume-Uni : M. R. C. S. STEVENSON ;

Chili : Son Excellence M. F. GARCÍA-OLDINI ;

Chine : Son Excellence le D^r Hoo Chi-tsai ;

France : M. LAGARDE ;

Pologne : Son Excellence M. Tytus KOMARNICKI.

M. Komarnicki a été désigné comme rapporteur.

Le Comité a estimé qu'il serait inopportun de tenter de réglementer trop en détail la procédure du Conseil. Néanmoins, il a pensé que l'expérience avait montré qu'il y aurait intérêt à préciser certains points non visés par le Règlement intérieur. En outre, il a considéré qu'il conviendrait de rappeler, sur un ou deux points, la procédure du Conseil, telle qu'elle a été établie par l'usage.

En conséquence, le Comité soumet les points suivants à l'examen du Conseil.

Annex II.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COUNCIL PROCEDURE.

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I. INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The Committee appointed by the Council on May 27th, 1937 (ninety-seventh session), to consider certain points in connection with Council procedure was composed as follows :

United Kingdom : Mr. R. C. S. STEVENSON ;

Chile : His Excellency M. F. GARCIA-OLDINI ;

China : His Excellency Dr. Hoo Chi-tsai ;

France : M. LAGARDE ;

Poland : His Excellency M. Tytus KOMARNICKI.

M. Komarnicki was appointed Rapporteur.

The Committee was of opinion that it would be a mistake to attempt to regulate the procedure of the Council in too great detail. Nevertheless, it considered that experience had shown that a number of points not covered by the Rules of Procedure might with advantage be clarified. Moreover, it thought that it might be convenient if, on one or two points, the procedure of the Council, as established by custom, were expressly stated.

The Committee therefore submits the following points for the consideration of the Council.

Le Comité ne croit pas qu'il y ait lieu, actuellement du moins, d'amender ou de compléter le Règlement intérieur.

Certaines résolutions relatives à la procédure, que le Conseil a déjà adoptées, mais qui ne figurent pas dans son Règlement intérieur et sur lesquelles le Comité n'a pas d'observations à présenter, sont annexées¹, pour plus de commodité, au présent rapport.

II. RECOMMANDATIONS DU COMITÉ.

1. Séances secrètes.

a) Il est désirable que l'assistance aux séances secrètes soit aussi restreinte que possible. A cet effet, il est recommandé que chaque membre du Conseil soit normalement accompagné d'un seul adjoint. Si, pour des raisons exceptionnelles, un membre du Conseil désirait être accompagné de plus d'un adjoint, il devrait en informer préalablement le Président. Le nombre des adjoints ne devrait pas être supérieur à trois.

Les mêmes considérations s'appliquent en ce qui concerne le nombre de personnes qui peuvent accompagner le Secrétaire général en plus du personnel technique.

b) Il est désirable que, lorsque les circonstances ne s'y opposent pas, le Conseil publie un communiqué. La rédaction de ce communiqué pourrait normalement être confiée au Président et au Secrétaire général.

Pour ce qui concerne les communications de caractère confidentiel qu'il conviendrait de fournir aux délégués permanents ou aux autres représentants des Membres de la Société dûment autorisés par leurs gouvernements respectifs à suivre les débats du Conseil, celui-ci pourrait charger le Président ou le Secrétaire général d'y procéder dans des conditions qui tiendraient compte autant des intérêts de la Société des Nations que du désir légitime de ces représentants d'être éclairés en temps utile sur l'orientation générale des travaux du Conseil.

Sauf dans la mesure où la publication de renseignements est autorisée par le Conseil lui-même, aucune des personnes présentes n'a le droit de divulguer ce qui s'est passé au cours de la séance.

2. Séances privées.

a) En vue d'éviter l'encombrement dans la salle affectée au Conseil pour ses séances privées, il est recommandé que chaque membre du Conseil ne soit normalement accompagné que de trois adjoints au maximum. Si, pour des raisons exceptionnelles, un membre du Conseil désirait être accompagné de plus de trois adjoints, il devrait en informer préalablement le Président. En aucun cas, le nombre des adjoints ne devrait être supérieur à cinq.

¹ Voir Annexe I, page 7.

The Committee does not consider it necessary, at all events at the present stage, to amend or supplement the Rules of Procedure.

Certain resolutions on procedure already adopted by the Council but not included in its Rules of Procedure, and on which the Committee has no suggestions to make, are annexed for convenience to the present report.¹

II. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

1. *Secret Meetings.*

(a) It is desirable to limit as far as possible the number of persons attending secret meetings. It is therefore recommended that each member of the Council be normally accompanied by not more than one assistant. If, for exceptional reasons, a member of the Council wishes to be accompanied by more than one assistant, he should so inform the President beforehand. In no case should the number of assistants exceed three.

The same considerations apply to the number of persons who may accompany the Secretary-General (apart from technical staff).

(b) It is desirable that, where circumstances permit, the Council should issue a *communiqué*. The preparation of such *communiqué* might normally be left to the President and the Secretary-General.

As regards information of a confidential nature, of importance to permanent delegates or other representatives of the Members of the League duly authorised by their respective Governments to follow the Council's proceedings, the latter might empower the President or the Secretary-General to furnish such information with due regard both for the interests of the League and for the legitimate desire of these representatives to be kept duly informed of the general course of the Council's proceedings.

Except in so far as the issue of information is authorised by the Council itself, no person present has the right to divulge what passed at the meeting.

2. *Private Meetings.*

(a) With a view to avoiding overcrowding in the room assigned to the Council for its private meetings, it is recommended that each member of the Council be normally accompanied by not more than three assistants. If, for exceptional reasons, a member of the Council wishes to be accompanied by more than three assistants, he should so inform the President beforehand. In no case should the number of assistants exceed five.

¹ See Annex I, page 7.

Les représentants des Membres de la Société ne siégeant pas au Conseil peuvent également assister aux séances privées. Il est toutefois désirable, étant donné l'exiguïté du local, qu'autant que possible, chaque Membre ne se fasse représenter que par une personne.

Le Secrétaire général réduira, dans toute la mesure possible, le nombre de ceux de ses collaborateurs dont il se fait accompagner aux séances privées.

Le Comité estime qu'il serait raisonnable de s'arrêter, pour la distribution des sièges disponibles dans la salle des séances privées, au plan ci-après :

Pour chaque délégation au Conseil	2 sièges.
Pour les représentants de Membres de la Société non représentés au Conseil	15 sièges.
Pour les membres du Secrétariat (autres que le personnel technique)	5 sièges.

b) Il est recommandé que le Président ouvre la séance privée cinq minutes au plus tard après l'heure fixée.

3. Adoption de l'ordre du jour.

Il est recommandé de continuer à suivre la procédure indiquée ci-après, qui correspond à la pratique généralement adoptée jusqu'ici, à moins que le Conseil, dans un cas déterminé, n'en décide autrement :

Pour la séance privée au cours de laquelle il adopte l'ordre du jour, soit de la session, soit de la séance, le Conseil siège dans sa composition ordinaire. Néanmoins, s'agissant d'un Membre de la Société qui aurait droit à se faire représenter au Conseil pour la discussion d'une question quant au fond, si le représentant de ce Membre exprime le désir de soumettre au Conseil des observations au sujet de l'inscription de cette question à l'ordre du jour, il est invité à prendre place à la table du Conseil. De même, si une discussion s'engage, d'une autre manière, au sujet de l'inscription de cette question, le représentant du Membre de la Société dont il s'agit, s'il est présent dans la salle, est invité à prendre place à la table du Conseil.

4. Votes.

Il est recommandé de continuer à suivre la procédure ci-après, qui correspond à la pratique généralement adoptée jusqu'ici, à moins que le Conseil, dans un cas déterminé, n'en décide autrement :

Lorsqu'un vote par appel nominal est nécessaire en vertu de l'article IX, paragraphe 3, du Règlement intérieur, ce vote a lieu suivant l'ordre alphabétique en français des Membres de la Société représentés à la réunion, le Président votant le

The representatives of Members of the League not represented on the Council may also attend private meetings. In view of the limited accommodation available, however, it is desirable that, as far as possible, each Member should be represented by one person only.

The Secretary-General shall limit as far as possible the number of officials attending private meetings.

The Committee considers that a reasonable allocation of the seating accommodation available at private meetings would be as follows :

For each Council delegation	2 seats.
For representatives of Members of the League not represented on the Council	15 seats.
For members of the Secretariat (other than technical staff)	5 seats.

(b) It is recommended that the President should open the private meeting not later than five minutes after the time announced.

3. *Adoption of Agenda.*

It is recommended that the following procedure, which corresponds to the practice generally adopted hitherto, should be followed, unless the Council, in a given case, should decide otherwise :

At the private meeting at which it adopts the agenda, whether of the session or of the meeting, the Council sits in its ordinary composition. Nevertheless, if the representative of a Member of the League entitled to send a representative to the Council for the discussion of the substance of an item asks permission to present any observations to the Council in regard to the inclusion of that item on the agenda, that representative is invited to the Council table. Similarly, if any discussion in regard to the inclusion of the item otherwise arises, the representative of such Member of the League, if present in the room, is invited to the Council table.

4. *Voting.*

It is recommended that the following procedure, which corresponds to the practice generally adopted hitherto, should be followed, unless the Council, in a given case, should decide otherwise :

When a vote by roll-call is required under Article IX, paragraph 3, of the Rules of Procedure, it shall be taken in French alphabetical order of the Members of the League represented at the meeting, the President voting last. In cases in which the vote concerns a dispute, the representatives

dernier. Lorsque le vote en question a trait à un différend, les représentants des parties au différend votent après les autres membres du Conseil et après le Président. Le vote des parties aura également lieu suivant l'ordre alphabétique en français.

5. Distribution du texte des discours.

Dans l'intérêt de la dignité des séances du Conseil, il est recommandé aux délégations qui désirent communiquer à la presse le texte d'un discours, d'attendre, pour y procéder, que l'orateur dont il s'agit ait cessé de parler.

6. Présidence du Conseil.

Afin d'accélérer le jeu du roulement, il est recommandé d'abandonner la pratique, suivie jusqu'ici, d'après laquelle les deux sessions d'automne du Conseil sont présidées par le même président, et de faire présider chacune des quatre sessions régulières du Conseil par un nouveau président.

7. Députations.

Le Président du Conseil ne peut parler au nom du Conseil, à moins qu'il n'en ait été spécialement chargé par celui-ci, et il ne devrait donc pas recevoir, en tant que tel, des députations. Toute déclaration qui lui est faite n'est donc reçue par lui qu'en sa qualité de membre du Conseil.

8. Rapports des Commissions techniques.

Pour obvier, dans une certaine mesure, à l'inconvénient qu'entraîne la mise en discussion de rapports de commissions techniques, lorsque les documents dont il s'agit n'ont été distribués qu'au cours de la session du Conseil ou qu'immédiatement auparavant, il est recommandé de suivre la procédure ci-après :

Lorsque le rapport d'une commission technique permanente n'aura pas été distribué au Conseil au moins une semaine avant la date fixée pour l'ouverture de la session, la question sera exclue de l'ordre du jour révisé, qui est communiqué par le Secrétariat juste avant la session. Les membres du Conseil conserveront néanmoins le droit, aux termes de l'article III, paragraphe 7, du Règlement intérieur, de proposer au Conseil que la discussion d'un rapport soit ajoutée à l'ordre du jour en cours de session.

9. Présence de représentants des Commissions, de la Société à la table du Conseil.

En règle générale, il n'est pas nécessaire que le président ou un autre représentant des Commissions de la Société prennent place à la table du Conseil pour la discussion des

of the parties to the dispute shall vote after the other members of the Council and the President. The vote of the parties shall also be taken in French alphabetical order.

5. *Distribution of the Text of Speeches.*

In deference to the dignity of Council meetings, it is recommended that those delegations desirous of communicating the text of a speech to the Press should wait, before doing so, until the speaker in question has finished speaking.

6. *Presidency of the Council.*

In order to expedite the operation of the system of rotation, it is recommended that the practice followed hitherto, by which the two autumn sessions of the Council are presided over by the same President, should be discontinued, and that a new President should take office for each of the four regular sessions of the Council.

7. *Deputations.*

The President of the Council cannot speak in the name of the Council unless he has been specially requested to do so by the latter, and therefore should not, in that capacity, receive deputations. Any statement made to him should therefore be received by him in his capacity as a member of the Council only.

8. *Reports of Technical Committees.*

In order to avoid to some extent the inconvenience resulting from members of the Council being asked to discuss reports of technical Committees distributed during or immediately before the Council session, it is recommended that the following practice be observed :

When the report of a standing technical Committee has not been distributed to the Council at least one week before the date fixed for the opening of the session, the relevant question shall be excluded from the revised agenda which is distributed by the Secretariat just before the session. Members of the Council shall nevertheless retain their right, under Article III, paragraph 7, of the Rules of Procedure, to propose to the Council that the discussion of a particular report should be added to the agenda in the course of the session.

9. *Presence of Representatives of League Committees at the Council Table.*

It is generally unnecessary for the chairman or other representatives of League Committees to come to the Council

rapports de leur commission. Toutefois, il est loisible au rapporteur, pour la discussion d'une question particulière inscrite à l'ordre du jour, de demander au Secrétaire général de pourvoir à la représentation de la commission, si des raisons spéciales paraissent, de l'avis du rapporteur, justifier cette mesure.

10. *Allocutions de circonstance.*

Les allocutions de circonstance, telles que les discours de condoléances et de félicitations, sont, en règle générale, prononcées par le Président, au nom du Conseil pris en corps, de sorte que tout membre du Conseil est fondé à s'abstenir de prendre la parole sans que son silence puisse, en quoi que ce soit, être réputé discourtois. Toutefois, les membres du Conseil autres que le Président gardent naturellement la faculté de prendre la parole en de telles occasions, mais il y aurait intérêt à ce que, dans toute la mesure possible, ils fissent part de leur intention à cet égard, lors de la séance privée qui précède la séance publique en question.

table for the discussion of their Committees' reports. Nevertheless, it is open to the Rapporteur for the particular question on the agenda to ask the Secretary-General to arrange for the representation of the Committee, should special circumstances appear to the Rapporteur to warrant such action.

10. *Occasional Speeches.*

Occasional speeches, such as speeches of condolence or congratulation, are normally made by the President on behalf of the Council as a whole, so that any member of the Council may refrain from speaking without any discourtesy being imputed to him. Members of the Council other than the President are nevertheless at liberty to speak on such occasions, but it is recommended that so far as possible they should make their intention of speaking known at the private meeting preceding the public meeting in question.