

LEAGUE OF NATIONS:

1. Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments. National Control of *
Manufacture of Trade in Arms. (Conf. D.194. 1938. IX.1.) 241 pp.
 2. Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic
Drugs of July 13th, 1931. Historical and Technical Study by the Opium Traffi
Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations. (C.191.N.1936.1937.X)
(1937.XI.3.) 299 pp.
 3. Handbook of International Organizations. (Associations, Bureaux, Committees, c.)
(1937.XII.B.4.) 491 pp.
-

Official No. : Conf. D. 184.

Geneva, April 14th, 1933.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

CONFERENCE FOR THE REDUCTION
AND LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

NATIONAL CONTROL

OF THE

MANUFACTURE OF AND TRADE IN ARMS

Information as to Present Position collected by the Secretariat
in accordance with the Resolution adopted on May 31st, 1937,
by the Bureau of the Conference

Handwritten signature

Series of League of Nations Publications

IX. DISARMAMENT

1938. IX. 1.

Conf. D. 184.

Corrigenda to English text.

Geneva, May 20th, 1938.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments

**NATIONAL CONTROL OF THE
MANUFACTURE OF AND TRADE IN ARMS**

Information as to Present Position collected by the Secretariat in accordance with the Resolution adopted on May 31st, 1937, by the Bureau of the Conference.

CORRIGENDA

Page

- 28, footnote 2, first line: read " *by private persons* ".
45, fifth line should read: " *by a Secretary of State* ".
77, third line from bottom: insert word " *order* " at end.
92, ninth line: for " *experts* " read " *staffs* ".
112, third line: read " *to certain countries* ".
113, left, fourth line from bottom: for " *breach-* " read " *breech-* ".
189, footnote: " *290* " should read " *190* ".
191, first footnote, first line: add " *powers* " after the word " *extensive* ".
200, second line: " *therefore* " should read " *theretofore* ".
204, line 22: " *of* " should read " *or* ".
214, line 13 should read: " *Decree of December 30th, 1937 (Journal officiel 1938, page 442)* ".
line 17: after " *gas* " add " *used in warfare* ".
224, line 12 from bottom: " *passed* " should read " *considered* ".
-

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION :	Page
1. Background of Study	13
2. Countries included	13
3. Documentation used	14
4. Informal Assistance of Governments	15
5. Scope of Study	15
6. International Obligations.....	16
7. General Summary	18
BELGIUM :	
I. Summary	21
II. Extracts from Legislation :	
A. <i>Arms and Ammunition</i> :	
1. <i>Manufacture</i> :	
Law of January 3rd, 1933, amended by Law of May 4th, 1936	23
Royal Decree of June 14th, 1933	24
Royal Decree of April 12th, 1936.....	24
Royal Decree of December 21st, 1936	25
2. <i>External Trade</i> :	
Decree of October 18th, 1920.....	25
Law of June 30th, 1931, amended by Law of July 30th, 1934	26
Law of January 3rd, 1933	26
Royal Decree of June 14th, 1933.....	26
Royal Decree of August 19th, 1936	27
3. <i>Internal Trade</i> :	
Law of January 3rd, 1933, amended by Law of May 4th, 1936	28
Royal Decree of June 14th, 1933	29
4. <i>Definitions</i> :	
Law of January 3rd, 1933	31
Royal Decrees of July 14th, August 23rd, November 11th	
and December 26th, 1933, April 23rd and August 11th,	
1934, and December 21st, 1936 (footnote).....	31
Annex to Royal Decree of August 19th, 1936.....	31
B. <i>Explosives</i> :	
Law of October 15th, 1881, amended by Law of May 22nd,	
1886	32

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND :	Page
I. Summary	33
II. Extracts from Legislation :	
<i>A. Arms and Ammunition :</i>	
1. Manufacture :	
Fire-arms Act, 1937	35
Treaties of Washington Act, 1922, as modified by London Naval Treaty Act, 1937	36
London Naval Treaty Act, 1937	38
2. External Trade :	
Customs Consolidation Act, 1876	39
Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879	39
Finance Act, 1921 (footnote)	39
Exportation of Arms Act, 1900	39
Arms and Ammunition (Importation Prohibition) Order- in-Council, 1921	40
Open General Import Licence, No. G.L. 172 (footnote)...	40
Arms Export Prohibition Order, 1931	40
Open General Export Licence, No. G.L. 168 (footnote)...	41
Arms Export Prohibition Order, 1937	41
Arms Import Prohibition Order, 1937	42
Export Guarantees Act, 1937	42
3. Internal Trade :	
Fire-arms Act, 1937	42
4. Definitions :	
Arms Export Prohibition Order, 1931	43
Arms Export Prohibition Order, 1937	44
Fire-arms Act, 1937	44
<i>B. Explosives :</i>	
Explosives Act, 1876	45
 CZECHOSLOVAKIA :	
I. Summary	49
II. Extracts from Legislation :	
<i>A. Arms and Ammunition :</i>	
1. Manufacture :	
Imperial Ordinance of October 24th, 1852	51
Imperial Ordinance of December 20th, 1859	52
Law of April 14th, 1920	52
Law of July 8th, 1925	52
Law of May 13th, 1936	53
Decree of July 3rd, 1936	55

	Page
2. External Trade :	
Decree of February 11th, 1860, amended by Decree of October 1st, 1896	56
Law of July 8th, 1925.....	56
Decree of December 13th, 1927	57
Notice of October 19th, 1935	57
Law of May 13th, 1936.....	58
Decree of June 19th, 1936	59
3. Internal Trade :	
Imperial Ordinances of October 24th, 1852, and December 20th, 1859	59
Laws of April 14th, 1920 and July 8th, 1925	59
4. Definitions :	
Imperial Ordinance of October 24th, 1852.....	59
Notice of October 19th, 1935	59
Decree of June 19th, 1936	60
Decree of July 3rd, 1936	63
<i>B. Explosives :</i>	
Law of May 27th, 1885	63
Law of July 15th, 1919.....	64
Law of April 14th, 1920, amended by Law of July 10th, 1933.....	64
Decree of November 8th, 1920, amended by Decree of May 30th, 1922	64

DENMARK :

I. Summary	67
II. Extracts from Legislation :	
<i>A. Arms and Ammunition :</i>	
1. Manufacture :	
Law of April 28th, 1934	69
Law of May 7th, 1937	69
2. External Trade :	
Law of April 28th, 1934	71
3. Internal Trade :	
Law of April 28th, 1934	71
Law of May 7th, 1937	72
4. Definitions :	
Law of April 28th, 1934	72
Ordinance of July 16th, 1937	73
<i>B. Explosives :</i>	
Law of April 7th, 1899	75

FRANCE :	Page
I. Summary	77
II. Extracts from Legislation :	
A. <i>Arms and Ammunition</i> :	
1. <i>Manufacture</i> :	
Law of July 3rd, 1935	80
Decree-Law of July 16th, 1935	81
Decree-Law of October 23rd, 1935	81
Decree of April 29th, 1936 (footnote)	81
Decree of December 16th, 1935	82
Decree-Law of October 30th, 1935	84
Decree of May 29th, 1936	85
Ordinance of May 29th, 1936	85
Decree of June 2nd, 1936	86
Law of August 11th, 1936	87
Decree of August 17th, 1936	88
Decree-Law of October 30th, 1935 (footnote)	90
Decree of August 18th, 1936	91
Decree of August 18th, 1936	93
Ordinance of December 10th, 1936	95
Decree of January 16th, 1937	96
Decree of January 26th, 1937	97
Decree of March 19th, 1937	99
Decree of March 11th, 1937	100
Decree of May 4th, 1937	101
Decree of June 16th, 1937	102
2. <i>External Trade</i> :	
Decree of July 22nd, 1920	103
Decree of December 26th, 1934	104
Decree of September 3rd, 1935	104
Ordinance of September 3rd, 1935, modified by Ordinance of May 19th, 1937	105
Decree-Law of October 23rd, 1935	106
Decree of December 16th, 1935	107
Decree of August 17th, 1936	107
Decree of August 18th, 1936	107
3. <i>Internal Trade</i> :	
Decree of March 29th, 1934	107
Decree-Law of October 23rd, 1935	108
Decree of December 16th, 1935	108
Law of August 11th, 1936	108
Decrees of August 17th, 1936, and January 16th and 26th, 1937	108
Decree of August 18th, 1936	108

4. Definitions :	Page
Annex to Decree of September 3rd, 1935, as amended by Ordinances of October 20th, 1935, and June 2nd, 1936 Ordinance of September 3rd, 1935, as amended by Ordinance of May 19th, 1937.....	109
Decree-Law of October 23rd, 1935	111
Ordinance of January 13th, 1936 (footnote)	112
Decree of December 16th, 1935	113
Decree-Law of October 30th, 1935	114
Decree of May 29th, 1936.....	114
Decree of December 30th, 1937	115
 <i>B. Explosives :</i>	
Law of August 30th, 1797	116
Law of March 8th, 1875	117
 GERMANY :	
I. Summary	119
II. Extracts from Legislation :	
<i>A. Arms and Ammunition :</i>	
1. Manufacture :	
Law of March 18th, 1938	120
Decree of March 19th, 1938	121
2. External Trade :	
Law of November 6th, 1935	124
Law of March 18th, 1938	124
Decree of March 19th, 1938	125
3. Internal Trade :	
Law of March 18th, 1938	125
Decree of March 19th, 1938	126
4. Definitions :	
Notice of November 16th, 1935.....	127
Law of March 18th, 1938	127
Decree of March 19th, 1938	128
 <i>B. Explosives :</i>	
Industrial Code of July 26th, 1900	128

	Page
ITALY :	
I. Summary	129
II. Extracts from Legislation :	
A. <i>Arms and Ammunition</i> :	
1. <i>Manufacture</i> :	
Decree-Law of November 18th, 1929	131
Decree of July 18th, 1930	131
Unified Text of Public Security Laws, June 18th, 1931 ..	131
Regulations of January 21st, 1929	132
Decree-Law of July 14th, 1935	133
Decree of September 23rd, 1935	134
2. <i>External Trade</i> :	
Unified Text of Public Security Laws, June 18th, 1931 ..	135
Regulations of January 21st, 1929	135
Decree of September 23rd, 1935	136
3. <i>Internal Trade</i> :	
Unified Text of Public Security Laws, June 18th, 1931.	137
4. <i>Definitions</i> :	
Unified Text of Public Security Laws, June 18th, 1931...	137
Regulations of January 21st, 1929	137
B. <i>Explosives</i> :	
Unified Text of Public Security Laws, June 18th, 1931...	138
NETHERLANDS :	
I. Summary	141
II. Extracts from Legislation :	
A. <i>Arms and Ammunition</i> :	
1. <i>Manufacture</i> :	
Law of June 7th, 1919, as amended by Law of July 8th, 1932.....	142
2. <i>External Trade</i> :	
Law of June 7th, 1919	143
Decree of July 11th, 1919	143
3. <i>Internal Trade</i> :	
Law of June 7th, 1919	143

CONTENTS

9

	Page
4. Definitions :	
Law of June 7th, 1919, as amended by Law of July 8th, 1932	144
Decree of July 11th, 1919, as amended by Decree of January 3rd, 1933	144
<i>B. Explosives :</i>	
Law of June 2nd, 1875	145
Law of April 26th, 1884	145
 NORWAY :	
I. Summary	147
II. Extracts from Legislation :	
<i>A. Arms and Ammunition :</i>	
1. Manufacture :	
Law of June 28th, 1927, modified by Law of July 10th, 1936	148
Decision of Storting, of April 12th, 1935	148
2. External Trade :	
Law of June 28th, 1927	149
Regulations of March 3rd, 1928	150
Decision of Storting, of April 12th, 1935	152
3. Internal Trade :	
Law of June 28th, 1927	152
4. Definitions :	
Law of June 28th, 1927, modified by Law of July 10th, 1936	154
Decree of February 24th, 1928	155
Royal Edict of September 11th, 1936	155
<i>B. Explosives :</i>	
Law of May 3rd, 1871	156
 POLAND :	
I. Summary	159
II. Extracts from Legislation :	
<i>A. Arms and Ammunition :</i>	
1. Manufacture :	
Decree of June 7th, 1927	160
2. External Trade :	
Law of October 27th, 1932	160

	Page
3. Internal Trade :	
Decree of June 7th, 1927	161
Law of October 27th, 1932.....	161
4. Definitions :	
Law of October 27th, 1932.....	163
<i>B. Explosives :</i>	
Decree of June 7th, 1927	163
Law of October 27th, 1932	164
 SWEDEN :	
I. Summary	165
II. Extracts from Legislation :	
<i>A. Arms and Ammunition :</i>	
1. Manufacture :	
Royal Decree of June 20th, 1935	167
Royal Proclamation of June 5th, 1936	169
2. External Trade :	
Royal Decree of December 19th, 1930, as amended by Decrees of March 3rd and September 29th, 1933, October 18th, 1935, and February 26th, 1937.....	169
Royal Proclamation of June 22nd, 1934.....	169
3. Internal Trade :	
Royal Proclamation of June 22nd, 1934.....	170
Royal Letter of June 22nd, 1934.....	171
Royal Proclamation of June 5th, 1936.....	172
4. Definitions :	
Decree of December 19th, 1930, as amended by Decrees of March 3rd and September 29th, 1933, October 18th, 1935, and February 26th, 1937.....	172
Royal Proclamation of June 22nd, 1934.....	174
Royal Proclamation of June 20th, 1935.....	175
<i>B. Explosives :</i>	
Royal Decree of May 18th, 1928.....	176
Instructions of November 29th, 1929.....	181

CONTENTS

11

SWITZERLAND :	Page
I. Summary	183
II. Extracts from Legislation :	
A. <i>Arms and Ammunition</i> :	
1. Manufacture :	
Decree of January 17th, 1876	184
Decree of February 7th, 1876	184
Federal Constitution	185
2. External Trade :	
Instructions of September 8th, 1908	185
Decision of Federal Council of July 27th, 1932.....	186
Federal Constitution	186
3. Internal Trade :	
Regulations of March 29th, 1892.....	186
Ordinance of June 14th, 1895.....	187
Federal Constitution.....	187
4. Definitions :	
Federal Constitution	187
B. <i>Explosives</i> :	
Federal Constitution.....	187
Law of April 30th, 1849.....	187
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS :	
I. Summary	189
II. Extracts from Legislation :	
Decree of the Central Executive Committee, November 12th, 1923.....	189
Decree of the Central Executive Committee, December 8th, 1936.....	189
Constitution of December 5th, 1936.....	190
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :	
I. Summary	191
II. Extracts from Legislation :	
A. <i>Arms and Ammunition</i> :	
1. Manufacture :	
National Fire-arms Act of June 26th, 1934.....	193
Joint Resolution of May 1st, 1937, and General Regula-	
tions of June 1st, 1937.....	194
Act of September 1st, 1937.....	194

	Page
2. External Trade :	
Joint Resolution of January 31st, 1922.....	195
Presidential Proclamation of May 4th, 1922.....	196
National Fire-arms Act of June 26th, 1934.....	197
Act of February 15th, 1936.....	197
Executive Order of February 16th, 1936.....	198
Joint Resolution of May 1st, 1937.....	198
General Regulations of June 1st, 1937	200
Act of September 1st, 1937	204
3. Internal Trade :	
National Fire-arms Act of June 26th, 1934.....	205
Federal Fire-arms Bill (footnote)	205
4. Definitions :	
National Fire-arms Act of June 26th, 1934, as amended by Act of April 10th, 1936	206
Presidential Proclamation of May 1st, 1937.....	207
General Regulations of June 1st, 1937.....	209
<i>B. Explosives :</i>	
Act of June 3rd, 1916	211
* * *	
<i>Annex I.</i> —Material for Defence against Chemical Warfare (Extracts from Legislation)	213
<i>Annex II.</i> —Extract from the Report, dated April 13th, 1935, on the Progress of the Work of the Committee for the Regulation of the Trade in, and Private and State Manufacture of, Arms and Implements of War (Conference Documents, Vol. III, page 785; also document Conf.D.168)	219
<i>Annex III.</i> —Nationalisation and Supervision of the Manufacture of Imple- ments of War in France (Note communicated by the French Govern- ment on October 11th, 1937).....	223
<i>Annex IV.</i> —Control of Exports of War Material in the United Kingdom (Extract from Board of Trade Memorandum).....	234

INTRODUCTION.

1. BACKGROUND OF STUDY.

The present compilation is in fulfilment of the resolution adopted on May 31st, 1937, by the Bureau of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, the pertinent portions of which read as follows :

“

“ Considering . . . that in certain countries legislative measures have been taken setting up a national system of supervision for the manufacture of and trade in arms; . . .

“ Decides :

“

“ To instruct the Secretariat to collect and communicate to the members of the Bureau any useful information obtainable as to the present position in regard to the national control of the manufacture of and trade in arms in the principal countries.”¹

2. COUNTRIES INCLUDED.

In selecting the “ principal countries ” referred to in the Bureau’s instructions, the Secretariat has used the criterion of approximate relative importance either as arms-manufacturing² or as arms-exporting States. In view of the circumstances in which the enquiry was decided upon and its general object, account has been taken, in addition, of certain countries which, while not playing a major rôle as regards the quantity of their arms manufacture or arms exports, have recently enacted arms control legislation of significance as illustrating present

¹ On September 30th, 1937, the Assembly adopted a resolution recommending “ the Members of the League, each in so far as it is concerned and to the extent that this has not already been done, to examine the possibility of adopting internal measures with a view to the effective supervision of the manufacture of and trade in arms, ammunition and implements of war, on the basis of the work done by the Special Committee of the Disarmament Conference ”, and asking “ Governments to inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the action taken on this recommendation ”. The replies from the Governments of Belgium, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Hungary, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America are reproduced in document Conf. D.183, and subsequent replies will be published later. The information given in these replies dovetails, to some extent, with the data on the fourteen countries included in the present study, and covers, in addition, a number of other countries.

² In view of the Secretariat’s inability to obtain any authoritative information concerning Japan, it has not been possible to include a study of that country’s system of national control.

tendencies. The countries which are represented in this study are therefore the following :¹

Belgium	Netherlands
United Kingdom	Norway
Czechoslovakia	Poland
Denmark	Sweden
France	Switzerland
Germany	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Italy	United States of America

3. DOCUMENTATION USED.

For each of these countries, a monograph has been prepared containing a selection of legislative extracts, preceded by a brief summary. Only legislation which, so far as could be determined, is still in force has been included. The term "legislation" has been taken in the more general sense as covering, not only laws, but also regulatory decrees and ordinances. On the other hand, an effort has been made not to burden the collection with undue detail, and many administrative provisions concerning details of application as well as penal clauses have been omitted.²

Such official documents as reports accompanying proposed legislation, Parliamentary reports, Ministerial declarations and draft legislation not yet adopted have been ignored, except in one or two instances where, for explanatory purposes, it has seemed important to refer to them either in a footnote or in the summary.

Although existing legislation embodies the principles and structure of national control, it does not, of course, provide a full picture of the actual functioning of this control. The available documentation on this subject—both official and unofficial—has proved to be so limited that an attempt to take it into account in this study would have widened the discrepancy already evident in the amount of information available for different countries. The question of the operation in practice of national arms control has therefore been left for possible future study.³ In any event, it is hoped that this limited compilation will prove useful

¹ The situation in the colonies or dependencies, if any, of these countries has not been investigated.

² Since the titles and the classification clearly indicate that only a limited number of provisions are quoted for each item of legislation, it has seemed unnecessary to indicate the omissions by appropriate signs except where sentences or paragraphs within one and the same article have been omitted; nor has it been considered necessary to indicate in each case the omission of a particular article or provision referred to in an extract.

³ As to France and the United Kingdom, however, see Annexes III and IV.

as a first study of the subject of existing systems of national control of arms manufacture and trade, and that it may in due time serve as a basis for a more comprehensive and conclusive enquiry.

4. INFORMAL ASSISTANCE OF GOVERNMENTS.

With a view to ensuring that no important legislation should be overlooked or provisions included which were no longer in force, the Secretariat approached the various Governments for their informal collaboration in furnishing the necessary documentation or, failing that, in checking the material gathered by the Secretariat. In the majority of cases, this assistance was freely given and greatly facilitated the Secretariat's work. The French Government sent an official communication giving a detailed summary of national arms control in France; it is reproduced as Annex III. In one or two instances, the Secretariat's informal requests were not productive of results. The present work can therefore lay no claim to completeness with respect to each national system examined. It is believed, nevertheless, that the main legislative provisions have been covered and that, in the majority of instances, it has also been possible to include some of the more important detailed regulations.

5. SCOPE OF STUDY.

In each monograph, the extracts have been arranged in groups under the following classification :¹

A. Arms and ammunition : (1) manufacture; (2) export, import and transit; (3) internal trade; (4) definitions;

B. Explosives.

Emphasis has been placed on manufacture and international trade, and extracts in this field are given in greater detail. Internal trade has been dealt with along more general lines with a view to illustrating its position in the system of national control. Provisions dealing exclusively with possession, storage, safe-keeping, carrying or transport of arms have been omitted. Legislation on the inspection, testing and stamping of arms from the point of view of their quality and their conformity to certain norms has also been considered as outside the scope of this study.

The definitions of arms and ammunition have been placed in a special section, partly on account of their frequent length which would have rendered the main

¹ Within each group, a chronological order has been observed.

sections more cumbersome, and partly so as to facilitate comparison of the differing lists of war materials. Inasmuch as the existing arms control systems normally apply both to war materials in the narrower sense and to other arms and ammunition, no attempt has been made to separate the one from the other in this collection.

Explosives—usually including explosives capable of use as war material—generally are regulated by special legislation; they have therefore been treated here under separate headings. Detailed regulations on the subject of explosives have, as a rule, been ignored.

As regards material of defence against gas attacks, the new and steadily expanding legislation on this subject is so large that it seemed best to include only a few instances for illustrative purposes in a separate annex.¹

In recent years, there has been a growing tendency to widen national control beyond the confines of the armaments industry proper and to subject heavy industry, or industry as a whole, to State regulation and supervision, partly in the interests of national defence and partly for social and economic reasons. The present study does not take account of legislation of this type except where—as in the case of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—control of the armament industry is integrated with the more general control.

Finally, it must be emphasised that the Bureau's instructions have been interpreted as having in view only permanent systems of peace-time control and not legislation designed to meet conditions of mobilisation, international or civil war, or collective action. This has automatically eliminated the large field of industrial mobilisation, as well as embargoes on arms designed to prevent the outbreak of hostilities or to end them.²

6. INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

At this point, it may be of value briefly to deal with the present status as regards international agreements concerning trade in arms.³ Such agreements

¹ See Annex I.

² Certain border-line cases have been included, nevertheless, where reference is made to the existence of "extraordinary and abnormal circumstances", or "danger to the vital interests of the country", or to "conditions of domestic violence", not necessarily amounting to civil war.

³ No account will be taken here of bilateral agreements or agreements between a limited number of States, such as the Treaty of March 11th, 1926, between the United States of America and Cuba (see monograph on the United States of America under "2. External Trade"), or the Abyssinian Arms Traffic Treaty of August 21st, 1930, between Abyssinia, France, Italy and the United Kingdom.

have existed since 1887, notably the Brussels Convention of 1890 which is still in force. The principal aim of these early agreements was the establishment of a special control over the importation of arms into certain parts of the world in which serious disturbances might be occasioned by unrestricted trade.

On September 10th, 1919, an International Convention for the control of trade in arms and ammunition was signed at St. Germain by representatives of the "Allied and Associated Powers" with the object of replacing the earlier agreements on the subject.¹ In addition to continuing and expanding the control of the trade in arms in certain specific geographical zones, this Convention sought to regulate the international arms trade in general by means of a system of licences and publicity. It did not come into force, however, principally on account of the failure of the United States of America to ratify it.

Under Article 23, paragraph (*d*), of the Covenant, the League of Nations is entrusted "with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest."²

On June 17th, 1925, a new Convention³ was signed at a Conference under the auspices of the League of Nations; this Convention perpetuates, though with important modifications and exceptions, the general system of licences and publicity, as well as the special system relating to particular parts of the world. It divides arms, ammunition and material of war into five categories, covering—briefly—(1) arms designed and intended for warfare, (2) arms capable of use for military and other purposes, (3) war vessels, (4) aircraft, (5) other arms. This Convention, although ratified by seventeen States, has not come into force, since some of the ratifications were made conditional upon ratification by certain other Governments which have not yet done so.⁴

At the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, the Committee for the Regulation of the Trade in and the Private and State Manufacture of Arms and Implements of War prepared a series of draft texts designed to

¹ See document C.758.M.258.1924.IX, page 29.

² The private manufacture of arms is dealt with in Article 8 of the Covenant, paragraph 5 of which reads as follows: "The Members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those Members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety."

³ Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War (document A.16.1925.IX).

⁴ See document A.6(*a*).1937, Annex I.

extend and strengthen the system of supervision envisaged by the 1925 Convention.¹ Some of the draft articles were unanimously approved by the Committee, others were favoured by a majority, and still others by a minority of the delegations. No further action has yet been taken.²

While the various agreements intended to replace the 1890 Convention have thus not come into force, the 1925 Convention and the draft texts referred to above have exercised considerable influence on national legislation, both with respect to the licensing methods adopted by a number of countries as well as with regard to the categories of arms to be covered. For purposes of comparison, it has therefore seemed useful to annex to the present compilation the text of Article 4 of the Conference draft, which contains five proposed categories of arms as follows: (1) military armaments, (2) naval armaments, (3) air armaments, (4) arms and ammunition capable of use for both military and other purposes, (5) non-military aircraft. The observations made by various delegations concerning this article are also reproduced.³

7. GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the following paragraphs, a brief summary of national arms control legislation as presented in the individual monographs is given. The same subdivision by subject-matter is followed as in the monographs themselves.

A. ARMS AND MUNITIONS.

1. MANUFACTURE.

A system of authorisations, licences or permits⁴ for arms manufacture is in force in Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany (fire-arms and ammunition),

¹ See Conference Documents, Vol. III, page 785 (document Conf. D.168).

² In a resolution adopted on September 30th, 1937, the Assembly of the League of Nations "recommends the Members of the League, each in so far as it is concerned and to the extent that this has not already been done, to examine the possibility of adopting internal measures with a view to the effective supervision of the manufacture of and trade in arms, ammunition and implements of war, on the basis of the work done by the Special Committee of the Disarmament Conference;

"And asks Governments to inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the action taken on this recommendation."

The replies have been published in document Conf. D.183.

³ See Annex II.

⁴ In translating from languages other than French and English, certain difficulties were encountered as to the proper application of such terms as "permit", "licence", "authorisation"; in case of doubt, the more general term "authorisation" has been used.

Italy, the Netherlands, Poland (concessions), Sweden and Switzerland. Systems of centralised supervision, control and inspection ¹ are in force—in varying degrees—in Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Italy, Norway and Sweden.

The arms industry has, in addition, been partially nationalised in France. In the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the arms industry is completely nationalised.

In Belgium, a prior declaration to the local authorities is required by arms manufacturers; a permit is necessary only for arms manufactured for the army. In the United Kingdom, fire-arms and ammunition manufacturers must register with the police; in the United States of America, arms manufacturers must register with the Secretary of State.

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

A system of authorisations, licences or permits for arms exports is in effect for all the countries covered in this study with the exception of Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Poland requires export permits for specifically military arms and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has a State monopoly of foreign trade.

A system of import licences or permits is in force in Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands (fire-arms and ammunition), Norway, Sweden (fire-arms and ammunition), Switzerland, the United Kingdom (fire-arms and ammunition and instruments of chemical warfare) and the United States of America. In Belgium and Poland, war material imports are subject to certain restrictions.

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

A system of licences or permits for internal trade in arms is in force in Czechoslovakia (concessions), Denmark, France, Germany (fire-arms and ammunition), Italy, Norway, Poland (concessions), Sweden (fire-arms) and Switzerland. Belgium requires a prior declaration to the local authorities. The United Kingdom and the United States of America have systems of registration of fire-arms dealers. In the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the arms trade is under the direction of the central Government.

4. DEFINITIONS.

There is a great variation in the terminology and classification used in the legislation of different countries, as well as within the legislation of one and the

¹ Not including such inspection as is involved in the testing of arms from the point of view of their conformity to standards of safety or national defence.

same country. The general tendency is towards the establishment of exhaustive lists of arms, although in some instances—such as Poland—more general and less detailed definitions are adopted. Some of the recent legislation controlling arms exports or imports is based, with greater or lesser modifications of detail, on the list of arms embodied in Article 4 of the draft texts drawn up at the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments (document Conf.D.168)¹ and reproduced in Annex II of this compilation; this is notably true in the case of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France and the United States of America.

B. EXPLOSIVES.

Special legislation on explosives—usually ante-dating by many years the legislation dealing with arms and ammunition, and sometimes going back into the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries—is in force in all of the countries under consideration. The object of this legislation is mainly to ensure against accidents and crimes. The State as a rule exercises a very stringent control over manufacture of and trade in explosives; Czechoslovakia, France and Switzerland—in addition to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—have State powder monopolies. In the United States of America, supervision of explosives manufacture and trade is vested in the several States, although the Federal Government is empowered to engage in the production of nitrates and other products needed for munitions.

¹ Conference Documents, Vol. III, page 785.

BELGIUM.

I. SUMMARY.

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1. MANUFACTURE.

There are no legislative texts specifically regulating the manufacture of arms and ammunition, but there are a number of provisions relating to arms traffic which also deal with manufacture.¹

The basic law on arms control is that of January 3rd, 1933, supplemented by the Royal Decree of June 14th of the same year. Under this legislation, arms and ammunition manufacturers—and also traders, distributors, etc.—can engage in their respective businesses only upon making a declaration to the local administration, giving the nature and situation of the undertakings in question. The local administration enters the declaration in a special register and delivers a certificate thereof to the applicant. The manufacturers and dealers, moreover, are required to keep registers of arms or ammunition sold or ceded.

A certain number of “prohibited arms”—the original list of such arms contained in the Law of 1933 has been extended by a number of subsequent decrees—must not be manufactured at all, although exceptions are admitted in the case of manufacture for export. The provisions of the law do not, however, apply to orders on behalf of the State or public administrations.

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

While the Law and Decree of 1933, referred to in the preceding section, do not regulate arms exports, they limit arms and ammunition imports to persons having satisfied the legal requirements relating to manufacturers, traders or holders of arms or having obtained—in the case of defensive arms—a special authorisation to import.

¹ The Secretariat has been informed by the Belgian Government that private arms manufacture is permitted without special authorisation except in the case of material the patent for which belongs to the Belgian army. The prior authorisation of the Minister of National Defence is required on each occasion when such material is to be manufactured privately.

Under the Law of June 30th, 1931, as amended on July 30th, 1934, the Government may, if the interests of the country are imperilled, regulate the import, export and transit of *all* merchandise, including arms.

The export and transit of arms, ammunition and materials of war, or such as are capable of use in war, are subject, under the Royal Decree of August 19th, 1936, adopted in virtue of this law, to the production of a special authorisation of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

As in the case of arms manufacture, the trade in arms is subject, under the 1933 legislation, to a declaration made before the local authorities, who, upon request, will issue a certificate of inscription. Arms and ammunition may, moreover, be sold or ceded only to arms manufacturers or artisans, or to persons having obtained an authorisation to acquire or to hold arms in accordance with the law. Arms merchants—like manufacturers—are required to keep special registers of arms and ammunition sold or ceded.

Trade in "prohibited arms" is, of course, forbidden, with the exceptions mentioned in Section 1 above.

4. DEFINITIONS.

The 1933 legislation distinguishes between prohibited, defensive, military and sporting arms. The list annexed to the Royal Order of August 19th, 1936, concerning arms exports, is modelled, in part, on Article 4 of the draft prepared at the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments (document Conf.D.168), except that Category III includes *all* aircraft and aircraft engines, whether military or otherwise, while Category V is composed of instruments of chemical warfare, powder and explosives.

5. PREPARATION OF COMPREHENSIVE ARMS CONTROL LEGISLATION.

By Decree of May 22nd, 1937, the Belgian Government nominated a Royal Commissioner on arms control. He is charged with presenting to the Government, before December 1st, 1937, detailed proposals on the measures which should be taken in order to ensure the control of the manufacture of and commerce in arms, ammunition and instruments of war.¹ The regime to be proposed must ensure

¹ The Secretariat has not, to date, been informed as to the results of the work of the Royal Commissioner.

the preponderance of the general interests of the nation over private interests and exclude all bureaucratic *étatisme*. The objects to be achieved are (a) to meet the needs of national defence, (b) to facilitate Belgium's contribution to the maintenance of international peace, (c) to safeguard internal peace and (d) to limit profits.

B. EXPLOSIVES.

Control of the manufacture, transport, etc., of explosives is assured by the Law of October 15th, 1881, amended by the Law of May 22nd, 1886, under which the Government is given general authority to issue the necessary regulations by means of decree and on the basis of revocable authorisations. The basic regulations are contained in the Royal Decree of October 29th, 1894.

II. EXTRACTS FROM LEGISLATION.

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1. MANUFACTURE.

LAW OF JANUARY 3RD, 1933, AMENDED BY THE LAW OF MAY 4TH, 1936 (Recueil des lois 1933, page 1266, and 1936, page 2218).

Article 1.—Permits to manufacture, repair or trade in any kind of fire-arms or parts of fire-arms, or to manufacture or trade in ammunition, shall be issued only to those who have made a declaration in the capacity of arms or ammunition manufacturer or arms artisan, in accordance with the following article.

**Declaration
by the
manufac-
turer, dealer
or artisan.**

Article 2.—The person concerned shall make his declaration to the communal administration of the place in which the factory, store or workshop is situated.

The administration shall enter the declaration in a special register and shall deliver a certificate thereof to the applicant.

Article 4.—No person shall manufacture, repair, expose for sale, sell, distribute, import, transport, stock or carry prohibited arms.¹

**Prohibited
arms.**

The stipulated prohibition shall not apply, under conditions to be laid down by the Government, to hinged breech-loading guns manufactured for

¹ See below, Section 4 : Definitions.

export or other prohibited arms the manufacture of which for export may be authorised by Royal Decree.

Article 22 : [see below under " 3. Internal Trade "].

* * *

ROYAL DECREE OF JUNE 14TH, 1933 (Recueil des lois 1933, page 1278).

Declaration
by the
manufac-
turer, dealer
or artisan
(Articles 1
and 2 of the
Law of
January 3rd,
1933).

Article 1.—The declaration by the arms or ammunition manufacturer or dealer or arms artisan shall be made to the communal administration of the place in which the factory, store or workshop or any branch thereof is situated, within two months of the entry into force of the present decree or of the opening of the factory, store or workshop.

It shall contain :

- (a) The name(s) and surname of the declarant, or his trade name or style, and his address;
- (b) The nature of the industry or trade;
- (c) The situation of the factory, store or workshop.

Article 2.—The communal administrations shall keep a register of declarations made in accordance with the previous article. Such register shall be modelled on Form No. 1.

They shall deliver to the declarants, on request, certificates of inscription modelled on Form No. 2.

Breech-
loading
rifles.

Article 3.—Any manufacturer making hinged breech-loading guns for export must first make a declaration thereof to the communal administration of the place in which the factory is situated.

Such declaration shall contain the particulars mentioned in Article 1, paragraph 2.

Article 4.—The manufacturer shall keep a register modelled on Form No. 3.

Such register shall contain one folio for each type of arm.

Article 5.—The communal administrations shall enter in the register mentioned in Article 2, paragraph 1, the declarations made in accordance with Article 3.

They shall deliver certificates of inscription to the declarants on request.

Articles 31-34 : [see below under " 3. Internal Trade "].

* * *

ROYAL DECREE OF APRIL 12TH, 1936 (Recueil des lois 1936, page 2048).

Walking-
stick guns.

Article 1.—The prohibition mentioned in Article 4 of the Law of January 3rd, 1933, relating to the manufacture of, trade in and carrying of arms and the trade in ammunition shall not apply to walking-stick guns manufactured for export.

Article 2.—The measures of control and supervision laid down in Articles 3, 4 and 5 of the Royal Decree of June 14th, 1933, relating to the manufacture of hinged breech-loading guns for export shall be applicable to the manufacture of walking-stick guns for export.

* * *

ROYAL DECREE OF DECEMBER 21ST, 1936 (Recueil des lois 1936, page 4464).

Article 2.—The prohibition mentioned in Article 4 of the Law of January 3rd, 1933, relating to the manufacture of, trade in and carrying of arms and the trade in ammunition shall not apply to bombs and grenades manufactured for export. Bombs and
grenades.

Article 3.—The measures of control and supervision laid down in Articles 3, 4 and 5 of the Royal Decree of June 14th, 1933, relating to the manufacture of hinged breech-loading guns for export shall be applicable to the manufacture of bombs and grenades for export.

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

DECREE OF OCTOBER 18TH, 1920 (Moniteur belge 1920, page 8771).

Article 1.—The export of fire-arms, spare parts thereof and ammunition manufactured for use in the said arms shall be conditional upon the production of a licence whenever they are intended for the following specified areas: Export of
fire-arms
to certain
specified
areas.

(a) The whole of the Continent of Africa with the exception of Algeria, Libya and the Union of South Africa.

Within this area are included the islands situated within 100 nautical miles of the coast together with Prince's Island (Principe), St. Thomas Island (São Thome) and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra.

(b) Trans-Caucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula and such continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on August 1st, 1914.

(c) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 57° east of Greenwich and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia in the Gulf of Oman.

Article 2.—The licences referred to in the previous article shall be delivered, on behalf of the Minister of Economic Affairs, by the Director of the Firearms Testing Bench (Banc d'Épreuves des Armes à Feu) at Liège, who is entrusted with the special service established for that purpose. Such licences may be obtained in all cases for the export of flintlock or hammer small-arms, smooth-bore sporting guns and ammunition manufactured for use therein.

* * *

LAW OF JUNE 30TH, 1931, AMENDED BY THE LAW OF JULY 30TH, 1934 (Recueil des lois 1931, page 1298, and 1934, page 1084).

All goods. *Article 1.*—If, under extraordinary or abnormal circumstances, the vital interests of the country should be imperilled, the King may, by a decree passed in the Council of Ministers, regulate the import, export and transit of all goods, and fix special duties to be levied at the time of delivery of the authorisations granted by application of the said regulations.¹

* * *

LAW OF JANUARY 3RD, 1933 (Recueil des lois 1933, page 1266).

Article 4 : [see above under “ 1. Manufacture ”].

Article 5 : [see below under “ 3. Internal Trade ”].

Defensive
fire-arms.

Article 6.—Persons not having made a declaration in the capacity of arms manufacturer or dealer or arms artisan may import defensive fire-arms only if in possession of authorisation to acquire such arms, in accordance with Article 5, or of an import permit.

Article 8 : [see below under “ 3. Internal Trade ”].

Military
fire-arms.

Article 9.—The importation of military fire-arms is permitted only to arms manufacturers or dealers, arms artisans and persons provided with authorisation to possess the arm imported as laid down in Article 11.²

* * *

ROYAL DECREE OF JUNE 14TH, 1933 (Recueil des lois 1933, page 1278).

Defensive
fire-arms
(Article 6
of the Law of
January 3rd,
1933).

Article 12.—The import of a defensive fire-arm by a private person, with the exception of arms acquired or registered in Belgium and accompanied by the certificate of authorisation to acquire arms, referred to in Article 10³ above, or the certificate referred to in Article 27 below, shall be subject to an authorisation which shall be delivered by the police commissary (commissaire de police) of his place of domicile, and, in communes where there is no commissary, by the chief of police (commandant de gendarmerie), or, if the person be not domiciled in Belgium, by the Minister of Justice.

Article 13.—1. The rules laid down for authorisation of acquisition in Article 6, paragraph 2, and Articles 7, 8 and 10³ of the present decree, shall apply to the import authorisations referred to in the previous article.

¹ See Royal Decree of August 19th, 1936, below.

² *Article 11.*—The possession of military fire-arms is prohibited to private individuals unless authorised by the Governor of the Province.

³ See below under “ 3. Internal Trade ”.

2. The Customs officials shall sign the authorisation, which shall state :
- (a) The name of the Customs office;
 - (b) The date of import;
 - (c) The characteristic features of the arm, notably its make, bore and number.

3. Within a month of import, notice thereof shall be given by the Customs service to the authority which has delivered the authorisation.

The notice, dated and signed, shall mention, besides the particulars referred to in paragraph 2 of the present article, the name(s), surname and address of the holder of the authorisation.

Article 22.—1. The import of a military fire-arm by a private person, except arms which he has been authorised to hold in Belgium and which are accompanied by a document to that effect, is subject to an authorisation to possess arms, which shall specifically state that it has been delivered with a view to such importation.

Military
fire-arms
(Article 9
of the Law of
January 3rd,
1933).

2. The rules referred to in paragraph 2 of the previous article¹ shall apply to such authorisation.

3. The Customs officials shall sign the authorisation, which shall state :
- (a) The name of the Customs office;
 - (b) The date of import;
 - (c) The characteristic features of the arm, notably its make, bore and number.

4. Within a month of import, notice thereof shall be given by the Customs service to the Governor who has delivered the authorisation.

The notice, dated and signed, shall mention, besides the particulars referred to in paragraph 3 of the present article, the name(s), surname and address of the holder of the authorisation.

* * *

ROYAL DECREE OF AUGUST 19TH, 1936² (Recueil des lois 1936, page 3410).

Article 1.—The export and transit of arms, ammunition and stocks and supplies of war, or such as are capable of use in war, given in the annexed list, are subject to the production of a special authorisation delivered on behalf of the Belgian Minister of Economic Affairs.

Export
and transit
of arms,
ammunition
and stocks
and supplies
of war, or
capable of
use in war.

Article 3.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, the Finance Minister and the Minister of Economic Affairs of Belgium shall be entrusted, each so far as he is concerned, with the execution of the present decree, which shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the "Moniteur belge".

¹ See below under "3. Internal Trade".

² Adopted in virtue of the Law of June 30th, 1931.

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

LAW OF JANUARY 3RD, 1933, AMENDED BY THE LAW OF MAY 4TH, 1936 (Recueil des lois 1933, page 1266, and 1936, page 2218).

Articles 1, 2 and 4: [see above under "1. Manufacture"].

Defensive arms.

Article 5.—Except in case of direct export by the seller or ceder, no one may sell or cede a defensive fire-arm, except to arms manufacturers or dealers, arms artisans or persons holding an authorisation to acquire arms. Such authorisation is issued to them by the police commissary (commissaire de police), or, if there be no commissary, by the chief of police (commandant de gendarmerie) of the place of domicile of the acquirer, or, if the latter be not domiciled in Belgium, by the police commissary or chief of police of the place of domicile of the seller or ceder.

If the acquirer is not domiciled in Belgium, the authorisation may be confined to the purchase of the arm, to the exclusion of ammunition. In such case, the authorisation certificate shall mention that it is not valid for the acquisition of ammunition.

If the authorisation is refused, the applicant may appeal to the Public Prosecutor, who may grant the authorisation.

Any sale or cession of defensive arms to private persons under the age of 18 years is prohibited.

Military arms.

Article 8.—Except in case of direct export by the seller or ceder, it is forbidden to sell or cede a military fire-arm, except to arms manufacturers or dealers, arms artisans or persons holding the authorisation referred to in Articles 11¹ and 12.²

Ammunition.

Article 15.—It is forbidden to sell or cede to private persons ammunition for defensive or military arms, except for arms for which they hold the authorisation referred to in Articles 5 or 11, or which are registered as provided in Article 14,³ and on presentation of the document.

It is also forbidden to sell or cede ammunition for defensive arms to persons holding an authorisation certificate which, in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 2, is not valid for the acquisition of ammunition.

Exceptions.

Article 22.—The provisions of the present law shall not apply to orders for arms or ammunition for the Government or public authorities.

Neither shall they apply to officials of the public authorities or forces carrying when on duty, or holding for purposes of duty, arms included in their regulation equipment.

¹ See note to Article 9 above under "2. External Trade".

² *Article 12.*—All collective exercises in the handling of military arms for private persons shall be prohibited. Nevertheless, the Governor of the Province may permit them on specified days and in specified places, stating the place where the arms and ammunition are to be kept meanwhile.

³ *Note by the Secretariat.*—Article 14 applies to persons possessing or having procured a defensive or military fire-arm otherwise than as provided in Article 5.

Article 25.—A Royal Decree will prescribe measures for recording sales or cessions of fire-arms or ammunition effected by manufacturers and dealers or arms artisans either to private persons or to one another.

Record
of sales
or cessions.

* * *

ROYAL DECREE OF JUNE 14TH, 1933 (Recueil des lois 1933, page 1278).

Articles 1 and 2 : [see above under "1. Manufacture"].

Fire-arms
for
self-defence
(Article 5
of the Law of
January 3rd,
1933).

Article 6.—Requests for permission to purchase a fire-arm for self-defence shall be made to the police commissary or, in communes where no such commissary exists, to the commandant of the gendarmerie for the district where the purchaser is domiciled. Where the domicile is out of Belgium, the request shall be made to the police commissary or commandant of gendarmerie for the district in which the seller or transferrer is domiciled.

Requests shall specify the applicant's name(s) and surname, place and date of birth, occupation and address.

Article 7.—Permits shall be granted by means of a booklet with detachable leaves and counterfoils similar to Model No. 4.

Article 8.—Permits shall only be valid for three months from the date of issue.

Failing purchase within that period, the permit shall be returned within eight days to the authority which issued it.

Article 9.—The seller or transferrer shall sign the permit and indicate thereon :

- (a) His name(s) and surname or style, or the trade name of his firm;
- (b) His address or that of the undertaking at which the sale or transfer took place;
- (c) The date of the sale or transfer;
- (d) Particulars of the fire-arm, including its make, calibre and number.

Article 10.—The permit shall be signed and retained by the purchaser, who shall be bound to produce it to the authorities on request.

Article 11.—During the month in which the sale or transfer takes place, the seller or transferrer shall give notice thereof to the authority which issued the permit.

Such notice, dated and signed, shall specify, in addition to the information enumerated in Article 9, the name(s), surname and address of the purchaser.

Military
fire-arms
(Article 8
of the Law of
January 3rd,
1933).

Article 21.—1. An authorisation to possess fire-arms may not be used for acquiring military fire-arms, unless it explicitly mentions that it was delivered for that purpose.

2. It may be used for acquiring such arms, only within three months following its date of delivery.

If there has been no acquisition by the expiry of that period, the authorisation shall be returned to the Governor who delivered it.

3. The seller or ceder shall sign the authorisation and shall state thereon :

(a) His name(s) and surname, or trade name or style;

(b) His address or that of the establishment where the sale or cession takes place;

(c) The date of sale or cession;

(d) The characteristic features of the arm, in particular its make, bore and number.

4. Within a month of the sale or cession, notice thereof shall be given by the seller or ceder to the Governor who delivered the authorisation.

The notice, dated and signed, shall mention, besides the particulars referred to in paragraph 3 of the present article, the name(s), surname and address of the acquirer.

Record
of sales
or cessions
(Article 25
of the Law of
January 3rd,
1933).

Article 31.—Fire-arms manufacturers and dealers and arms artisans selling or ceding to dealers, but not to private persons, shall enter the defensive or military arms which they sell or cede in a register modelled on Form No. 10 annexed hereto.¹

Article 32.—Fire-arms manufacturers and dealers and arms artisans selling or ceding to private persons shall enter each defensive or military arm they acquire, manufacture, sell or cede in a register modelled on Form No. 11 annexed hereto.¹

Article 33.—Ammunition manufacturers or dealers selling or ceding to dealers, but not to private persons, shall enter the ammunition for defensive or military arms which they acquire, manufacture, sell or cede in a register modelled on Form No. 12 annexed hereto.

In this register, they may keep one folio for each kind of ammunition.¹

Article 34.—Ammunition manufacturers or dealers selling or ceding to private persons shall enter the ammunition for defensive or military arms which they acquire, manufacture, sell or cede in a register modelled on Form No. 13 annexed hereto.

One folio shall be kept for each kind of ammunition.¹

¹ Text as amended by Royal Decree of January 9th, 1934 (Recueil des Lois 1934, page 522).

4. DEFINITIONS.

LAW OF JANUARY 3RD, 1933 (Recueil des Lois 1933, page 1266).

<p><i>Article 3.</i>—By prohibited arms are understood daggers and dagger-shaped knives other than hunting-knives, sword-sticks and walking-stick guns; life-preservers; hinged breech-loading guns of a calibre larger than 20; guns the barrel or butt of which can be dismantled into several sections, and any hidden or secret weapons of offence not regarded as defensive or military arms.</p>	<p>Prohibited arms.</p>
<p>By defensive arms are to be understood pistols, revolvers and automatic pistols.</p>	<p>Defensive arms.</p>
<p>By military arms are to be understood all rifled fire-arms (except pistols and revolvers) or side-arms suitable for the armament of troops.</p>	<p>Military arms.</p>
<p>By sporting arms are to be understood those which cannot be classified in any of the above categories.</p>	<p>Sporting arms.</p>
<p>A Royal Decree will classify arms of doubtful type in one or other of the above-mentioned categories.¹</p>	

* * *

LIST ANNEXED TO THE ROYAL DECREE OF AUGUST 19TH, 1936² (Recueil des lois 1936, page 3410).

Category I.

1. Rifles and carbines, and their barrels, bayonets, sabres and lances;³
2. Machine-guns, automatic rifles and machine-pistols of all calibres and their barrels;
3. Guns, howitzers and mortars of all calibres and their mountings, barrels and recoil mechanisms;
4. Ammunition for the arms enumerated under 1 and 2 above; filled and unfilled projectiles for the arms enumerated under 3 above and prepared propellant charges for these arms;

¹ *Note by the Secretariat.*—Prohibited arms include appliances for firing gas-cartridges, not taking the ordinary form of a pocket fire-arm, pistol or revolver (fountain-pen, stylograph, key, penknife, etc.); tear-gas bombs; bombs and grenades of all kinds.

Defensive arms include clubs; alarm-guns normally firing a blank revolver- or pistol-cartridge but also capable of firing ball-cartridges for the same arms; Verey pistols, normally firing a cartridge loaded with a compound which melts to form a coloured light, but capable of receiving a ball, buckshot or small shot cartridge; humane killers.

Military arms include machine-pistols.

Sporting arms include alarm-guns normally firing a blank cartridge but also capable of firing a sporting cartridge of either small shot or buckshot.

(See : Royal Decrees of July 14th, August 23rd, November 11th and December 26th, 1933; April 23rd and August 11th, 1934; December 21st, 1936.—Recueil des lois 1933, pages 1662, 2130, 3226 and 3582; 1934, pages 882 and 1696; 1936, page 4464.)

² See above under " 2. External Trade ".

³ Amended by Royal Decree of February 17th, 1937 (Moniteur belge 1937, page 1054).

5. Grenades, bombs, torpedoes and mines—filled or unfilled—and apparatus for their use or discharge;

6. Tanks, armoured vehicles and armoured trains, armour-plate of all kinds.

Category II.

Vessels of war and other ships of all kinds, including aircraft carriers and submarines.

Category III.

1. Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, both heavier than and lighter than air and their air-screws, fuselages, gun-mounts, hulls, tail units and under-carriage units.

2. Aircraft engines.

Category IV.

Revolvers and automatic pistols weighing over 630 grammes and ammunition therefor.

Category V.

1. Flame-throwers and all other projectors used for chemical or incendiary warfare.

2. Mustard gas, Lewisite, dichlorethylarsine, dichloromethylarsine and all other products intended for chemical or incendiary warfare.

3. Gunpowder and explosives.

B. EXPLOSIVES.

LAW OF OCTOBER 15TH, 1881, AMENDED BY THE LAW OF MAY 22ND, 1886 (Recueil des lois 1881, page 521, and 1886, page 240).

Article 1.—The Government is empowered to lay down by Royal Decree¹ the necessary measures for regulating, in the interest of public safety, the manufacture, deposit, sale, transport by land or water, method of use, possession and carriage of ordinary powders and all other explosive substances and death-dealing devices acting by explosion.

It may render them subject to an authorisation the conditions of which it shall decide and which may be withdrawn at any time.

The existing authorisations may also be withdrawn.

See Royal Decree of October 29th, 1894 (Recueil des lois 1894, page 679).

UNITED KINGDOM.

I. SUMMARY.

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1. MANUFACTURE.

The Fire-arms Act of February 18th, 1937, which supersedes the Acts of 1920,¹ 1934 and 1936, subjects every person who wishes to engage in manufacture of or trade in fire-arms and ammunition to registration as a fire-arms dealer with the chief officer of police, who issues to him a certificate of registration, renewable once a year. Every fire-arms dealer must keep a register of all transactions and permit the police to inspect such register as well as stock on hand.

The construction and export of warships by private firms is governed by the Naval Treaties Acts, 1922 and 1937.² Their object is to ensure compliance with the provisions of treaty obligations concerning naval armaments—at the present time, of the London Naval Treaty of 1936, which replaces the Treaties of 1922 and 1930. The construction or delivery of any warship, or adaptation of a ship for use as a vessel of war, is subject to licence of the Admiralty; such licence can be refused only if necessary to ensure compliance with the treaty. The United Kingdom Government has informed the Secretariat that, as regards British naval vessels, no prior application for licence to build or deliver is required.

Any person engaged in the above activities must furnish the Admiralty with such designs and particulars as may be required to meet the obligations of the treaty and must permit any persons so empowered by the Admiralty to enter the premises in question, in order to ascertain whether there is any violation of these obligations.

¹ With the exception of one section on illegal drilling.

² Apart from the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870, which relates to the supply of ships to belligerents, the United Kingdom being neutral.

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.¹

The importation and exportation respectively of arms, ammunition and gunpowder may be prohibited by Proclamation or Order-in-Council, under the Customs Consolidation Act of 1876, the Customs and Inland Revenue Act of 1879, the Exportation of Arms Act of 1900 and the Finance Act of 1921. Orders-in-Council have been issued under these Acts providing for the prohibition of the importation of fire-arms and ammunition (1921) and of instruments of chemical warfare (1937), and of the exportation of war materials as listed (1931) and of poison gas (1937); in all these cases, the prohibition does not apply to such imports or exports as are expressly permitted by licence given on behalf of the Board of Trade and subject to the conditions of such licence. The free importation or exportation of certain articles which, although covered by the Orders-in-Council, are not considered as war materials, is authorised by means of the issuance by the Board of Trade of open general licences which are subject to modification or revocation by the Board at any time without any reason being given.

It may be noted that munitions of war are excluded from the operation of the export credits guarantee system under the Export Guarantees Act of July 30th, 1937 (the Trade Facilities Act of 1921, which the 1937 Act replaces, included the same principle).

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

The provisions of the Fire-arms Act of 1937 concerning registration, the maintenance of registers of transactions and inspection apply to traders in fire-arms and ammunition as well as to manufacturers.

4. DEFINITIONS.

The list to which the Arms Export Prohibition Order of 1931 applies consists of twenty items covering all types of war materials—including, for instance, both civil and military aircraft. Poison gases are covered in a separate Export Prohibition Order adopted in 1937.

B. EXPLOSIVES.

Gunpowders and explosives may be manufactured only under licence. The Government may, by Order-in-Council, prohibit or restrict the manufacture, importation, storage, etc., of specially dangerous explosives. Gunpowder and

¹ A more detailed analysis of the United Kingdom system of export licences appears in Annex IV, page 234.

explosives factories, magazines and stores are subject to inspection by Government inspectors, who may not include any persons directly or indirectly connected with explosives enterprises (Explosives Act of 1875).

II. EXTRACTS FROM LEGISLATION.

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1. MANUFACTURE.

FIRE-ARMS ACT, 1937 (FEBRUARY 18TH) (1 Edw. VIII & 1 Geo. VI, c. 12).

Section 7.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, no person shall by way of trade or business :

- (a) Manufacture, sell, transfer, repair, test or prove; or
- (b) Expose for sale or transfer, or have in his possession for sale, transfer, repair, test or proof;

any fire-arm or ammunition to which this part of this Act applies, unless he is registered as a fire-arms dealer. . . .

Prohibition of manufacture of or dealing in fire-arms or ammunition without registration.

Section 8.—(1) For the purposes of this Act, the chief officer of police for every area shall keep in the prescribed form a register of fire-arms dealers and, subject as hereinafter provided, shall enter therein the name of any person who, having or proposing to have a place of business in his area, applies to be registered as a fire-arms dealer and furnishes him with the prescribed particulars.

Registration of fire-arms dealers.

Section 9.—(1) The chief officer of police shall grant or cause to be granted to any person who is registered under the last foregoing section a certificate of registration.

Certificates of registration.

(2) On or before the first day of June in each year, every person for the time being registered as a fire-arms dealer in any area shall :

- (a) Surrender to the chief officer of police for that area his certificate of registration; and
- (b) Apply in the prescribed form for a new certificate of registration; and
- (c) Pay a fee of one pound;

and thereupon that officer shall, subject to the provisions of subsection (3) of the last foregoing section, grant him a new certificate of registration.

Section 12.—(1) Every person who by way of trade or business manufactures, sells or transfers fire-arms or ammunition to which this part of this Act applies shall provide and keep a register of transactions, and shall enter or cause to be entered therein the particulars set forth in the second schedule to this Act.

Register of transactions in fire-arms.

(2) Every such entry shall be made within twenty-four hours after the transaction to which it relates took place, and, in the case of a sale or transfer, every such person as aforesaid shall at the time of the transaction require the purchaser or transferee, if not known to him, to furnish particulars sufficient for identification, and shall immediately enter the said particulars in the register.

(3) Every such person as aforesaid shall on demand allow any officer of police, duly authorised in writing in that behalf by the chief officer of police, to enter and inspect all stock in hand, and shall on request :

(a) By any officer of police duly authorised in writing in that behalf by the chief officer of police; or

(b) By an officer of Customs and excise; or

(c) In England, by any officer of the county council duly authorised in writing in that behalf;

produce for inspection the register so required to be kept as aforesaid.

Provided that, in each case where a written authority is required by this subsection, the authority shall be produced on demand.

**Prohibited
weapons
and
ammuni-
tion.**

Section 17.—(1) It shall not be lawful for any person without the authority of the Admiralty, the Army Council or the Air Council to manufacture, sell, transfer, purchase, acquire or have in his possession :

(a) Any fire-arm which is so designed or adapted that, if pressure is applied to the trigger, missiles continue to be discharged until pressure is removed from the trigger or the magazine containing the missiles is empty; or

(b) Any weapon of whatever description designed or adapted for the discharge of any noxious liquid, gas or other thing; or

(c) Any ammunition containing, or designed or adapted to contain, any such noxious thing.

* * *

TREATIES OF WASHINGTON ACT, 1922, AS MODIFIED BY LONDON NAVAL TREATY ACT, 1937
(12 & 13 Geo. V, c. 21, and 1 Edw. VIII & 1 Geo. VI, c. 65).

**Restriction
on
building,
etc.,
vessels
of war.**

Section 1.—(1) No person shall, without a licence from the Admiralty :

(a) Within any part of His Majesty's Dominions to which this Act applies, build any vessel of war, or alter, arm or equip any ship so as to adapt her for use as a vessel of war; or

(b) Despatch or deliver, or allow to be despatched or delivered, from any place within any part of His Majesty's Dominions to which this Act applies any ship which has been so built, altered, armed or equipped as aforesaid either entirely or partly within His Majesty's Dominions.

Provided that a licence for any such purpose shall not be refused by the Admiralty unless it appears to the Admiralty necessary to do so for the purpose of securing the observance of the obligations imposed by the Treaty

of the twenty-fifth day of March nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and where a licence is granted subject to conditions, the conditions shall be such only as may appear necessary to the Admiralty for the purpose aforesaid.¹

(2) An application for a licence under this section shall be accompanied by such designs and particulars as the Admiralty may require.²

¹ *Note by the Secretariat.*—Article 18 of the London Naval Treaty, 1930, provides that if the construction, modernisation or reconstruction of any vessel coming within the categories or sub-categories mentioned in Article 12 (a)—namely, capital ships, aircraft-carriers, light surface vessels or submarines—which is for the order of a Power not a party to the Treaty, is undertaken within the jurisdiction of any High Contracting Party, he shall promptly inform all the other High Contracting Parties of the date of the signing of the contract, and shall also give as soon as possible in respect of the vessel certain other information as follows :

- (a) Name or designation;
 Category and sub-category;
 Standard displacement in tons and metric tons;
 Length at water-line at standard displacement;
 Extreme beam at or below water-line at standard displacement;
 Mean draught at standard displacement;
 Designed horse-power;
 Designed speed;
 Type of machinery;
 Type of fuel;
 Number and calibre of all guns of 3-in. (76-mm.) calibre and above;
 Approximate number of guns of less than 3-in. (76-mm.) calibre;
 Number of torpedo-tubes;
 Whether designed to lay mines;
 Approximate number of aircraft for which provision is to be made.
- (b) Date of laying-down of the keel.
- (c) Date of completion, with the particulars at (a) above, as they relate to the vessel on completion.

² The information supplied to the Secretariat by the United Kingdom Government includes the following :

“ 5. The licensing system in respect of vessels of war building in this country for non-contracting parties (including the adaptation of vessels as ships of war) is administered by the Admiralty as follows :

“ (a) Upon the signature of a contract for the construction of a vessel of war or the adaptation of a ship for use as a vessel of war, the firm in question is required to submit an application for a licence, giving the principal characteristics of the proposed vessel. The particulars thus furnished enable the Admiralty to decide whether a licence may properly be issued.

“ (b) It is a condition of the licence for the construction of a vessel of war for a non-contracting power that the firm shall supply at the earliest possible date the information prescribed by the Treaty for communication (through the Foreign Office) to the other signatory Powers to the Treaty.

“ (c) The firm is also required to supply the Admiralty with drawings showing the general arrangement of the ship (or the work to be done) for the information of the Admiralty Overseer responsible for the inspection, and to afford him all necessary facilities for the purpose of such inspection.

“ (d) The application for licence to deliver is forwarded to the Admiralty through the Overseer, and the granting of the licence is conditional upon his giving a certificate that the work has been carried out generally in conformity with the general arrangement drawings.

(3) The Admiralty may, by warrant, empower any person to enter any dockyard, shipyard or other place and to make enquiries respecting any ship being built, altered, armed or equipped therein, with a view to ascertaining whether any ship is being built, altered, armed or equipped contrary to this Act, and to search any such ship.

(4) If any question arises as to whether a ship is a vessel of war, or whether any alteration, arming or equipment of a ship is such as to adapt her for use as a vessel of war, the question shall be referred to and determined by the Admiralty, whose decision shall be final.

* * *

LONDON NAVAL TREATY ACT, 1937 (JULY 30TH) (1 Edw. VIII & 1 Geo. VI, c. 65).

Furnishing
of
designs
and
particulars
to
Admiralty.

(2) Any person who, in pursuance of a licence granted before the commencement of this Act by the Admiralty under the said section one,¹ is engaged in building any vessel of war or in altering, arming or equipping any ship so as to adapt her for use as a vessel of war, or is about to despatch or deliver or allow to be despatched or delivered from any place within any part of His Majesty's Dominions to which the said Act applies, any ship which has been so built, altered, armed or equipped as aforesaid, either entirely or partly within His Majesty's Dominions, shall, upon written demand, furnish to the Admiralty such designs and particulars as may be required by the Admiralty for the purpose of securing the observance of the obligations imposed by the said Treaty of the twenty-fifth day of March nineteen hundred and thirty-six; and if any person fails to comply with the provisions of this subsection, he shall be deemed to have failed to comply with the provisions of the said section one.

" It has not been found necessary to attach any special conditions to a delivery licence. Condition I (4) of the building licence requires the firm to supply, on completion of the vessel, the date of its completion and its principal dimensions at the time of completion for communication to the signatory Powers. Steps are taken to ensure that this condition is complied with and the information given by the firm on completion of the work is supplied to the Foreign Office for communication to the signatory Powers as required by the Treaties.

" 6. A copy of each licence, whether for building or delivery, is supplied to the Board of Customs and Excise for information.

" 7. As regards British naval vessels, the firms are not required to make prior application for licences to build and deliver.

" 8. It may also be mentioned that Article 22 of the London Naval Treaty, 1936 (which replaces Article 18 of the Washington Treaty), imposes a restriction on the disposal of war vessels which does not involve legislation. This article provides that no High Contracting Party shall by gift, sale or any mode of transfer dispose of any of his surface vessels of war or submarines (excluding auxiliary vessels) in such a manner that such vessel may become a surface vessel of war or a submarine in any foreign navy. In pursuance of this obligation, it has been the practice of the Admiralty to sell for demolition by recognised shipbreakers. Exceptionally when any obsolete or surplus vessels have been sold, after demilitarisation, for further use, the purchaser has been required to give a substantial bond or other guarantee that the vessel will remain under the British flag and will not be re-sold without the consent of the Admiralty."

¹ *I.e.*, of the Treaties of Washington Act, 1922, quoted above.

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

CUSTOMS CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1876 (39 & 40 Vic., c. 36).

43.—The importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder or any other goods may be prohibited by proclamation or Order-in-Council.¹ Import prohibitions.

* * *

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1879 (42 and 43 Vic., c. 21).

Section 8.—The following goods may by proclamation or Order-in-Council² be prohibited either to be exported or carried coastwise: Arms, ammunition and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which Her Majesty shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions or any sort of victual which may be used as food for man. . . .³ Export prohibitions.

* * *

EXPORTATION OF ARMS ACT, 1900 (63 & 64 Vic., c. 44).

It shall be lawful for Her Majesty by proclamation to prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles—namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which Her Majesty shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition or military or naval stores—to any country or place therein named, whenever Her Majesty shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores being used against Her Majesty's subjects or forces, or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Her Majesty's forces.⁴ Power to prohibit export of arms, etc.

* * *

¹ For import prohibition orders under this Act, see below, pages 40 and 42.

² For export prohibition orders under this Act, see below, pages 40 and 44.

³ *Note by the Secretariat.*—The 1879 Act was amended by the Finance Act, 1921 (11 & 12 Geo. V, c. 32) as follows:

“ 17. (1) Section eight of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879 (which gives power to prohibit the exportation and carriage coastwise of certain goods), shall extend to weapons and munitions of war of every description and fire-arms not being weapons of war, and ammunition for such fire-arms, as it applies to the goods therein mentioned.

“(2) The said section, as amended by this section, shall extend so as to give power to prohibit the shipment as ships' stores, whether on vessels proceeding to foreign ports or on coastwise voyages, of any of the goods to which the said section applies, and the provision in the said section relating to a penalty shall have effect accordingly subject to the necessary modifications.”

⁴ *Note by the Secretariat.*—This section is extended to cover the exportation of articles of every description during the existence of a state of war in which His Majesty is engaged by the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914 (c. 2).

ARMS AND AMMUNITION (IMPORTATION PROHIBITION) ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, 1921¹
(Statutory Rules and Orders, 1921, No. 374).

Import
of fire-arms
and ammu-
nition.

As from the date of this Order, the following goods shall be, and the same are hereby, prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom :

Fire-arms, lethal, and other lethal weapons from which a missile can be discharged, including parts of such fire-arms or weapons.

Ammunition, including grenades, bombs and other similar missiles, whether such missiles are capable of use with a fire-arm or not, and components of such ammunition.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods as are imported under a licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.²

* * *

ARMS EXPORT PROHIBITION ORDER, 1931 (MAY 19TH)³
(Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931, No. 413).

Export
of war
materials.

1.—As from June 1st, 1931, the following articles shall be, and the same are hereby, prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom, or to be shipped as ship's stores on vessels proceeding to foreign ports—that is to say :

[There follows a list of war materials reproduced under " 4. Definitions " below.]

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this Order shall not apply to any exportation or shipment as ship's stores which shall be expressly

¹ Under the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876 (see above, page 39).

² *Note by the Secretariat.*—Some of the items included in this order—notably shot- and air-guns and ammunition therefor, as well as personal fire-arms (on a fire-arms certificate) and ammunition therefor—may be imported without special licence, on the basis of " open general import licences " issued by the Board of Trade. As an example, there is given below an extract from Open General Import Licence, No. G.L.172, of June 8th, 1937 :

" The Board of Trade, in pursuance of the powers enabling them in that behalf, do hereby, with effect from July 1st, 1937, authorise and permit the importation into Great Britain or Northern Ireland, by the holder of a valid fire-arm certificate issued under Section 1 (1) of the Fire-arms Act, 1920, or under Section 2 of the Fire-arms Act, 1937, of the fire-arms and ammunition which are authorised by the said fire-arm certificate to be held in Great Britain or Northern Ireland upon the following conditions :

" (1) That the fire-arms certificate shall be produced by the holder with the fire-arms and ammunition to the Customs authorities at the port of entry at the time of importation ;

" (2) That this licence may be modified or revoked at any time by the Board of Trade without reason given."

³ Under the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and the Finance Act, 1921 (see above, page 39).

permitted by a licence given by the Board of Trade, and in accordance with the conditions (if any) of such licence.¹

* * *

ARMS EXPORT PROHIBITION ORDER, 1937 (JUNE 8TH)²
(Statutory Rules and Orders, 1937, No. 525).

Section 1.—As from June 15th, 1937, the following articles shall be, and the same are hereby, prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom, or to be shipped as ship's stores on vessels proceeding to foreign ports—that is to say :

Export
of poison
gas.

[There follows a list of noxious substances, reproduced under "4. Definitions" below.]

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this Order shall not apply to any exportation or shipment as ship's stores which shall be expressly permitted by a licence given by the Board of Trade, and in accordance with the conditions (if any) of such licence.

* * *

¹ *Note by the Secretariat.*—Certain types of material—including aircraft (assembled or dismantled) and aircraft engines, shot-guns and ammunition therefor, certain industrial explosives, personal fire-arms (on a fire-arms certificate) and ammunition therefor—may be exported freely, except to certain specified areas, on the basis of "open general export licences" issued by the Board of Trade. By way of example, there is reproduced below the text of Open General Export Licence No. G.L.168, of July 14th, 1937 :

"1. In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Arms Export Prohibition Order, 1931, the Board of Trade do hereby, with effect from August 9th, 1937, license and permit the exportation from any port in Great Britain or Northern Ireland (including any aerodrome approved by the Secretary of State as a Customs aerodrome under Schedule VIII of the Air Navigation (Consolidation) Order, 1923) to all destinations (other than Ethiopia, Spain, Spanish possessions or the Spanish Zone of Morocco) of the following goods, namely :

"(1) Aircraft, assembled or dismantled; and

"(2) Aircraft engines :

"Provided that this licence shall not apply to aircraft which :

"(a) Are included in the Air Ministry list of military types *; or

* The Air Ministry list of military types may be inspected at the Air Ministry or at the Board of Trade.

"(b) Are fitted with equipment (not being aircraft engines) which is prohibited by Order-in-Council to be exported from the United Kingdom except under an export licence given by the Board of Trade.

"2. This licence is subject to the following conditions :

"(i) That the owner or shipper of the said goods, if so required by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, shall produce to them, within such time as they may allow, proof to their satisfaction that the said goods were duly delivered at a destination to which this licence applies;

"(ii) That this licence shall be deemed void and of no effect in the event of non-compliance with condition (i) as set out above;

"(iii) That this licence may be modified or revoked at any time by the Board of Trade without reason given;

"(iv) That nothing in this licence shall affect the powers of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise under any Act relating to the Customs or to the export of prohibited goods."

² Under the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and the Finance Act of 1921 (see above, page 39).

ARMS IMPORT PROHIBITION ORDER, 1937 (JUNE 8TH)¹
(Statutory Rules and Orders, 1937, No. 526).

Import
of poison
gas.

1.—As from July 1st, 1937, the following goods shall be, and the same are hereby, prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom :

(i) Weapons of all descriptions designed or adapted for the discharge of any noxious liquid, gas or other thing, including component parts of any such weapon;

(ii) Ammunition containing or designed or adapted to contain any noxious liquid, gas or other thing, and component parts of any such ammunition;

(iii) Accessories to any lethal fire-arm or other weapon designed or adapted to diminish the noise or flash caused by firing the weapon.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods as are imported under a licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

* * *

EXPORT GUARANTEES ACT, 1937 [JULY 30TH] (1 Edw. VIII & 1 Geo. VI, c. 61).

1.—(1) For the purpose of establishing or of encouraging trade, or any branch of trade, between the United Kingdom and any country, the Board of Trade, where, after consultation with an advisory committee constituted by them for the purposes of this Act, it appears to the Board advisable to do so, may, with the consent of the Treasury, make arrangements for giving to, or for the benefit of, any person, firm or company carrying on business in the United Kingdom guarantees in connection with the export to any country of goods not being munitions of war.

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

FIRE-ARMS ACT, 1937 (FEBRUARY 18TH)—(1 Edw. VIII & 1 Geo. VI, c. 12).

Sections 7, 8 and 9 : [see under “ 1. Manufacture ”, page 35].

Restrictions
on sale,
repair, etc.

Section 11.—(1) No person shall sell or transfer to any other person in the United Kingdom, other than a registered fire-arms dealer, any fire-arm or ammunition to which this part of this Act applies, unless that other person produces a fire-arm certificate authorising him to purchase or acquire it or shows that he is by virtue of this Act entitled to purchase or acquire it without holding such a certificate :

Provided that this sub-section shall not prevent :

(a) A person parting with the possession of a fire-arm or ammunition, otherwise than in pursuance of a contract of sale or hire or by way of gift or loan, to a person who shows that he is by virtue of this

¹ Under the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876 (see above, page 39).

Act entitled to have possession of the fire-arm or ammunition without holding such a certificate; or

(b) The delivery of a fire-arm or ammunition by a carrier or warehouseman, or a servant of a carrier or warehouseman, in the ordinary course of his business or employment as such.

(2) Every person who sells, lets on hire, gives or lends a fire-arm or ammunition to which this part of this Act applies to any other person in the United Kingdom, other than a registered fire-arms dealer, shall, unless that other person shows that he is by virtue of this Act entitled to purchase or acquire the fire-arm or ammunition without holding a fire-arm certificate, comply with any instructions contained in the certificate produced, and in the case of a fire-arm shall, within forty-eight hours from the transaction, send by registered post notice of the transaction to the chief officer of police by whom the certificate was issued.

Sections 12 and 17: [see under "1. Manufacture", pages 35 and 36].

4. DEFINITIONS.

ARMS EXPORT PROHIBITION ORDER, 1931 (MAY 19TH) (Statutory Rules and Orders 1931, No. 413).

1.—As from June 1st, 1931, the following articles shall be, and the same are hereby, prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom, or to be shipped as ship's stores on vessels proceeding to foreign ports—that is to say:

Export
of arms.

- (i) Cannon and other ordnance and component parts thereof;
- (ii) Carriages and mountings and accessories for mountings for cannon and other ordnance and component parts thereof;
- (iii) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and component parts thereof;
- (iv) Explosives of every description;
- (v) Fire-arms of every description and component parts thereof;
- (vi) Grenades and component parts thereof;
- (vii) Machine-guns, interrupter gears, mountings for machine-guns and component parts thereof;
- (viii) Projectiles of all kinds (except air-gun pellets) and component parts thereof;
- (ix) Mines, land or sea, and component parts thereof;
- (x) Depth charges, apparatus for the discharge of depth charges, and component parts thereof;
- (xi) Bombs, bombing apparatus, and component parts thereof;
- (xii) Flame-throwers and component parts thereof;
- (xiii) Fuses and component parts thereof;
- (xiv) Torpedoes and component parts thereof;
- (xv) Torpedo tubes, or other apparatus for discharging torpedoes;
- (xvi) Fire-control and gun-sighting apparatus, and component parts thereof;

- (xvii) Appliances for use with arms and apparatus exclusively designed and intended for land, sea or aerial warfare;
 (xviii) Bayonets, swords and lances, and component parts thereof;
 (xix) Tanks and armoured cars, and component parts thereof;
 (xx) Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, and aircraft engines.
 Provided always . . . [see under " 2. External Trade ", page 40].

* * *

ARMS EXPORT PROHIBITION ORDER, 1937 (JUNE 8TH)
 (London Gazette, June 8th, 1937).

Export
of poison
gas.

Section 1.—As from June 15th, 1937, the following articles shall be, and the same are hereby, prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom, or to be shipped as ship's stores on vessels proceeding to foreign ports—that is to say :

Mustard gas (dichlorethyl sulphide);
 Lewisite (chlorvinylchlorarsine and dichlordivinylchlorarsine);
 Methylchlorarsine;
 Diphenylchlorarsine;
 Diphenyleyanarsine;
 Diphenylaminechlorarsine;
 Phenylchlorarsine;
 Ethylchlorarsine;
 Phenyl dibromarsine;
 Ethyl dibromarsine;
 Monochloromethylchlorformate;
 Trichloromethylchlorformate (diphosgene);
 Dichlorodimethyl ether;
 Dibromodimethyl ether;
 Cyanogen chloride;
 Ethyl bromacetate;
 Ethyl iodacetate;
 Brombenzyleyanide;
 Bromacetone;
 Brom-methylethyl ketone;
 Chlorpicrin.

Provided always . . . [see above under " 2. External Trade ", page 42].

* * *

FIRE-ARMS ACT, 1937 (FEBRUARY 18TH) (1 Edw. VIII & 1. Geo. VI, c. 12).

Fire-arms
and ammu-
nition to
which
Part I
applies.

Section 16.—(1) This part¹ of this Act applies to all fire-arms as defined in section thirty-two of this Act, except the following weapons and component

¹ *I.e.*, Part I.—The provisions of the Act reproduced under " 1. Manufacture " and " 3. Internal Trade ", pages 35 and 42, are all taken from Part I.

parts thereof and accessories thereto—namely :

(a) A smooth-bore gun having a barrel not less than twenty inches in length;

(b) An air-gun, air-rifle or air-pistol not being of a type declared by rules made by Secretary of State under this Act to be specially dangerous.

(2) This part of this Act applies to all ammunition as defined in section thirty-two of this Act, except the following articles—namely :

(a) Cartridges containing five or more shot, none of which exceeds nine twenty-fifths of an inch in diameter;

(b) Ammunition for an air-gun or air-rifle or air-pistol;

(c) Blank cartridges not exceeding one inch in diameter.

(3) For the purpose of this section, the diameter of a cartridge shall be measured immediately in front of the rim or cannellure of the base of the cartridge.

Section 32.—(1) . . . “ammunition”, except where otherwise expressly provided, means ammunition for any fire-arm as hereinafter defined, and includes grenades, bombs and other like missiles, whether capable of use with such a fire-arm or not, and prohibited ammunition;

. . . “fire-arm”, except where otherwise expressly provided, means any lethal barrelled weapon of any description from which any shot, bullet or other missile can be discharged and includes any prohibited weapon, whether it is such a lethal weapon as aforesaid or not, any component part of any such lethal or prohibited weapon, and any accessory to any such weapon designed or adapted to diminish the noise or flash caused by firing the weapon.

B. EXPLOSIVES.

EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1876 (38 & 39 Vic., c. 17).

Part I.—Gunpowder.

4. The manufacture of gunpowder shall not, nor shall any process of such manufacture, be carried on except at a factory for gunpowder either lawfully existing or licensed for the same under this Act.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the making of a small quantity of gunpowder for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale.

6. A new factory or magazine for gunpowder shall not be established except on the site and in the manner specified in a licence for the same granted under this Act.

Gunpowder to be manufactured only at factory lawfully existing or licensed under this Act.

Application for licence for new factory or magazine.

An applicant for such a licence shall submit to the Secretary of State the draft of a licence accompanied by a plan (drawn to scale) of the proposed factory or magazine, and the site thereof (which plan shall be deemed to form part of and to be in this Act included in the expression "the licence").

The draft licence shall contain the terms which the applicant proposes to have inserted in the licence, and shall specify such of the following matters as are applicable—namely [there follows a detailed list of items to be specified].

The Secretary of State, after examination of the proposal, may reject the application altogether or may approve of the draft licence, with or without modification or addition, and grant to the applicant permission to apply to the local authority for their assent to the establishment of the factory or magazine on the proposed site.

Alteration of terms of licence and enlargement of factory or magazine.

12. Where the occupier of any gunpowder factory or magazine desires that any alteration should be made in the terms of his licence, or any material alteration made in the factory or magazine by enlarging or adding to the site or by externally enlarging or adding to any building, or by altering any mound otherwise than by enlargement, or by making any new work, he may apply for an amending licence.

If he satisfy the Secretary of State that the alteration may be properly permitted, having regard to the safety of the persons employed in the factory or magazine, and will not materially either increase the danger to the public from fire or explosion, or diminish the distance of any danger building in the factory or magazine from any building or work outside and in the neighbourhood of the factory or magazine, or increase the amount of gunpowder allowed to be kept in the factory magazine or in any building in the magazine, the Secretary of State may grant the amending licence of his own authority, but, save as aforesaid, the provisions of this Act with respect to the application for and grant of a new licence shall apply to such amending licence.

Part II.—Explosives other than Gunpowder.

Part I, relating to gunpowder, applied to other explosives.

39. Subject to the provisions hereafter in this part of this Act contained, Part I of this Act relating to gunpowder shall apply to every other description of explosive in like manner as if those provisions were herein re-enacted with the substitution of that description of explosive for gunpowder.¹

Power to prohibit manufacture, importation storage and carriage of specially dangerous explosives.

43.—Notwithstanding anything in this Act, Her Majesty from time to time, by Order-in-Council, may prohibit, either absolutely, or except in pursuance of a licence of the Secretary of State under this Act, or may subject to conditions or restrictions the manufacture, keeping, importation from any place out of the United Kingdom, conveyance and sale, or any of them, of any explosive which is of so dangerous a character that, in the judgment of Her Majesty, it is expedient for the public safety to make such order :

¹ Note by the Secretariat.—Section 40 contains modification of Part I, as applied to explosives other than gunpowder.

Provided that such order shall not absolutely prohibit anything which may be lawfully done in pursuance of any continuing certificate under this Act.

Part III.—Administration.

53. The Secretary of State may from time to time by order appoint any fit persons to be inspectors for the purposes of this Act, and assign them their duties, and award them such salaries as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may approve, and remove such inspectors, and any such inspector is referred to in this Act as a Government inspector.

**Appoint-
ment of
Government
inspectors.**

Every order appointing an inspector shall be published in the *London Gazette*.

54. Any person who practises or acts, or is a partner with any person who practises or acts, as a manufacturer, storer, carrier, importer or exporter of or trader or dealer in an explosive, or holds any patent connected with an explosive, or is otherwise directly or indirectly engaged or interested in any such manufacture, storage, conveyance, importation, exportation, trade, dealing or patent, shall not act as an inspector under this Act.

**Disqualifica-
tion
of persons
as
inspectors.**

55. A Government inspector shall have power to make such examination and enquiry as may be necessary to ascertain whether this Act is complied with, and for that purpose :

**Powers of
Government
inspectors.**

(1) He may enter, inspect and examine any factory, magazine or store of any explosive, and every part thereof, at all times by day and night, but so as not to unnecessarily impede or obstruct the work in such factory, magazine or store, and may make enquiries as to the observance of this Act and all matters and things relating to the safety of the public or of the persons employed in or about such factory, magazine or store; and

(2) He may enter, inspect and examine any premises registered under this Act, and every part thereof, in which any explosive is kept, or is reasonably supposed by him to be kept, at all reasonable times by day; and

(3) He may require the occupier of any factory, magazine, store or premises which he is entitled, under this section, to enter, or a person employed by such occupier therein, to give him samples of any explosive or ingredients of an explosive therein, or of any substance therein, the keeping of which is restricted or regulated by this Act, or of any substance therein which the inspector believes to be an explosive, or such ingredients or substance.

The occupier of every such factory, magazine, store and registered premises, his agents and servants shall furnish the means required by the inspector as necessary for every such entry, inspection, examination and enquiry.

Part IV.—Supplemental Provisions.

Persons carrying on certain processes to be deemed manufacturers.

105. Any person who carries on any of the following processes—namely, the process of dividing into its component parts or otherwise breaking up or unmaking any explosive, or making fit for use any damaged explosive, or the process of remaking, altering, or repairing any explosive—shall be subject to the provisions of this Act as if he manufactured an explosive, and the expression “manufacture” shall in this Act be construed accordingly.

Definition and classification of explosives by Order-in-Council.

106. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty, from time to time by Order-in-Council, to define, for the purposes of this Act, the composition, quality and character of any explosive, and to classify explosives.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

I. SUMMARY.

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1. MANUFACTURE.

The manufacture of and trade in arms are included among the occupations requiring special authorisation (concession), the granting of which depends on proof of reliability and of special capacity (Industrial Codes of 1859 and 1924).

The Law of May 13th, 1936, for the Defence of the State provides for a far-reaching control of undertakings declared by the Government to be of importance for national defence (including specified arms industries). Among the powers thereby given to the Ministry of Defence may be cited the right to require that such enterprises furnish detailed statistics and information on production, stocks, personnel, etc., and give access to the representatives of the military administration for the purpose of verifying these data. Undertakings of national defence importance may finally be registered in a special list of the Ministry of National Defence, as the result of which they are subjected to still closer observation by the military administration which may, for this purpose, delegate organs specially accredited to the undertaking. Such registration—except upon proclamation of a state of defence—may, in general, take place only with the owners' consent. A Decree of July 3rd, 1936, however, provides that, if consent is refused, registration can take place only by virtue of a Government decision. This same Decree includes the armaments industry in the list of undertakings proclaimed to be of importance for national defence.

The Secretariat has been informed by the Czechoslovak Government that a new law regulating the manufacture and possession of arms and ammunition is under consideration by Parliament and that its enactment is expected in the near future.

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

Shipments of arms and their parts across Czechoslovak Customs territory must be accompanied by a certificate of the State police or, in the case of shipments of the military administration, by a certificate of the latter (Decree of December 13th, 1927).

On October 19th, 1935, a notice issued by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce subjected the exportation of war materials to a procedure of special authorisation in virtue of the powers conferred on him by Decree of July 13th, 1920.

Under the Law of May 13th, 1936, for the Defence of the State, the export and import of war materials is permitted only upon authorisation by the Military Administration. Upon the demand of the Minister of National Defence, prior authorisation by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce may be required for the export and import of raw materials and semi-finished products necessary to the production, repair or maintenance of war materials, as well as of other objects which may be used for military purposes. The export of war materials, on the one hand, or raw materials and semi-finished products, on the other, may be prohibited entirely by the Ministry of National Defence or the Ministry of Industry and Commerce respectively. The transport in transit of war materials may also be made subject to authorisation.

3. EXTERNAL TRADE.

The trade in arms and ammunition is subject to special authorisation (concession) in the same way as is their manufacture (Law of October 10th, 1924).

4. DEFINITIONS.

The list, to which the Ministry of Industry and Commerce's Notice of October 19th, 1935, concerning arms exports applies, is based on the list contained in Article 4 of the draft text prepared at the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments (Conference Documents, Vol. III, page 789); it includes both civilian and military aircraft, instruments of chemical warfare, and explosives.

The arms which require an import authorisation under the Law of May 13th, 1936, are specified in greater detail as regards instruments of land warfare; but no mention is made of naval war material or aircraft. The list applicable to exports, under the same law, includes additional items not mentioned in that relating to imports, such as aircraft, naval war material, military transport instruments, etc.¹

Among the industries which, under the Law for the Defence of the State, are declared to be of importance for national defence, the Decree of July 3rd, 1936, cites undertakings manufacturing armour-plate, steel helmets, bayonets, munitions, fire-arms, special military fighting vehicles, aircraft, explosives and liquid oxygen, and means of protection against gas.

¹ It should be noted, moreover, that, under the Law of July 8th, 1925, the manufacture of and trade in aircraft and aircraft engines is made subject to authorisation.

B. EXPLOSIVES.

The State has a monopoly of the manufacture of and trade in explosives, administered by the Ministry of Finance (Law of July 15th, 1919). The Ministry of Finance may temporarily cede the right to manufacture explosives to private undertakings who must apply for an authorisation to this end.¹ The import, export and transport in transit of explosives is subject to special authorisation by the Ministry of Finance (Decree of November 8th, 1920).

II. EXTRACTS FROM LEGISLATION.

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.**1. MANUFACTURE.**

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE OF OCTOBER 24TH, 1852 (Reichsgesetzblatt 1852, page 999).

Article 1.—The provisions of the present ordinance shall be applicable to those arms and ammunition the manufacture, possession or use of which or the trade in which is generally prohibited and also to those the manufacture of or trade in which or the possession or use of which is allowed subject to the restrictions set forth below.

Restrictions
on
manufac-
ture.

Article 4.—As a rule, no person has the right to make, even for his own use, or to sell, in a commercial capacity, arms and ammunition of any kind whatsoever, except the artisans and merchants authorised to do so.

Prohibited arms and ammunition cannot, however, be made or sold by such authorised artisans or merchants unless they possess a special authorisation.

Article 5.—Application for the authorisation in question must be made to the political authority of the State concerned, which will issue it only in exceptional cases and for justifiable reasons and after consultation with the police authorities of the Sovereign of the State. The authorisation must specify the exact nature and quantity of the production and trade.

Article 7.—Artisans and merchants who are authorised to make or sell arms and ammunition may do so only in their factories and shops. Consequently, they shall be liable to punishment if they make or sell arms and ammunition elsewhere or in secret, or if they conceal their stocks when asked by the authorities to declare them.

* * *

¹ By Law of March 19th, 1923, the provisions of the Imperial Law of May 27th, 1885, subjecting the manufacture of, trade in and possession of explosives to special authorisation, are made applicable to the whole of Czechoslovakia.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE OF DECEMBER 20TH, 1859¹ (Reichsgesetzblatt 1859, page 622).

Trades
subject to
concession.

Article 2.—Trades the practice of which it is necessary, for reasons of public policy, to make dependent upon special authorisation, shall be treated as trades subject to concession.

Article 16.—The following are declared to be trades subject to concession :

(10) The manufacture and sale of arms and ammunition, and, in particular, the trade of gunsmith.

Article 17.—Any person wishing to carry on a trade for which a concession is necessary must submit an application for a concession, showing that he satisfies the legal requirements. The exercise of the trade in question must not be begun until the concession has been obtained.

Special
requirements.

Article 18.—In order to be allowed to practise a trade which is subject to concession, the person concerned must, besides complying with the general conditions applicable to persons carrying on a trade independently (Articles 4-12), be trustworthy and of unblemished record, and, in the case of several such trades, must show that he possesses the special qualifications stipulated in the following paragraphs.

Gunsmiths.

Article 25.—Arms manufacturers who produce fire-arms ready for use (gunsmiths) must show that they are properly qualified to do so.

* * *

LAW OF APRIL 14TH, 1920 (Sbírka zákonů a nařízení 1920, No. 300).

Extra-
ordinary
measures.

Article 1.—In time of war or when events occur within the State which seriously threaten its safety, its republican character or its Constitution, or public order and security, the present law enables extraordinary measures to be adopted for suppressing or restricting temporarily the liberties guaranteed by Articles 107, 112, 113 and 116 of the Constitution and by the law concerning the protection of the freedom of the individual and the home, and the secrecy of correspondence and other similar measures.

Exceptional
measures
concerning
arms and
ammuni-
tion.

Article 11.—The Government or any organ duly authorised for the purpose by the Government may decree exceptional measures concerning the manufacture, sale, possession and carrying of arms and ammunition.

* * *

LAW OF JULY 8TH, 1925 (Sbírka zákonů a nařízení 1925, No. 172).

Aircraft.

Article 47.—The manufacture or repair of, trade in, and import into Czechoslovakia, for private use or commercial purposes, of aircraft and aircraft engines, shall only be authorised subject to a special permit to be

¹ Note by the Secretariat.—These provisions, slightly modified, were extended to Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia by the Law of October 10th, 1924 (Sbírka zákonů a nařízení 1924, No. 259).

issued by the Ministry of Commerce in concert with the Ministries of Public Works and National Defence, which shall also be responsible for the supervision of such matters.

* * *

LAW OF MAY 13TH, 1936 (Defence of the State)
(Sbírka zákonů a nařízení 1936, No. 131).

Section III.—Part I.

Article 18.—1. For purposes of the present law, undertakings, institutions and other installations of importance for national defence (hereinafter described in short as “undertakings of importance for national defence”) shall be the following :

(a) Undertakings (institutions, installations) belonging to one of the groups of undertakings (institutions, installations) described in general by a Government Decree as undertakings (institutions, installations) of importance for national defence;¹

(b) Undertakings (institutions, installations) designated individually by the Ministry of National Defence, if necessary in agreement with the competent Ministry, as of importance for the defence of the country.

2. When it is doubtful whether an undertaking (institution, installation) can be included in the group of undertakings defined in general by Government Decree as of importance for national defence (paragraph 1 (a)), the Ministry of National Defence shall decide the question in agreement with the appropriate Ministry.

Article 24.—1. The Ministry of National Defence may call upon the owners of undertakings of importance for national defence—in agreement with the appropriate Ministry, except when the country is in a state of defence—to supply exact statistics of production, its extent and its purpose, including precise information on installations for production and delivery, stocks of raw material and of semi-finished and finished products, stocks and consumption of fuel, motor fuel and other commodities necessary for production and delivery, the mechanical sources available for the production of power, the working staff, the possibilities of converting peacetime production into war-time production, and all circumstances of importance for national defence. The owners of the undertaking in question are bound to carry out in good time the duties entrusted to them, and to allow the duly accredited agents delegated by the military administration to have access to the undertaking for the purpose of ascertaining all such circumstances or verifying the particulars supplied; . . .

6. The provisions of paragraph 1 may apply by analogy to the undertakings, institutions and installations which have not been declared, under the terms of Article 18, to be undertakings of importance for national

**Under-
takings of
importance
for national
defence.
General
provisions.
Definition
of under-
takings of
importance
for national
defence.**

**Obligations
of under-
takings.**

¹ See below, Decree of July 3rd, 1936, under “4. Definitions”, page 63.

defence, but for which the Ministry of National Defence—in agreement with the competent Ministry, except when the country is in a state of defence—considers it necessary to take such action in the interest of national defence.

Special provisions.

Part II.

Registered undertakings.

Article 26.—1. By “registered undertakings” shall be understood undertakings of importance for national defence (Article 18) registered by virtue of the present law—that is to say, entered in accordance with the provisions of Article 27 on a special list kept by the Ministry of National Defence. This list shall not be made public.

2. Registered undertakings shall be subject not only to the provisions of the present part of the law and the other provisions of the said law concerning registered undertakings, but also—when there is no stipulation to the contrary—to the provisions applicable to other undertakings of importance for national defence, especially to the provisions of Part I of the present section of the law.

Method of registration.

Article 27.—1. The registration of undertakings of importance for national defence in accordance with the definition in Article 26, paragraph 1, shall be effected within the framework of the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 by the Ministry of National Defence.

2. Such registration may as a rule be effected only with the consent of the owner of the undertaking. Without such consent, an undertaking may be registered only if the Government so decides.

3. When the country is proclaimed to be in a state of defence, it shall not be necessary, in order to register an undertaking, to obtain the consent of its owner, and the Ministry of National Defence shall have the exclusive right of deciding upon registration.

4. A registered undertaking shall be removed from the list mentioned in Article 26, paragraph 1, by the Ministry of National Defence as soon as the reasons for the registration of the undertaking no longer exist, should the Ministry consider it advisable or should the owner of the undertaking so desire.

5. The owner of the undertaking shall be informed of such registration or removal and notice thereof shall also be given to the appropriate Ministry.

6. Registration shall be effective, not only in respect of the owner of the undertaking at the time of registration, but also, up to the time of removal under paragraph 4, in respect of all the other subsequent owners of the undertaking.

Supervision of the activities of registered undertakings.

Article 28.—1. The activities of registered undertakings shall be followed by the military administration, even in peace time, when such a course is in the interest of national defence, more particularly as regards the method of production or operation, technical organisation, stocks of materials, output capacity, trustworthiness of the staff, and labour conditions.

2. For this purpose, the military administration shall be entitled—if required, in collaboration with the competent official supervisory authority—to send duly accredited agents to registered undertakings. . . . Owners

of registered undertakings shall be obliged to supply the above-mentioned agents with all the desired information on the circumstances and matters indicated in the previous paragraph. Reports on the results of their investigations shall be sent in by the organs of the military authorities direct to the Ministry of National Defence or to the authorities appointed by that Ministry.¹

* * *

DECREE OF JULY 3RD, 1936 (Sbírka zákonů a nařízení 1936, No. 197).

Article 18.—1. Registration of undertakings under Article 27 of the law is ordered by the Ministry of National Defence, either on its own initiative or at the request of another Ministry. No person has the right to require that his undertaking be registered.

Registra-
tion of un-
dertakings

2. If the Ministry of National Defence thinks it desirable that an undertaking should be registered under Article 27 of the law, at a time when the placing of the nation in a state of defence has not been proclaimed, such intention shall be notified to the owner of the undertaking in question. The attention of the owner shall be drawn to the legislative provisions concerning the rights and duties of registered undertakings, and the Ministry shall request him to notify in writing, within a given period, whether he agrees to the registration of his undertaking; should the owner of the undertaking fail to give his consent, his undertaking may be registered only by decision of the Government.

¹ *Note by the Secretariat.*—The law contains a number of further articles on the subject of undertakings of importance for national defence. Their general purport is indicated in their titles, which are given below :

Article 19.

Provisions concerning owners of undertakings of importance for national defence.

Article 20.

Provisions concerning the members of the directing, supervisory and auditing bodies of undertakings of importance for national defence.

Article 21.

Provisions concerning the workers and employees of undertakings of importance for national defence.

Article 22.

Provisions concerning foreigners employed in undertakings of importance for national defence.

Article 23.

Provisions concerning foreigners belonging to the directing, supervisory and auditing bodies of undertakings of importance for national defence.

Article 25.

Measures to safeguard the interests of national defence in undertakings of importance for national defence, more especially at the time when such undertakings are established.

Article 29.

Obligations of registered undertakings.

Article 30.

Rights and privileges of registered undertakings.

Supervision
of the
activities of
registered
under-
takings.

Article 19.—1. The activities of registered undertakings shall be supervised by the military area command and the Ministry of National Defence.

2. The identity of the organs referred to in Article 28, paragraph 2, of the law must be established by the production of identity cards, which shall be issued for that purpose by the military area command or by the Ministry of National Defence.

3. The organs referred to in paragraph 2 shall, if the owner of the undertaking so requests, be obliged to give immediately, or at latest within twenty-four hours, a written certificate concerning the carrying out of the investigation. . . .

Provisions
concerning
military
supervisory
organs.

Article 26.—1. The Ministry of National Defence shall decide to what undertakings military supervisory organs are to be sent.

2. The military supervisory organs shall be appointed and dismissed by the Ministry of National Defence at its discretion.

3. The military supervisory organs shall be responsible, from the point of view of the special interests of military administration, for the inspection of the establishments placed under their supervision. Instructions (Article 31) shall be issued laying down more detailed regulations on this subject, and on the general position of the military supervisory organs.

Detailed
regulations.

Article 31.—The Ministry of National Defence, in agreement with the Ministries concerned, may issue detailed regulations for the application of Chapter III of the law and of the present Decree.

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

DECREE OF FEBRUARY 11TH, 1860, AMENDED BY DECREE OF OCTOBER 1ST, 1896
(Reichsgesetzblatt 1860, No. 39, page 76, and 1896, No. 182, page 565).

Permit
(Geleits-
schein).

Article 1.—The despatch of arms and ammunition, whether within the territory of the State or for purposes of import, export or transit to or from foreign countries, shall . . . be accompanied by permits (Geleitschein) for arms and ammunition, instead of the passes used hitherto.

Customs
clearance
papers.

Article 8.—In the case of arms and ammunition imported or despatched in transit, the Customs office at the point of entry shall enter, on the Customs clearance papers relating to the arms and ammunition in question, all the information given in the permits for arms and ammunition; the permit shall then be attached to the way-bill or postal transport document.

In the case of consignments coming under the Gunpowder Monopoly, the import or transit authorisation issued by the Monopoly Administration shall in every case be attached to the Customs clearance papers.

* * *

LAW OF JULY 8TH, 1925 : [See above, under " 1. Manufacture ", page 52].

* * *

DECREE OF DECEMBER 13TH, 1927, ANNEX A.II.2 (Sbírka zákonů a nařízení 1927, No. 168).

1.—Consignments of arms and spare parts thereof shall, throughout their passage through the Customs territory, be accompanied by a permit (Begleitschein) granted by the political authority of the first instance (State police) or, in the case of consignments despatched by the military authorities, by a certificate issued by the latter.

Arms and
spare parts
thereof.

2.—For fire-arms which they bring with them when crossing the frontier, travellers must hold a permit granted by the diplomatic or consular authorities of Czechoslovakia or by the political authority of first instance (State police).

3.—In the case of arms and spare parts thereof imported into or exported from the Customs territory by manufacturers of or dealers in arms or by transport agents or undertakings, the transport documents (way-bills, etc.), duly signed by the persons concerned and authenticated by the competent authorities (paragraph 1), may be used in lieu of certificates.

5.—The importation of daggers, stiletos, hollow-ground stiletto-knives, swords with blades of triangular cross-section, blunderbusses, pocket pistols (short-barrelled), revolvers under 18 cm. in length, air-guns of all kinds, hand grenades and glass grenades, petards (small mortars), incendiary rockets, and all kinds of concealed weapons capable of use for a surprise attack—*e.g.*, fire-arms or swords concealed in walking-sticks, etc.—is prohibited. Such weapons may nevertheless be imported in exceptional circumstances, provided a permit is obtained and produced at the time of import.¹

Prohibited
arms.

6.—The import, transit or export by air of arms and ammunition, of whatever description, for use in warfare, is prohibited.

* * *

NOTICE BY THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE, OCTOBER 19TH, 1935.²

In virtue of Article 1, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph 3, of the Government Decree of July 13th, 1920,³ No. 442 of the "Collection of Laws and Decrees", I render the exportation of the following articles subject to the procedure of authorisation as from October 19th, 1935:

Export of
war
material.

[Here follows a list of war material which is reproduced below under "4. Definitions", page 59.]

* * *

¹ See also Imperial Ordinance of October 24th, 1852, under "4. Definitions", page 59.

² Reproduced in the *Official Journal* of the League of Nations, Special Supplement No. 150, page 280.

³ *Note by the Secretariat.*—The sub-paragraph in question reads as follows:

"The export or import of goods of whatever nature without express authorisation or a certificate of notification is prohibited, unless it is specifically provided that no authorisation or notification is required for the export or import of particular articles."

LAW OF MAY 13TH, 1936 (Defence of the State) (Sbírka zákonů a nařízení 1936, No. 131).

Export,
import and
transit
of arms,
ammuni-
tion and
certain
other
articles.

Article 42.—(1) The export and import of arms and of spare parts indispensable for their use, explosives, ammunition and other articles of military armament and special military equipment are allowed only when authorisation has been obtained from the military administration.

(2) Should the interests of national defence so require, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, at the request of the Ministry of National Defence, shall decide and notify the public officially that the export and import of war material other than that mentioned in paragraph (1), the export and import of the raw materials and semi-finished products necessary for production, repair or maintenance of the articles referred to in paragraph (1) and of other war material, and the export and import, if any, of other articles which may be used for military purposes (or for war), shall be permitted only if authorisation has been obtained from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, granted in agreement with the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

(3) The Ministry of National Defence may prohibit, by public notice, the export of the articles referred to in paragraph (1); the export of the articles referred to in paragraph (2) may be forbidden by public notice issued by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce at the request of the Ministry of National Defence, in agreement with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

(4) Should the interests of national defence so require, the Ministry of National Defence, in agreement with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, may, by public notice, extend the provisions of paragraph (1) wholly or partly to the transport in transit of the articles referred to therein or prohibit all transport in transit of such articles. In the case of the transport in transit of the articles referred to in paragraph (2), this decision may be taken by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, in agreement with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, at the request of the Ministry of National Defence.

(5) As regards authorisations granted under the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2), dues may be levied, the amount of which shall be fixed and published in the case of the articles referred to in paragraph (1) by the Ministry of National Defence, and in the case of the articles referred to in paragraph (2) by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

§ (6) Exemptions from the application of the provisions of paragraph (1) may be granted by means of a public notice issued by the Ministry of National Defence, in agreement with the Ministry of the Interior.

(7) The notifications provided for in paragraphs (2)-(6) must be published in the "Collection of Laws and Decrees".

(8) The provisions of the present article shall in no way affect either the legal provisions under which the export, import and transport in transit of the articles referred to in paragraph (1) may be allowed only if a special authorisation is granted by the State police authorities, or the legal provisions concerning the explosives monopoly.

DECREE OF JUNE 19TH, 1936 : [See below under " 4. Definitions ", page 60].

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCES OF OCTOBER 24TH, 1852, AND DECEMBER 20TH, 1859, AND LAWS OF APRIL 14TH, 1920, AND JULY 8TH, 1925 : [See above under " 1. Manufacture ", pages 51 and 52].

4. DEFINITIONS.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE OF OCTOBER 24TH, 1852 (Reichsgesetzblatt 1852, page 999).

Article 2.—The following arms shall be prohibited :

Prohibited
arms.

Daggers, stiletos, hollow-ground stiletto-knives, swords with blades of triangular cross-section, blunderbusses, pistols less than 7 Viennese inches in length, including the stock and barrel, air-guns of all kinds, hand grenades and glass grenades, incendiary petards (small mortars), and also all kinds of concealed weapons suitable for a surprise attack, such as rifle-sticks, sword-sticks, etc.¹

Prohibited arms shall also include all weapons whose original and normal form has been deliberately changed so as to cause wounds of a more serious character, such as, in general, all concealed weapons suitable for a surprise attack which, by their shape, are not intended for the exercise of an art or trade or for household purposes.

Article 3.—Prohibited ammunition shall be held to mean gun-cotton and other similar explosives.

* * *

NOTICE BY THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE, OCTOBER 19TH, 1935.²

In virtue of Article 1, No. 1, sub-paragraph 3, of the Government Decree of July 13th, 1920, No. 442 of the "Collection of Laws and Decrees", I render the exportation of the following articles subject to the procedure of authorisation as from October 19th, 1935 :

List of war
material for
purposes
of export.

1. Military rifles and carbines and their barrels (ex p. t. 478 b/3, ex p. t. 478 c/1).

2. Machine-guns, automatic rifles and machine-pistols of all calibres and their barrels (ex p. t. 478 b/1, ex p. t. 478 b/3).

3. Guns, howitzers and mortars of all calibres, their mountings, barrels and brakes (ex p. t. 478 b/1).

¹ See also above under " 2. External Trade ", page 57.

² *Note by the Secretariat.*—Reproduced in the *Official Journal* of the League of Nations, Special Supplement No. 150, page 280.

4. Ammunition for the arms under 1 and 2 above, filled and unfilled projectiles for the arms under 3 above and propellants for those arms (ex No. t. 643, ex No. t. 644, ex No. t. 645, ex No. t. 646).

5. Grenades, bombs, torpedoes and mines—filled or unfilled (ex No. t. 643, ex No. t. 644, ex No. t. 645)—and apparatus for their use or discharge (ex p. t. 478 *b/1*, ex No. t. 538, ex No. t. 553 *c/*).

6. Tanks, military armoured vehicles and armoured trains (ex No. t. 527, ex No. t. 528, ex No. t. 547, ex p. t. 548 *b/*, ex p. t. 599 *b/*, ex p. t. 553 *a/-d/*, ex No. t. 555, ex No. t. 556, ex No. t. 557); armour of all kinds (ex No. t. 433, ex No. t. 445, ex No. t. 471, ex No. t. 483).

7. Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft-carriers and submarines (ex p. t. 558, ex No. t. 559).

8. Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, heavier and lighter than air, and their propellers or air-screws, fuselages, fire turrets, hulls, tail units and undercarriage units.

9. Aircraft engines (P. t. 554 *b/*).

10. Revolvers and automatic pistols of a weight in excess of 630 grammes (ex p. t. 478 *b/3*) and ammunition therefor (ex No. t. 643, ex No. t. 644).

11. Flame-throwers and all other projecting appliances for chemical or incendiary warfare (ex p. t. 478 *b/1*, ex p. t. 478 *b/3*, ex No. t. 528, ex No. t. 538, ex p. t. 553 *c/*).

12. Mustard gas, Lewisite, ethylarsine dichlorate, methylarsine dichlorate and all other products intended for chemical [ex p. t. 620 *b/*, ex No. t. 621 and ex p. t. 622 *d/*] or incendiary warfare (ex p. t. 488 *f/*) (iron thermite), ex No. t. 513 (aluminium powder), ex p. t. 596 *a/* (white phosphorus), ex p. t. 596 *b/* (metallic sodium), ex p. t. 622 *d/* (thermites) and ex No. t. 641 (magnesium powder)].

13. Gunpowder and explosives (ex No. t. 645, ex No. t. 646).

* * *

DECREE OF JUNE 19TH, 1936 (Sbírka zákonů a nařízení 1936, No. 157).

List of war
material for
purposes
of import.

Article 1.—(1) The articles referred to in Article 42 (1) of the law,¹ the importation of which into the Czechoslovak Republic is subject to authorisation by the military authorities, shall include :

- (1) Military rifles and carbines and parts thereof;
- (2) Machine-guns and parts thereof;
- (3) Guns and parts thereof;
- (4) Finished revolvers and automatic pistols, weighing more than 630 grammes and with a calibre of 6.35 mm. and over;
- (5) Grenade-throwers, mine-throwers, and all other appliances for throwing grenades, mines, bombs and torpedoes;

¹ Law of May 13th, 1936 (see above under " 2. External Trade ", page 58).

(6) Devices for throwing flames (flame-throwers), chemical substances or incendiary products;

(7) Explosives (explosive substances and objects);

(8) Ammunition (and parts thereof), whether filled or not, for the arms enumerated under (1)-(4);

(9) Grenades, bombs, torpedoes, mines, and parts thereof, filled or unfilled, for the arms enumerated under (5), and hand-grenades, whether filled or not;

(10) All apparatus for aircraft navigation (speedometers, altimeters, deflection indicators, clinometers, artificial horizons, compasses, statorscopes, variometers, etc.), apparatus for the control of aircraft engines (motometers, thermometers, petrol gauges, pressure gauges, etc.), photographic apparatus, and similar apparatus for the use of military aviators;

(11) Bomb-release mechanism, appliances for machine-gun control, mountings, gun turrets, and interrupters;

(12) Searchlight, listening and control machines and apparatus, and parts thereof (except ordinary headlights for motor-cars);

(13) Collimators, gun-sights, measuring apparatus, prismatic periscopes (10 x, 12 x, 15 x, 20 x, and 25 x), small and large odometers, altimeters for aerial defence, and all measuring apparatus for aerial defence;

(14) Wireless apparatus and equipment (for use on the ground and in aircraft);

(15) Armoured vehicles (armoured cars, tanks, etc.);

(16) Special military motor and petrol-electric vehicles;

(17) Steel helmets;

(18) Oxygen apparatus for land use and for aircraft;

(19) Mine-detecting apparatus;

(20) Mercury fulminate fuses and ordinary fuses;

(21) Propellers (auxiliary engines for vessels and boats);

(22) Chemical products :

Phosgene,

Perchlormethylchlorformate (diphosgene),

Chloropicrin,

Dichlorodiethylsulphide (yperite),

Chlorvinylchlorarsine, dichlorovinylchlorarsine, irichlorvinylarsine (Lewisite),

Diphenylchlorarsine (Clark I, sternite),

Diphenylcyanarsine (Clark II),

Phenarsazin chloride [diphenylaminochlorarsine, dihydrophe-narsazin chloride (Adamsite)],

Ethylchlorarsine,

Ethylbromarsine,

Methylchlorarsine,

Ethylbromacetate,

Xylyl bromide,

Benzyl bromide,

Bromobenzylcyanide,

Chloroacetophenone,
 Bromacetone,
 Bromomethylethyl ketone,
 Ethyliodoacetate,
 Thermit, ¹
 Magnesium,
 Electron,
 Metallic sodium,
 White phosphorus,
 Chlorosulphonic acid,
 Oxide of sulphur,
 Titanium tetrachloride; silicon tetrachloride,
 Ether tetrachloride.

List of war
 material for
 purposes
 of export.

Article 3.—The articles specified in Article 42 (1) of the law,¹ which can be exported only with the consent of the military authorities, include :

- (1) Articles mentioned in Article 1 (1);
- (2) Aircraft, with or without engines (dismantled), and parts thereof;
- (3) Aircraft engines, and parts thereof;
- (4) Parachutes;
- (5) Electrically heated airmen's overalls;
- (6) Photo-machine-guns for aircraft;
- (7) Vehicles for the transport of aeroplane wings and bodies;
- (8) Equipment and special vehicles for lighting landing-grounds;
- (9) Field telephone and telegraph apparatus and equipment for field telephone exchanges (switchboards, etc.), field telephone and telegraph cables;
- (10) Smoke-producing apparatus for use by aircraft, on land or by the navy, and appliances for filling such apparatus;
- (11) Protective apparel for chemical warfare (clothing, shoes, gloves);
- (12) Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft-carriers and submarines, and parts thereof;
- (13) Armour-plate of all kinds;
- (14) Military field generator railways, and parts thereof;
- (15) Rail motors, and parts thereof;
- (16) Mobile photographic laboratories;
- (17) Equipment for mobile military workshops;
- (18) Water-tank cars and trailers;
- (19) Appliances for the transport of wounded on vehicles of all kinds;
- (20) Mobile military field-kitchens and bakeries;
- (21) Equipment for veterinary cars for the transport of sick horses;
- (22) Oxygen apparatus for animals;
- (23) Pontoon bridge sections.

* * *

¹ Law of May 13th, 1936 (see above under " 2. External Trade ", page 58).

DECREE OF JULY 3RD, 1936 (Sbírka zákonů a nařízení 1936, No. 197).

Article 1.—1. The following categories of undertakings shall be held to be undertakings, institutions and other installations essential to national defence (hereinafter termed “undertakings”) within the meaning of Article 18 (1) (a) of the law¹ : . . .

Categories of undertakings essential to national defence.

IV. Metal Industry.— . . .

(7) Undertakings for the manufacture of armour-plate and steel helmets; . . .

(11) Undertakings for the manufacture of barbed wire;

(12) Undertakings for the manufacture of bayonets, daggers and swords; . . .

(24) Undertakings for the manufacture of ammunition and parts thereof, including bombs, mines and torpedoes;

(25) Undertakings for the manufacture of fire-arms; . . .

(29) Undertakings for the manufacture of tractors, automobiles and special military fighting vehicles; . . .

(33) Undertakings for the manufacture of aircraft (engine-driven aircraft, gliders, balloons, dirigible airships, engines, etc.) and also parachutes; . . .

V. Chemical Industry.— . . .

(2) Undertakings manufacturing explosives and liquid oxygen;

(3) Undertakings manufacturing apparatus for protection against gas (gas-masks, respirators, apparatus for breathing by filtration or insulation, etc.).

B. EXPLOSIVES.LAW OF MAY 27TH, 1885² (Reichsgesetzblatt 1885, page 305).

Article 1.—Unless an administrative authorisation is obtained, it is forbidden to manufacture explosives, to put them on sale, to possess them, or to introduce them into the territory covered by the present law.

Authorisations for manufacture, trade, etc.

The detailed rules for the issue of administrative authorisations and the police regulations concerning explosives in general shall be promulgated by decree in so far as the amendment of existing laws is not required.

The explosives to which the provisions of the first paragraph above do not apply shall be determined in the same manner.

The provisions of the first paragraph above shall not apply to the military administration or to explosives for which there is a State monopoly. Such explosives shall be subject to the special provisions enacted in respect of them.

* * *

¹ Law of May 13th, 1936 (see above under “1. Manufacture”, page 53).

² Note by the Secretariat.—This law has been confirmed and extended to apply to Slovakia and to Sub-Carpathian Russia by the Law of March 19th, 1923, Article 83 (Defence of the Republic) (see Sbírka zákonů a nařízení 1923, No. 50).

LAW OF JULY 15TH, 1919 (Sbírka zákonů a nařízení 1919, No. 414).

Explosives monopoly. *Article 1.*—The substances covered by the explosives monopoly shall be those declared by decree to be such.

Article 2.—The right to manufacture explosives, to put them on sale and to supply them for consumption belongs exclusively to the State.

The Ministry of Finance shall be empowered to delegate temporarily to third parties (physical persons or juristic persons) the rights conferred on him by the present law, under the conditions laid down by the executive regulations.

Article 3.—The Ministry of Finance shall be responsible for the administration of the explosives monopoly.

Article 4.—The general provisions concerning State monopolies shall also apply to this monopoly.

The manufacture of, trade in and use of these substances shall be regulated by the Ministry of Finance, in agreement with the Ministry of National Defence and the other Ministries concerned, by means of a special ordinance.

.

* * *

LAW OF APRIL 14TH, 1920, AMENDED BY LAW OF JULY 10TH, 1933
(Sbírka zákonů a nařízení 1920, No. 300, and 1933, No. 125).

Exceptional measures concerning explosives. *Article 11, paragraph 2 :¹*

Exceptional provisions concerning the manufacture and sale of explosives and of explosive articles, and all transactions connected therewith . . . may also be enacted in the same manner.

DECREE OF NOVEMBER 8TH, 1920, AMENDED BY DECREE OF MAY 30TH, 1922
(Sbírka zákonů a nařízení 1920, No. 615, and 1922, No. 166).

Articles to which monopoly applies.

Article 1.—The explosives monopoly shall apply to :

- (1) Black and smokeless powder in every form and for any purpose whatsoever;
- (2) Nitrocellulose of all kinds;
- (3) Nitroglycerine and all substances containing nitroglycerine;
- (4) Azides and fulminates—that is to say, salts containing nitrogen (nitrogen salts)—*e.g.*, AgN^3 —and salts of fulminic acid, for instance $(\text{NOC})^2\text{Hg}$;

¹ See the first paragraph of the same article under “ 1. Manufacture ”, page 52.

(5) Nitrogenous aliphatic substances, and aromatic substances, where these substances are in themselves explosives;

(6) All explosives containing sodium, ammonium, potassium, barium or lead nitrates, and explosives containing chlorates, perchlorates or peroxides;

(7) Liquid oxygen and absorbent cartridges therefor where such cartridges are used to produce explosions;

(8) All other substances used as explosives or propellants and declared to be such by special decision of the Government.

In case of doubt as to whether any given substance comes under the monopoly, the decision shall be taken by the Ministry of Finance in agreement with the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministries concerned.

Should articles coming under the monopoly be used for purposes other than as explosives or propellants, the Ministry of Finance, in agreement with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministries concerned, may allow exceptions to the general provisions of the present Decree.

Article 2.—The Ministry of Finance may temporarily grant the right to produce articles coming under the present monopoly to private persons.

**Production
rights.**

In order to be allowed to produce the articles coming under the present monopoly (Article 1) an authorisation is necessary, not only for undertakings newly established for that purpose, but also, since under Article 6 of the law authorisations previously granted for such production cease to be valid on the date of the entry into force of the law, for undertakings which have hitherto produced articles coming under the present monopoly. These latter undertakings must submit an application for a production authorisation in duplicate, within thirty days of the date of the publication of the present Decree in the "Collection of Laws and Decrees". Until a decision has been taken with regard to their application, the undertakings in question may produce the same quantity of explosives as they were manufacturing previously.

The application should be made direct to the Ministry of Finance and should give the following information:

[Here follow the particulars required.]

Article 5.

I. Sales Licences.—Only persons who have obtained licences from the Finance Department are entitled to sell monopoly articles in Czechoslovakia.

**Sale of
explosives.**

A sales authorisation only confers the right to stock the monopoly articles explicitly mentioned in the authorisation in the original packing and the right to sell them at monopoly prices.

Vendors of explosive materials may be licensed either for wholesale or for retail transactions, or for both kinds simultaneously.

Wholesalers are under an obligation to purchase monopoly articles only from a licensed factory or an authorised warehouse, and to sell them to the retailers indicated to them by the Finance Department.

Retailers may purchase the same monopoly articles only from the wholesalers indicated to them by the Finance Department and may deliver them only to persons entitled to receive them under the relevant regulations.

Licences for wholesale transactions are issued at its discretion by the Ministry of Finance, in agreement with the Ministry of the Interior, and for retail transactions by the local financial authority, in agreement with the district political authority (local administrative authority); in the case both of wholesalers and of retailers, licences are issued subject to the right of withdrawal, and only to Czechoslovak nationals enjoying full rights, and subject to the vendors having suitable storage accommodation so far as the sale of monopoly articles is concerned.

.....

III. *Purchases and Sales.*—Warehouses and wholesalers must keep a register of purchases and sales from which it must be clearly discernible when, from whom and in what quantities monopoly articles were purchased, and also to whom and in what quantities they were sold. For each sales item there must be a corresponding entry made in the cash book.

Retailers' purchases shall be entered in the purchases book.

.....

Import,
export and
transit.

Article 9.—The import, export and transport in transit of articles coming under the monopoly (Article 1) may take place only if a special authorisation is granted by the Ministry of Finance.¹



¹ See also § 13 of the Notice of October 19th, 1935, under " 4. Definitions ", page 60.

DENMARK.

I. SUMMARY.

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1. MANUFACTURE.

Control of the manufacture of war materials is established by the Law of May 7th, 1937. Such manufacture is prohibited, except upon authorisation of the Minister of Justice, which may be granted only to persons or companies of Danish nationality. Each authorisation can at any time be withdrawn, not only in the event of violation of the conditions under which it was granted, but also if particular circumstances, especially considerations of an international order, should render withdrawal desirable. War material factories are subject to supervision by a council of five appointed, one by the Minister of Justice, two by the Minister of National Defence, and one each by the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Merchant Marine and the Minister of Finance.

The undertakings concerned are required to furnish all information requested by this Council concerning the nature and quantity of production, orders received and any other data the Council may consider it necessary to obtain. The annual accounts must be laid before the Council, the members and agents of which may at any time have access to the premises.

Authorisations to private companies for the manufacture of war material may contain provisions limiting administrative expenditure, dividends, repayments, renewals, amortisations, reserve funds, etc. These companies may not modify these statutes, increase their capital or contract loans except with the prior authorisation of the Minister of Justice. No Government official may hold the position of manager, director, member of the Shareholders' Committee, or agent of an undertaking manufacturing war material.

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

The import and export of war material are subject to prior authorisation by the Minister of Justice (Law of April 28th, 1934). The Secretariat has been informed by the Danish Government that licences for the export of war materials

are not granted unless the goods in question are consigned to a Government or the importation has at least been authorised by a Government; for this purpose, a declaration by the Government concerned must be furnished.¹

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

The acquisition of war materials is prohibited in the case of persons who have not obtained prior authorisation by the Minister of Justice (Law of April 28th, 1934).

The trade in arms may, by Royal Decree, be made subject, moreover, to authorisation by the Minister of Justice under conditions to be laid down by him (Law of May 7th, 1937).

4. DEFINITIONS.

The provisions of the Law of April 28th, 1934, applicable to imports, cover fire-arms, grenades, bombs and explosives, but apparently do not cover such war material as armoured cars or aircraft; the provisions of this law relating to exports are wider, in that they comprise not only land and naval war material but also instruments and apparatus for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war.

The list of war materials to which, under Ordinance of July 16th, 1937, the Law of May 7th of the same year concerning the manufacture of war material applies is similar to that contained in the draft texts prepared at the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments (document Conf.D.168); it includes all aircraft above a certain weight and horse-power, and also material for chemical warfare.

B. EXPLOSIVES.

For the manufacture of and trade in explosives, other than certain specified powders, cartridges, percussion-caps, etc., a special permit from the Minister of Justice is required. Explosives can be imported only by authorised manufacturers or traders, or by persons who have been granted a special import permit (Law of April 7th, 1899).

¹ The licences are furthermore refused if the war materials are intended for a country which is at war or in circumstances threatening war.

II. EXTRACTS FROM LEGISLATION.

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1. MANUFACTURE.

LAW OF APRIL 28TH, 1934 (Lovtidende A 1934, page 565).

§ 1 : [see " 2. External Trade " below].

§ 6.—It is forbidden to manufacture, without the authorisation of the Minister of Justice, solid, liquid or gaseous substances, the spreading of which produces destructive, stupefying or irritating effects. The Minister of Justice may draw up rules for the storage of such substances.

Manu-
facture
of gas, etc.

§ 9.—The provisions of §§ 1, 6 and 8 do not apply to the military authorities.

Exceptions.

* * *

LAW OF MAY 7TH, 1937 (Lovtidende 1937, page 785).

§ 1.—1. It is forbidden to manufacture war material without the authorisation of the Minister of Justice.

Control
of manu-
facture.
Nationality.

2. Such authorisation may be granted only to persons of Danish nationality and joint-stock companies which have their registered offices in Denmark and whose statutes provide *that* the shares must be registered in the name of the holder and *that* all members of the board of directors, managers, and authorised representatives must be of Danish nationality. The authorisation may not be granted if foreign capital is invested in the undertaking or if it is intended to invest such capital therein.

3. It shall be decided by Royal Decree what is to be understood by war material for the purposes of the present law.¹

Definitions.

§ 2.—1. The application for permission to manufacture war material shall, in addition to all necessary information regarding the undertaking concerned, its management and capital, contain particulars as to the kind of war material which it is proposed to manufacture and the place of manufacture.

Information
to be fur-
nished when
applying for
an authori-
sation.

2. The authorisation shall be granted until further notice and in accordance with such detailed conditions as the Minister of Justice may find it necessary to stipulate in each individual case; it may, at any time, be withdrawn if the conditions laid down are not observed or if special circumstances, including, in particular, international considerations, render this advisable.

Conditions
for authori-
sations.

§ 4.—1. The undertakings to which the present law applies shall be subject to supervision by a Council appointed for the purpose (State Arms Control).

Control
Council.

¹ See Ordinance of July 16th, 1937, under " 4. Definitions " below.

2. The Council shall consist of five members. The Minister of Justice shall appoint the Chairman, while two members (chosen from among experts of the army and navy) shall be appointed by the Minister of National Defence, one by the Minister of Trade, Industry and Merchant Marine and one by the Minister of Finance.

3. The Minister of Justice shall, after consulting the Minister of National Defence, make detailed rules for the organisation and activity of the Council.

Information
to be fur-
nished to the
Control
Council.

§ 5.—1. The undertakings to which the present law applies shall be obliged to furnish the Council, on oath, with all information which it may request regarding the nature and quantity of the articles received, the orders received and any other data which the Council may consider it necessary to obtain.

2. The undertakings in question must forward their annual accounts to the Council within three months after the end of the financial year; they shall also be obliged to give the Council, on request, access to their commercial books of all kinds, share registers, vouchers, contracts, etc.

Access
to under-
takings.

§ 6.—1. The members of the Council and persons appointed to assist it who are authorised by the Council for the purpose shall be entitled to have access at any time to the undertakings subject to supervision.

Secrecy.

2. The members of the Council and the persons appointed to assist it shall maintain secrecy with regard to facts coming to their knowledge in the course of their duties.

Cost of
control.

§ 7.—In order to cover the cost of the control referred to in the present law, the undertakings subject to control shall pay a fee to the State. Detailed rules regarding this fee shall be laid down by the Minister of Justice.

Admi-
nistrative
expenditure,
etc.

§ 8.—1. Authorisations to manufacture war material granted to joint-stock companies may contain provisions regulating the annual expenditure of the company in respect of administration, shares of profits, repairs, renewals, amortisation, reserve funds, etc.

Modification
of statutes.

2. The companies in question may not modify their statutes, increase their capital or contract loans without the previous authorisation of the Minister of Justice.

Exceptions.

§ 9.—1. The present law shall not apply to State undertakings.

2. The Minister of Justice may in individual cases decide that the provisions of the present law shall not apply to an undertaking which exclusively manufactures explosives or gunpowder or which manufactures only small quantities of war material.

Government
officials.

§ 10.—No Government official may be a manager, director, member of the shareholders' committee (repræsentantskab), or agent of any undertaking manufacturing war material.

Miscella-
neous.

§ 12.—1.

2. For the purpose of obtaining the authorisation mentioned in § 1, undertakings engaged in the manufacture of war material at the time when

the present law comes into force shall, if they wish to continue their business, submit to the Ministry of Justice within three months after the present law comes into force an application containing the particulars required under § 2. Pending a decision as to whether the authorisation shall be granted, the undertaking in question may provisionally continue its activity. The Minister of Justice may authorise an existing undertaking to continue its activity notwithstanding the fact that foreign capital has been invested in the undertaking prior to the entry into force of the present law. Similarly, should an existing undertaking not comply in other respects with the conditions stipulated in § 1, the Minister of Justice may—if circumstances render it necessary—fix a suitable time-limit in order to enable the undertaking to comply with the provisions of the present law.

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

LAW OF APRIL 28TH, 1934 (Lovtidende A 1934, page 565).

§ 1.—It is prohibited to import or manufacture, without the authorisation of the Minister of Justice or his duly authorised representative.

Imports.

[Here follows a list of war materials reproduced under "4. Definitions" below.]

§ 5.—The Minister of Justice may prohibit the importation, purchase, or sale of fire-arms, striking or thrusting weapons such as knuckle-dusters, leaded truncheons, rubber truncheons, etc., and objects which, though not actually arms or ammunition, can be used in the same way as the objects mentioned in § 1, paragraph 4; also of materials that can be used for the manufacture of explosives or the loading of the objects enumerated in § 1, paragraph 4.¹

The Minister of Justice may prohibit the importation of uniforms or parts of uniforms the wearing of which is prohibited under the laws in force.

§ 7.—It is prohibited to export, without a special authorisation from the Minister of Justice, to be issued in each individual case:

Exports.

[Here follows a list of war materials reproduced under "4. Definitions" below.]

§ 9.—The provisions of §§ 1, 6 and 8 do not apply to the military authorities.

Exceptions.

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

LAW OF APRIL 28TH, 1934 (Lovtidende A 1934, page 565).

§ 2.—It is prohibited to procure any of the objects or materials covered by the prohibition laid down in § 1 without authorisation from the Minister of Justice or his representative empowered for the purpose.¹

Prohibition of the acquisition of arms without authorisation.

¹ See "4. Definitions" below.

Such objects and materials will be supplied only to persons having authorisation to procure them, as required by the previous paragraph.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, parts of the barrels or breeches of fire-arms may be replaced in case of repairs.

Possession. § 3.—The Minister of Justice may, if he deems it necessary, prescribe that any person who is in possession of objects of the classes mentioned in § 1 at the time of the entry into force of the law, or who subsequently acquires such objects without having obtained authorisation to import or acquire them, must declare them in accordance with the rules laid down by the Minister of Justice.

Stocks. The Minister of Justice may issue detailed regulations regarding the maintenance of stocks of fire-arms.

Exceptions. § 4.—The provisions of § 2 (paragraph 1) and § 3 shall not apply to Government departments, or to arrangements made with volunteer corps¹ under § 91 of the Army Organisation Act, No. 93, of March 23rd, 1932. Communal authorities shall require no authorisation to purchase or use explosives for road construction work, etc. Notwithstanding the provision laid down in § 2 (paragraph 1), rifle-clubs controlled by the General Directorate of Danish Rifle, Gymnastic and Sports Clubs, and active members of such clubs, may procure and have in their possession practice rifles and ammunition therefor.

* * *

LAW OF MAY 7TH, 1937 (Lovtidende A 1937, page 785).

**Authori-
sations.** § 3.—It may be decided by Royal Decree that trade in war materials may take place only with the authorisation of the Minister of Justice and subject to conditions prescribed by the said Minister.

4. DEFINITIONS.

LAW OF APRIL 28TH, 1934 (Lovtidende A 1934, page 565).

**Importation
and manu-
facture.** § 1.—It is prohibited to import or manufacture, without the authorisation of the Minister of Justice or his duly authorised representative :

- (1) Fire-arms and barrels or breeches thereof.
- (2) Ammunition for fire-arms, including cartridge-cases, ignition-tubes, caps, fuses and projectiles.
- (3) Hand-grenades, bombs, and similar arms producing their effect by the projection of splinters after explosion.
- (4) Hand-grenades, bombs, cartridges and similar articles having the character of arms or ammunition and containing or intended to contain solid, liquid or gaseous substances, the spreading of which

¹ Note by the Secretariat.—These corps were abolished by Law of May 7th, 1937.

produces destructive, stupefying or irritating effects, and also parts of arms or ammunition of this kind and appliances for their utilisation.

(5) Explosives, including all explosive substances which can be used to produce explosions or as propellants.

The following shall be excepted from this prohibition :

(a) Smooth-bore shot-guns and parts thereof, in so far as the latter can only be used for smooth-bore guns, filled cartridges for shot-guns, shot and caps for filling such cartridges and half-filled or empty cartridge-cases for shot-guns.

(b) Air and spring guns and ammunition therefor.

(c) Miniature smooth-bore carbines and cartridges therefor filled with shot.

(d) Cartridges to be introduced into the barrel by hand (" Indstikningspatroner "), of calibre not exceeding 4.5 mm., and their filling, consisting of a spherical projectile; the cartridge not to exceed 12 mm. in length.

(e) Appliances for slaughtering animals, not service able for any other purpose, and ammunition which cannot be used except with such appliances.

§ 7.—It is prohibited to export, without a special licence from the Minister of Justice, to be issued in each individual case :

Export.

(1) Arms of all kinds, with the exception of sporting weapons;

(2) Ammunition, with the exception of ammunition for sporting weapons;

(3) Instruments and apparatus intended exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms;

(4) Material for purposes of war on land or sea;

(5) Explosives, including gunpowder, and raw materials for their manufacture.

* * *

ORDINANCE OF JULY 16TH, 1937 (Lovtidende A 1937, No. 1379).

In accordance with Article 1, paragraph 3, of Law No. 139, of May 7th, 1937, regarding control of the manufacture of war material, etc., it is decided that the term " war material " shall, for the purposes of the said law, apply to the following articles :

War material.

I.

1. Cutting weapons and thrusting weapons for war purposes.

2. Pistols, with the exception of those operated by compressed air or by a spring and those with a calibre of less than 7.65 mm., revolvers, automatic pistols and mechanical pistols of all calibres.

3. Rifles and carbines of a calibre of 6.5 mm. or more, together with parts and stands thereof, automatic and machine-rifles, machine carbines and machine-guns of all calibres together with parts and stands thereof.

Smooth-bore shot-guns and parts thereof, in so far as the latter can only be used for smooth-bore shot-guns, are, however, excluded.

4. Guns, howitzers and mortars of all calibres, together with parts and supports thereof.

5. Ammunition and parts of ammunition for the arms mentioned under 2, 3 and 4.

6. Hand- and rifle-grenades, explosive and incendiary bombs, torpedoes and mines, together with parts thereof; appliances for releasing, ejecting or directing them or causing them to explode.

7. Sighting appliances and other appliances for determining and calculating firing data, for use with the arms mentioned under 3, 4 and 6.

8. Military searchlights.

9. Tanks, armoured cars, armoured trains and armour of all kinds.

10. Vehicles specially arranged for the transport of arms, ammunition or other war material, together with appliances which enable vehicles to be used for such transport or for other military purposes.

II.

1. Warships of all kinds.

2. Material for minesweeping, minelaying and the laying-down of barriers against submarines in so far as such material has been specially arranged for the purpose in question.

III.

1. Assembled and unassembled aircraft, whether heavier or lighter than air, together with their propellers, fuselages, machine-gun mountings or other firing mountings, tail-units and undercarriage units.

2. Aircraft engines.

Aircraft of a dead weight of less than 800 kg. and aircraft engines of less than 250 h.p. are, however, not considered to be war material if it is proved to the Ministry of Justice that they are exclusively intended for civilian purposes.

IV.

1. Flame-throwers and other appliances for throwing burning or inflammable substances, together with substances for charging such appliances.

2. Substances for chemical warfare which when thrown, released or pulverised produce destructive, stupefying or irritating effects or which cause artificial fog or smoke, unless it can be proved that these substances are used as semi-manufactured products for the manufacture of articles not intended for military purposes.

Appliances for throwing or releasing substances for chemical warfare.
3. Gunpowder and explosives.

B. EXPLOSIVES.

LAW OF APRIL 7TH, 1899 (Love og Anordninger 1897-1902, page 426).

Article 1.—The manufacture of and trade in explosives may be carried on only by persons who, in addition to complying strictly with the relevant provisions laid down in the general legislation on commerce and industry, have also obtained the authorisation of the Ministry of Justice to manufacture or trade in these substances.

Authori-
sations for
manu-
facture
and trade.

As regards manufacture, the Ministry of Justice may prescribe the rules that are to be observed in regard to the arrangement and operation of the undertaking with a view to preventing accidents.

Article 2.—Explosives may not be delivered or transferred by the manufacturer or dealer except to public authorities (State authorities, provincial councils, communes and municipalities) or to other authorised manufacturers or dealers or to persons producing a certificate from the local police to the effect that they may be entrusted with such substances. Each time such certificate is used, the manufacturer or dealer must make thereon a signed and dated endorsement specifying the nature and quantity of the substances delivered.

Right
to deliver
explosives.

Article 3.—The certificates referred to in the previous article shall be made out for one year and shall be granted only to persons who can prove that they need the substance in question for the purposes of their work and are, in addition, known to the police as reputable persons to whom such substances can be entrusted without fear of improper use. Any person who has obtained delivery of explosives on the basis of such a certificate shall be bound to ensure that the said substances are properly stored in such manner that they cannot be removed from his custody; he shall, moreover, not sell or otherwise transfer the said substances to other persons without the authorisation of the police.

Certificates.

Article 4.—Manufacturers of and dealers in explosives shall keep an exact register of the quantities of such substances received and disposed of. The registers must be passed by the local police and must be kept in accordance with the detailed instructions issued by the police, so as to contain particulars regarding the quantities manufactured or received and the quantities delivered, together with the names of the persons taking delivery. Such registers must be at all times accessible to the local police, who shall also be entitled to examine the stores in so far as this is necessary to ascertain that the registers are correctly kept.

Registers.

When explosives are sold, the seller shall always despatch with the explosives a printed copy of the instructions issued by the Ministry regarding the precautions which must be taken when using or storing explosives.

Import.

Article 5.—Explosives may not be imported into the country except by the persons referred to in Article 1 as manufacturers or dealers or by persons who have obtained an authorisation for that purpose from the Ministry of Justice. Explosives may therefore not be released by the Customs authorities until the consignee has proved that he is authorised to import the substances in question. Each consignment must be accompanied by a declaration made by the manufacturer containing exact particulars regarding the explosive, and stating, in the case of dynamite, the percentage of nitro-glycerine and, in the case of gun-cotton, the percentage of water. The declaration shall also bear the endorsement of the local authority certifying that the signature is authentic and that the signatory is a reputable person.

Exceptions.

Article 9.—The rules laid down in Articles 1 to 8 shall not apply to :

- (a) Powder consisting exclusively of saltpetre, carbon and sulphur;
- (b) Cartridges containing smokeless sporting powder, if for use with portable arms, and detonating or fulminating substances for percussion-caps or similar means of ignition or for tinder boxes and other articles of current use.

Regulations regarding the storing of the powder mentioned under (a) and of the articles mentioned under (b) may be issued by decree.

FRANCE.

I. SUMMARY.¹

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1. MANUFACTURE.

(a) *Legislation preceding the Law of August 11th, 1936.*

Under Decrees of October 23rd and December 16th, 1935, the manufacture of regulation arms and of arms assimilated thereto is made subject to authorisation from the Ministers of War, Marine and Air. Every arms manufacturer, moreover, is required to make a declaration to the Prefect of the Department in which his undertaking is or will be situated, and to maintain a daily register of manufacture and delivery.

By Decrees of October 30th, 1935, May 29th, 1936, and June 2nd, 1936, an administrative supervision of undertakings fulfilling Government orders for war materials² was established under Government commissioners charged with the collection of information of an administrative, financial and accounting order from the undertakings to which they have been assigned. These latter must furnish all the pertinent documents required by the commissioner and may be called upon to submit their balance-sheets, profit-and-loss accounts, etc.

(b) *Law of August 11th, 1936, and Decrees and Ordinances in execution thereof.*

The Law of August 11th, 1936, gave the French Government the power to prior to March 31st, 1937, the total or partial expropriation of establishments engaged in arms manufacture or trade; moreover, all such establishments,

¹ For a more complete analysis of French legislation, see the French Government's communication of October 11th, 1937, reprinted as Annex III to the present volume, page 223.

² A special tax on profits arising from the execution of such orders had already been instituted by Decree of July 16th, 1935.

together with their intermediaries and publicity agents, may function only under the authorisation and supervision of the Government. The law leaves the detailed measures of execution to be determined by later decrees.

A Decree of August 17th, 1936, sets forth the general conditions governing the functioning of national control. A system of renewable, revocable five-year licences for arms manufacture is set up. All undertakings, the installations of which permit the manufacture of arms, are subject to State control and inspection.

Orders other than official must be communicated to the Government and require the latter's authorisation prior to execution. Special accounts must be kept as regards the production of war materials and as regards expenditure for representation and publicity. The control is exercised, in accordance with the Decree of August 18th, 1936, by control groups set up in each of the three Defence Ministries and by a General Co-ordination and Centralisation Service, attached to the Ministry of National Defence and War.

By a series of decrees issued between October 1936 and March 1937, a large number of arms factories have been expropriated either wholly or partially. In the case of land and naval war materials, the expropriations—covering twelve factories—have been outright; in the case of the aviation industry, nationalisation has taken the form of the organisation of six national companies in which the State owns a majority of the capital; seventeen factories have been expropriated in this manner (Decree of January 16th, 1937).

The Government, moreover, may strengthen its supervision over non-nationalised companies by the acquisition of a part interest in their capital (Decree of January 26th, 1937).

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

Arms imports, except as a result of derogation accorded under particular conditions, are prohibited by Decrees of July 22nd, 1920, and October 23rd, 1935; the classification of arms into those which may and those which may not be imported is fixed by Decree of December 16th, 1935.

Arms exports are made conditional upon prior authorisation of the Minister of Finance upon the advice of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, the Interior (or Colonies) and National Defence (Decree of September 3rd, 1935).

Under the Law of August 11th, 1936, and a Decree issued thereunder on August 17th, 1936, no war material can be either exported or imported without Government permit. Moreover, undertakings engaged in the import and export of war materials can do so only upon obtaining a special revocable

authorisation from the Government; they are subject to similar supervision of their profits and expenses for representation and publicity as the arms manufacturers.

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

Arms traders—like arms manufacturers—must, under the Decree of October 23rd, 1935, make a declaration to the Prefect of the Department in which they are established and must keep a daily register of all commercial operations.

The Law of August 11th, 1936, applies equally to arms traders and manufacturers, as regards both expropriations and control. No special provisions relating to trade are, however, contained in the various decrees issued under the law.

4. DEFINITIONS.

The list of war materials, annexed to the Decrees of September 3rd, 1935, on arms embargoes, contains in general, although in modified form, the items listed in Article 4 of the text prepared at the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments (document Conf.D.168). The Decree of October 30th, 1935, concerning control of establishments supplying the Government with arms, specifically applies to the categories contained in the Arms Traffic Convention of 1925;¹ the list at present in force (Decree of May 29th, 1936) appears to be based in part on the draft prepared at the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments (document Conf.D.168). In carrying out the Law of August 11th, 1936, the categories of this draft are employed, with certain rearrangements and additions (Decree of December 30th, 1937, replacing that of August 14th, 1936).

B. EXPLOSIVES.

Under the Law of August 30th, 1797, the manufacture of gunpowder is a State monopoly. The manufacture of dynamite and of explosives with a nitro-glycerine basis is subject to authorisation in accordance with the Law of March 8th, 1875.

¹ Convention for the Supervision of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War, signed at Geneva, June 17th, 1925 (document A.18.1925.IX).

II. EXTRACTS FROM LEGISLATION.

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1. MANUFACTURE.

(a) *Legislation preceding the Law of August 11th, 1936, on Nationalisation.*

LAW OF JULY 3RD, 1935 (Journal officiel 1935, page 7112).

Service for
the Manu-
facture of
Armaments.

Article 1.—A Service for the Manufacture of Armaments shall be set up at the War Ministry.

Article 2.—The duties of the Service for the Manufacture of Armaments shall comprise :

(1) Responsibility on behalf of the War Department and in conjunction with the Explosives Service for carrying out all researches, studies and technical experiments concerning armaments, in accordance with the instructions issued by the Army Staff;

(2) The study and manufacture at the military manufacturing establishments of the arms, ammunition and war material intended for the War Department and, if necessary, for other Ministries, and the issue of instructions to private industry for such study and manufacture and the supervision thereof;

(3) Technical experiments in connection with war material;

(4) Workshop repairs;

(5) The preparation in time of peace of industrial mobilisation in respect of the said arms, ammunition and war material and the co-ordination of the measures necessitated by this preparation as regards the whole of the War Department's requirements of every kind, in accordance with the instructions given by the Army Staff;

(6) If necessary, the carrying-out of such duties, other than those relating to armaments, as may be entrusted to it by the Minister.

Article 3.—The programmes for the supply of material and the conditions under which they are to be carried out shall be laid down by the Army Staff. The arms concerned shall be responsible for the testing and acceptance of the material manufactured and for putting it into service after it has been accepted. The administration and upkeep of war material shall be entrusted to the Artillery Service.

Article 4.—The Service for the Manufacture of Armaments shall be provided with such assistance in carrying out studies, manufacture and technical experiments as may be necessary to enable it to perform the duties assigned to it under Article 2.

Article 5.—Any changes in the organisation and affiliation of military establishments required by the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the present law shall be enacted by decree.¹

* * *

DECREE OF JULY 16TH, 1935 (Journal officiel 1935, page 7671).

Article 1.—A special tax shall be levied on profits arising from the execution of orders placed by the War, Naval and Air Administrations.

Tax
on profits.

This tax, the rate of which shall be fixed at 20%, shall be computed and collected in the same way as direct taxes.

* * *

DECREE-LAW OF OCTOBER 23RD, 1935 (Journal officiel 1935, page 11202).

Article 3.—Any person desirous of engaging in the manufacture of or trade in arms, parts of arms, ammunition, offensive or defensive weapons of any type whatsoever shall be required to make a declaration to this effect to the prefect of the Department in which he proposes to set up his establishment. A receipt shall be given for this declaration.

Declaration
by the
manu-
facturer
and trader.

The closing or transfer of the establishment shall be notified in the same manner.

The declaration provided for in paragraph 1 of the present article and the deposit required under Article 4, paragraph 2, shall be made within one month from the date of promulgation of the present law by persons already engaged in the manufacture or trade referred to above.

¹ DECREE OF APRIL 29TH, 1936 (Journal officiel 1936, page 4590).

Article 1.—The Service for the Manufacture of Armaments comprises :

- (1) An organ of central administration : the Directorate of Arms Manufacture;
- (2) Outside executive organs.

Article 2.—The outside executive organs consist of :

- (1) The Higher School for the Manufacture of Armaments, which, for administrative purposes, is attached to the Puteaux Manufacturing Establishment;
- (2) The Central Laboratory for the Manufacture of Armaments;
- (3) The Bourges Establishment for Technical Experiments and its branches at Calais, St. Pierre-Quiberon and Toulon, which are attached to it for administrative purposes; the Versailles Establishment for Technical Experiments, which, for administrative purposes, is attached to the Puteaux Manufacturing Establishment;
- (4) Manufacturing establishments;
- (5) The industrial manufacturing service.

Article 3.—The Central Laboratory for the Manufacture of Armaments shall have at its disposal the movable and immovable plant and equipment formerly placed at the disposal of the Central Establishment for the Manufacture of Armaments at 1, Place St. Thomas d'Aquin, Paris.

The Central Laboratory for the Manufacture of Armaments and the Versailles Establishment for Technical Experiments shall have at their disposal the equipment formerly placed at the disposal of the Laboratoire d'Etudes de Balistique intérieure de Versailles and the annexed establishment at Versailles for technical experiments with small arms.

Register,
etc.

Article 4.—Every manufacturer shall keep a special register in which he must enter day by day the arms, parts of arms, ammunition and offensive or defensive weapons manufactured or supplied.

He must deposit with the prefecture a model, made to a plan, of any non-regulation material which he proposes to manufacture.

The manufacture of regulation material or material assimilated thereto¹ shall be subject to a previous authorisation by the Ministers of War, Marine or Air.

Exceptions to the provisions of Article 3 and paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present article may be allowed under the public administration regulations provided for in Article 2.²

* * *

DECREE-LAW OF OCTOBER 30TH, 1935 : [see below, page 84].

* * *

DECREE OF DECEMBER 16TH, 1935 (Journal officiel 1935, page 13233).

Application
of the
Decree of
October
23rd, 1935:
Declaration.

Article 2.—Any person desirous of engaging in the manufacture of or trade in arms, parts of arms, ammunition or offensive or defensive weapons of any type whatsoever shall make a declaration to that effect, in accordance with Article 3 of the above-mentioned decree-law.

This declaration shall contain the following particulars :

Name(s) and surname of declarant.

Date and place of birth.

Nationality.

Business : Manufacturer of or dealer in arms (or manufacturer of and dealer in arms).

Place of business.

Form in which the business is carried on : by an individual or company and, in the latter case, the company's name, and the names and addresses of the heads, directors or managers.

The same formality must be observed when the premises in which the declarant carries on his manufacture or trade are closed or transferred.

Article 3.—Specimens of the above-mentioned declaration shall be obtainable by the persons concerned at prefectures, sub-prefectures, town-halls, post-offices and police and gendarmerie stations.

The forms on which this declaration is to be made shall also comprise on the same sheet a detachable receipt, asking for the same particulars, which must likewise be filled in by the person concerned.

¹ See Article 1 below under " 4. Definitions ", page 112.

² See Decree of December 16th, 1935, below under " 4. Definitions ", page 113.

Article 4.—The declaration and receipt shall be transmitted by the person concerned to the police or gendarmerie station, or else to the municipal headquarters of the commune in which he resides.

Article 5.—On production of an identity document, such as :

Voter's card, military service book, driving-licence, etc.

the authority to which the sheet containing the declaration and receipt is transmitted shall be required to register it without delay, to stamp it with the departmental seal and to insert the date of receipt and serial number. The receipt shall be returned to the person concerned.

Receipt.

The declarations shall be transmitted to the prefectures, which shall keep a departmental card-index of manufactures of and dealers in arms.

Article 6.—Manufacturers of and dealers in arms shall also be required, in virtue of Articles 4 and 5 of the above-mentioned decree-law, to keep a special register of the arms, parts of arms, ammunition and offensive or defensive weapons manufactured or supplied.

Register.

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 4, this control shall not be required in respect of sporting arms and ammunition.

This register shall be numbered and initialled by the prefect or his delegate, and shall contain seven columns, in each of which the following particulars shall be entered day by day without any blanks or erasures :

- (1) The date on which the sale was made (or the arm was manufactured);
- (2) The description of the arm and its characteristics;
- (3) Its registered number (if any);
- (4) The name(s), surname, and address of the purchaser (for the dealer's register);
- (5) The exact nature of the identity document produced by the purchaser or dealer;
- (6) The selling-price, excluding tax;
- (7) The tax of 10% levied by the retail dealer.

Article 7.—A special register shall be kept for the manufacture of and trade in regulation arms and weapons or arms and weapons assimilated thereto; this shall be visaed by the military administration (Ironworks Department). In the case of regulation material or material assimilated thereto by the Ministerial decree referred to in Article 1 of the Decree-Law of October 23rd, 1935, a model made to a plan, as provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 4, shall be deposited with the War Ministry (Central Establishment for the Manufacture of Armaments), in a sealed wrapper if the manufacturer so desires.

Regulation arms and weapons or arms and weapons assimilated thereto.

When the manufacturers of or dealers in regulation arms or arms assimilated thereto also manufacture or deal in non-regulation arms, they shall comply with the formalities laid down in Articles 3, 4 and 5 of the above-mentioned decree-law in respect of this part of their trade or manufacture.

DECREE-LAW OF OCTOBER 30TH, 1935 ¹ (Journal officiel 1935, page 11510).

Adminis-
trative
supervision
of orders.
Supervisory
commis-
sioners.

Article 1.—The Administrations placing orders for war material may require the firms with which the orders are placed to allow a Government commissioner to exercise permanent or temporary supervision. The duties of these commissioners are defined hereunder :

Article 2 : [see below under “ 4. Definitions ”, page 114].

Article 3.—The Government commissioners referred to in Article 1 shall be responsible for collecting, on behalf of the Ministerial Department by which they were appointed, such information relating to the administration, finances and accounts of the undertaking to which they are attached as the Ministerial Department concerned may consider useful or necessary.

Documents
to be
supplied.

Article 4.—The supplier shall be required to communicate on the spot to the Government commissioner such accountancy documents and statistics as he may require to enable him to carry out his task, together with all the relevant vouchers.

Article 5.—The undertakings to which the provisions of the present decree apply may be called upon to produce their balance-sheets, profit-and-loss accounts and working accounts, in a form appropriate to the nature of the undertaking, in accordance with ordinances promulgated by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry concerned. These ordinances may also specify the rules to be followed in making out the special accounts for each order.

Article 6.—Failure to communicate the papers and documents required by the Government commissioner in execution of Articles 3 and 4 of the present decree shall be punished by penalties to be laid down in the specifications governing the orders.

Appoint-
ment of
commis-
sioners.

Article 7.—The Government commissioners shall be appointed from among the regular officials of one or other of the Ministries responsible for national defence. The information which they obtain concerning the undertakings to which they are accredited may be communicated only to the competent military departments. They shall be bound to observe professional secrecy; any breach of confidence shall render them liable to the penalties laid down in Article 378 of the Penal Code.

Public ad-
ministration
regulations.

Article 8.—The nature and size of the orders to which the present decree applies shall be determined by public administration regulations.

* * *

¹ Note by the Secretariat.—Although a chronological order has been followed in the present study, this decree has been inserted after that of December 16th, 1935, owing to the close connection between the latter and the Decree of October 23rd, 1935. There is also a connection between the Decree of October 30th, 1935, the Decree and Ordinance of May 29th, 1936, and the Decree of June 3rd, 1936, referred to below.

DECREE OF MAY 29TH, 1936 (Journal officiel 1936, page 5797).

Article 1.—Orders over which the administrative supervision provided for under the Decree-Law of October 30th, 1935, may be exercised are those relating to the manufacture, upkeep, repair or supply of the following material or products : [Here follows a list of war material reproduced below under " 4. Definitions ", page 114].

Application
of the
Decree of
October
30th, 1935.

Article 2.—Administrative supervision shall be exercised over :

(1) Contractors for the supplies enumerated in paragraphs A, B and D of Article 1,¹ the value of which is not less than one million francs;

(2) Contractors for the said supplies ordered by the War, Naval and Air Departments, the total value of which for the three Departments during the year will amount to or exceed three million francs;

(3) Transferees or sub-contractors duly authorised to furnish the whole or part of the supplies, when the value of the supplies enumerated in paragraphs A, B and D of Article 1¹ to be furnished by them is not less than one million francs in respect of a single order, or three million francs in respect of the whole of the supplies to be furnished by them during the year against orders placed by the War, Naval and Air Departments.

(4) Contractors for the supplies enumerated in paragraph C of Article 1,¹ irrespective of the value of these orders, and sub-contractors and holders of sub-orders who supply material or products against the said orders.

* * *

ORDINANCE OF MAY 29TH, 1936 (Journal officiel 1936, page 5797).

Article 1.—In principle, the Government commissioners whose duty it is to exercise administrative supervision over orders for war material (with the exception of orders for special material for the Air Department) shall be selected from among the regular inspectors of the Army, Naval or Air Administration. They may be assisted by representatives of the various technical and administrative corps and staffs of those Departments.

Application
of the
Decree of
October
30th, 1935.

If necessary, engineers belonging to the technical corps of the three Departments may be appointed Government commissioners.

Reserve officers who have been given temporary duties may in no case participate in the administrative supervision of orders for war material.

Duties of
commis-
sioners.

Article 2.—In each ministerial department, the inspectorate shall prepare and centralise all the operations relating to the administrative supervision of orders for material.

¹ See below under " 4. Definitions ", page 114.

Article 3.—The Government commissioners shall be appointed by inter-ministerial ordinance signed by the Ministers of War, Marine and Air.

Documents
required.

Article 4.—In principle, the documents required by the Government commissioners shall be communicated at the head office of the enterprise, or at the administrative office if the address is not the same. Nevertheless, when the Government commissioner considers it necessary to refer to the accounts kept at the various industrial or commercial establishments affiliated to one and the same undertaking, he may visit those establishments and request the heads to produce the desired information.

Article 5.—The supplier shall be required to communicate to the Government commissioner all the accounting and statistical documents which he desires, together with the relevant vouchers and, in particular, the general accounts to be divided among the orders in respect of overhead or order charges, balance-sheets, working accounts, profit-and-loss accounts and, if necessary, the special accounts for each order. Administrative documents, such as reports of the board of directors and auditors' reports, may also be asked for.

Article 6.—After obtaining this information, the Government commissioners shall address confidential reports to the Ministers of National Defence concerned (Inspectorate).

In view of Article 7 of the decree-law, which enjoins secrecy and imposes penalties for breach of trust, none of these particulars or reports may be communicated, even verbally, by the commissioners to any authorities other than the Minister; any necessary action on these reports shall be taken by the Inspectorate to which they are attached.

* * *

DECREE OF JUNE 2ND, 1936 (Journal officiel 1936, page 5868).

Application
of the
Decree of
October
30th, 1935.

Article 1.—In principle, the administrative supervision provided for under Article 8 of the Decree-Law of October 30th, 1935, shall be permanent and shall be exercised according to requirements—*i.e.*, according to the schedule of orders drawn up by the Minister.

This supervision shall cover all the administrative, financial and accounting operations of the undertaking in general and those required by the execution of the orders in particular.

Article 2.—The Government commissioners responsible for supervision shall be appointed by the Air Minister. They shall be selected from among the inspectors of the Air Administration and may be assisted by officials belonging to the technical corps of the Air Ministry. They shall carry out the duties defined by Articles 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Decree-Law of October 30th, 1935, both at the seat of the undertaking and in all the commercial or industrial establishments affiliated to it.

They shall attend, but without participating in the discussions or voting, the meetings of the boards of directors, management committees and supervisory committees, whatever they may be called.

(b) *Law of August 11th, 1936, on the Nationalisation of the Manufacture of War Material, and Decrees and Ordinances in execution thereof.*

LAW OF AUGUST 11TH, 1936 (Journal officiel 1936, page 8674).

Article 1.—Before March 31st, 1937, decrees adopted by the Council of Ministers, on the proposal of the Minister of National Defence and War, the Minister of Marine or the Air Minister, may order the expropriation, in whole or in part, of undertakings manufacturing or trading in war material. Expro-
piation.

War material shall include :

- (1) Fire-arms, and ammunition therefor;
- (2) Implements for the carriage of fire-arms and for the use of fire-arms in war (fighting aircraft, warships, vehicles used in warfare);
- (3) Material required for protection against noxious gases.

Failing free agreement within one month of the publication of the decree of expropriation, the amount of compensation shall be determined as follows :¹

Compensation shall be based on the value of the undertaking on the date on which expropriation takes place with sole reference to the loss resulting from eviction; in no case may any profit whatsoever accrue to the person expropriated.

The amount shall be determined by two arbitrators appointed by the Minister and the expropriated party respectively. Should the latter fail to appoint an arbitrator within fifteen days of being called upon to do so, an appointment shall be made by means of a court order from the President of the civil court of the district in which the expropriated undertaking is situated.

The two arbitrators shall reach a decision within three months of their appointment, unless the parties agree to prolong that period.

Should they fail to agree upon the amount of compensation, the two arbitrators shall appoint a third arbitrator.

Should they fail to agree upon this appointment, the third arbitrator shall be appointed, at the request of either party, by the First President of the Court of Appeal of the district in which the undertaking is situated.

The third arbitrator shall reach a decision within one month of his appointment.

Arbitrators shall not be bound to observe any special form of procedure.

¹ *Note by the Secretariat.*—Payment of compensation is made in accordance with the rules laid down by Decree of March 13th, 1937. See Journal officiel 1937, page 3158.

The arbitral award, which shall be communicated to the parties through the Minister, shall be open to appeal before the Council of State, under the stipulations of the Decree of July 22nd, 1806, as amended by Article 24 of the Law of April 13th, 1900.

The public authorities may take over the expropriated undertaking as from the date of publication of the decree of expropriation, on condition that they prepare an inventory in the presence of the other party and pay provisional compensation to those entitled thereto.

The arbitral award shall be registered free of tax and shall be given executory validity by the First President of the Court of Appeal.

**Authori-
sations.**

Article 2.—As from the date of promulgation of the present law, undertakings manufacturing or selling war material, as defined in Article 1, may only continue, and the activities of their intermediaries and publicity agents may only be pursued, subject to authorisation and supervision by the Government.

**Measures
of
enforcement.**

Article 3.—Measures giving effect to the present law shall be introduced by decrees adopted by the Council of Ministers on the joint proposal of the Minister of National Defence and War, the Minister of Marine and the Air Minister.

* * *

DECREE OF AUGUST 17TH, 1936 (Journal officiel 1936, page 8888).

**General conditions for the exer-
cise of control (Article 2 of the
Law of August 11th, 1936).**

**Object
of
control.**

Article 1.—The object of the control established by Article 2 of the Law of August 11th, 1936, on the nationalisation of the manufacture of war material shall be :

- (1) To exercise general supervision over the manufacture and sale of war material and to ascertain the quantities in process of manufacture, manufactured or offered for sale;
- (2) To ascertain the processes employed, to follow the progress of research and the development of means of production;
- (3) To watch over the application of the relevant legal provisions and regulations;
- (4) To ascertain the exact amount of the profits of undertakings and to supervise their expenditure on agents and publicity.

**Licence
to
manufac-
ture.**

Article 2.—No undertaking may undertake machine-work, the assembly or laying-out of war material or the loading of the ammunition enumerated in the Decree of August 14th, 1936, without previously obtaining from the State a licence to manufacture.

This licence shall specify :

- (1) The name and address of the manufacturer, or the name, registered offices and principal establishment of the company;

(2) The place of manufacture and a description, in accordance with the list contained in the Decree of August 14th, 1936,¹ of the material the manufacture of which is authorised.

The validity of the licence thus granted shall not exceed five years, but it may be renewed for the same period at the end of every five years. The licence may be cancelled at any time by the State under the conditions laid down in Article 14.

Article 3.—With a view to ensuring the observance of the provisions of the preceding article, the control defined in Article 1 of the present decree shall include general supervision over all undertakings whose plant or equipment is suited to the manufacture of war material.

Supervision
of
enterprises.

The exercise of this supervision shall comprise in particular an inventory of the plant and equipment suited to the manufacture of war material and capable of being employed for that purpose.

Article 4.—Licences to manufacture may be granted only to French citizens. Companies must comply with the following conditions :

Nationality.

(1) In the case of a private company, all the partners must be French;

(2) In the case of a joint-stock company, the company must be of French nationality and be administered and managed entirely by Frenchmen, while the greater part of its capital must be French-owned.

With a view to ensuring the observance of the foregoing provisions, the State may refuse to grant the licence if the shares are not registered.

Article 5.—Licensed undertakings must communicate to the State, as soon as they are received, any orders other than State orders, which they may execute only with the express authorisation of the State.

Communi-
cation
of orders.

Article 6.—Inspectors shall at all times have access to licensed establishments, which must supply them, at their request, with such information and vouchers as may assist them in carrying out their task.

Access to
establish-
ments.

Article 7.—Licensed undertakings shall be required to furnish, at the dates and in the manner specified by the inspector, a list of orders in process of execution, with particulars of the stage which the material has reached and the proportion completed and delivered.

List
of orders.

Article 8.—To enable the profits derived from the manufacture and sale of war material to be computed, undertakings subject to control must keep separate accounts for the material in question, showing how the cost prices are made up; in particular, they must state the cost price of the articles, substances or products used for the manufacture of the material. They are also required to show in a special item their expenditure on agents and publicity.

Accounts.

¹ See below under " 4. Definitions ", page 115.

The registers to be kept and the documents to be supplied to the inspector by the undertaking shall, if necessary, be determined by decree.

Articles 9 and 10: [see below under "2. External Trade", page 107].

Intermediaries and publicity agents.

Article 11.—No person may act as an intermediary or publicity agent for an undertaking manufacturing or selling war material without the express authorisation of the State, which may be withdrawn.

Such person shall be liable to the control referred to in the previous article.

Changes in the legal status of undertakings.

Article 12.—Any change in the legal status of the licensed undertaking, in the nature of the material manufactured or offered for sale, the number and site of the establishments, the nationality of the owner, partners, shareholders, directors or managers, must be notified without delay to the State, which shall decide whether the licence granted can be continued or whether its continuance should be made subject to special conditions.

Inventions.

Article 13.—With a view to facilitating the application of the existing provisions concerning the expropriation of inventions of importance to national defence,¹ undertakings subject to control shall be required to notify the State, as soon as they occur, of all discoveries and improvements, whether they can or cannot be patented, made in their establishments and capable of being used at the various stages of manufacture.

Withdrawal of licences.

Article 14.—Licences to manufacture may be withdrawn at any time should the licensee fail to comply with the laws and regulations relating to the control of war industries or the protection of workers.

They shall also be withdrawn should the licensee fail to communicate to the State the information referred to in Article 12 or any of the discoveries and improvements referred to in Article 13.

¹ DECREE-LAW OF OCTOBER 30TH, 1935, on patents of importance to national defence (Journal officiel 1935, page 11511).

Article 2.—The State may expropriate by decree, in whole or in part and against payment of equitable compensation, inventions, whether patented or not, of importance to national defence, with a view to their utilisation or to their being kept secret.

The Ministers of War, Marine and Air shall be authorised for this purpose to have all applications for patents examined, strictly in confidence, at the premises of the National Office for Industrial Property.

In peace time, expropriation may not take place more than three years after the grant of the patent or, in the case of patents previously granted, more than three years after the date of the present decree.

Article 3.—When the State decides to expropriate an invention, the Minister of Commerce shall communicate such intention to the inventor or the owner of the patent, if known.

The rights of the inventor or owner in respect of the invention shall be suspended from the date of such notification. As from that date, he may not take any steps to make use of or publish the invention; if he does so, he shall be liable to the penalties laid down in the Law of January 26th, 1934.

The measures for the issue of the patent to the original applicant and the official publication of the description and drawings shall at once be suspended, and no further official copy of the documents attached to the application shall be supplied.

Article 4.—The expropriation decree shall be promulgated on the advice of a commission comprising a judge of the Court of Cassation, as president, a member of the Technical Committee on Industrial

Article 15.—The supervisory officials responsible for control and supervision and Government officials, officers or agents who for any reason are acquainted with the result of their investigations shall be bound to observe professional secrecy, breach of which shall render them liable to the penalties laid down in Article 378 of the Penal Code.

Professional
secrecy.

Article 16.—The organisation of the supervisory organs to be set up at the National Defence Ministries, and of the General Department for Co-ordinating and Centralising Supervision to be attached to the Ministry of National Defence and War, shall be determined by decree.

Supervisory
organs.

Article 17.—The supervision of undertakings manufacturing or selling war material, in which the State has a financial participation, shall form the subject of a special decree.

Financial
participation.

Article 18.—Technical supervision of the work entrusted to industry by the National Defence Ministries shall continue to be exercised by the departments of those Ministries in charge of manufacture or construction.

Technical
supervision.

* * *

DECREE OF AUGUST 18TH, 1936 (Journal officiel 1936, page 8967).

Organisation of control (Article 2
of the Law of August 11th, 1936).

Article 1.—The operation of the control of the manufacture and sale of war materials by private undertakings shall be in the hands of :

(1) Control groups (groupes de contrôle) set up in each of the Ministries of National Defence and War, Marine and Air;

(2) The General Co-ordination and Centralisation Service of the control of the manufacture of and trade in war materials, attached to the Ministry of National Defence and War.

Control
groups and
General
Service of
Co-ordina-
tion and
Centra-
lisation.

Property, and a member of the Paris Chamber of Commerce; a representative of the Department specially concerned shall be attached to the commission in an advisory capacity, and a representative of the inventor shall either be present or shall be called in.

The expropriation decree shall confirm, with its legal consequences, the prohibition to publish and make use of the invention following on the notification referred to in Article 3. It shall be communicated within one month.

The expropriation decree shall entail the immediate loss, in whole or in part, of the exclusive right to make use of the invention.

Article 8.—When a patented invention which can be utilised by the State has not been expropriated by decree, the State may, even after the expiration of the time-limit laid down in Article 2, obtain *ex officio* a licence to make use of the patent.

This licence shall be conferred by ordinance of the Minister of Commerce, promulgated at the request of the Minister concerned; it shall be communicated to the patentee and shall take effect from the date of notification.

If an amicable agreement cannot be reached, the amount of compensation payable to the owner of the patent shall be fixed by the civil court under the conditions laid down in Article 5.

Control groups.

Article 2.—Each of the Ministries of National Defence and War, Marine and Air shall set up a control group to control the manufacture and sale of war material by private undertakings.

Each control group shall consist of officials of the control service of the Ministry concerned who shall be under the direction of an inspector-general as head of the control group.

In the course of their duties, inspectors may make use of the services of engineers belonging to the various technical military services, or to civilian managing or executive experts appointed for the purpose, in their examination of technical points in connection with the manufacture of material.

At the request of the head of a control group, personnel belonging to military administrative services may be placed at the group's disposal.

In each Ministry, the control group shall be directly under the Inspectorate, which shall be the compulsory medium for all official communications between the inspector-general as head of the control group, the different departments of the Ministry or (through the Minister) of the other National Defence Ministries, and the General Co-ordination and Centralisation Service attached to the Ministry of National Defence and War.

The Inspectorate shall keep a list of undertakings with which its particular control group is concerned, and shall give the head of the group the necessary instructions in regard to the work of the group and the action on the results obtained, having regard to the general directions common to all three Defence Ministries, as drawn up by the General Co-ordination and Centralisation Service in the circumstances for which Article 3 of the decree provides.

The Inspectorate shall communicate to the head of the group all proposals, information or documents for the use or operation of the group.

The head of the group shall refer all work, reports or memoranda of his group to the Inspectorate, and the latter shall transmit a copy to the General Co-ordination and Centralisation Service, and shall arrange for action within the Ministry.

General Co-ordination and Centralisation Service.

Article 3.—The General Co-ordination and Centralisation Service, attached to the Ministry of National Defence and War, shall be under the direction of an inspector of the Ministry of National Defence and War, and shall include an official of the control service and a representative of the technical services of each of the Ministries of National Defence and War, Marine and Air.

It shall further have office staff, the strength of which shall be determined by the Minister of National Defence and War on the proposal of the chief of service.

The duties of the General Co-ordination and Centralisation Service shall be :

- (1) To examine applications for licences, and to make proposals for their grant, renewal or withdrawal;

(2) To arrange for the distribution between the three National Defence Ministries of control duties concerning more than one of the Ministries;

(3) To co-ordinate the action of the different control groups by general instructions common to the three National Defence Ministries regarding the control to be exercised by them, and in particular regarding the general methods of enquiry and investigation, the character of the information (especially statistical information) to be obtained, and the keeping of special accounts by the controlled undertakings and the nature of such accounts;

(4) To co-ordinate action between different Ministries in the matter of the work, reports and memoranda of their respective control groups;

(5) To centralise all statistical information regarding the manufacture and sale of war material;

(6) To prepare particulars for communication to international control organisations.¹

* * *

DECREE OF AUGUST 18TH, 1936 (Journal officiel 1936, page 8968).

Conditions of grant of licences and permits (Article 2 of the Law of August 11th, 1936).

Article 1.—No private undertaking may manufacture, assemble or lay down the war material or load the ammunition specified in the Decree of August 14th, 1936, without having previously obtained a Government licence to manufacture.

Licence to manufacture.

Applications for licences to manufacture shall be submitted in two identical copies, one of which shall be on stamped paper, in the form of Model No. 1 attached.²

¹ For the position in regard to the personnel engaged on control operations, see Decree of October 28th, 1936 (Journal officiel, 1936, page 11313).

² Model No. 1.

APPLICATION FOR LICENCE TO MANUFACTURE MATERIAL COMING UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW OF AUGUST 11TH, 1936, ON THE NATIONALISATION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF WAR MATERIAL.

1. *Trade name*
 - OR
 Style or registered title of company
 2. *Trade address*
 - OR
 Registered offices
 3. *Form of company*
 4. *Number in Trade Register*
 5. *Specification of material to which the application relates* *
 6. *Establishments in which the material is to be manufactured, assembled, laid down or loaded*
- (Date), 19..

(Signed)[†]

* The specification of the materials must conform to the terminology of the list in the Decree of August 14th, 1936.
[†] Name and occupation of signatory.

Article 2.—The following particulars shall be attached to applications for licences :

(a) In the case of partnerships (*sociétés de personnes*), the names of all partners, sleeping (*commandités*), active (*commanditaires*) and managing partners;

In the case of limited liability companies (*sociétés par actions*), the names of managers and directors;

(b) Proof of French nationality of the owner, or, in the case of companies, of all the persons specified in paragraph (a) above;

(c) In the case of limited liability companies, particulars of the form of the shares or bonds (registered or to bearer), and all particulars of value in regard to the nationality of the shareholders, and in regard to the proportion of the capital held by the shareholders of the several nationalities concerned;

(d) In the case of undertakings in existence before the date of promulgation of the Law on the Nationalisation of the Manufacture of War Material, the nature and brief particulars of the quantity of articles manufactured before that date for the National Defence Ministries;

Article 3 : [See below under “ 2. Internal Trade ”, page 108].

Article 4.—Intermediaries and publicity agents of undertakings engaging in the manufacture or sale of war material shall also be required to obtain explicit and revocable permits from the Government.

Applications for permits must be submitted in two identical copies, one of which must be on stamped paper in the form of Model No. 3 attached.¹

Article 5.—Applications for licences or permits must be addressed to the General Co-ordination and Centralisation Service of the control of the manufacture of and trade in war material attached to the Ministry of National Defence and War.

Such applications shall be registered, and receipts shall be issued therefor.

Article 6.—Licences and permits shall be granted by inter-ministerial orders, after consideration of the same, and proposals in regard thereto, by the General Co-ordination and Centralisation Service.

Permits for intermediaries and publicity agents.

Registration of applications for licences and permits.

Replies to applications.

¹ Model No. 3.

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT.

(Intermediaries and publicity agents of undertakings engaging in the manufacture or sale of material coming under the provisions of the Law of August 11th, 1936.)

Surname
 Christian names
 Nationality
 Address
 Occupation
 Name of undertaking represented

Certified correct :
 (Signed).....
 (Employer.)

Date 19..
 (Signed).....

The administrative authorities shall be allowed a time-limit not exceeding three months to reply to applications submitted, such time-limit to start from the date of registration of the application. The absence of a reply on the expiry of the time-limit of three months shall be tantamount to a rejection of the application.

Article 7.—Persons or companies coming, as at the date of the present decree, under the provisions of the Law of August 11th, 1936, on the Nationalisation of the Manufacture of War Material must submit their applications for licences or permits before September 15th, 1936, in compliance with the conditions laid down in Articles 1 to 5 above.

Date
of applica-
tions.

* * *

ORDINANCE OF DECEMBER 10TH, 1936 (Journal officiel 1937, page 1483).

Article 1.—The general service for the co-ordination and centralisation of the supervision of the manufacture of and trade in war material, the functions of which are defined in the Decrees of August 17th and 18th, 1936, shall be the General Inspectorate of War Material.

General
Inspectorate
of War
Material.

Article 2.—The General Inspectorate of War Material shall be responsible to the Permanent National Defence Committee through the Secretary-General of the Supreme National Defence Council. It shall keep the Committee informed of the organisation and findings of the supervisory system which it is to co-ordinate and centralise. As a general rule, it shall submit to the Committee its proposals, particularly on matters of importance, its decisions on matters of principle, measures to be embodied in decrees or inter-ministerial ordinances and matters in dispute.

Article 3.—All relations between the General Inspectorate and the various services of the Ministry of National Defence and War, the Ministry of Marine and Air Ministry shall be maintained through the inspectorates of such ministries in the name of the Ministers concerned. The said inspectorates shall express their views on all communications thus received from the General Inspectorate and shall note any information which may be of assistance to their own control group or which might lead to the issue of instructions to such services.

Article 4.—The services controlled by the General Inspectorate may, by agreement with the Ministers to which they are responsible, be instructed to carry out investigations in industrial and commercial undertakings. Travelling expenses shall be borne by the ministries concerned.

Investi-
gations in
industrial
and
commercial
under-
takings.

* * *

DECREE OF JANUARY 16TH, 1937¹ (Journal officiel 1937, page 771).

Conditions attaching to State participation in undertakings manufacturing or trading in war material when the extent of such participation exceeds two-thirds of the total capital (see footnote by the Secretariat on this page and Article 6 below).

Article 1.—With a view to the application of the Law of August 11th, 1936, and within the limits represented—

In the first place, by the credits specially voted for this purpose, and,

In the second place, by the extent of the total or partial expropriations which have been or may be decided upon—

the Minister concerned and the Minister of Finance are authorised to acquire, on behalf of the State, a financial interest in undertakings manufacturing war material or trading in such material.

Such a course may, however, be followed only in regard to undertakings in whose activities the manufacture of or trade in war material plays such an important part as to render control under the Decree of August 17th, 1936, impracticable.

Article 2.—In the case of undertakings in which the State acquires a financial interest, the authorisation provided for in Article 2 of the Law of August 11th, 1936, shall be granted by a decree countersigned by the Minister concerned and the Minister of Finance.

Such decrees shall specify the conditions under which the undertakings are authorised to manufacture war material or to trade in such material and the financial conditions attaching to the participation of the State.

¹ *Note by the Secretariat.*—This decree relates, in the main, to the aircraft construction industry. In this connection, the report to the President of the Republic accompanying the draft decree contains the following passage : (Journal officiel 1937, page 771) :

“ In so far as the aircraft industry is concerned, the nationalisation of the manufacture of war material shall be carried out with due regard to the conditions peculiar to that industry.

“ The mass production of military aircraft calls for extensive plant, requiring frequent renewal, which cannot be economically operated if dispersed among a large number of factories. Under a system of free enterprise, the inventor cannot properly carry out his ideas without the backing of well-equipped industrial undertakings. Conversely, even the best of plant is useless unless the undertakings' research departments design models suitable for industrial production.

“ As was stated during the parliamentary debates which led up to its adoption, the Law of August 11th, 1936, permits of the reorganisation of the aircraft industry in France by the concentration of the means of production in the hands of a limited number of manufacturing undertakings, enjoying complete liberty in the matter of research and experiment.

“ Having regard to the constant technical progress of the industry and the necessity for leaving it entirely free to adapt itself to new developments, rigid control of the undertakings thus created was considered to be out of the question. It was thought wiser to rely upon the internal influence which the State would be in a position to exert as the majority shareholder. This system would give the Government extensive influence in the board of directors and would thus permit of a less rigid form of administrative control.

“ Such are the considerations which have governed the formation of the national aircraft construction companies. As the methods of nationalisation applied to this industry are peculiar to itself, the relevant regulations must likewise be of a special character.

“ It is for these reasons that the draft decree which we have the honour to submit for your approval relates exclusively to companies in which the extent of the State's participation is not less than two-thirds of the company's capital.”

Article 3.—Undertakings in which the State acquires a financial interest shall be incorporated as limited liability companies (*sociétés anonymes*) in accordance with French law.

When State participation in an undertaking not so incorporated is decided upon in the manner prescribed in Article 1 of the present decree, such undertaking shall convert itself into a limited liability company within the period prescribed in the participation decree provided for in Article 2.

The undertaking may nevertheless form a new company of the type prescribed above, for the sole purpose of manufacturing war material and trading in such material, the capital of such company to be subscribed by the undertaking, and by the Minister concerned together with the Minister of Finance, acting on behalf of the State.

Article 4.—State participation shall be effected, more particularly, in one of the following ways :

The purchase by amicable arrangement of such proportion of the company's capital as corresponds to the extent of the State's participation;

Subscription for shares in cash;

The contribution of assets expropriated by the State under the Law of August 11th, 1936.

The shares held by the State shall be registered in its name. They shall be delivered to the accounting officer, whose appointment is provided for by the Decree-Law of October 30th, 1935, organising State control of the undertakings enjoying its financial support.

Article 5.—One directorship shall be assigned to the State, which shall be represented by a delegate of the Minister of Finance.

Article 6.—The provisions of the present decree shall not apply to companies the State's participation in which represents less than two-thirds of their capital.

* * *

DECREE OF JANUARY 26TH, 1937 (Journal officiel 1937, page 1117).

Article 1.—With a view to the application of the Law of August 11th, 1936, and within the limits of the credits specially allocated to this purpose by the law, the Minister concerned and the Minister of Finance are authorised to acquire, on behalf of the State, financial interests in undertakings manufacturing war material or trading in such material. In the case of undertakings manufacturing war material, State participation shall further be limited to the value of such of the undertakings' assets as are specially applied to such manufacture.

Nevertheless, State participation shall be authorised only in undertakings in whose activities the manufacture of war material or trade in such material plays a sufficiently important part to justify this form of control.

Financial participation of the State when the extent of such participation represents less than two-thirds of the company's capital (see Article 13 below).

Articles 2 and 3 : [These articles are identical with Articles 2 and 3 of the Decree of January 16th, 1937 (see above, page 96)].

Article 4.—Financial participation by the State shall be effected more particularly by one of the following methods :

Free agreement to buy out such portion of the capital as corresponds to the amount of State participation;

Or the contribution by the State of an increase in capital corresponding to the amount of its participation;

Or the transfer to a company already in existence, or to a new company, of property expropriated by the State in virtue of the Law of August 11th, 1936.

Article 5.—Financial participation shall entitle the State to exercise, through its representatives, the powers of administration and supervision provided for in the Decree-Law of October 30th, 1935, regarding the introduction of State supervision of such companies, syndicates and associations or undertakings of any kind as have applied to the State for financial aid, together with the powers of supervision provided for in the Decrees of August 17th and 18th, 1936.

The conditions in which such powers shall be exercised shall be laid down in the decree provided for in Article 2 above and in the articles of association of the company.

Such articles of association, and any change therein, shall be approved by the Minister concerned and by the Finance Minister.

State representation.

Article 6.—The State shall be represented at constitutive, ordinary and extraordinary general meetings.

The number of votes to which it is entitled at such meetings shall be fixed in accordance with the company laws and the statutory provisions.

Article 7.—The State shall be entitled, under the articles of association, to have two or more directors on the board of directors. Among these directors there shall be at least one representative of the Finance Minister and one representative of the technical bodies of the ministries concerned. These directors shall sit and act as such, with the same rights and powers as the other members of the board of directors, as regards both the company and third parties.

The director representing the Finance Minister shall be entitled to examine on the spot, in the originals, the documents relating to the company as such, and its records, accounts and balance-sheets.

The State must be represented on the committee of management or other similar bodies.

Article 8.—Directors representing the State shall be appointed by decree countersigned by the Ministers concerned and by the Finance Minister.

Article 9.—Directors representing the State may not personally receive any remuneration from the company. The latter shall pay to the Treasury the fees and the percentage of profit accruing from their functions.

They may not, in either the company or its branches, undertake special functions or accept administrative posts, such as that of president, vice-president, manager or managing director, without the permission of the Finance Minister and the Minister concerned.

Article 10.—An official shall be specially appointed in a supervisory capacity to follow the activities of the company. He shall be regularly convened to general meetings, meetings of the board of directors, and meetings of the committee of management or similar bodies, if there be any.

Supervisory official.

He shall have the widest powers for examining on the spot, in the originals, the documents relating to the company as such, and its records, accounts and balance-sheet.

Article 11.—The supervisory official may raise objections to decisions of the board of directors which appear to him to prejudice the company's independence, the financial interests and rights of the State, or the general policy of the Government, particularly in the matter of national defence, and decisions which would be contrary to the laws or regulations in force.

Article 12.—Effect may only be given to decisions of the board of directors which are vetoed by the supervisory official in the following circumstances :

Either after further discussion, when the majority of votes shall include those of the directors representing the State, such discussion to take place after the receipt of the Minister's observations, or, should he make no observations, within a period of fifteen days from the original discussion;

Or in execution of an arbitral award, which shall be rendered within a period of two months.

The articles of association shall indicate in which cases one or the other of these procedures shall be adopted, and shall lay down rules for arbitration procedure.

Article 13.—The provisions of the present decree shall not apply to companies administered under the Decree of January 16th, 1937.

Decree of January 16th, 1937 (Article 6).

* * *

DECREE OF MARCH 19TH, 1937 (Journal officiel 1937, page 3421).

Having regard to Article 105 of the Law of March 31st, 1931, authorising the Minister of Air to set up, for aircraft constructors, an Equalisation Fund (*Caisse de compensation*) to facilitate industrial decentralisation;

Equalisation Fund to facilitate industrial decentralisation.

Having regard to the Decree of August 6th, 1932, laying down public administration regulations for the enforcement of Article 105 of the said Law of March 31st, 1931;

Article 1.—Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Decree of August 6th, 1932, is hereby amended as follows :

Article 12.—The sums available in the Equalisation Fund may be used for investment in French Government securities or as security by the said Government, or for short-term loans to undertakings engaged in the manufacture of or trade in material for air warfare, provided that the Government's share in such undertakings amounts to at least two-thirds of the registered capital.

The amount, term and conditions of repayment, and the rate of interest on such loans, which may not be less than the rate charged by the Bank of France, shall be fixed by the Board of Directors of the Equalisation Fund.¹

* * *

DECREE OF MARCH 11TH, 1937² (Journal officiel 1937, page 3060).

Expro-
priation of
Schneider
& Co.

Article 1.—The workshops, plant and special machinery used at Le Creusot by Schneider & Co. for the manufacture of war material are expropriated and become the property of the French State.

The expropriation shall apply to :

(1) The pieces of land, whether built on or not, occupied by the said workshops and plant as shown in pink on the detailed plans, and designated in the detailed survey accompanying them; these documents annexed hereto were prepared on March 10th, 1937, by the Chief Engineer at Dijon;

(2) The material, implements and stocks of all kinds, including manufactured parts in course of being machined or assembled, and the furniture at present in the expropriated parts or in unexpropriated workshops and stores of the Le Creusot factory of Schneider & Co., which are intended for the manufacture of war material, as established by an inventory carried out by both parties jointly.

¹ *Note by the Secretariat.*—The following is an extract from the report to the President of the Republic, accompanying the draft of this decree (Journal officiel 1937, page 3421) :

“ In execution of the Law of August 11th, 1936, on the nationalisation of the manufacture of war material, the State expropriated a number of industrial aircraft undertakings.

“ At the same time, it formed aircraft construction companies in which it holds two-thirds of the registered capital.

“ These companies were constituted with a low initial capital to be increased by contributions to be made in the circumstances laid down in the Decree of January 16th, 1937, after the settlement of the expropriation questions at present outstanding.

“ To enable them to function rapidly with sufficient funds, we have had under consideration the possibility of allowing the Equalisation Fund for the decentralisation of the aircraft industry to grant short-term loans to the said companies.

“ If the sums available in the Equalisation Fund are to be used for this new purpose, an amendment will be necessary to the public administration regulations of August 6th, 1932, laying down rules for the administration of the fund.”

² Quoted as an example.

Article 2.—The premises shall be taken over by the administrative services of the Ministry of War on a date fixed by decree of the Minister for National Defence and War.

* * *

DECREE OF MAY 4TH, 1937¹ (Journal officiel 1937, page 5078).

In view of the Decree of August 17th, 1936, laying down the general conditions for the working of the supervision of private undertakings manufacturing or trading in war material, as established by Article 2 of the Law of August 11th, 1936;

Financial participation (less than two-thirds of the company's capital).

In view of the Decree of August 18th, 1936, laying down the conditions under which licences and permits may be granted to private undertakings manufacturing or trading in materials coming under the provisions of the Law of August 11th, 1936;

In view of the Decree of August 18th, 1936, providing for the organisation of supervision over private undertakings manufacturing or trading in war material;

In view of the Decree of January 26th, 1937, concerning the financial participation of the State in the undertakings manufacturing or trading in war material, when such participation represents less than two-thirds of the capital of the Company;

Article 1.—The Air Minister and the Finance Minister are authorised to take over, in the name of the State, shares in the Gnome et Rhône Engine Company, the headquarters of which is at 150, boulevard Haussmann, Paris (Seine).

Article 2.—The financial participation of the State in this limited liability company shall be represented by one hundred ordinary shares purchased on the Stock Exchange.

Article 3.—The necessary changes in the Statutes under Articles 5, 7, and 12 of the Decree of January 26th, 1937, must be made within four months of the publication of this present text.

Article 4.—Article 10 of the Decree of January 26th, 1937, may be put into force immediately.

Article 5.—The Gnome et Rhône Engine Company shall be authorised to manufacture the following material: propellers, aircraft engines, crankshafts, cylinders, and superchargers.

The premises in which the machining, assembling, construction, or loading will be carried out are situated at 70, boulevard Kellermann, Paris (XIII^e) (Seine) and boulevard Louis-Seguin, Gennevilliers (Seine).

This authorisation shall be valid for a period of five years.

¹ Quoted as an example.

Article 6.—The Gnome et Rhône Engine Company is authorised to sell the war material referred to in the previous article in France, in the colonies, and in the protectorates and mandated territories. Such authorisation may be withdrawn at any time.

* * *

DECREE OF JUNE 16TH, 1937¹ (Journal officiel 1937, page 6808).

Financial
participation
(exceeding
two-thirds
of the
company's
capital).

In pursuance of the Decree of January 16th, 1937, concerning the financial participation of the State in undertakings manufacturing or trading in war materials when such participation exceeds two-thirds of the company's capital;

Further to the Decrees of January 16th, 1937, expropriating the industrial undertakings carried on at Courbevoie (Seine) and at Vélizy and Bièvres (Seine-et-Oise) by M. Marcel Bloch;

Further to the Decree of January 16th, 1937, expropriating the industrial undertakings carried on at Bordeaux and Mérignac (Gironde) by the *Société aéronautique du Sud-Ouest*;

Further to the Decree of March 13th, 1937, expropriating the industrial undertaking carried on at Bègles (Gironde) by the *Union corporative aéronautique*;

Article 1.—The Air Minister and the Finance Minister are authorised to assume financial participation, on behalf of the State, in the *Société nationale de Constructions aéronautiques du Sud-Ouest*, whose registered offices are at 41, quai Paul-Doumer, Courbevoie (Seine).

Article 2.—This participation shall be effected as follows :

1. By the contribution of the following properties expropriated under the Law of August 11th, 1936 :

(a) The industrial undertakings at Courbevoie (Seine) formerly carried on by M. Marcel Bloch and expropriated under the Decree of January 16th, 1937, including the land and buildings, materials, equipment and furniture enumerated in the agreed inventory;

(b) The undertakings at Vélizy and Bièvres (Seine-et-Oise) formerly carried on by M. Marcel Bloch and expropriated under the Decree of January 16th, 1937, including the land and buildings, materials, equipment and furniture enumerated in the agreed inventory;

(c) The undertakings at Bordeaux and Mérignac (Gironde) formerly carried on by the *Société aéronautique du Sud-Ouest* and expropriated under the Decree of January 16th, 1937, including the land and building, materials, equipment and furniture enumerated in the agreed inventory;

¹ Quoted as an example.

(d) The industrial undertaking at Bègles (Gironde) formerly carried on by the *Union corporative aéronautique* and expropriated under the Decree of March 13th, 1937, including the land and buildings, materials, equipment and furniture enumerated in the agreed inventory.

The contribution of the above properties shall be remunerated, after acceptance by the competent general meetings, by means of contributors' shares.

2. By subscription to 1,600,000 francs of ordinary shares.

Article 3.—The *Société nationale de Constructions aéronautiques du Sud-Ouest* is authorised to manufacture the goods enumerated in Article 1, category II, paragraph 3 ("air armaments"), of the Decree of August 14th, 1936.

This authorisation shall remain in force for five years.

Article 4.—The *Société nationale de Constructions aéronautiques du Sud-Ouest* is authorised to sell the war supplies referred to in the preceding article within France, in the French colonies and in territories under French protectorate or mandate. Such authorisation may be withdrawn at any time.

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

DECREE OF JULY 22ND, 1920 (Journal officiel 1920, page 10640).

Article 2. Subject to the execution of any special agreements of an international character, imports into France of goods despatched from or originating in foreign countries, and figuring in Table A attached to the present decree, are prohibited. Import prohibition.

Article 3. Goods imported for re-export, either under the normal temporary admission regime, or under the special temporary admission system instituted by the Order of April 16th, 1919, do not fall under this prohibition. Exemptions.

Article 5. In special circumstances, the Finance Minister may, after consultation with the Government Departments concerned, allow exceptions to the rule prohibiting imports. Exceptions.

Table A.—GOODS THE IMPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

No. in the import tariff	Description of goods
580	Standard portable arms of war, and arms of war used abroad (rifles and carbines).
581	{ Ancient arms for collectors, and display weapons of every description.
	{ Arms for civil use.
582	Mounted arms and mountings therefor.
Ex-586	Cartridges for use in war, unfilled.
587	Projectiles.

* * *

DECREE OF DECEMBER 26TH, 1934 (Customs Code). (Journal officiel 1934, page 12772.)

Export.
Prohibi-
tions.

Article 27. By means of decrees issued on the proposal of the Minister of War in agreement with the Ministers of Commerce and of Finance, the export of arms, parts thereof and ammunition of all kinds may be prohibited.

Exceptions to the export prohibition may be granted, by reason of destination, by the Minister of War.

As regards exports thus exceptionally authorised, the arrival of the goods at their destination shall be guaranteed by means of *acquits-à-caution* issued in accordance with Chapter I of Title III hereafter, which are to be discharged by the French Consular Agents.

* * *

DECREE OF SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1935 (Journal officiel 1935, page 9930).

Exports
of war
material.

Article 1.—The export from France and Algeria, under any Customs regime, of the materials specified in the annex to the present decree is conditional on obtaining previous authorisation given under the conditions laid down in Articles 2 to 6 inclusive.

The list of this material and its classification by categories may be modified by order issued jointly by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Trade and Industry, and the Minister of War, the Navy, or Air, as the case may be.

The taking out of France without authorisation of the goods referred to above is prohibited.

Article 2.—Material belonging to categories¹ A, C and D shall not be presented or tested, for purposes of transfer or subsequent delivery, and orders shall not be accepted for materials belonging to categories¹ A, B, C, D and E, unless the consent of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and of the Minister of War, the Navy, or the Air, as the case may be, has first been obtained.

Authori-
sations.

Article 3.—Export authorisations shall be granted by the Minister of Finance, on the favourable report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior or the Colonies, and the Minister of War, the Navy, or the Air.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs may, in particular, make his favourable report depend on the supply of proof that the Government of the country of destination agrees to the despatch of the goods in question, or even that they are intended for that country.

¹ See below under "4. Definitions", page 109.

Article 4.—An exporter applying for an export authorisation must prove to the prefect of his place of residence that he is a French subject residing in France, or, in the case of a foreigner, that he is duly entitled to reside in France and that he does in fact reside there.

He shall also make a declaration before the same prefect to the effect that the goods exported by him are not intended for despatch, either by himself or by intermediate purchasers, to a country other than that for which the authorisation has been sought.

This declaration shall specify the surname, christian name and domicile of the exporter, the type, model, number or weight, and the value of the goods to be exported, the Customs office through which they are to leave France, and the name of the consignee.

Article 5.—As a guarantee that the goods will arrive in the country of destination and that they will not be re-exported to a third country, an *acquit-à-caution* shall be given in accordance with the provisions of Articles 111 and 401 of the Customs Code.

Acquit-à-caution.

The said *acquit-à-caution* shall only be cancelled by the Customs Service on production of a certificate, granted by the French consul at the place of destination, stating that the exported goods have duly reached the country of destination, have been declared there for consumption, and have not been re-exported to a third country. If the country of destination is under French sovereignty or authority, this certificate shall be granted by the local Customs Service.

This certificate may not be drawn up until three months after the arrival of the exported goods in the country of destination.

Article 6.—Export authorisations shall be used within a period, to be fixed by the Minister of Finance, which shall not exceed a maximum of three months from the date on which the authorisation is granted. In the case of Far-Eastern countries, this period may be prolonged for a further three months at the request of the exporter.

Time-limits.

Article 7.—Inter-ministerial orders shall lay down the conditions of application of the present decree and shall specify the general exceptions to be made to the export prohibition laid down in Article 1, paragraph 3.

Exceptions.

* * *

ORDINANCE OF SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1935, MODIFIED BY ORDINANCE OF MAY 19TH, 1937 (Journal officiel 1935, page 9931, and 1937, page 5531).

Article 1.—In addition to making a declaration before the prefect of their place of residence in the circumstances laid down in Article 4 of the Decree of September 3rd, 1935, exporters shall draw up an application for permission to export in accordance with the model appended to the present order, in one copy on paper bearing a four-franc stamp and twelve copies on unstamped paper.

Conditions of application of the Decree of September 3rd, 1935.

They shall send :

(a) The copy on stamped paper accompanied by two copies on unstamped paper to the Ministry of Finance (Customs Department, *Bureau des régimes spéciaux*);

(b) Five copies on unstamped paper :

To the Ministry for Foreign Affairs for consignments to foreign countries, Morocco, Tunisia and the Levant States under French mandate;

Or to the Ministry of the Colonies for consignments to the African colonies and territories under French mandate;

Or to the Ministry of the Interior for consignments to Algeria;

(c) Five further copies on unstamped paper to the military departments concerned—that is to say, according to the circumstances :

To the Ministry of War (General Secretariat, Service for the Supply of Material abroad);

Or to the Ministry of the Navy (General Staff, Second Bureau);

Or to the Air Ministry (Minister's Office, Air Development Service).

Article 2.—In application of the second paragraph of Article 3 of the Decree of September 3rd, 1935, exporters shall, in as far as concerns the implements covered by categories A, C and D of the annex to the said decree,¹ submit to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in support of their application a document proving that the consignment is for direct supply to the competent authorities of the importing country or, with the consent of the said authorities, to a specific private establishment designated by it for that purpose.

Articles 3 and 4 : [see below under “ 4. Definitions ”, page 111.

* * *

DECREE-LAW OF OCTOBER 23RD, 1935 (Journal officiel 1935, page 11202).

Importation.

Article 2.—The importation into France of all arms, parts of arms and ammunition, and all offensive or defensive weapons, of any pattern whatsoever, is prohibited, except in such cases as may be allowed in accordance with conditions laid down in the public administration regulations.²

* * *

¹ See below under “ 4. Definitions ”, page 109.

² See below Decree of December 16th, 1935, under “ 4. Definitions ”, page 113.

DECREE OF DECEMBER 16TH, 1935 (Journal officiel 1935, page 19233).

Article 1.— . . .

In accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the Decree of July 22nd, 1920,¹ exceptions to the regulations prohibiting importation may be granted in special cases by the Minister of Finance, after previous notification of the other Government Departments concerned.

Application
of Decree
of July 22d,
1920.

* * *

DECREE OF AUGUST 17TH, 1936 (Journal officiel 1936, page 8888).

Article 9.—No implements of war may be exported or imported without a permit issued by the Government.

Permits.

Article 10.—Concerns engaged in importing and exporting implements of war require the express authorisation of the Government, which may be withdrawn at any time. They are subject to control with regard to their profits and representation and publicity expenses, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 8 above.²

Autho-
risation.

* * *

DECREE OF AUGUST 18TH, 1936 : [see below under " 3. Internal Trade "].

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

DECREE OF MARCH 29TH, 1934 (Journal officiel 1934, page 3210).

Article 1.—Under Article 1 of the Act of May 24th, 1834, it is a punishable offence to carry any of the following weapons :

Prohibited
weapons.

(1) Pistols and revolvers of all patterns, calibres and sizes, daggers, dagger-knives, bludgeons, life-preservers, sword-sticks and sticks which are leaded or tipped with iron, except those which are only ferruled at one end;

(2) All other articles capable of being used as weapons endangering public safety.

Article 2.—Any person trading in arms the carrying of which is prohibited and in the ammunition used for such arms shall keep a special register, numbered and initialled on each leaf by the prefect or sub-prefect or by their representative, in which shall be entered each day, without blanks or erasures, the nature of each weapon sold, together with the name(s), surname and address of the purchaser, and the description of the papers or administrative documents, containing a photograph, presented by him to prove his identity.

¹ See above, page 103.

² See above under " 1. Manufacture, (b) ", page 89.

Article 3.—The Minister of Justice and the Minister of the Interior are responsible, in so far as their respective departments are concerned, for the application of this decree which shall be published in the Official Journal.

* * *

DECREE-LAW OF OCTOBER 23RD, 1935 (Journal officiel 1935, page 11202).

Registers,
etc.

Article 3: [see above under "1. Manufacture", page 81].

Article 5.—All persons trading in arms, parts of arms, ammunition and offensive or defensive weapons of whatever model, whether new or second-hand, must register daily on a counterfoil book all transactions which they carry out.

The details to be entered on this counterfoil book and in the register referred to in Article 4, and the method of checking such books, shall be laid down by the public administration regulations provided for in Article 2.

Article 7.—Gunsmiths who present a receipt for their declaration may alone make purchases at auction sales of arms, ammunition or weapons held either by legal officers or by the authority administering State property.

Dealers in second-hand goods shall not be allowed to make sales of such articles.

Exceptions.

Article 10.—The provisions of Articles 7 and 9 shall not apply to sporting-guns or weapons of historical interest or belonging to collections.

* * *

DECREE OF DECEMBER 16TH, 1935 [see above under "1. Manufacture (a)", page 82].

* * *

LAW OF AUGUST 11TH, 1936 (NATIONALISATION), AND DECREES OF AUGUST 17TH, 1936, AND JANUARY 16TH AND 26TH, 1937: [see above under "1. Manufacture (b)", pages 87, 88, 96 and 97.

* * *

DECREE OF AUGUST 18TH, 1936 (Journal officiel 1936, page 8968).

Authorisa-
tions to
trade, etc.

Article 3.—Undertakings trading in, importing and exporting war material may carry on their activities only if they have an express authorisation from the State, which may be withdrawn.

Applications for an authorisation, made out in two identical copies, one of them being on stamped paper, shall be in accordance with Form No. 2 annexed.

Form No. 2.

APPLICATION FOR A SALES AUTHORISATION FOR UNDERTAKINGS TRADING IN THE MATERIAL SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW OF AUGUST 11TH, 1936, ON THE NATIONALISATION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF WAR MATERIAL.

1. { Trade name
or
Description or registered name of the company.....
2. Trade address
or
Headquarters
3. Form of the company
4. Registered number on the commercial register.....
- At (Date) 19..
1
(Signature)
- ¹ Name and status of the signatory.

4. DEFINITIONS.

ANNEX TO THE DECREE OF SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1935,¹ AS AMENDED BY THE ORDINANCES OF OCTOBER 20TH, 1935, AND JUNE 2ND, 1936 (Journal officiel 1935, pages 9930 and 12938, and 1936, page 5844).

*Category A.—Land, Sea and Air Armaments.***Exports.**

(a) Arms, ammunition and implements of war such as those specified below, when designed or intended for purposes of war on land, at sea or in the air :

1. Rifles, artillery carbines and cavalry magazine-rifles.
2. Machine-guns, automatic rifles and machine-pistols.
3. Guns, howitzers and mortars.
4. Projectiles and ammunition for the arms enumerated under 1, 2 and 3 above.
5. Periscopes, observation apparatus, sighting and ranging apparatus, detection and listening apparatus, including air-sighting apparatus for firing and bomb-throwing.
6. Apparatus and appliances for the discharge of bombs, grenades, air and marine torpedoes and other forms of projectiles.
7. Grenades, bombs, land and marine mines, fixed or mobile, torpedoes and submarine grenades.
8. Devices for the use of the above arms, apparatus and machines.
9. Armour-plating in sheets or moulded, armoured machines and armoured motor-cars.
10. Transmission and projection implements.
11. Cryptographic machines.
12. Powders and explosives other than sporting-gun powders, black powders used in mining, explosives used for industrial purposes, and ignition devices therefor.
13. Protective material.

¹ See above under " 3. External Trade ", page 104.

Article 3.—The Minister of Justice and the Minister of the Interior are responsible, in so far as their respective departments are concerned, for the application of this decree which shall be published in the Official Journal.

* * *

DECREE-LAW OF OCTOBER 23RD, 1935 (Journal officiel 1935, page 11202).

Registers,
etc.

Article 3: [see above under "1. Manufacture", page 81].

Article 5.—All persons trading in arms, parts of arms, ammunition and offensive or defensive weapons of whatever model, whether new or second-hand, must register daily on a counterfoil book all transactions which they carry out.

The details to be entered on this counterfoil book and in the register referred to in Article 4, and the method of checking such books, shall be laid down by the public administration regulations provided for in Article 2.

Article 7.—Gunsmiths who present a receipt for their declaration may alone make purchases at auction sales of arms, ammunition or weapons held either by legal officers or by the authority administering State property.

Dealers in second-hand goods shall not be allowed to make sales of such articles.

Exceptions.

Article 10.—The provisions of Articles 7 and 9 shall not apply to sporting-guns or weapons of historical interest or belonging to collections.

* * *

DECREE OF DECEMBER 16TH, 1935 [see above under "1. Manufacture (a)", page 82].

* * *

LAW OF AUGUST 11TH, 1936 (NATIONALISATION), AND DECREES OF AUGUST 17TH, 1936, AND JANUARY 16TH AND 26TH, 1937: [see above under "1. Manufacture (b)", pages 87, 88, 96 and 97.

* * *

DECREE OF AUGUST 18TH, 1936 (Journal officiel 1936, page 8968).

Authorisa-
tions to
trade, etc.

Article 3.—Undertakings trading in, importing and exporting war material may carry on their activities only if they have an express authorisation from the State, which may be withdrawn.

Applications for an authorisation, made out in two identical copies, one of them being on stamped paper, shall be in accordance with Form No. 2 annexed.

Form No. 2.

APPLICATION FOR A SALES AUTHORISATION FOR UNDERTAKINGS TRADING IN THE MATERIAL SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW OF AUGUST 11TH, 1936, ON THE NATIONALISATION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF WAR MATERIAL.

1. { Trade name
 or
 Description or registered name of the company.....
2. Trade address
 or
 Headquarters
3. Form of the company
4. Registered number on the commercial register.....
- At (Date) 19..
 1
 (Signature)
- ¹ Name and status of the signatory.

4. DEFINITIONS.

ANNEX TO THE DECREE OF SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1935,¹ AS AMENDED BY THE ORDINANCES OF OCTOBER 20TH, 1935, AND JUNE 2ND, 1936 (Journal officiel 1935, pages 9930 and 12938, and 1936, page 5844).

Category A.—Land, Sea and Air Armaments.

Exports.

(a) Arms, ammunition and implements of war such as those specified below, when designed or intended for purposes of war on land, at sea or in the air :

1. Rifles, artillery carbines and cavalry magazine-rifles.
2. Machine-guns, automatic rifles and machine-pistols.
3. Guns, howitzers and mortars.
4. Projectiles and ammunition for the arms enumerated under 1, 2 and 3 above.
5. Periscopes, observation apparatus, sighting and ranging apparatus, detection and listening apparatus, including air-sighting apparatus for firing and bomb-throwing.
6. Apparatus and appliances for the discharge of bombs, grenades, air and marine torpedoes and other forms of projectiles.
7. Grenades, bombs, land and marine mines, fixed or mobile, torpedoes and submarine grenades.
8. Devices for the use of the above arms, apparatus and machines.
9. Armour-plating in sheets or moulded, armoured machines and armoured motor-cars.
10. Transmission and projection implements.
11. Cryptographic machines.
12. Powders and explosives other than sporting-gun powders, black powders used in mining, explosives used for industrial purposes, and ignition devices therefor.
13. Protective material.

¹ See above under " 3. External Trade ", page 104.

(b) Separate parts and accessories of the above arms, ammunition and implements.

Category B.—Arms, Ammunition and Implements capable of being used both for Military and for Non-military Purposes.

1. Side-arms.
2. Revolvers, automatic pistols and ammunition therefor.
3. Fire-arms destined or adapted for non-military purposes, such as sport or self-defence, firing ammunition capable of use with fire-arms of category A.
4. Special plant for the manufacture of the arms, ammunition and implements of war enumerated in categories A, C and D.
5. Flame-throwers and all other projectors used for chemical or incendiary warfare.
6. Mustard gas, Lewisite, ethyldichlorarsine, methyldichlorarsine and all other products destined for chemical or incendiary warfare.

Category C.—Naval Armaments.

Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft-carriers and submarines, and their arms, ammunition and implements of war mounted on board and forming part of their normal armament.

Category D.—Air Armaments.

1. Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, which by reason of their design or construction are adapted or intended either for military or naval reconnaissance, or for aerial warfare by the use of machine-guns or artillery, or for the carrying and dropping of bombs, or which are equipped with or prepared for any of the arms or appliances referred to in the following paragraph.
2. Special guns and machine-guns for aircraft, and their gun-mounts and frames.
Bomb-racks and torpedo-carriers, and bomb or torpedo release mechanisms.
3. Propellers or air-screws, fuselages, hulls, tail units and under-carriage units of the aircraft referred to in paragraph 1 above, together with their engines and essential component parts of such engines, crankshafts, cylinders and superchargers.

Category E.—Other Aircraft Materials.

1. Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, other than those included in category D.

2. Propellers and air-screws, fuselages, hulls, tail units and under-carriage units of the aircraft referred to in paragraph 1 above, together with their engines and the essential component parts of such engines, crank-shafts, cylinders and superchargers.

* * *

ORDINANCE OF SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1935, AS AMENDED BY ORDINANCE OF MAY 19TH, 1937 (Journal officiel 1935, page 9931, and 1937, page 5531).

Article 3.—The following shall not be subject to the regime of authorisations provided for by the Decree of September 3rd, 1935 : Exemptions.

(a) Arms and ammunition transported by persons duly authorised to be in possession of such arms either for the purposes of their occupation or for sporting purposes or for self-defence.

(b) The circulation of civilian aircraft as specified in categories D and E of the annex to the said decree when duly registered as being engaged in commercial transport or when flying for industrial, commercial or tourist purposes.

(c) Re-export to any destination, after storage, transit, transshipment, temporary admission or deposit, of the following materials :

(1) Periscopes, appliances for observation, for pointing or setting and for detecting or listening, including appliances for directing gunfire and bomb-throwing from the air;

(2) Appliances and devices for throwing bombs, grenades, air or submarine torpedoes, and other projectiles;

(3) Devices used in conjunction with arms, appliances and engines of war;

(4) Transmission and projecting gear;

(5) Code apparatus;

(6) Protective material;

(7) Fire-arms intended or adapted for non-military purposes, such as sport or self-defence, firing ammunition capable of use with fire-arms intended for military use;

(8) Special tools for the manufacture of arms, ammunition and war material;

(9) Detached parts and accessories for the arms and materials enumerated above.

(d) Goods, other than those enumerated in paragraph (c) above, transported in international transit or transhipped without landing in the ports of France and Algeria.

This exception may, however, be suspended by notice published in the Journal officiel in respect of transit and transshipment for all destinations,

which will then be subject to the regime of previous authorisation provided for in the Decree of September 3rd, 1935. This exception may be suspended in the same way as regards consignments of certain countries mentioned by name. In the latter case, *acquits-à-caution* guaranteeing the arrival in the country of destination and the non-reconsignment of the goods to a country to which the transit and transshipment of goods is prohibited will be issued at the time of the exportation of consignments for which authorisation has been maintained. These *acquits-à-caution* will be issued and cancelled in the manner laid down in Article 5 of the Decree of September 3rd, 1935.

(e) Goods, other than those enumerated in paragraph (c) above, re-exported after being tested, repaired or finished against cancellation of an *acquit-à-caution* for temporary admission.

Re-exports carried out in this manner will, however, remain subject to the procedure laid down in Articles 4 and 5 of the Decree of September 3rd, 1935.

Article 4.—The material referred to in the annex to the Decree of September 3rd, 1935, which may be returned for the account of the exporters, shall not be subject to any special formality other than the usual Customs formalities in connection with French goods returned to France.

* * *

DECREE-LAW OF OCTOBER 23RD, 1935 (Journal officiel, 1935, page 11202).

Regulation
and
assimilated
arms.

Article 1.—Arms and appliances of regulation pattern in France are those which are in service in the army, navy or air force; they are defined in the construction tables approved by the Minister of War, the Minister of Marine and the Air Minister.

The same regulations shall apply to any arms and appliances which may hereafter, by order of the Minister of War, the Minister of Marine or the Air Minister, be assimilated to regulation arms and appliances.¹

* * *

¹ ORDINANCE OF JANUARY 13TH, 1936 (Journal officiel 1936, page 771).

The following shall be assimilated to regulation arms and appliances :

1. Pistols, automatic pistols, machine-pistols and revolvers of which the calibre exceeds 6.5 mm. or the length of the barrel exceeds 10 cm., together with all other rifled fire-arms of a calibre of 6 mm. or over.

Sporting, target-shooting, miniature and saloon weapons, as defined in the public administration regulations of December 16th, 1935, are excepted [see below].

2. Unrifled appliances for the discharge of bombs, grenades and, in general, of any internally loaded projectile.

3. Ammunition for the arms and appliances specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

4. Bombs and hand grenades.

5. Land mines for military use.

6. Component parts and accessories of the above-mentioned arms, ammunition and appliances.

DECREE-LAW OF OCTOBER 30TH, 1935 : [see below].

* * *

DECREE OF DECEMBER 16TH, 1935 (Journal officiel 1935, page 13233).

Importation. *Article 1.*—The arms and parts of arms to which the derogations provided for in Article 2 of the Decree-Law of October 23rd, 1935, shall apply are those specified in the following table, which shows in parallel columns the arms the importation of which into France is prohibited and those of the same nature the importation of which is permitted :

Importation permitted	Importation prohibited
<p>Sporting-weapons :</p> <p>Sporting-guns with one or two smooth-bore barrels.</p> <p>Sporting-guns with one smooth-bore barrel and one rifled barrel.</p> <p>Sporting-guns with two smooth-bore barrels and one rifled barrel.</p> <p>Target-shooting carbines :</p> <p>A. Rim-firing :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With smooth bore; 2. Single-shot, with rifled barrel of calibres of 5 mm. and 6 mm., breech-loading; 3. Repeating, automatic or semi-automatic, with rifled barrel, calibres of 5 mm. and 6 mm., breech-loading. <p>B. Centre-firing with smooth bore.</p> <p>Target-shooting, miniature and saloon pistols :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rim-firing single-shot, smooth-bore, of a calibre of 9 mm. or less; 2. Rim-firing with rifled bore, of a calibre of 6 mm. or less; 3. Centre-firing, smooth-bore, of a calibre of 9 mm. <p>Tube-barrel-firing sporting-cartridge of calibre 10.</p> <p>All spare parts for all arms, provided always that the following may be delivered only in exchange for worn or damaged parts : breach-cases for rifles or carbines and frames of automatic pistols and revolvers, the importation of which is at present prohibited.</p>	<p>Sporting-weapons :</p> <p>Repeating guns.</p> <p>Target-shooting carbines :</p> <p>Rifled barrel.</p> <p>Centre-firing.</p> <p>Target-shooting, miniature and saloon pistols :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rim-firing, repeating; 2. Rim-firing, smooth-bore, of a calibre of more than 9 mm.; 3. Centre-firing, with rifled barrel, single-shot or repeating; 4. Centre-firing, smooth-bore, of a calibre of more than 9 mm.

DECREE-LAW OF OCTOBER 30TH, 1935 (Journal officiel 1935, page 11509).

Supervision
of contracts.

Article 2.—The implements of war to which the present decree¹ relates are those which are included in Chapter I, categories I, II, III and IV, of the Convention of June 17th, 1925, regarding the international trade in arms, ratified by France on May 9th, 1930. They further comprise propellants and explosives and the chemical products utilised in the manufacture thereof.

* * *

DECREE OF MAY 29TH, 1936 (Journal officiel 1936, page 5797).

Contracts
to which
the Decree
of October
30th, 1935
(supervision
of contracts)
relates.

Article 1.—The contracts to which the measures of administrative supervision provided for in the Decree-Law of October 30th, 1935, may be applied are those relating to the manufacture, upkeep, repair or supply of the implements or products specified hereunder :

A. Arms, ammunition and implements of war :

1. Rifles, muskets, carbines;
2. Machine-guns, automatic rifles, machine-pistols, automatic or self-loading pistols and revolvers, mountings for machine-guns, interrupter gears;
3. Cannon, long or short, howitzers, mortars of all kinds, gun-carriages, mountings, recuperators, accessories for mountings;
4. Apparatus for the discharge of bombs, torpedoes, depth-charges and other kinds of projectiles;
5. Projectiles, ammunition and appliances for the arms, apparatus and devices specified in Nos. 1-4 above;
6. Grenades, bombs, land mines, submarine mines, fixed or floating, and depth-charges, self-propelling torpedoes;
7. Bayonets, swords and lances;
8. Tanks and armoured cars;
9. Gun-sighting apparatus, including gun-sights and fire-control apparatus;
10. Arms and ammunition not enumerated above;
11. Component parts, completely finished, of the articles covered by Nos. 1-10 above, if capable of being utilised only in the assembling or repair of the said articles, or as spare parts.

B. Vessels of war and their armament :

Vessels of war of all kinds; arms, ammunition and implements of war mounted on board vessels of war and forming part of their normal armament.

C. Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, aircraft engines :

In particular—aeroplanes, hydroplanes, amphibian military aircraft, autogyros, dirigibles, free and captive balloons for military use, navig-

¹ See above under " 1. Manufacture (a) ", page 84.

ating instruments, heated clothing and clothing for which means of heating are provided for military aviation, sighting and range-finding instruments for aerial fire or bombardment, bomb-releases, parachutes, hydrogen and helium, warning- and listening-apparatus, anti-aircraft defence balloons and cables, engines of all kinds in use in aircraft and spare parts for the above-mentioned articles.

D. Propellants and explosives and chemical products utilised in the manufacture thereof.

* * *

DECREE OF DECEMBER 30TH, 1937 (REPLACING DECREES OF AUGUST 14TH AND NOVEMBER 6TH, 1936 (Journal officiel 1938, page 442, and 1936, pages 8834 and 11813).

Article 1.—The list of material referred to in Article 1 of the Law of August 11th, 1936, is given below :

Law of
August 11th,
1936,
on nationalisation.

Category I : Fire-arms designed or intended for land, sea or air warfare :

1. Pistols, automatic pistols and revolvers of a calibre equal to or greater than 6.5 mm. or with a barrel exceeding 10 cm.

2. Rifles, artillery carbines and cavalry magazine rifles of all calibres for military use, together with their barrels, bolts and breech-casings.

3. Machine-guns, automatic rifles and machine-pistols of all calibres, together with their barrels, bolts and breech-casings; special machine-guns for aircraft.

4. Guns, howitzers and mortars of all calibres, together with their mountings, barrels, breeches, cradles, recoil mechanisms and recuperators; special guns for aircraft.

5. Ammunition, projectiles and cases, whether filled or unfilled, for the arms specified in Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 above; filled and unfilled appliances and apparatus for the discharge of the projectiles covered by the present paragraph.

6. Grenades, bombs, torpedoes and mines of all kinds, filled or unfilled; apparatus for their discharge; appliances and apparatus, filled or unfilled, for exploding them.

7. Special appliances for aiming, directing fire and listening (including telemeters) for firing at vessels and aircraft, and for firing on board vessels and aircraft.

Category II : Appliances carrying fire-arms for use in warfare :

1. Tanks, armoured cars and their armour-plating and turrets.

2. (a) Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft-carriers and submarines and their armour-plating, turrets and casemates;

(b) Submarine periscopes.

3. Air armaments :

(a) Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, heavier than air, of 100 h.p. or over;

- (b) Aircraft, lighter than air;
- (c) Propellers and air-screws, fuselages, hulls, wings, tail units and under-carriage units for craft specified under (a) and (b) above;
- (d) Aircraft engines of 100 h.p. or over;
- (e) The following essential component parts of the aircraft engines referred to in (d): crankshafts, cylinders and superchargers.
- (f) Special turrets and mountings for aircraft machine-guns and guns.

Category III : Material to be used against gas used in warfare.

B. EXPLOSIVES.

LAW OF AUGUST 30TH, 1797 (Collection of Laws, 10, page 33).

Saltpetre. *Article 1.*—Saltpetre shall continue to be produced on behalf of the Republic, or its production shall be subject to Government inspection and authorisation.

**Manu-
facture of
gunpowder.** *Article 16.*—Gunpowder shall continue to be manufactured on behalf of the Republic; its manufacture shall be directed and supervised by the responsible administration. The Executive Directory shall specify the proportions of the various substances and the processes of manufacture to be employed.

Article 17.—It shall specify at the beginning of each year the quantity and type of gunpowder considered necessary to meet the requirements of the military and naval arsenals. It shall also determine the tests to be employed prior to delivery to ascertain the quality.

Article 18.—The Ministers of War and Marine shall arrange to take delivery of the gunpowder intended for their services at the powder factories where it has been previously tested; they shall pay for it in cash out of the funds at their disposal, at the rate of two francs fifty-six centimes per kilogramme (or twenty-five sous per pound), casks included.

**Importation
of
gunpowder.** *Article 21.*—The Law of March 11th, 1793, is hereby revoked. The importation into the Republic of any foreign gunpowder is accordingly prohibited on penalty of confiscation of the gunpowder, the horses and carts on which it is loaded, and a fine of twenty francs forty-four centimes per kilogramme of gunpowder (or ten francs per pound).

Should the gunpowder be fraudulently imported by sea, the fine shall be doubled and the gunpowder shall be confiscated.

**Import and
export of
saltpetre.** *Article 22.*—The import and export of saltpetre are also prohibited. Offenders shall be liable to the same penalties as those applicable to importers of gunpowder.

Saltpetre may, however, be warehoused at French ports to be re-exported later, provided the stipulations of the laws on warehousing are complied with.

Article 24.—The manufacture and sale of gunpowder by any citizen shall continue to be prohibited unless he has received the authorisation of a special commission of the National Gunpowder Administration.

Autho-
risation.

Citizens shall also be forbidden to keep more than five kilogrammes (about ten and a quarter pounds) of gunpowder in their homes, unless they have been authorised to do so.

The departmental and municipal administrations, the commissioners of the Executive Directory attached to them and the police officers shall be responsible for supervising the execution of these provisions.

Article 33.—Saltpetre and gunpowder shall be sold on behalf of the Republic, either in the national warehouses or by retailers licensed by the Gunpowder Administration.

Sale of
saltpetre
and
gunpowder.

The Executive Directory shall draw up detailed regulations relating to these sales for the purpose of preventing abuses.

* * *

LAW OF MARCH 8TH, 1875¹ (Collection of Laws 1875, page 90).

Article 1.—In derogation of the Law of the 13th Fructidor, Year V, dynamite and explosives with a nitroglycerine base may be manufactured by private establishments on payment of a tax.

Dynamite.

Article 3.—No factory for the manufacture of dynamite or explosives with a nitroglycerine base may be established without the authorisation of the Government. This authorisation shall specify the site of the factory and the conditions of every kind to which its construction and operation shall be subject.

Article 4.—Persons manufacturing or selling dynamite shall be assimilated to persons selling gunpowder. The same regulations shall be applicable to them. The Government may also impose such new regulations relating to the storage, sale and transport of dynamite as it may deem necessary in the interests of general security.

Article 5.—Dynamite powder may not be imported without the authorisation of the Government.

¹ For the public administration regulations giving effect to the Law of March 8th, 1875, see the Decree of August 24th, 1875; see also Article 33 of the Law on the General Budget of April 29th, 1926 (Collection of Laws 1875, page 386, and 1926, page 346).

GERMANY.

I. SUMMARY.

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1. MANUFACTURE.

Under the Arms Law (*Waffengesetz*) of March 18th, 1938, which replaces the Law of April 12th, 1928, the manufacture of fire-arms and ammunition is subjected to State authorisation. Such authorisation may be granted only to non-Jewish German citizens, who have a permanent domicile in Germany and who have the requisite personal reliability and professional qualifications.

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

Exportation and importation of war materials are, by a Law of November 6th, 1935, permitted only upon authorisation of the Reich Commissioner for Export and Import Permits, in agreement with the Minister of War.

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

The provisions of the Law of March 18th, 1938, relating to manufacture, also apply with respect to the trade; authorisation to manufacture arms and ammunition automatically includes the right to trade in them.

4. DEFINITIONS.

The items to which the 1935 Law regarding exportation and importation applies (Notice of November 16th, 1935) cover every type of war material, including military aircraft and substances of chemical warfare.

B. EXPLOSIVES.

Under § 16 of the Gewerbeordnung, the erection of gunpowder factories—among others—is made subject to authorisation in accordance with the laws of the individual “lands” (Länder).

II. EXTRACTS FROM LEGISLATION.

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.**1. MANUFACTURE.**

ARMS LAW (WAFFENGESETZ) OF MARCH 18TH, 1938 (Reichsgesetzblatt 1938, I, page 265).

**Authorisa-
tions.**

§ 3.—(1) Any person who intends, in a professional capacity, to engage in the manufacture of, or to carry out work upon, or to repair, fire-arms or ammunition shall require an authorisation for the purpose. The refilling of cartridges shall be assimilated to the manufacture of ammunition.

(2) The authorisation may be issued only to applicants of German nationality permanently domiciled within the territory of the Reich.

(3) The Reich Minister of the Interior, in concert with the Reich Ministers concerned, may allow exceptions to the provisions of paragraph 2.

(4) The authorisation may furthermore be issued only in cases where the applicant and the persons proposed for the commercial or technical direction of his undertaking have the personal reliability required for the conduct of the business, and where the applicant or the person proposed for the technical direction of the undertaking has the professional qualifications required for the conduct of the business.

(5) The authorisation may not be issued where the applicant or the parties proposed for the commercial or technical direction of his undertaking are Jews, or any one of them is a Jew.

**Expiration
of authori-
sations.**

§ 4.—(1) In the issue of an authorisation, a time-limit may be imposed not exceeding one year, after which the authorisation lapses if manufacture has not begun. Where no time-limit is imposed, the authorisation shall lapse if manufacture has not begun within one year from the issue of the authorisation. Time-limits may be extended where there are good grounds for such extension.

(2) Furthermore, the authorisation shall lapse if the manufacturer has ceased to manufacture for the space of one year without having been accorded a time-limit for the resumption of manufacture beyond that period. Time-limits for the resumption of manufacture may not exceed one year, but may be extended where there are good grounds for such extension.

(3) Manufacturers must give notice in writing within a week of beginning or ceasing to manufacture.

§ 5.—(1) Authorisations to manufacture shall be withdrawn if the conditions required for the issue of the authorisation cease to be fulfilled in the person of the manufacturer or director of the undertaking.

Withdrawal
of authori-
sations.

(2) In the event of withdrawal of an authorisation, the continuance of manufacture may be provisionally prohibited with immediate effect. The prohibition shall cease to be in force if the application for withdrawal is not made to the competent authority within a week. The competent authority in such case shall first decide as to the provisional prohibition: no appeal shall lie against such decision.

§ 6.—Where an authorisation is refused or withdrawn, no new authorisation may be issued within the next two years, except on the ground of the existence of special circumstances.

§ 25.—(1) The manufacture of, trade in, carrying, possession and import of the following shall be prohibited:

Prohibited
arms.

(i) Fire-arms specially designed to fold up or to be put together, or to be shortened, or to be rapidly dismantled, to a greater extent than is commonly the case with hunting and sporting arms, or fire-arms concealed in walking-sticks, umbrellas, canes or the like;

(ii) Fire-arms fitted with appliances for deadening the report, or with projectors. The prohibition shall extend also to the appliances themselves;

(iii) Cartridges, calibre .22 (= 5.6 mm.), short, long or shot-gun length (small calibre cartridges) with hollow-pointed bullets (perforated or notched).

(2) The manufacture of, trade in, and possession of the fire-arms, appliances and cartridges referred to in (1) may be permitted for export purposes.

* * *

DECREE OF MARCH 19TH, 1938 (Reichsgesetzblatt 1938, I, page 270).

§ 5.—The competent authority for the issue and withdrawal of authorisations to manufacture (§ 3 of the Law) shall be the higher administrative authority in whose area the manufacturer has, or proposes to establish, his business establishment.¹

Adminis-
trative au-
thority.

§ 6.—The competent authority for the issue and withdrawal of authorisations to trade (§ 7 of the Law) shall be the district police authority in whose area the trader has, or proposes to establish, his business establishment.¹

Police au-
thority.

¹ See also § 1 of this Decree, under "4. Definitions" below, page 128.

**Special
limitations.**

§ 7.—Authorisations to manufacture or trade may be limited to specific kinds of fire-arms or ammunition.

**Personal
reliability.**

§ 8.—(1) In determining whether the parties concerned have the personal reliability required for the conduct of a manufacturing or trading business (§ 3, paragraph 4, and § 7, paragraph 2, of the Law), regard shall be had to all the circumstances of the applicant's or director's earlier life.

(2) The following in particular shall be deemed not to have the requisite personal reliability :

(i) Persons without legal capacity, or with limited legal capacity, for the conduct of business;

(ii) Persons declared liable to police supervision or deprived of civil rights, for the duration of such liability to police supervision or deprivation of civil rights;

(iii) Persons convicted of treason or high treason, or persons in whose case there is evidence to justify the assumption that they are engaged in activities contrary to the interests of the State;

(iv) Persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment of not less than three months for attacks with intent to take life or cause injury, breaches of the peace public or private, resistance to State authority, crimes or misdemeanours constituting a public danger, criminal offences committed for gain, offences against property, or breaches of game laws, until the expiry of three years after such sentence has been served. The lapse by prescription, remission or commutation to a fine of such sentences shall be deemed equivalent to the serving thereof; and the three-year period shall in such case be deemed to begin on the day on which the sentence lapsed by prescription, was remitted or was commuted to a fine. Where a sentence is suspended in whole or in part on probation, the period of probation shall be reckoned as part of the three-year period.

**Professional
qualifi-
cations.**

§ 9.—(1) Those persons only shall be deemed to have professional qualifications for the conduct of a manufacturing business (§ 3, paragraph 4, of the Law) who have passed the test for masters of the craft concerned or of a similar craft, or are qualified to train apprentices in one or other of the said crafts. The tests recognised under § 133, paragraph 10, of the Industrial Code (*Gewerbeordnung*) shall be deemed to be equivalent to a master's test. The decision as to which crafts are to rank as "similar" to the craft concerned within the meaning of the present Decree shall rest with the German Congress of Chambers of Handicrafts.

(2) Further, those persons shall be deemed to have professional qualifications for the conduct of a manufacturing business who can prove their professional attainments by evidence of successful attendance at a university or higher technical school recognised by the State, or to the satisfaction of an authority to be designated by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Detailed regulations in regard to professional requirements and tests shall

be issued by the Reich Minister for Economic Affairs in concert with the Reich Minister of the Interior.

§ 10.—Juristic persons in foreign countries and juristic persons the greater part of whose capital is held in foreign hands may not be accorded authorisation to manufacture or trade. Foreigners.

§ 12.—When a concern begins or ceases business (§ 4, paragraph 3, of the Law), notice thereof shall be given respectively by manufacturing concerns to the higher administrative authority and by trading concerns to the district police authority in whose area the manufacturer or trader has his business establishment. Notices of beginning or ceasing to operate.

§ 13.—Authorisations to manufacture or trade shall be withdrawn (§ 5 and § 7, paragraph 2, of the Law) in all cases where the existence of one of the grounds for refusal of the authorisation, as specified in § 3, paragraphs 2-5, of the Law, or in § 8, paragraph 2, of the present Decree, was not known to the competent authority at the time when the authorisation was issued, or where one or other of the contingencies contemplated in § 3, paragraphs 2-5, of the Law, or in § 8, paragraph 2, of the present Decree subsequently arises. In the event of loss or limitation of legal capacity for the conduct of business (§ 8, paragraph 2, point 1, of the present Decree), the authorisation shall be withdrawn only in cases where no deputy is appointed under § 45 of the Industrial Code (*Gewerbeordnung*). Withdrawal of authorisations.

§ 14.—The competent authority for the purposes of provisional prohibition of the continuance of manufacture (§ 5, paragraph 2, of the Law) shall be the district police authority (in the case of a manufacturing business) or the local police authority (in the case of a trading business) in whose area the manufacturer or trader has his business establishment. Prohibition of continuance of manufacture.

§ 15.—(1) Any person who engages in a professional capacity in the manufacture of fire-arms must keep a register (*Waffenbuch*) showing the whereabouts of the fire-arms. The register shall be kept in accordance with the following model : Register.

Serial No.	Date	Quantity	Category	Name of firm appearing on the weapon	Factory No.	Name, place of residence and address of purchaser
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(2) War material shall be registered in a separate register.

§ 35.—(1) Exceptions for export purposes in respect of the manufacture of, trade in, and possession of the fire-arms, appliances and cartridges referred to in § 25 of the Law shall be allowed by the higher Prohibited arms: exceptions.

administrative authority of the district in which the applicant has his business establishment.

(2) Fire-arms, appliances and cartridges required by authorities of the Reich or of States, or by the Reichsbank for official purposes, shall not be subject to the prohibition in § 25, paragraph 1, of the Law.

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

LAW OF NOVEMBER 6TH, 1935 (Reichsgesetzblatt 1935, I, page 1337).

Export and
import of
war
material.

§ 1.—War material (arms, ammunition and other material) may be exported or imported only under a special authorisation issued by the Reich Commissioner for Export and Import Permits¹ in agreement with the War Minister.

§ 2.—The Reich Commissioner for Export and Import Permits shall publish in the "Deutsche Reichsanzeiger und Preussische Staatsanzeiger" a list of war material which may be exported or imported only with his authorisation.²

* * *

ARMS LAW (WAFFENGESETZ) OF MARCH 18TH, 1938 (Reichsgesetzblatt 1938, I, page 265).

Imports.

§ 24.—(1) Authorisation shall be required for the import of fire-arms or ammunition across the Customs frontier. Such authorisation shall be refused where there is reason to question the reliability of the importer.

(2) Paragraph 1 shall not apply to imports by authorities of the Reich or States, or to imports by the manufacturers and traders referred to in §§ 3 and 7 who produce a certificate in evidence of their status.

(3) The provisions of the Law of November 6th, 1935, concerning the Export and Import of War Material (Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 1337) shall not be affected by the foregoing provisions.

(4) Fire-arms and ammunition shall be kept under guard in places outside the Customs frontier (*Zollausschlüsse*) and free zones (*Freibezirke*) in accordance with regulations to be issued by the Finance Minister of the Reich in concert with the Reich Minister of the Interior.

§ 25.—(2) : [See above under "1. Manufacture"].

* * *

¹ Reichskommissar für Aus- und Einfuhrbewilligung.

² See Notice of November 16th, 1935, under "4. Definitions" below, page 127.

DECREE OF MARCH 19TH, 1938¹ (Reichsgesetzblatt 1938, I, page 270).

§ 34.—(1) Authorisation to import under § 24 of the Law shall be issued by the district police authority in whose area the person importing the articles is domiciled or resident, or in whose area the place at which he enters the country is situated. Imports.

(2) The Customs authority shall enter the import on the permit by which the authorisation is issued, and shall thereupon return the permit to the police authority issuing it.

(3) Authorisation to import under § 24 of the Law shall not be required in the following cases (additional to the cases referred to in § 24, paragraph 2, of the Law):

(i) By German nationals, for fire-arms or ammunition which they bring back with them to Germany from abroad;

(ii) By members of foreign rifle-shooting associations entering Germany in connection with rifle-shooting competitions of the Reich Sports League (Deutscher Reichsbund für Leibesübungen) or the German Riflemen's Association (Deutscher Schützenverband), for fire-arms or ammunition which they bring with them for the purpose of taking part in such competitions;

(iii) By persons not domiciled within the territory of the Reich, for sporting-arms or ammunition carried with them, the import of which is declared unobjectionable by a German official agency abroad (Embassy, Legation or career Consulate).

§ 35: [See above under "1. Manufacture"].

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

ARMS LAW (WAFFENGESETZ) OF MARCH 18TH, 1938 (Reichsgesetzblatt 1938, I, page 265).

§ 7.—(1) Any person who desires in a professional capacity to acquire fire-arms or ammunition or to keep them for sale or to transfer them to others, or to act as an intermediary in a professional capacity for the acquisition or transfer of the same, or to offer his services in a professional capacity for the acquisition or transfer thereof, shall require an authorisation for the purpose. Authorisations.

(2) The provisions of § 3, paragraphs (2)-(5), and §§ 4-6² shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

¹ Under Decree of June 12th, 1933 (Reichsgesetzblatt 1933, I, page 367), the importation of hand-fire-arms (*Faustfeuerwaffen*) is prohibited; exceptions may, according to § 36 of the Decree of March 19th, 1938, be granted, subject to the conditions set forth in § 24 (1) of the Law of March 18th, 1938.

² See above under "1. Manufacture", pages 120 and 121.

(3) An authorisation issued under § 3, paragraph 1, shall include authorisation to acquire fire-arms or ammunition or to keep them for sale or to transfer them to another, in a professional capacity.

War material.

§ 22.—(1) The acquisition of war material shall be permissible only on the authorisation of the Supreme Command of the Defence Force or of such authorities as may be designated by the latter for the purpose.

(2) The meaning of the expression "war material" shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Law of November 6th, 1935, concerning the Export and Import of War Material (Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 1337).

§ 25: [See above under "1. Manufacture"].

* * *

DECREE OF MARCH 19TH, 1938 (Reichsgesetzblatt 1938, I, page 270).

§§ 6, 7 and 8: [See above under "1. Manufacture"].

Professional qualifications.

§ 11.—Those persons only shall be deemed to have professional qualifications for a trading concern (§ 7, paragraph 2, of the Law) who have either been head for not less than three years of an undertaking in which fire-arms or ammunition have been sold, or who have been engaged in such a business for not less than three years as salesmen, assistants or apprentices, or who can prove their professional attainments to the satisfaction of an authority to be designated by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Detailed regulations in regard to professional requirements and tests shall be issued by the Reich Minister for Economic Affairs in concert with the Reich Minister of the Interior.

Register.

§ 16.—(1) Any person who in a professional capacity acquires, sells or transfers hand fire-arms (*Faustfeuerwaffen*) to others, or who offers his services in a professional capacity for the acquisition or transfer thereof, must keep a register (*Waffenhandelsbuch*) showing the source from which such fire-arms were obtained and their whereabouts.

(2) The seller must satisfy himself that the purchaser is entitled to purchase hand fire-arms. He must accordingly require production of the permit to purchase or carry arms or a game licence for a year, and must enter in column 15 of the register the category, date and number of the permit or licence and the authority issuing it. Where the purchaser is entitled to purchase hand fire-arms without such permit or licence, the particulars must be entered in column 15 of the register (*e.g.*, Reich authority, gunsmith, etc.).

4. DEFINITIONS.

NOTICE OF THE REICH COMMISSIONER FOR EXPORT AND IMPORT PERMITS OF NOVEMBER 16TH, 1935 (Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, November 18th, 1935, No. 270, page 1).

In virtue of §§ 1 and 2 of the Law of November 6th, 1935, on the Exportation and Importation of War Materials (Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, No. 126, page 1337), I hereby publish a list of war materials which may be exported or imported only with my permission:

List
of war
materials.

1. Arms and ammunition of all kinds and spare parts thereof, with the exception of the following:

(a) Arms mentioned in § 1 of the Decree of July 13th, 1928, for the Enforcement of the Law on fire-arms and ammunition (Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 198), in the text published on June 2nd, 1932 (Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 253);¹

(b) Sporting-arms mentioned in § 22 of the Decree of July 13th, 1928, for the Enforcement of the Law on fire-arms and ammunition (Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 198);¹

(c) Heavy rifled arquebuses and arms of small calibre;

(d) Pistols and revolvers, of calibre less than 8 mm.;

(e) Ammunition for the arms included in items (a) to (d);

(f) Thrusting and cutting arms;

(g) Explosives for commercial purposes.

2. Instruments intended solely for use on military arms or for rendering such arms usable—for instance, measuring instruments, sighting and control gear, periscopes for submarines, ejector tubes, apparatus for the discharge of projectiles.

3. Tanks, armoured cars, armoured trains.

4. Warships of all categories.

5. Military aircraft and spare parts.

6. Substances for chemical warfare.

* * *

ARMS LAW (WAFFENGESETZ) OF MARCH 18TH, 1938 (Reichsgesetzblatt 1938, I, page 265).

§ 1.—(1) For the purposes of the present Law, fire-arms shall be deemed to be weapons in which a solid body can be propelled from a barrel by gas or air pressure.

“ Fire-
arms. ”

(2) For the purposes of the present Law, ammunition shall be deemed to be fire-arm ammunition ready for use and gunpowder of all kinds.

“ Ammuni-
tion. ”

(3) Essential parts of fire-arms or ammunition, whether finished or partly worked, shall be assimilated to finished fire-arms or finished ammunition.

“ Essential
parts. ”

* * *

¹ Replaced by Law of March 18th, 1938, and Decree of March 19th, 1938.

DECREE OF MARCH 19TH, 1938 (Reichsgesetzblatt 1938, I, page 270).

- “Adminis-
trative
authority.” § 1.—(1) For the purposes of the present Decree, the expression “higher administrative authority” shall be deemed to mean, in Prussia and Bavaria the Regierungspräsident (in Berlin the Police President), in Saxony the Kreishauptmann, in the Saar the Reich Commissioner for the Saar Territory, and elsewhere the highest authority of the “land” concerned.
- “Police
authority.” (2) For the purposes of the present Decree, the expression “district (*Kreis*) police authority” shall be deemed to mean, in communes with State police, the State police authority, and elsewhere :
 In urban districts : the Chief Burgomaster,
 In rural districts : in Prussia the Landrat, and in the other States the authority corresponding to the Landrat.
- “ Essential
parts.” § 3.—(1) “Essential parts” within the meaning of § 1, paragraph 3, of the Law shall be deemed to mean :
 (a) For fire-arms : the barrel, breach and drum;
 (b) For ammunition : the cartridge-case and projectile.
- (2) The expression “partly worked essential parts” within the meaning of § 1, paragraph 3, of the Law, shall be deemed to mean only parts of the kind referred to in paragraph 1 which are at so advanced a stage of manufacture that they can be finished without the use of special machines, and can therefore be converted, merely by mounting, into fire-arms and ammunition ready for use.
- “ Com-
pressed-
air arms.” § 4.—Compressed-air arms with a calibre of 7 mm. or less shall not be subject to the provisions of the Law with the exception of §§ 9, 24 and 25.

B. EXPLOSIVES.

INDUSTRIAL CODE (GEWERBEORDNUNG), JULY 26TH, 1900

(Reichsgesetzblatt 1900, page 871).

§ 16.—Permission shall be obtained from the competent authorities under the laws of the State to set up establishments which, in view of their situation and the nature of their workshops, may cause inconvenience, danger or annoyance to owners or occupiers of the neighbouring properties or to the public in general.

Gunpowder factories are included in this category. . . .

ITALY.

I. SUMMARY.

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1. MANUFACTURE.

Manufacturers of arms and ammunition of war must obtain a licence from the Minister of the Interior and keep a register of their operations. Their factories are subject to inspection on the part of the officials delegated by the Minister of the Interior, who may also determine the amount of war materials which a manufacturer is permitted to have in stock, suspend the manufacture thereof and withdraw the materials already manufactured or in process of manufacture. (Unified Text of Public Security Laws, June 18th, 1931, Articles 28-35.)

As regards manufacture of other arms and ammunition,¹ a licence from the local authorities is required (Regulation of January 21st, 1929).

Under Decrees of November 18th, 1929, and July 18th, 1930, the war material industries are declared to be "of fundamental importance for the manufacture of products indispensable to national defence"; and, as a result, firms intending to instal or enlarge establishments for carrying on such industries require the prior authorisation of the Minister of Corporations, given on the advice of the Supreme Defence Committee.

A Decree of July 14th, 1935, provided for the setting-up of a General Commissariat of War Material Manufacture to regulate and control the operations of this industry. The different Departments were required to inform the Commissioner-General of the programmes of war material manufacture and of the orders to be confided for this purpose to the national industries.²

A far-reaching control of industry in general has been put into practice by the Italian Government in recent years. In this connection, the following paragraphs are quoted from a speech by the Head of the Government on March 23rd, 1936 (reported in the Italian Press of March 24th, 1936):

" . . . As to heavy industry which is working directly or indirectly for the defence of the nation, with capital obtained by the issue of shares, and

¹ See below under "4. Definitions".

² The Secretariat understands that this Decree—based on the Law of June 8th, 1925, for the Organisation of the Nation for War—is of a transitional character, and that the Fascist General Council, on March 1st, 1937, decided to prolong the functions of the General Commissariat for a further five years.

which is working also for that other industry now grown to capitalist or super-capitalist proportions—a position that involves problems no longer economic but social in character—it will be so constituted as to form large units representing what are known as key industries, and will occupy a special place within the framework of the State.

“ This operation in Italy will be facilitated by the fact that the State already possesses, through the I.R.I.¹, a large proportion of the share capital, and in some cases a controlling interest, in the principal groups of industries concerned in national defence.

“ Is State intervention in these great industrial units to be direct or indirect? Is it to be in the form of administration or of control? In certain branches, there may be direct administration; in others, indirect administration; in others again, effective control. Again, mixed undertakings are conceivable in which the State and private individuals jointly supply the capital and organise the management. ”

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

The import, export and transit of arms and ammunition of war is subject to the issue of a licence by the Minister of the Interior in the same way as is their manufacture (Unified Text of June 18th, 1931). For the external trade in other arms and ammunition, licences from the local authorities are alone required. Requests for licences must, *inter alia*, indicate the country as well as the person or institution to which the exports are sent, or from which the imports originate.

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

No person may acquire or possess arms and ammunition of war without a licence from the Minister of the Interior; for trade in other arms and ammunition, a licence from the local authorities is sufficient (Unified Text of June 18th, 1931).

4. DEFINITIONS.

The Italian Laws on Public Security recognise two categories of arms :

- (1) Arms and ammunition of war, and
- (2) Other arms and ammunition.

The former includes all materials intended for or capable of being used for the arming of national or foreign troops or for any military purpose whatsoever.

¹ Istituto di Ricostruzione Industriale.

B. EXPLOSIVES.

The manufacture, sale, etc., of dynamite and similar explosives is conditional upon the issue of a licence by the Minister of the Interior (Unified Text of June 18th, 1931). For transit, a licence from the local authorities is sufficient.

II. EXTRACTS FROM LEGISLATION.**A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.****1. MANUFACTURE.**

DECREE-LAW OF NOVEMBER 18TH, 1929 (Leggi e Decreti 1930, IV, page 3447).

Article 1.—His Majesty's Government, on the proposal of the Supreme Defence Committee, has the right to determine what industries shall be declared to be of fundamental importance for the manufacture of products indispensable to national defence. This declaration shall be made by Royal Decree.

Regulations
for the
manufac-
ture of pro-
ducts indis-
pensable to
national
defence.

Article 2.—Firms which intend to instal or enlarge, on any part of the national territory, establishments for carrying on the aforesaid industries must first apply for the authorisation of the Minister of Corporations, whose decision, given on the advice of the Supreme Defence Committee, will not admit of appeal.

* * *

DECREE OF JULY 18TH, 1930 (Leggi e Decreti, 1930, IV, page 3447).

Single Article.—The following are declared to be of fundamental importance for the manufacture of products indispensable to national defence: industries for the manufacture of arms, various implements of war, ammunition and explosive, wireless apparatus, instruments and material for telecommunications, and all other war products; the aeronautical construction industry, the naval construction industry, the industry for the construction of means of land transport.

First list of
industries
indispens-
able to
national
defence.

* * *

UNIFIED TEXT OF PUBLIC SECURITY LAWS, JUNE 18TH, 1931¹
(Leggi e Decreti 1931, II, page 1921).

Article 28 (Article 27, U.T. 1926).—Apart from the cases stipulated in the Penal Code, it is forbidden, except under licence from the Minister of the Interior, to collect or be in possession of war arms and other similar

War arms.

¹ Note by the Secretariat.—This text replaces the Unified Text of November 6th, 1926.

arms, whether national or foreign, or parts of arms, or of ammunition, military uniforms or other objects intended for the arming or equipment of armed forces, whether national or foreign.

- Manufacture, import, export.** A licence is also necessary for the manufacture, import and export of the aforesaid arms or parts thereof, of ammunition, military uniforms or other objects intended for the arming or equipment of armed forces.
- Other arms.** *Article 31* (Article 30, U.T. 1926).—Subject to the provisions of Article 28 concerning war arms, it is forbidden to manufacture other arms, to import them into the State, to export them, to be in possession of them for commercial or industrial purposes or to offer them for sale without a licence from the commissary of police.
- A licence is also necessary for collections of artistic, rare or antique weapons.
- Licences.** *Article 32* (Article 31, U.T. 1926).—The licences referred to in Articles 28 and 31 may not be issued to persons without legal capacity and are valid exclusively for the premises named in the said licences.
- The management of the factory, depot or shop for the sale of arms may be delegated to a representative.
- Licences for collections of artistic, rare or antique weapons shall be permanent. Nevertheless, material changes in regard to the collection or the place where it is housed must be notified to the commissary of police.
- Repairs.** *Article 33* (Article 32, U.T. 1926).—Persons engaged in the repair of arms must notify the police commissary and inform him of any transfer of their establishment.
- Registers.** *Article 35* (Article 34, U.T. 1926).—Every person engaged in the manufacture of, trade in or repair of arms, is required to keep a register of each day's transactions in which must be entered particulars of the persons with whom such transactions are carried on.
- This register must be produced at the request of police officials or agents.

* * *

REGULATIONS OF JANUARY 21ST, 1929¹ (Leggi e Decreti 1929, I, page 485).

Article 35 : [see under " 4. Definitions " hereunder].

- Licences for the manufacture of war material.** *Article 36*.—Applications for the issue of a licence from the Minister of the Interior for the manufacture of the war material mentioned in Article 27² of the law must contain, in addition to full particulars of the applicant and the latter's signature, the following information :

- (a) Situation of the works;
 (b) Nature and amount of the material to be manufactured;

¹ *Note by the Secretariat*.—According to Article 221 of the Unified Text of June 18th, 1931, this executive regulation relating to the former Unified Text remains in force until the adoption of a new regulation (now being prepared by the Ministry of the Interior).

² Article 28 of the new Unified Text.

(c) Period within which the applicant proposes to complete the various parts of his programme of manufacture.

Changes concerning the quantity of material to be manufactured must be notified to the Prefect from time to time.

The particulars mentioned under letters (a) and (b) of the present article must be entered on the licence.

Article 37.—Establishments for the manufacture of war material are placed under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior, which exercises supervision through officials delegated for this purpose.

Technical supervision may also be exercised by the Ministry of War, whose delegates, whether technical or military, shall have the right at any time to inspect the establishments.

Article 38.—The Minister of the Interior shall have the right to determine the nature and amount of war materials which a manufacturer is permitted to have in stock and to suspend manufacture and withdraw the materials already manufactured or in process of manufacture.

Articles 46 and 47 : [see below under "4. Definitions "].

Article 48.—Applications for the issue of licences to manufacture ordinary arms, or to import them from abroad, or export or convey them in transit in the Kingdom must contain :

For manufacture, the particulars stipulated in Article 36, paragraph 1, and under letters (a), (b) and (c) ;

For importation from abroad, the particulars stipulated in Article 40, paragraph 1, and under letters (a), (b) and (c) ;

For export, the particulars stipulated in Article 41, paragraph 1, and under letters (a), (b) and (c) ;

For transit, the particulars stipulated in Article 42 of the present regulation.

The particulars must be entered on the licence.

* * *

DECREE-LAW OF JULY 14TH, 1935¹ (Leggi e Decreti 1935, IV, page 3250).

Article 1.—For the purpose of regulating and supervising activities connected with war material manufactures and also the use of the means and personnel required therefor, there shall be constituted a General Commissariat of War Material Manufacture, depending directly and

Supervision
of the
manufacture
of war
material.

Determina-
tion of the
quantity,
etc.

Arms other
than war
material.

General
Commissa-
riat of War
Material
Manufac-
ture.

¹ *Note by the Secretariat.*—This Decree-law was enacted in execution of Article 4 of the Law on the Organisation of the Nation for War, dated June 8th, 1925, reading in part as follows :

" *Article 4.*—With a view to the carrying out of civil mobilisation, there shall be established, as soon as it has been found to be necessary, under the ministries concerned and subject for purposes of co-ordination to the Supreme Defence Committee :

" (a)

" (b) An organ to provide for war manufactures, the allocation of raw materials and industrial products, the supervision of establishments, both State and private;

" (c)"

exclusively on the Head of the Government, the President of the Supreme Defence Commission.

Article 2.—The duties of General Commissioner of War Material Manufacture will be assumed by the President of the Committee for Civil Mobilisation.

The General Commissioner shall have the right to correspond with the public administrations concerned, to demand of them, in addition to the necessary data and information, any other form of collaboration with a view to the fulfilment of his duties, and to take such steps as may be necessary for the performance of his functions.

Article 3.—The State administrations shall be required to inform the General Commissioner in advance of programmes of war material manufactures and of orders and commissions in connection therewith to be entrusted to the national industries and to comply, for the purposes of their execution, with the instructions of the General Commissioner.

* * *

DECREE OF SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1935 (Official Gazette 1935, page 4918).

**Functions of
the General
Commissa-
riat of
War Mate-
rial Manu-
factures.**

Article 1.—The functions of the General Commissariat of War Material Manufactures are as follows :

(a) To prepare, regulate, accelerate and direct the civil mobilisation of private industrial establishments engaged in activities connected with war manufactures;

(b) To ensure the correlation and co-ordination of programmes of work necessary for the armed forces and other State administrations, adjusting them to the productive possibilities of the national industries and to the urgency and importance of possible requirements;

(c) To specify and distribute the sources of production, as between the administrations concerned, with a view to ensuring the execution of orders;

(d) To take the necessary measures, through a special service, for the fixing and revision of prices of production;

(e) To regulate and supervise, in agreement with the competent official administrations, the supplies of raw materials and industrial products necessary for the establishments mentioned under letter (a)—whether these be mobilised on civil lines or not—and for the State establishments, and to take the necessary measures for their distribution;

(f) To take measures, through the official administrations to be appointed by the General Commissariat, and by means of special credits to be included in the respective budgets, for the constitution of supplies to be placed directly at the disposal of the General Commissariat;

(g) To regulate and supervise the composition and constitution of the supplies, stocks and reserves indispensable to the establishments

mentioned under letter (a)—whether these be mobilised on civil lines or not;

(h) To take measures, through the official administrations to be appointed by the General Commissariat, and by means of special credits to be included in the respective budgets, for the constitution of supplies of finished products of foreign manufacture with special technical characteristics, which it may be necessary to have available;

(i) To exercise over the establishments mentioned under letter (a)—whether mobilised on civil lines or not—such supervision as may be necessary from the point of view of the regulations or from a technical point of view, in order to ensure the maximum productive and economic output of work;

(j) To ensure and supervise, in agreement with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Corporations, the training of auxiliary labour, both in the establishments concerned and in special “centres for the training of qualified workers”.

All measures to be taken by the General Commissariat which may involve financial outlay or necessitate the release of foreign currency must in every case first be decided in agreement with the Ministry of Finance.

Article 4.—As regards supplies from abroad found to be indispensable to the establishments mentioned under Article 1(a)—whether these be mobilised on civil lines or not—and the transport operations connected therewith, the General Commissariat for War Material Manufacture will determine, by agreement with the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Corporations and with the Foreign Exchange Control Office (sovraintendenza), the means most suitable for concentrating, simplifying and expediting import procedure.

Indispensable imports.

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

UNIFIED TEXT OF THE PUBLIC SECURITY LAWS, JUNE 18TH, 1931.

Articles 28 and 31 : [see above under “1. Manufacture”].

* * *

REGULATIONS OF JANUARY 21ST, 1929 (Leggi e Decreti 1929, I, page 485).

Article 40.—Applications for licences for the import of war material must contain, in addition to particulars of the applicant and the latter’s signature, the following information :

Import of war material.

(a) The country from which the material is imported and the firm, person or corporation supplying the material;

(b) Particulars of the consignee and the latter’s address, and the place at which the material is to be received;

(c) The nature and amount of the material.

The particulars stipulated under letters (a), (b) and (c) of the present article must be entered on the licence.

**Export of
war
material.**

Article 41.—In order to obtain a licence for the export of war material, it is necessary to state, in addition to particulars of the applicant, the following information :

(a) The country of destination of the material and the firm, person or corporation to which or to whom the material is being delivered;

(b) The factory or depot from which the material is being sent;

(c) The nature and amount of the material.

The particulars stipulated under letters (a), (b) and (c) of the present article must be entered on the licence.

Transit.

Article 42.—Applications concerning the conveyance of war material in transit in the Kingdom and licences in respect thereof must contain the particulars stipulated in Articles 40 and 41 of the present regulation.

Licence.

Article 43.—Every consignment of war material requires a special export, import or transit licence, as the case may be; the licence must be produced at the Customs offices.

**Arms other
than war
material.**

Article 50.—The licence mentioned in Article 30¹ of the law, for the importation of arms from abroad or for export, is issued by the police authorities of the province in which the commune to or from which the arms are being sent is situated.

The police authorities of the frontier province through which the arms are imported are responsible for taking the necessary measures in connection with applications in the matter of transit.

The provisions of Article 43 of the present regulation are applicable to the licences mentioned in Article 30¹ above.

**Prohibited
arms.**

Article 51.—It is prohibited to introduce into the Kingdom arms which may not be carried, unless importation has been requested for duly authenticated purposes of study or by a person in possession of a licence for the collection of artistic, rare or antique weapons under the terms of the last paragraph of Article 30¹ of the law.

* * *

DECREE OF SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1935.

Article 4 : [see above under "1. Manufacture"].

¹ Article 31 of the Unified Text of 1931 (see page 132).

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

UNIFIED TEXT OF PUBLIC SECURITY LAWS OF JUNE 18TH, 1931
(Leggi e Decreti 1931, II, page 1921).

Article 31 : [see above under "1. Manufacture"].

Article 35 (Article 34, U.T. 1926).— . . .¹ It is forbidden to sell arms to minors, to persons who appear to be suffering from mental unfitness or to persons who cannot establish their identity by the production of an identity card or a licence to carry arms. Prohibition of certain sales.

Article 37 (Article 36, U.T. 1926).—The sale of arms by itinerant vendors is prohibited. The sale by itinerant vendors of cutting or thrusting weapons (side-arms) designed for purposes of offence is authorised subject to the issue of a licence by the commissary of police. Itinerant vendors.

4. DEFINITIONS.

UNIFIED TEXT OF PUBLIC SECURITY LAWS, JUNE 18TH, 1931
(Leggi e Decreti 1931, II, page 1921).

Article 28 : [see above under "1. Manufacture"].

Article 30 (Article 29, U.T. 1926).—For the purposes of the present unified text, the term "arms" is taken to mean : Arms.

(1) Arms properly so called—that is to say, fire-arms and all other arms normally intended to cause physical injury;

(2) Bombs, any apparatus or container filled with explosive material, or asphyxiating or blinding gases.

* * *

REGULATIONS OF JANUARY 21ST, 1929² (Leggi e Decreti 1929, I, page 485).

Article 35.—By "arms of war", within the meaning of Article 27³ of the law, is meant arms of all kinds, cutting or thrusting weapons (side-arms) and fire-arms intended for or capable of being used for the arming of national or foreign troops, or for any military purpose whatsoever. Arms of war.

By "war-type" arms is meant arms with characteristics similar to those of arms of war.

By "ammunition of war" is meant cartridges, projectiles, bombs, powder, caps and any other materials intended for the loading of fire-arms or generally speaking for use in war.

¹ Note by the Secretariat.—For the beginning of this article, see above under "1. Manufacture".

² See above, note on this regulation under "1. Manufacture".

³ Article 28 of the Unified Text of 1931, page 131.

Fire-arms. *Article 46.*—The term “fire-arms” within the meaning of Article 29¹ of the law shall also include long or short pneumatic arms.

Arms. *Article 47.*—For the purposes of Article 29¹ of the law, the term “arms” shall include cutting or thrusting instruments normally intended to cause physical injury, such as daggers, stilettos and other similar instruments.

The term “arms”, for the purposes of the said article, shall not include cutting or thrusting instruments which, though capable of being used on occasion for purposes of offence, are specifically intended for other purposes, such as tools and instruments of work and those intended for domestic, agricultural, scientific, sporting, industrial and other similar uses.

B. EXPLOSIVES.

UNIFIED TEXT OF PUBLIC SECURITY LAWS, JUNE 18TH, 1931²
(Leggi e decreti 1931, II, page 1921).

Licences for Manufacture, etc. *Article 46* (Article 45, U.T. 1926).—Except by licence from the Minister of the Interior, it is forbidden to manufacture, have in stock, sell or transport dynamite or products producing similar explosive effects, or fulminates, picrates, light or smoke devices containing detonating mixtures, or solid or liquid matters intended for the composition of explosives at the time of use. It is also forbidden, without a licence from the Minister of the Interior, to manufacture powders containing nitrocellulose or nitroglycerine.

Article 47 (Article 46, U.T. 1926).—Except by licence from the prefect, it is forbidden to manufacture, have in stock, sell or transport gunpowder or any explosive different from those mentioned in the foregoing article, including fireworks and similar products or matters and substances of use in the composition or manufacture of explosives.

It is also forbidden, without a licence from the prefect, to have in stock, sell or transport smokeless powders with a nitrocellulose or nitroglycerine base.

Article 49 (Article 48, U.T. 1926).—A technical commission appointed by the prefect will determine the conditions with which premises for the manufacture or storage of explosive materials must comply.

The costs involved by the functioning of the commission shall be borne by the person applying for the licence.

Article 51 Article 50, U.T. 1926).—Licences for the manufacture and storage of explosives of any kind are permanent; those for the sale of the materials themselves are valid until December 31st of the year in which they were issued. Both categories are valid only for the premises mentioned in the licences.

Transport licences may be permanent or temporary.
Licences may be used by a representative.

¹ Article 30 above, page 137.

² See also Articles 82-111 and 379 of the Regulation of January 21st, 1929 (Leggi e Decreti 1929, I, page 485).

Article 54 (Article 53, U.T. 1926).—Subject to the provisions of Article 28 concerning ammunition of war, no explosives of any kind may be imported into the country without a licence from the Minister of the Interior, to be issued in each particular case. **Importation.**

A licence may not be granted unless the explosive has already been recognised and classified.

The foregoing provisions shall not apply to explosives in transit; these shall simply require a licence from the prefect of the province through which the goods are imported into the country.

Article 55 (Article 54, U.T. 1926).—Persons responsible for factories, depots or premises for the retail sale of explosives of any kind are required to keep a register of each day's transactions in which must be entered particulars of the persons with whom such transactions are conducted. **Registration.**

This register must be produced at the request of police officials or agents.

It is forbidden to sell explosives of any kind to a minor or a person who appears to be suffering from mental unfitness or to any one who cannot prove his identity by the production of an identity card or a permit to carry arms.

NETHERLANDS.

I. SUMMARY.

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1. MANUFACTURE.

The Fire-arms Law, June 7th, 1919, which is the basic law dealing with arms and ammunition, originally made no express mention of manufacture, but, by the Law of July 8th, 1932, a provision was added explicitly prohibiting the manufacture and possession of arms and ammunition by other than authorised persons.

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

Under the Fire-arms Act of June 7th, 1919, and the Decree of July 11th of the same year, the import, export and transit of fire-arms and ammunition is prohibited except on the part of the Government or persons authorised by law to carry arms in public places, or of shipments authorised by the Minister of Justice; exceptions may be allowed by the provincial Commissioner.¹

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

The Fire-arms Act of 1919 requires arms traders to keep a permanent register of transactions.

4. DEFINITIONS.

The Act of 1919 defines fire-arms as including also bombs, hand-grenades and other arms designed to explode or to spread poisonous, asphyxiating, etc., gases, and also flame-throwers.

¹ The Laws of October 9th and 26th, 1935 (Staatsblad 1935, No. 599 and 621), are not included in this collection, since they are specifically designed to apply in connection with international collaboration for the purpose of preventing hostilities or bringing them to an end.

B. EXPLOSIVES.

The setting-up of establishments for the manufacture of explosives is subject to authorisation by the communal administration (Law of June 2nd, 1875). The Government was authorised, by the Law of April 26th, 1884, to prescribe rules concerning the transport, import, export, transit, sale and possession of explosives.

II. EXTRACTS FROM LEGISLATION.

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1. MANUFACTURE.

LAW OF JUNE 7TH, 1919 (VUURWAPENWET), AS AMENDED BY THE LAW OF JULY 8TH, 1932 (Staatsblad 1919, No. 310, and 1932, No. 345).

Prohibition
of manu-
facture of
fire-arms.
Exceptions.

Right of
possession.

*Article 3.*¹—The manufacture, repair and possession of fire-arms and ammunition is prohibited.

The preceding paragraph shall not apply to persons entitled to possess a fire-arm or ammunition.

The right to possess a fire-arm is restricted to :

- (1) Bodies corporate under civil law;
- (2) Persons possessing a fire-arm on behalf of a body corporate under civil law;
- (3) Persons entitled under Article 3, paragraph 1, Preamble, or Nos. 1, 2, 7 or 9 of the Law of May 9th, 1890 (Staatsblad No. 81), to bear arms on the public highway or in places accessible to the public;
- (4) Persons possessing a fire-arm under the written authority, either general or particular, of the Chief of Police of the place of domicile of the possessor, or of Our Commissioner for the province in which the person is domiciled. Such authority may be subject to conditions. It will be granted only on substantial grounds and if no improper use is to be feared. Its validity may be limited to specified periods or areas.

.

¹ Note by the Secretariat.—The first two paragraphs of this article were added by the Law of July 8th, 1932.

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

LAW OF JUNE 7TH, 1919 (VUURWAPENWET) (Staatsblad 1919, No. 310).

Article 2. — We reserve the right to prohibit, by general administrative regulation, the import, export, transit and conveyance of fire-arms and ammunition. Exceptions may be made to such prohibition in accordance with rules to be laid down in general administrative regulations. Such exceptions may be made subject to conditions and to the furnishing of sureties guaranteeing the due observance of those conditions.

Import,
export,
transit and
conveyance
of
fire-arms.

* * *

DECREE OF JULY 11TH, 1919 (VUURWAPENWET) (Staatsblad 1919, No. 474).

Article 2.—The import, export and transit of fire-arms and ammunition is prohibited.

Application
of Law
of June 7th,
1919.

The above paragraph shall not apply to import, export and transit :

- (1) Carried out by the Government or on its behalf;
- (2) Of fire-arms (including up to twenty-five cartridges for the whole consignment), where the person concerned is, apart from the case provided for under Article 3, paragraph 1, No. 7, of the Law of May 9th, 1890 (Staatsblad No. 81), authorised to bear arms on the public highway or in places accessible to the public;
- (3) Authorised by Our Minister of Justice, or under instructions from him, provided that any condition attached to such authority is duly observed.

Article 4.—Exceptions to the prohibition laid down in Article 2, paragraph 1, . . . may be granted in writing :

- (1) By the head of the competent Ministry, as to the import, export or transit of fire-arms or ammunition for the public services;
- (2) In other cases, by Our Commissioner for the province in which the applicant is domiciled, or, failing domicile in the Netherlands, by Our Commissioner for the province of Utrecht.

Licences shall be made out in a form to be determined by Our Minister of Justice.

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

LAW OF JUNE 7TH, 1919 (VUURWAPENWET) (Staatsblad 1919, No. 310).

Article 4.—Any person habitually, or by way of profession, supplying fire-arms or ammunition to private individuals shall be bound to keep a

Fire-arms
registration.

permanent register and to enter therein at once all fire-arms or ammunition received or delivered by him, in whatever circumstances.

Such person shall be bound to enter in this register without delay the names and addresses of the persons from whom the goods originate and those of the persons for whom they are intended, together with the names and addresses of the persons who supplied the goods and of the persons to whom he has delivered them. He shall also enter the dates of the authorisations, licences and passes granted to the persons referred to above under the present Law or that of May 9th, 1890¹ (Staatsblad No. 81), and the commune in which such documents were issued, together with any further particulars which may be required by the local Chief of Police.

The person concerned shall be bound to produce this register, on request, to the officials mentioned in Article 14.

4. DEFINITIONS.

LAW OF JUNE 7TH, 1919 (VUURWAPENWET), AS AMENDED BY THE LAW OF JULY 8TH, 1932 (Staatsblad 1919, No. 310, and 1932, No. 345).

Fire-arms. *Article 1.*—1. The expression fire-arms shall be held to include also bombs, hand-grenades and similar weapons designed to explode or to spread poisonous or asphyxiating gases or gases rendering a soldier incapable of defending himself, flame-throwers, and, in accordance with stipulations to be laid down by general administrative regulation, alarm-pistols and similar devices capable of being used menacingly or to intimidate.

2. The expression "fire-arms" shall also include detached parts thereof.

3. The expression "ammunition" shall also include detached parts thereof.

* * *

DECREE OF JULY 11TH, 1919 (VUURWAPENREGLEMENT), AS AMENDED BY DECREE OF JANUARY 3RD, 1933 (Staatsblad 1919, No. 474, and 1933, No. 3).

Article 1.—

Fire-arms. The expression fire-arms shall also be held to include alarm-pistols and similar devices capable of being used menacingly or to intimidate excepting those without barrels or having obviously shortened barrels, and so designed as to contain only blank cartridges of a calibre not exceeding 6 mm., the magazine and the gas-vent being placed at right angles to the barrel or to the greatest length of the object.

¹ Relating to the bearing of arms.

B. EXPLOSIVES.**LAW OF JUNE 2ND, 1875 (Staatsblad 1875, No. 95).¹**

Article 1.—The unauthorised setting-up of premises likely to prove dangerous, noxious or disagreeable is prohibited. Authority shall be granted by the Communal Administration, except as provided in the present Law.

**Dangerous
premises.**

Article 2.—The premises referred to in Article 1 are the following :

II. Premises for the manufacture, transformation or storage of gunpowder and other explosive substances (fulminates, picrates, chlorates and the so-called nitro-compounds—viz., gun-cotton, pyroxylin, nitroglycerine, dynamite and dualin).

Factories and warehouses for fireworks are included in this category.

* * *

LAW OF APRIL 26TH, 1884 (Staatsblad 1884, No. 81).²

Article 1.—Rules may be made by Us, by way of general internal administrative regulation,³ in the interests of public safety, in regard to the transport, import, export and transit, sale and possession of gunpowder and other readily inflammable or explosive substances.

**Transport,
import,
export, etc.,
of
gunpowder.**

¹ Last modified by the Law of July 1st, 1909 (Staatsblad 1909, No. 246).

² Last modified by the Law of June 29th, 1925 (Staatsblad 1925, No. 308).

³ See Decree of October 15th, 1885 (Staatsblad 1885, No. 187), last modified by Decree of March 29th, 1938 (Staatsblad 1938, No. 563).

NORWAY.

I. SUMMARY.

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1. MANUFACTURE.

On July 3rd, 1936, the existing Law of June 28th, 1927, concerning the trade in arms was amended so as also to include manufacture, by giving the King power to establish regulations on the subject.

The Secretariat has been informed by the Norwegian Government that there are no private arms factories in Norway. Existing private ammunition factories are subject to the general provisions of the legislation on limited liability companies and to supervision by the State Inspector of inflammable substances.

As regards State factories, the Storting, on April 12th, 1935, recommended the Government to consider the question of the transformation of military into civil production, with a view to limiting the manufacture of arms and ammunition to the needs of national defence, and if necessary to submit a proposal for that purpose.

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

Control of external trade in arms and ammunition has been established by the Law of June 28th, 1927, and subsequent regulations. Neither export nor import of arms or ammunition or their parts can take place without prior authorisation on the part of the Director-General of Army Material, import being permitted only to licensed traders. If the Director-General of Army Material considers that a particular request for an export permit may be of importance from the point of view of foreign policy, the case may be submitted to the Ministry of Defence.

The decision of the Storting, of April 12th, 1935, lays down that arms and ammunition may be exported only on behalf of lawful Governments.

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

Under the Law of June 28th, 1927, trade in arms and ammunition may be carried on only upon obtaining a Government licence. Each separate purchase of arms must have the approval of the Director-General of Army Material, and a register of all arms sales must be kept and submitted every three months. A record must also be kept of sales of ammunition, subject to local police supervision.

4. DEFINITIONS.

The term "arms", as employed in the Law of June 28th, 1927, includes mainly fire-arms and bayonets, while hand grenades and explosives, etc., are covered by the term "ammunition".

In accordance with a provision of the law authorising the King to apply its provisions to other war materials in the event that this is rendered necessary by international agreements, a Royal Decision on September 11th, 1936, added all categories of aircraft and parts thereof to the arms covered by the legislation.

B. EXPLOSIVES.

The manufacture of and trade in explosives is controlled and regulated by the Law of May 3rd, 1871. A Royal authorisation is required for the establishment of explosives factories, and both factories and trading establishments are subject to inspection.

II. EXTRACTS FROM LEGISLATION.

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1. MANUFACTURE.¹

LAW OF JUNE 28TH, 1927, MODIFIED BY LAW OF JULY 10TH, 1936 (Norges Lov 1660-1930, page 1821; Norsk Lovtidende 1936, I, page 844).

Article 25.—

Control
of manu-
facture.

Further, the King may, in so far as may be found necessary, issue special rules regarding the manufacture within the country of arms and ammunition and parts thereof.

* * *

DECISION OF THE STORTING, OF APRIL 12TH, 1935 (Norsk Lovtidende 1935, II, page 173).

1 and 2 : [see below under "2. External Trade"].

Conversion
of military
into civil
production.

3. It is recommended that the Government should have the matter examined and, if necessary, submit a proposal for the conversion of production by military workshops into civil production, to the extent required to limit the manufacture of arms and ammunition to the needs of national defence.

¹ Note by the Secretariat.—"There are no private arms factories in Norway" (Memorandum of August 3rd, 1937, from the permanent delegate of Norway to the League of Nations).

During conversion, attention must be paid to the necessity of providing settled employment for workers and officials connected with the industry in question.

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

LAW OF JUNE 28TH, 1927 (Norges Lov 1660-1930, page 1821).

Chapter I.

Article 5.—It is forbidden to import, export or sell within the country, arms, ammunition or parts thereof, except in accordance with the rules established by the present law or issued in virtue of this law.

General provisions.

The King or the person appointed by him for the purpose may grant total or partial exemption from the present law and the above-mentioned regulations, in the case of the categories of arms and ammunition or parts thereof covered by Articles 1 to 4.¹

Chapter II.

Article 6.—Permits to import arms, ammunition and parts thereof may be granted only to licensed dealers in arms and ammunition (*cf.* Article 15)² and licensed manufacturers of arms and ammunition. A permit may, however, be granted to any other person when the articles imported are intended solely for the personal use of the party concerned.

Import permits.

The King may decide that the State alone shall be authorised to import such munitions and parts thereof as are, or may be, used for the purposes of the army.

Needs of the army.

Article 7.—Applications for import permits must be sent to the authority appointed for the purpose by the King;³ they must be approved by that authority before the order is despatched abroad.

Applications for permits.

A fee, the amount of which shall be fixed by the King, shall be paid to the Treasury for import applications. State establishments shall, however, be exempt from this fee.

Article 8.—Arms and ammunition brought with them by private persons coming from abroad without an import permit, and arms arriving in other ways for which no permit is produced, shall be held at the Customs until the question of importation is settled.

Arrival at Customs without permits.

Article 9.—When a decision has been taken with regard to an application for permission to import, a written import permit is made out, in the appli-

Issue of permits.

¹ See below under "4. Definitions".

² See below under "3. Internal Trade".

³ The Director-General of Army Material (Generalfelttøimesteren) or the Minister of National Defence (see Royal Decree of February 24th, 1928).

cant's name, for the consignment of arms in connection with which the application was made (authorised). The import permit, which is valid for an indefinite period, is presented when the consignment is cleared, and is retained by the Customs authorities.

Validity of permits.

Article 10.—An import permit can be used only once. If the whole of the consignment intended (authorised) to be imported does not arrive at the same time, a new import permit must be obtained for the remainder.

Executive regulations.

Article 11.—Executive regulations regarding importation, clearance, etc., are drawn up by the competent department,¹ which can also provide for exceptions to the provisions of Article 8, or establish special rules for arms and ammunition intended for personal use and imported by private individuals entering the country.

Chapter III.

Export.

Article 12.—Any person wishing to despatch arms or ammunition or parts thereof abroad or to take such goods with him on leaving the country must apply for a permit enabling him to do so.

Permits.

Issue of permits.

Article 13.—Applications for export permits are sent to the authority mentioned in Article 7. If the permit is granted, the said authority issues a written export permit, made out in the name of the applicant, and stating the quantity and nature of the goods, their destination, mode of despatch, etc.

The export permit is surrendered to the Customs office when the goods are cleared through the Customs.

No fee is charged for export permits, which are generally issued for a short period but may be extended on request.

Executive regulations.

Article 14.—Executive regulations regarding export and possible restrictions on export are issued by the King or the department designated by him. The same authority can likewise allow exceptions to be made to the provisions of Article 12, or make special rules for arms and ammunition intended for personal use and taken with them by private individuals leaving the country.

Article 23 : [see below under " 3. Internal Trade "].

* * *

REGULATIONS OF MARCH 3RD, 1928 (Norsk Lovtidende 1928, I, page 59).

Application
of the Law
of July 28th,
1927.
Import.

A. Chapter 2 of the Law.

1. Importers (licensed traders in arms and ammunition, and private individuals) applying for an import permit for arms and ammunition or

¹ The Ministry of National Defence.

parts thereof must, before sending the order abroad, submit a request to the Director-General of Army Material at Oslo, who shall decide whether the application is to be granted.

If the application is refused, the matter may be referred to the Ministry of National Defence.

2. The application must contain the following information :

- (a) The nature of the goods (pattern, calibre, etc.);
- (b) Quantity;
- (c) Name and address of supplier;
- (d) Number of consignments in which the goods are despatched.

3. If the application is granted, the Director-General of Army Material issues the required import permit (in the prescribed form) for the goods permission to import which has been requested and granted. The import permit is produced when the goods are cleared through the Customs, and is retained by the Customs authorities.

.....

B. Chapter 3 of the Law.

1. Applications for permits to export arms, ammunition and parts thereof are sent to the Director-General of Army Material, who decides whether they shall be granted or not. If the Director-General of Army Material considers that the matter may be important from the point of view of foreign policy, by reason of the quantity or nature of the goods despatched or the character of the consignee, he refers the case to the Ministry of National Defence.

Export.

2. Applications must contain the following information :

- (a) Nature of the goods;
- (b) Quantity;
- (c) Weight;
- (d) Destination, and consignee's address;
- (e) Mode of despatch;
- (f) Name of the Customs office through which the goods are to be exported.

3. Export permits, which are valid for three months, are issued (in the prescribed form) in duplicate, one copy being sent to the applicant and the other to the Customs office concerned.

4. An export permit the validity of which has expired can be extended for a further period of three months on a request to that effect being made to the Director-General of Army Material.

5. After the goods have been cleared through the Customs, the Customs office concerned returns the copy of the export permit to the Director-General of Army Material, with the necessary endorsement.

6. The Director-General of Army Material keeps a register of permits granted.

.....

* * *

DECISION OF THE STORTING, OF APRIL 12TH, 1935 (Norsk Lovtidende 1935, II, page 173).

1. . . .¹

Lawful
Govern-
ments.

2. The export of arms and ammunition is allowed only to lawful Governments.

3 : [see above under " 1. Manufacture "].

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

LAW OF JUNE 28TH, 1927 (Norges Lov 1660-1930, page 1821).

Article 5 : [see under " 2. External Trade " above].

Chapter III.

Licences.

Article 15.—The trade in arms and ammunition and component parts thereof may be carried on only by holders of a special licence issued for the purpose (licensed traders in and manufacturers of arms and ammunition). Such licence shall be issued by the competent department or the authority appointed by such department.

Applications for a licence to trade in arms and ammunition shall be sent through the police (Chief of Police, Lensmann) of the district in which the applicant is domiciled (local police). Applications must be accompanied by a declaration by the Chief of Police of the district, certifying that the police have no objection to the applicant's carrying on such trade.

Duties
of licence-
holders.

Article 16.—Licence-holders shall be required :

(a) To comply strictly with the provisions relating to importation, trade and storage contained in the present Law or enacted in virtue of the present Law;

(b) To keep a record (stating names of purchasers) of all sales of arms or component parts of arms, and to transmit to the competent authority each quarter a report regarding such sales, drawn up in accordance with the prescribed model;

(c) To keep a register (register of explosives) of every sale or purchase of ammunition or component parts of ammunition in accordance with the model to be prescribed by the authority mentioned in

¹ Note by the Secretariat.—The first paragraph refers to the export of arms to countries in which there is civil war, or which are at war with other countries.

Article 7, and to observe the rules laid down for this purpose by the said authority;

(d) To agree to the storage of their stock of arms and ammunition, etc., in a public warehouse if they have no depot of their own, authorised by the local police, which can easily be inspected.

Article 17.—Any sale (purchase) of arms must be approved by the authority mentioned in Article 7,¹ to whom application shall be made.

Purchase of arms.

Applications for the purchase of arms must be endorsed by the police (Chief of Police, Lensmann) of the district in which the purchaser is domiciled, by means of a certificate issued by the said authority, specifying the name, occupation and address of the purchaser, the nature of the arms and the purpose for which they are intended. No arms not exempted from the provisions of the present Law (*cf.* Article 5)¹ may be supplied to the purchaser unless he produces a permit in writing.

Article 18.—Ammunition may be sold to persons who produce a permit issued by the police (Chief of Police, Lensmann) of the district in which they are domiciled. Such permits shall be issued only for a specified quantity each time.

Purchase of ammunition.

Permits may also be issued by the authority mentioned in Article 7¹ either in respect of a specified quantity of ammunition, or in the form of a general permit for a specified period.

Article 19.—Licensed traders desirous of purchasing arms or ammunition in order to resell them shall not be subject to the provisions of Articles 17 and 18 relating to police certificates. Neither is it necessary for ammunition factories which resell ammunition to licensed traders to keep the register of explosives mentioned in Article 16.

Derogations.

Article 20.—The model police certificates and permits referred to in Articles 17 and 18 shall be drawn up by the authorities mentioned in Article 7.¹

Models.

These police declarations shall be issued free of charge.

Article 21.—Executive regulations relating to the trade in arms and ammunition and component parts thereof shall be enacted by the competent department. These regulations shall also contain detailed stipulations providing that appeals against the decisions rendered by the subordinate authorities in virtue of Articles 17 and 18 may be made to the competent department.

Executive regulations.

Chapter V.

Article 22.—The registers of explosives mentioned in Article 16 and the stocks of ammunition in the possession of traders shall be verified by the police. All other supervision shall be exercised by the authority mentioned in Article 7,¹ if necessary with the assistance of the police.

Miscellaneous provisions.
Supervision.

¹ See above under " 2. External Trade ".

Exceptions,
etc.

Article 23.—The King or the department authorised by him for this purpose may decide to make exceptions to the present Law, or to adopt special measures in regard to arms and ammunition and component parts thereof intended for the State or for rifle associations.

This provision shall apply also to the sale of such arms by public auction by persons who have purchased them for their own use.

4. DEFINITIONS.

LAW OF JUNE 28TH, 1927, MODIFIED BY LAW OF JULY 10TH, 1936 (Norges Lovver 1660-1930, page 1821) (Norsk Lovtidende 1936, I, page 844).

Arms.

Article 1.—By “arms”, for the purposes of the present law, are meant :

(a) Any propellant arms, whether automatic or not, used for the discharge, by means of a charge of powder or of compressed air or some other similar device, of projectiles (bullets) of all kinds, whether solid or hollow, with or without an explosive charge, containing liquids or gases (grenades, case-shot cartridges, bombs), gun-shot, harpoons, arrows, etc., used in warfare or for hunting and sporting purposes;

(b) Arms or apparatus for the discharge or projection of bullets, light signals, rockets, etc.

(c) Bayonets of all kinds and all lengths, and also cutting and thrusting weapons with a blade measuring 35 cm. or more.

Portable propellant arms are those with a calibre of 15 mm. or less.

Component
parts of
arms.

Article 2.—By “component parts of arms” are meant any parts belonging to any of the arms which are enumerated in Article 1 or which can be used for the assembling of any of those arms and without which the arm in question cannot function or cannot be employed for the purpose for which it is intended.

Ammu-
nition.

Article 3.—By “ammunition”, for the purposes of the present law, is meant :

(a) Any projectile (bullet) to be discharged by means of one of the arms enumerated in Article 1, whatever its nature and calibre, whether it is solid or hollow and whether filled with explosives or gas or not, and also shot and harpoons and arrows for pneumatic rifles;

(b) Hand and rifle grenades filled with powder or any other explosive or gas;

(c) Filled cartridges,—*i.e.*, cardboard or metal cartridge cases containing a projectile or charge of shot together with a charge of powder and an igniting device (firing-cap, percussion cap);

(d) Powder of all kinds, loose or packed in cartridges or cartridge cases;

(e) Explosives of all kinds, loose or in the form of cartridges, such as dynamite, the various safety explosives, etc.;

(f) Poisonous gases which can be used for the fire-arms and ammunition enumerated in Article 1 (b), and Article 3 (a), respectively;

(g) Igniting substances of all kinds (fuses, firing-cartridges, firing-caps, percussion caps, fuses).

Article 4.—By “component parts of ammunition” are meant any parts used for the manufacture of the cartridges mentioned in Article 3 (c).

Component parts of ammunition.

Article 25.—If international agreements render it necessary, the King may extend the application of the present Law and the provisions giving effect thereto to war material other than that expressly mentioned therein.

International agreements.

* * *

DECREE OF FEBRUARY 24TH, 1928 (Norsk Lovtidende 1928, I, page 48).

1. Article 6 of the Law¹ and the provisions of Chapter IV relating to trade, etc., in arms shall provisionally cease to apply to the following arms :

Smooth-bore shot-guns, single or double barrelled, shot-filled cartridges, cartridge cases for shot, primed or unprimed, shot for filling cartridges, target-shooting rifles of a calibre not exceeding 6 mm. (22-bore), bullets for target shooting, weapons for use in slaughter-houses, air-guns, darts for air-guns, foils, épées and sabres, and component parts thereof.

Shot-guns, etc.

Weapons for use in slaughter-houses, air-guns, darts for air-guns, foils, épées and sabres, and component parts thereof, are also excluded, until further notice, from the provisions of Chapter II (Imports) of the Law.¹

The Ministry of National Defence, or the authority designated by the latter for the purpose, may, nevertheless, issue detailed provisions regulating the storage by dealers of the arms and ammunition enumerated above.

The Ministry of National Defence may make exceptions to the provisions of Article 15 of the Law¹ concerning licences and, in addition, may make special regulations applicable to persons wholly engaged in trading in explosive ammunition, gunpowder for use in mines, dynamite and firing devices (fuses, percussion caps, etc.).

Explosives.

* * *

ROYAL EDICT OF SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1936 (Norsk Lovtidende 1936, I, page 1038).

In conformity with Article 25 of the Law of June 28th, 1927, it is hereby decided that the above Law, together with the export regulations made under that Law shall, until further notice, apply to aircraft of every description, assembled or unassembled, and to separate parts and the equipment thereof.

Aircraft.

¹ Law of June 28th, 1927.

B. EXPLOSIVES.

LAW OF MAY 3RD, 1871 (Norges Lov 1660-1930, page 224).

**Manufac-
ture.**

Article 2.—Factories for the manufacture of the substances enumerated in Article 1¹ may not be erected, enlarged or altered without the authorisation of the King, or of a person appointed by him for the purpose, and only subject to compliance with the stipulations laid down for the protection of workers, or for public safety, as regards the position and lay-out of plant, the construction and arrangement of premises, and any other related question.

Trade.

Article 6.—Any person trading in nitro-glycerine, dynamite or gunpowder, or importing those substances into the Kingdom, shall make a declaration in that sense to the police, indicating—and, on request, demonstrating—the composition of the substances. Such trade or importation may be prohibited by the King if found to involve special dangers. Should prohibition be ordered, existing stocks shall be removed or, where appropriate, destroyed by the police, who shall take effective and satisfactory measures for the purpose. No owners' claims against the State for compensation shall be entertained, unless the stocks in question were already held at the date of promulgation of the present Law.

**Extension
of
application.**

Article 12.—The provisions laid down above, with respect to nitro-glycerine, dynamite and gunpowder, may be extended by the King to cover, in so far, and subject to such adaptation, as may be thought necessary, other explosives or substances that are dangerous by reason of the risk of explosion.

Exemptions.

Article 13.—The above provisions shall not apply to the State silver mines, workshops or military establishments, including premises for manufacturing or storing explosives, or to military transport, etc. The safety measures to be taken in those cases shall be prescribed by the King or by a person appointed by him for the purpose.

Inspection.

Article 26.—An inspector possessing suitable technical qualifications shall be entrusted with the supervision of the inflammable substances covered by the present Law. He shall be appointed by the King, who may terminate his appointment subject to six months' notice. His salary shall be paid by the State. Expenditure incurred by reason of the exercise of his duties shall be refunded to the State by means of proportionate contributions from the undertakings concerned, to an amount and in a manner to be prescribed by the King.

¹ This article reads as follows :

“ The manufacture of nitro-glycerine (this term also including, for purposes of the present Law, mixtures of nitro-glycerine and other liquid substances), dynamite (this term also including, for purposes of the present Law, all solid explosives partly composed of nitro-glycerine), gunpowder and other analogous readily explosive substances may not be carried on in towns; in other parts of the national territory, it may be carried on only at a distance of at least a quarter of a Norwegian mile from a town. . . . ”

Recovery of the share of costs allocated in this manner may be effected by way of distraint.

The inspector shall at any time be allowed free access to any premises in which inflammable substances are manufactured or stored.

Any person manufacturing or storing such substances shall, on request, furnish information on all matters falling within the sphere of supervision. Non-observance of this stipulation shall be punished by fine.

The inspector shall have power to prescribe safety measures for the undertaking. His regulations may, however, be referred for final decision to the competent department.¹ The inspector shall be deemed to be a public official for purposes of the Penal Code and shall receive general instructions from the competent department.

Detailed provisions regarding the relations between the inspector and the Factory Inspection Service shall be issued by the King.

¹ The Ministry of Social Affairs.

POLAND.

I. SUMMARY.

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1. MANUFACTURE.

Undertakings for the manufacture of arms are included among those for which concessions are required under the Law of June 7th, 1927, regulating industry in general.

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

Arms, munitions and explosives for trade or industrial purposes may, under the Law of October 27th, 1932, be imported only by concessionary factories or authorised traders upon authorisation of the Voïvodie authorities of the General Administration; arms for personal use may be imported upon authorisation of the district authority of the General Administration. For the exportation of military arms, an authorisation of the Minister of War or his representative is required.

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

The trade in arms and ammunition is subject to concession in the same way as their manufacture (Law of June 7th, 1932). For the professional trade in arms, the authorisation of the Voïvodie is required. Arms factories, however, may sell without authorisation to authorised arms traders and to persons entitled to purchase arms. The Minister of the Interior, the Minister of War and the Minister of Trade and Industry may by decree prohibit or restrict the trade in certain categories of arms and ammunition.

4. DEFINITIONS.

The 1932 Law defines as arms any instrument designed directly or indirectly to cause bodily injury.

B. EXPLOSIVES.

The manufacture and sale of explosives is included among the undertakings requiring concessions under the Law of June 7th, 1927. The professional trade in and importation of explosives is subject, under the Law of October 27th, 1932, to authorisation by the Voïvodie.

II. EXTRACTS FROM LEGISLATION.

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1. MANUFACTURE.

DECREE OF JUNE 7TH, 1927 (Dziennik Ustaw 1927, page 697).

Concessionary undertakings.

Article 8.—A concession shall be required for the exercise of the following branches of trade or industry :

Arms and ammunition.
Aircraft.

-
4. Manufacture and sale of arms and ammunition;
5. Manufacture and sale of aircraft.
.

Article 10.—Concessions for the exercise of the industries and trades mentioned in Article 8 may be refused on the ground of the safeguarding of the public interest or the safety of the State. In such cases, however, the Chamber of Commerce and of the industry concerned shall be consulted beforehand.

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

LAW OF OCTOBER 27TH, 1932 ¹ (Dziennik Ustaw 1932, page 1941).

Article 12 (2) : [See below under " 3. Internal Trade "].

Importation.

Article 30.—The introduction of arms into national territory for industrial and commercial purposes may be effected solely upon authorisation of the Voïvodie authorities of the General Administration by arms factories holding a concession or undertakings authorised to engage in the trade in arms (Article 4).²

Article 31.—1. A weapon intended for personal use may be sent to or imported into national territory by authorisation of the district authorities of the General Administration of the place of domicile of the addressee or importer, or in virtue of a certificate issued by the competent Consulate of the Polish Republic abroad.

2. Persons who, in virtue of a consular certificate (paragraph 1), have brought in or imported a weapon shall apply to the district Administration authority of the General Administration within thirty days of their arrival on the territory of the Polish State for a certificate authorising them to possess, or to possess and carry, such weapon.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the persons referred to in Article 19, paragraph 3,³ on the understanding,

¹ *Note by the Secretariat.*—"Decree of the President of the Republic concerning the Law on Arms, Ammunition and Explosives": The articles of this document themselves refer to "this law"; subsequent decrees also refer to it as a "law".

² See under "3. Internal Trade".

³ *Note by the Secretariat.*—Article 19, paragraph 3, refers to soldiers of the regular army or the reserve who are entitled to acquire and carry arms.

however, that the competent authority shall be, not the district authorities of the General Administration, but the military authorities.

4. Paragraph 3 shall not apply to persons residing in Polish territory for less than thirty days.

Article 32.—Military arms, with the exception of arms for personal use, may be exported from the territory of the Polish State only by authorisation of the Minister of War or the authorities to which the latter has delegated the right to issue such authorisation.

Export.

Article 43.— . . .

5. Article 30, paragraph 1, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, . . . to the importation and despatch of ammunition and explosives into the territory of the Polish State . . .

Ammunition and explosives.

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

DECREE OF JUNE 7TH, 1927 (see above under " 1. Manufacture ").

* * *

LAW OF OCTOBER 27TH, 1932¹ (Dziennik Ustaw 1932, page 1941).

Article 3: [See below under " 4. Definitions "].

Article 4.—1. The trade in arms and ammunition may be exercised professionally only by authorisation of the Administration.

General provisions.

2. Industrial undertakings may sell the arms and ammunition manufactured by them without authorisation :

(a) To persons authorised to engage in the trade in arms and ammunition (paragraph 1) and

(b) To order, to persons authorised to purchase arms and ammunition in accordance with the provisions of the present Law.

Article 5.—1. Authorisation (Article 4, paragraph 1) may be granted only to persons :

Authorisation.

(a) Of Polish nationality;

(b) Who have not been sentenced by the courts for a crime or for an offence committed for gain;

(c) Who are of full civil status;

(d) With suitable professional qualifications;

(e) Not engaged in hawking;

(f) In respect of whom there is no ground for fearing that they will make use of the authorisation in a manner detrimental to the State and to public safety.

¹ See note on preceding page.

2. Authorisation may only be accorded to juristic persons who appoint responsible representatives fulfilling all the conditions enumerated in paragraph 1.

3. The Minister of the Interior, in agreement with the Ministers concerned, may allow exceptions to the condition laid down in paragraph 1 (a).

Article 6.—Authorisation shall be accorded by the Voïvodie authorities of the General Administration.

**Ammuni-
tion, etc.**

Article 7.—Authorisation to trade in arms may also comprise :

- (a) Authorisation to engage in the trade in ammunition for the arms in question;
- (b) Authorisation to fill cartridges for sporting arms;
- (c) Authorisation to hold and sell gunpowder for personal use.

**Deliveries
to private
individuals.
Export.**

Article 12.—1. Arms, ammunition and gunpowder (Article 7) may be delivered only to persons entitled under the present Law to obtain them.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to the external trade in arms.

**Trade
restrictions.**

Article 13.—The Minister of the Interior, the Minister of War and the Minister of Trade and Industry may, by decree :

- (a) Prohibit trade in certain categories of arms and ammunition;¹
- (b) Restrict the trade in certain categories of arms and ammunition, or subject it to special conditions.

**Super-
vision.**

Article 15.—1. Undertakings engaged in the trade in arms (Article 4, paragraph 1) shall be subject to supervision by the Administration.

2. Such undertakings shall be supervised by the organs of the General Administration and also, in the case of undertakings engaged in the trade in military arms and ammunition, by the military authorities.

Article 16.—1. Persons engaged in the trade in arms (Article 4, paragraph 1) shall keep full accounts of arms, and shall submit the same to the authorities on dates fixed by the latter. They shall also be required, on request, to produce extracts from or reports on these accounts.

2. Furthermore, these persons shall be in possession of a certificate of origin for every arm held.

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall also apply to ammunition and powder.

**Means
of
execution.**

Article 17.—The Minister of the Interior, the Minister of War and the Minister of Trade and Industry shall issue a decree laying down rules for keeping accounts concerning arms, ammunition and gunpowder; such decree shall also establish model registers and books, together with a model certificate of origin for arms, ammunition and gunpowder. Lastly, it shall lay down rules concerning conservation and use, and the extent and organisation of official supervision.

¹ See Decree of January 27th, 1936 (Dziennik Ustaw, 1936, page 211).

4. DEFINITIONS.

LAW OF OCTOBER 27TH, 1932 (Dziennik Ustaw 1932, page 1941).

Article 1.—1. "Arms" within the sense of the present Law shall be deemed to mean any device for the purpose of causing bodily injury directly or indirectly.

Arms.

2. "Ammunition" shall be deemed to mean cartridges or projectiles for a fire-arm, and explosive projectiles of any kind.

Ammunition.

3. Finished or processed "essential parts" of arms or of ammunition shall be considered to be arms or ammunition. It shall be determined by executive regulation what parts are to be considered essential parts.

Essential parts.

4. Explosives shall be deemed to mean solid, liquid or gaseous bodies which develop destructive force through a physical (mechanical) or chemical agent.

Explosives.

5. The Minister of the Interior, together with the Minister of War and the Minister of Trade and Industry, shall have power to extend the provisions of the present Law by decree, in whole or in part, to objects or appliances or to essential parts of explosives, the use of which may constitute a menace to public security.¹

Article 2.—1. "Military arms" shall be deemed to mean arms which the military use for military purposes or which can be used by the military for military purposes.

Military arms.

2. A list of military arms shall be drawn up by decree for the Minister of the Interior.

Article 3.—The provisions of the present Law shall not apply to side-arms; but the Minister of the Interior, together with the Minister of War, and the Minister of Trade and Industry, may extend these provisions by decree, in whole or in part, to particular categories of side-arms.¹

Side-arms.

B. EXPLOSIVES.

DECREE OF JUNE 7TH, 1927 (Dziennik Ustaw 1927, page 697).

Article 8.—A concession shall be required for the exercise of the following branches of trade or industry :

Concession.

3. The manufacture and sale of all materials or objects of a pyrotechnical and explosive character.

* * *

¹ See Decree of January 27th, 1936 (Dziennik Ustaw, 1936, page 211).

LAW OF OCTOBER 27TH, 1932 (Dziennik Ustaw 1932, page 1941).

Authori-
sation.

Article 37.—Trade in explosives may not be conducted in a professional capacity without administrative authorisation.

Article 38.—1. The authorisations referred to in Article 37 shall be issued by the Voïvodie authorities of the General Administration.

.
Article 43: [See under “ 2. External Trade ” above].

SWEDEN.

I. SUMMARY.

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1. MANUFACTURE.

The manufacture of war materials can be engaged in only by Swedish nationals or Swedish companies under Royal authorisation, granted under such conditions as may be found necessary, for an indefinite period, but subject to revocation. Such manufacture is placed, moreover, under supervision by the War Material Inspectorate of the Department of Trade. The account-books and relevant documents must be placed at the disposal of this authority, the officials of which have access at all times to the factories, and must be given any information requested concerning orders in hand. The costs of this supervision are borne by the manufacturers by means of annual contributions based on the value of the war materials sold (Royal Decree of June 20th, 1935).

Professional agents for the sale of war materials are also subject to authorisation, except when acting on behalf of authorised manufacturers (Royal Proclamation of June 5th, 1936).

The Swedish Government has informed the Secretariat that its national arms control legislation enables it to ascertain what undertakings are engaged in war material manufacture in Sweden, the extent of such manufacture in respect of the different categories of war material, and the volume, the value and the geographical distribution of exports, etc. In the Inspectorate of War Materials the Government possesses an organ which also follows developments in other countries and international events in this field.

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

The Royal Decree of December 19th, 1930, as amended by later decrees, prohibits the export of war materials specified in annexed lists.

Nevertheless, according to a communication from the Swedish Government, authorisations for such exports may be granted by the Government; moreover,

in accordance with the Arms Traffic Convention of 1925, the exportation of material designed for war purposes is authorised only when intended for Governments.

The importation of fire-arms and ammunition is prohibited except by authorisation of the Minister of Social Welfare (Royal Proclamation of June 22nd, 1934).

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

The trade in fire-arms is conditional upon revocable permits granted by the Provincial Administration for a period not to exceed five years. The trade in ammunition is subject to special provisions. Registers of all sales of fire-arms and ammunition must be kept.

4. DEFINITIONS.

The very detailed and frequently modified list of war materials to which the export prohibitions apply (Decree of February 26th, 1937), is based on the nomenclature of the Customs tariff and covers every type of war material—not excluding sporting weapons and aircraft. With minor modifications, this list also applies in connection with the control of manufacture (Royal Proclamation of June 20th, 1935).

B. EXPLOSIVES.

The manufacture of and trade in explosives is regulated by Decree of May 18th, 1928. Officials of the explosives inspectorate may have access to explosives factories, warehouses, trading premises, etc., and may obtain information and samples of raw materials or finished goods. Explosives may be manufactured only under revocable authorisations obtained from the Provincial Administration. A special authorisation is also required for the trade in explosives.

The law divides explosives into those of the first class and those of the second class. The former include the principal explosive substances and appliances and may be manufactured only in factories, requiring prior inspection; the latter include ammunition for small arms, ignition devices, etc., and they may also be manufactured on premises other than factories.

The officials of the explosives inspectorate may have no interest in business concerns under their supervision (Instructions of November 29th, 1929).

II. EXTRACTS FROM LEGISLATION.

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1. MANUFACTURE.

ROYAL DECREE OF JUNE 20TH, 1935 (Svensk Författningssamling 1935, No. 395).

§ 1.—No person may engage in the manufacture of war material in the country unless the King has given authorisation therefor. Unless the manufacture in question is to be only on a small scale, such authorisation may be granted only to a Swedish national, a Swedish commercial company with no foreign partners, or a Swedish joint-stock company, the shares of which are issued to specific persons and the articles of association of which contain reservations referred to in § 2 of the Law of May 30th, 1916 (No. 156), regarding certain limitations of the right to acquire immovable property or mines or shares in certain companies, etc. The authorisation shall be granted until further notice and may be withdrawn by the King should there be justifiable grounds therefor.

Authorisation to manufacture war material.

The King shall determine what is meant by the term war material in the present Decree.¹

The present Decree shall not apply to Crown factories or workshops, or to Crown stocks.

§ 2.—Applications for authorisation to engage in the manufacture of war material shall contain particulars of the place where such manufacture is to be carried on, and the kind or kinds of war material which the applicant proposes to manufacture.

Applications for authorisation.

When granting authorisation, the King shall state what terms and conditions may be found necessary for the purpose of making use of the authorisation.

Terms and conditions.

§ 3.—The manufacture of war material shall be placed under the supervision of the authority appointed by the King in the manner stated hereinafter.

Supervision.

Administrative regulations regarding the organisation and work of this authority shall be issued by the King.²

§ 4.—Manufacturers of war material shall, in accordance with the detailed provisions to be issued by the King, make a declaration on oath to the supervisory authority regarding their manufacture of war material.

Declaration.

¹ See below, Royal Proclamation of June 20th, 1935, under "4. Definitions".

² Note by the Secretariat.—§ 2 of the Royal Proclamation of June 20th, 1935 (see below, under "4. Definitions"), reads as follows:

"The supervision of the manufacture of war material referred to in § 3 of the said Ordinance shall be exercised by the War Material Inspectorate of the Department of Trade."

Inspection. § 5.—Manufacturers of war material shall place their account books and other relevant documents, in so far as they refer to the manufacture of war material, at the disposal of the supervisory authority.

Such manufacturers must also, for the purpose of supervision, permit officials belonging to the supervisory authority, on such officials' demand, to enter the factory in which war material is manufactured, and must give the supervisory authority any information which it may require regarding orders in hand, goods manufactured and any circumstances connected therewith, and must also in other respects comply with the provisions laid down by the King or by the supervisory authority for the purpose of ensuring that the duty as to declaration has been properly fulfilled and that the provisions and conditions laid down have been observed in all other respects.

Persons who, in virtue of their official duties, acquire knowledge of the book-keeping or documents or obtain the information mentioned in the first or second paragraph, may not disclose particulars of business matters of which they have thus obtained knowledge except in so far as is required by the exercise of their duties.

Costs. § 6.—In order to cover the costs of the organisation and work of the supervisory authority, manufacturers of war material shall pay an annual contribution in accordance with provisions to be laid down by the King. Such contribution shall amount to a certain proportion—which shall be the same for all manufacturers—of the invoiced value of the war material sold.

Agents. § 7.—The King may decree that no person may, without Royal authorisation, conduct business in the country as agent for manufacturers of war material.

If such decrees have been issued, the King, on granting authorisation, shall state what stipulations and conditions may be deemed necessary for the purpose of making use of the authorisation.

* * *

ROYAL PROCLAMATION OF JUNE 5TH, 1936 (Svensk Författningssamling 1936, No. 250).

Definition. § 1.—“War material” for the purposes of the present Proclamation shall be deemed to be the kinds mentioned in § 1 of the Proclamation of June 20th, 1935 (No. 396) containing certain provisions in connection with the Decree of June 20th, 1935 (No. 395), regarding supervision of the manufacture of war material, etc.¹

Authorisation to act as agent. § 2.—Without authorisation from the King, no person in the country may engage in business as a commercial agent with a view to selling or offering for sale, or supplying in any other manner to any person within

¹ See below under “4. Definitions”.

the country or abroad, war material or inventions of particular kinds of war material or methods for the manufacture of such material.

The above provision shall not apply, however, if the above-mentioned business is conducted for account of manufacturers who, in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Decree, have obtained authorisation or otherwise possess the right to manufacture war material, in so far as the war material referred to in such authorisation or right is concerned, or in the case of the trade in explosives which is referred to in the Decree of May 18th, 1928 (No. 139),¹ regarding explosives, or the trade in fire-arms which is referred to in the Arms Proclamation of June 22nd, 1934 (No. 315).²

§ 3.—Applications for the authorisation referred to in § 2 shall contain particulars of :

- (1) The applicant's name, occupation and domicile;
- (2) The applicant's nationality;
- (3) The person or persons whom the applicant intends to represent as commercial agent;
- (4) The kinds of war material, inventions or methods of manufacture of war material in which the business is to be carried on.

The correctness of the particulars shall be confirmed by a certificate from two reputable Swedish citizens who are not under any disability in that respect.

Applica-
tions
for
authorisa-
tion.

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

ROYAL DECREE OF DECEMBER 19TH, 1930, AS AMENDED BY DECREES OF MARCH 3RD, 1933, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1933, OCTOBER 18TH, 1935 AND FEBRUARY 26TH, 1937 (Svensk Författningssamling 1930, No. 437; 1933, Nos. 67 and 560; 1935, No. 537; 1937, No. 65).

Article 1.—1. It is prohibited³ to export to foreign countries the goods of the following categories which appear in the Customs tariff with statistical nomenclature now in force under the following statistical numbers :

[The full text of this article is reproduced below under "4. Definitions".]

War
material
exports.

* * *

ROYAL PROCLAMATION OF JUNE 22ND, 1934 (Svensk Författningssamling 1934, No. 315).

§ 19.—No person may import fire-arms or ammunition into Sweden without authorisation from the Minister of Social Welfare; but such articles may be conveyed in transit to places within Sweden.

If authorisation to import fire-arms has been granted to a person, he may also have possession of the arms for the purpose for which the authorisation was granted.

Fire-arms
imports.

¹ See below under "B. Explosives".

² See below under "3. Internal Trade".

³ *Note by the Secretariat.*—The Secretariat has been informed by the Swedish Government that the prohibition applies except in the case of licences granted by the Government.

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION OF JUNE 22ND, 1934 (Svensk Författningssamling 1934, No. 315).

Autho-
risations
for
trade
in
fire-arms.

§ 16.—Any person wishing to trade in fire-arms shall be required to apply for authorisation for that purpose to the provincial administration of the province in which the business is to be carried on.

Authorisation to trade in fire-arms may not be granted to persons other than those who are entitled to trade in general and have shown themselves to be respectable and trustworthy. If the authorisation is granted to a company or an association, there shall be a manager at the head of the business who is approved by the provincial administration and who fulfils the above-mentioned requirements. Such manager shall be responsible for the proper conduct of the business.

Authorisations may be granted only for a specified period not exceeding five years, and shall state the particular number and kind of fire-arms which may be kept at one time. The decision in the matter shall indicate the place where the business may be carried on.

If the person trading in fire-arms dies or becomes bankrupt, the executor of the property (Dödsboet) or the receiver of the bankrupt estate (Konkursboet) shall, if it is intended to continue the business, be required without delay to notify the provincial administration and, at the same time, propose a manager for the business. If such manager is approved by the provincial administration, the business may be continued under his responsibility for not more than a year from the death, or from the decision regarding the surrender of the property.

The authorisation may be withdrawn if there are special reasons for such a step.

Authorisations to trade in ammunition shall be subject to special provisions.

§ 17.—If a person trading in fire-arms possesses such arms for sale, or if a person trading in ammunition obtains such goods, he shall be required to apply for authorisation for that purpose to the provincial administration of the province in which the business is carried on.

Fire-arms and ammunition may not be transferred, nor may fire-arms be delivered to a person trading in such goods, unless he has received authorisation to possess the arms or obtain the ammunition.

Registers.

§ 18.—Persons trading in fire-arms or ammunition shall be required to keep special books showing their sales of such articles. In these books there shall be shown for each sale :

- (1) The date of the sale;
- (2) The name in full, occupation and domicile of the purchaser;
- (3) As regards fire-arms, the number and kind of arms and as regards ammunition, the kind or kinds and quantity sold;

(4) The provincial administration which issued the authorisation certificate produced by the purchaser as his authority and the date of issue of such certificate.

The duplicates of the authorisation certificates shall be attached to the book as vouchers.

The sales book, together with the vouchers, shall be kept for a period of not less than ten years from the date of the last entry and shall be available for inspection by the police authorities or the persons performing the functions of the police authorities.

The above provisions of the present section shall not apply to the sale of small-shot cartridges or cases of such cartridges.

Persons trading in fire-arms or ammunition shall be obliged to take such precautions regarding the fire-arms or ammunition in their possession as will prevent unauthorised persons from obtaining access to them.

§ 28.—The present Proclamation shall not apply to the Crown or to the State Commissioner of Police (Statspolisintendent) or to chiefs of police in towns or rural districts or to the higher authorities.

Exceptions.

* * *

ROYAL LETTER OF JUNE 22ND, 1934, TO THE ARTILLERY AND CIVIL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY ADMINISTRATION (Svensk Författningssamling 1934, No. 317).

II.—1. In so far as the arms and ammunition requirements of the army, navy and air force permit, the Artillery Department of the Army Administration, the Naval Administration and the Air Force Board may sell small arms—other than machine-rifles m/21—together with their accessories and ammunition, to the following :

Sale of small arms and ammunition therefor from the Crown stores.

(a) Rifle and athletic associations which have duly been authorised to be formed in the army, navy and air force;

(b) The Governing Board of the Rifle Union, and rifle unions and associations attached thereto;

(c) The Central Union of Swedish Reserve (Landstorm) Associations and reserve (Landstorm) unions and associations attached thereto, voluntary automobile corps and voluntary motor-boat corps;

(d) Civil State authorities and police authorities;

(e) Factories situated in Sweden which manufacture arms or ammunition, and

(f) Officers and non-commissioned officers and other individual persons.

3. The sale of arms and ammunition in the circumstances referred to above may take place only if the purchaser has obtained, in the manner prescribed in the Proclamation regarding Arms, authorisation to possess the arm or arms or to obtain the ammunition in question.

* * *

ROYAL PROCLAMATION OF JUNE 5TH, 1936 : [See above under "1. Manufacture"].

4. DEFINITIONS.

DECREE OF DECEMBER 19TH, 1930, AS AMENDED BY DECREES OF MARCH 3RD, 1933, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1933, OCTOBER 18TH, 1935, AND FEBRUARY 26TH, 1937 (Svensk Författningssamling 1937, No. 65).

§ 1.—Clause 1 : Export abroad shall be prohibited in respect of the following articles contained in the current Customs tariff with statistical list of commodities, under the statistical numbers set forth below :

Statistical No.

ex 455 : 2	Phosgene (oxychloride of carbon).
ex 515	Diphenylaminochlorarsine (Adamsite), diphenylcyanarsine, diphenylchlorarsine, ethyldichlorarsine, phenyldichlorarsine, chlorovinylidichlorarsine (Lewisite) and methyldichlorarsine.
ex 540	Benzyl bromide, benzyl iodide, benzyl chloride, bromacetone, α -bromobenzyl cyanide, bromocyanogen, bromomethyl-ethylketone, bromoacetic acid ethyl ester, bromoacetic acid methyl ester, cyanoformic acid methyl ester (cyanocarboxylic acid methyl ester), dibromodimethyl ether, dibromomethyl-ethylketone, dichlorodiethyl sulphide (mustard gas, yperite), dichlorodimethylether, phenylcarbylaminodichloride, iodacetone, iodacetic acid ethyl ester, chloracetophenone, chloracetone, chlorocyanogen, chloroformic acid dichloromethyl ester (dichloromethylchloroformate), chloroformic acid ethyl ester (chlorocarboxylic acid ethyl ester), chloroformic acid monochloromethyl ester (monochloromethylchloroformate), chloroformic acid trichloromethyl ester (diphosgene, trichloromethylchloroformate, perchloroformic acid methyl ester), chloropicrine (trichloronitromethane, nitrochloroform), chlorosulphonic acid ethyl ester, chlorosulphonic acid methyl ester, methylbromomethylketone, nitrobenzyl chloride (ortho-), palite (incompletely chlorated formic acid methyl ester), perchloromercaptan, thiophosgene and bromides of xylyl.
622	Black powder (saltpetre powder).
ex 623	Guncotton.
624	Smokeless powder.
625-626	Dynamite and other explosives not elsewhere specified.
627-628	Ignition devices.
630	Matchcord (other than black-powder cord) and ignition tubes.
ex 1405-1410	Armour-plate.

Statistical No.

	1922-1923	Aircraft.
	1929-1940	Warships.
ex 1966		Telemeters and parts thereof.
ex 1993	1994-1995	} Foils, sabres, swords, bayonets, cutlasses and similar weapons, with or without scabbards and parts thereof.
ex 1996		
		Revolvers and pistols, with or without accessories; finished parts thereof :
	1997	Automatic, with or without magazine, even fitted with stock, of calibre exceeding 6.5 mm. and barrels exceeding 10 cm. in length; finished parts therefor.
ex 1998		Other, and finished parts, except range pistols and air pistols and finished parts thereof.
		Rifles with or without accessories, and automatic rifles and machine-guns, unmounted; finished parts therefor :
	1999	Military rifles and carbines; finished parts therefor.
	2000	Sporting-guns, rifled, of calibre 6 mm. or over, even with fixed barrel; finished parts therefor.
ex 2001		Other sporting guns and finished parts therefor, except smooth-bore guns and finished parts therefor.
	2002	Machine-guns, automatic rifles and automatic pistols, unmounted; finished parts therefor.
ex 2003		Other fire-arms and finished parts therefor, except range and instructional rifles, air-guns and spring-guns, and finished parts therefor.
		Implements of war not elsewhere specified and detached parts :
	2004	Armour-plate.
		Other :
		Guns and howitzers of calibre :
	2005	Less than 15 cm.
	2006	15 cm. or over.
	2007	Mortars.
	2008	Machine-gun mountings.
	2009	Mountings other than those for machine-guns; limbers and ammunition wagons.
	2010	Sighting and firing apparatus.
	2011	Bomb-throwers and apparatus for dropping bombs and torpedoes.
	2012	Interrupter gears.
	2013	Tanks and armoured cars.
	2014	Other.
	2016	Shot and bullets, lead.

Statistical No.

2017	Means of ignition, not elsewhere specified, for projectiles and fire-arms.
	Cartridges :
	For small arms and machine-guns :
2018	For military use.
ex 2019	Other, except cartridges for small shot and cartridges for humane killers.
2020	For artillery.
	Cartridge cases :
	For small arms and machine-guns :
2021	For military use;
2022	Other.
2023	For artillery.
	Ammunition not elsewhere specified and parts thereof, projectiles for fire-arms :
2024	For army rifles, machine-guns and similar fire-arms.
2025	For pistols and revolvers of calibre exceeding 6.5 mm.
2026	Other.
	Other categories :
	Projectiles for guns, howitzer and mortars :
2027	Unfilled.
2028	Filled.
2029	Grenades, filled or unfilled.
2030	Mines and submarine bombs, filled or unfilled.
2031	Bombs other than submarine bombs.
2032	Torpedoes, filled or unfilled.
2033	Other.

Clause 2 : The export abroad of parts or accessories of aircraft shall also be prohibited.

Clause 3 : The provisions of Clauses 1 and 2 shall not prevent the departure from Sweden, together with such accessories as may be required, of aircraft employed in commercial traffic, or similar aircraft of foreign nationality arriving in Sweden from abroad which may make flights within Swedish territory.

* * *

ROYAL PROCLAMATION OF JUNE 22ND, 1934 (Svensk Författningssamling 1934, No. 315).

Fire-arms.

§ 1.—The term " fire-arms " in the present Proclamation shall be understood to denote arms from which bullets, smallshot or other projectiles may be fired by means of a charge of gunpowder or other means of propulsion,

whether such projectiles are solid, filled with an explosive charge, tear gas, poison gas or other substance having the same effect, or unfilled.

Separate barrels, tubes and breech pieces of such weapons shall be assimilated to fire-arms.

The provisions of the present Proclamation regarding fire-arms shall also apply to apparatus or other appliances which, as regards their effect and purpose, are comparable with fire-arms, such as air torpedoes, appliances for discharging gases, flame-throwers, hand grenades, bombs, mines and other such articles, filled or intended to be filled with an explosive charge, tear gas, poison gas or other substance having a similar effect.

The provisions of the present Proclamation shall not apply to muzzle-loading small arms, humane killers, appliances for firing signals or throwing lines, starting-pistols, sporting guns or pistols actuated by compressed air or by a spring, or apparatus or other appliances intended for nautical purposes.

§ 2.—The term “ammunition” in the present Proclamation shall be understood to denote :

**Ammuni-
tion.**

(1) Cartridges and bullets for fire-arms to which the Proclamation applies, and projectiles other than small shot, whether solid, filled with an explosive charge, tear gas, poison gas or other substance having a similar effect, or unfilled;

(2) Cartridge-cases and cases for charges for the ammunition referred to under (1);

(3) Tear gases, poison gases and other substances having a similar effect, and fuses, intended for use with ammunition under paragraph (1) or with apparatus or appliances to which the present Proclamation applies under § 1, third and fourth clauses.

In addition to the provisions of the present Proclamation, ammunition which is classed as explosive goods or contains poisonous substances shall also be subject to such special provisions as may be issued on the subject.

* * *

ROYAL PROCLAMATION OF JUNE 20TH, 1935 (Svensk Författningssamling 1935, No. 396).

§ 1.—The term “war material” in the above-mentioned Decree¹ shall be deemed to comprise, unless the King decides otherwise in special cases,

**War
material
(manufac-
ture).**

On the one hand, the following classes of articles contained in the current Customs tariff with statistical list of commodities under the numbers set forth below :

[The list which follows is identical with that contained in the Decree of December 19th, 1930, relating to arms exports, as amended by several

¹ Decree of June 20th, 1935 (see above under “1. Manufacture”).

subsequent decrees (and as reproduced above), with the following exceptions :

- Items 622, 2016, 2024, 2025 and 2026 are omitted;
- Items 2018-2020, read : " cartridges, other than for small-shot and cartridges for humane killers ";
- Items 2021-2023, read : " cartridge cases for artillery, and other cartridge cases with percussion cap ".
- Items 2027-2033 are introduced by the following :
" Ammunition not elsewhere specified, and parts thereof, other than projectiles for small-arms ".]

And, on the other hand, parts and accessories of aircraft.

B. EXPLOSIVES.

ROYAL DECREE OF MAY 18TH, 1928 (Svensk Författningssamling 1928, No. 139).

General provisions.
Definitions.

Chapter I.

§ 1.—The term " explosive goods " in the present Decree shall be understood to mean goods which consist of or contain products manufactured by chemical means or by mechanical mixing, of such a kind that they may, by percussion, friction, ignition or heating, be sharply decomposed to a substantial extent into explosive gases, and the use of which is based specifically on this characteristic.

§ 2.—Explosive goods shall be divided into two classes.

Explosive goods of the first class.

I. Explosive goods of the first class shall comprise the following :

- (a) Fulminating mercury, fulminating silver, lead azide and substances of similar sensitivity, and compounds of which they form a component;
- (b) Nitroglycerine, dinitromonochlorhydrine, dinitroglycol and similar explosive goods which contain such substances but are not classed as gunpowder, such as dynamite (various kinds) and explosive gelatine;
- (c) Nitrocellulose;
- (d) Explosive nitre compounds, such as trinitrotoluol, picric acid, tetranitromethylaniline, hexanitrodiphenylamine;
- (e) Picric acid salts;
- (f) Explosive mixtures containing ammonium nitrate as an acidifying component with or without a proportion of the substances enumerated under (b);
- (g) Explosive mixtures containing a chlorate as an acidifying component;

(h) Explosive mixtures containing a perchlorate as an acidifying component with or without a proportion of the substances enumerated under (b);

(i) Explosive mixtures containing liquid air as an acidifying component;

(j) Black powder, brown powder, fuse powder and other nitre powder of similar kinds;

(k) Smokeless powder, porous, such as practice powder, blue powder;

(l) Smokeless powder, imporous, such as nitrocellulose powder, and nitroglycerine powder, ballistite, Nobel powder, powder used for military and naval small arms and guns;

(m) Mines, torpedoes, bombs and hand grenades, filled and with means of ignition;

(n) Projectiles filled and with means of ignition, for weapons having a calibre of more than 15 cm.;

(o) Fireworks with self-igniting components;

(p) Other explosive goods of similar sensitivity to those enumerated above.

II. Explosive goods of the second class shall comprise the following :

(a) Ammunition for small arms;

(b) Ammunition for arms larger than small arms, including smokeless powder suitable for loading fire-arms, other than that referred to under I (n);

(c) Mines, torpedoes and bombs, filled but without means of ignition;

(d) Hand grenades, filled but without means of ignition;

(e) Percussion caps of all kinds, explosion tubes, explosion capsules and friction capsules, as finished commercial goods;

(f) Fireworks other than those referred to under I (o), explosive toys, except those referred to under § 5, 1 (c) and other pyrotechnical goods;

(g) Powder fuses, in process of manufacture;

(h) Detonating fuses, as finished commercial goods;

(i) Detonating signals;

(j) Other explosive goods of similar sensitivity to those included above under II.

Explosive
goods
of the
second
class.

Should the question arise whether certain goods not included above are to be classed as explosive goods or as explosive goods of the first or second class, the (Swedish) Board of Commerce (Kommerskollegium) shall issue a regulation on the subject after consultation with the Explosives Inspectorate.

Exceptions. § 5.—1. The following shall be excepted from the application of the present Decree :

- (a) Fuse powder, as a finished commercial article;
- (b) Matches;
- (c) Bengal lights, "Russian" crackers and detonating powder otherwise comprised under explosive toys, as finished commercial goods.

2. The present Decree shall not apply to the Crown factories, workshops or stores, or to explosive goods belonging to the Crown and intended for military purposes, special provisions being applicable to them; but the provisions of the present Decree regarding transport shall apply even to such explosive goods, unless they are transported under the care of the military command or of some person appointed by a competent military authority.

Withdrawal of authorisation. § 6.—Any authorisation granted under the present Decree, even though valid for a specified period, may be withdrawn at immediate notice if the right conferred is improperly used.

Explosives Inspectorate. § 7.—The Explosives Inspectorate, which has to give technical assistance to the competent authorities in the execution of the provisions of the present Decree, shall, whenever required to send officials to the owners or managers concerned, have access to the factory at which the explosive goods are manufactured and to the warehouses or other premises on which such goods are stored or kept for sale, obtain the information it requires regarding manufacture, storage and sale, and obtain samples of the materials used in manufacture and of finished goods made by the factory or imported from abroad.

All decisions issued by provincial administrations in virtue of the present Decree, and also decisions under § 53, shall be communicated to the Explosives Inspectorate in certified true copies by the authority issuing the decision.

The Explosives Inspectorate shall also be sent the reports of enquiries carried out by the police authorities in the event of accidents occurring through explosions or fires arising from work on explosives or in other connections through the handling, storage or transport of explosive goods.

Chapter II.

Manufacture of explosive goods of the first class. § 8.—Explosive goods of the first class may, with the exceptions arising out of the provisions of §§ 26 and 27,¹ be made only in factories and after authorisation has been obtained in the manner prescribed below.

Applications for authorisation. § 14.—Applications for authorisation to make explosive goods of the first class in factories shall be submitted in writing to the provincial administration of the province in which the work is to be carried on.

¹ Not reproduced.

The application shall state :

The place in which it is proposed to carry on the work;

The kind or kinds of explosive goods which the applicant proposes to manufacture, and the nature, name and composition of the goods;

The maximum quantity of explosive goods or, if the applicant proposes to manufacture several kinds, the maximum quantity of each kind, which the applicant proposes to produce each day, the quantity which is to be present simultaneously in each workshop and the maximum quantity which the applicant wishes to store at one time in separate storage rooms situated on the premises used for manufacture or in the immediate neighbourhood thereof and in the factory store; and

The maximum number of persons whom it is proposed to employ simultaneously in each of the separate workshops.

§ 15.—1. Manufacture may not be begun before the factory building has been approved, after inspection, by the provincial administration.

Inspection

2. Such inspection shall be carried out, on application from the owner of the factory and at the latter's cost, by the Explosives Inspectorate by arrangement with the provincial administration in the presence of a representative appointed by that administration and of the owner of the factory or his representative.

3. A report on the inspection shall be drawn up and sent to the provincial administration. The report shall be signed by all persons who were present at the inspection and shall state whether the factory is equipped in accordance with the authorisation granted by the provincial administration as regards the establishment, and, if there are any divergences therefrom, it shall contain the opinion of the Explosives Inspectorate as to whether and to what extent such divergence may affect the approval of the factory.

Together with the approval of the building, the provincial administration shall issue a notice prohibiting unauthorised persons, on pain of fine, from entering the enclosed area of the factory.

§ 28.—No professional manufacture of explosive goods of the second class must take place unless an authorisation has been obtained in the manner prescribed below.

**Explosives
of the
second
class
(see § 2, II).**

§ 29.—1. Applications for authorisation to engage in the professional manufacture of explosives of the second class must be submitted in writing to the provincial administration of the province in which it is intended to carry on the manufacture.

The application shall state :

The place in which it is proposed to carry on the manufacture;

The kind or kinds of explosive goods which the applicant intends to manufacture and the maximum quantity of goods he proposes to manufacture per day;

The kind or kinds of explosive goods which the applicant proposes to employ for manufacture and the maximum daily quantity to be thus employed or to be present in the workshop;

The premises on which the applicant intends to store both the explosive goods to be employed for manufacture and the finished goods; also, the maximum quantity which the applicant wishes to store at one time on such premises;

The application should be accompanied by a description of the installation.

2. After hearing the Explosives Inspectorate, the provincial administration shall take a decision in the matter; if an authorisation to manufacture is granted, the decision should contain the necessary particulars of all the circumstances which, according to the above stipulations, should be mentioned in the application and also the special regulations and conditions which the provincial administration considers necessary to lay down in granting the authorisation.

§ 30.—If it is proposed to carry on the manufacture in a factory, the stipulations contained in §§ 12-24 shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis*; . . .

Chapter V.

Trade.

§ 56.—A special authorisation in accordance with the provisions of the present chapter is required for trading in explosives. Nevertheless, a person who has obtained an authorisation for the manufacture of explosives and who is entitled to engage in trade in general, may—with the exceptions arising under §§ 25, 26 and 27 of the present law—sell such explosives as finished goods, together with the necessary ignition devices, either from the place of manufacture or from a warehouse, for the establishment of which he has obtained an authorisation under § 44.

Chapter VII.

Importation.

§ 85.—1. Explosive goods, the composition of which is not known to the Explosives Inspectorate, may not be imported into Sweden. Further, except when in certain cases the Board of Commerce, after consultation with the Explosives Inspectorate, gives authorisation therefor, explosive goods of the first class which may not be manufactured in or transported within Sweden may also not be imported into Sweden.

2. Explosive goods which are imported may not be released by the Customs authority concerned unless the consignee shows that he is the proper person to obtain possession of the consignment in question, except when the kinds and quantities of goods are only such as, under § 55, paragraph 1, may be possessed without special authorisation.

INSTRUCTIONS OF NOVEMBER 29TH, 1929 (Svensk Författningssamling 1929, No. 365).

§ 1.—The officials of the Explosives Inspectorate shall consist of the Inspector of Explosives and such extraordinary staff as may be required.

Explosives
Inspectorate.

§ 6.—An official of the Explosives Inspectorate may not on his own account or for account of others conduct or have a share or hold a post in a business concern which is under his supervision, nor may he, except with the permission of the Board of Commerce or unless he is bound to do so by law, undertake commissions in return for payment on behalf of such business concern.

Business
interests
of
officials.

§ 8.—The Inspector of Explosives shall be appointed by His Majesty the King.

Appoint-
ment of
officials.

The other officials of the Explosives Inspectorate shall until further notice be appointed by the Board of Commerce.

SWITZERLAND.

I. SUMMARY.

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1. MANUFACTURE.

The private manufacture of arms was not, in the past, subjected to a system of control, except in the case of ammunition for military weapons which cannot be manufactured privately since the Federal Government has retained a monopoly for such manufacture (Ordinance of January 17th, 1876).

Under Ordinance of February 7th, 1876, the Federal arms factory at Berne was authorised to acquire detached parts of regulation small-arms either by manufacturing them itself or by purchasing them from private manufacturers; it was also given the right to carry out private orders, after having obtained authorisation therefor.

By a new Constitutional provision, approved on February 20th, 1938, in a national and cantonal referendum, the manufacture, as well as the import and export of arms, ammunition, explosives and other war material will henceforth be subject to a system of authorisations issued by the Federal authorities. Administrative regulations will shortly go into force.

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

The new Constitutional provision referred to in the preceding paragraph subjects the import and export of arms to Federal authorisation and provides that the conveyance of arms in transit may also be made subject to authorisation.

According to the legislation obtaining heretofore, an export authorisation was required for the export of regulation small-arms and of small-arms not materially differing from regulation arms (Instruction of September 8th, 1908). The Secretariat has been informed by the Swiss Government that this provision is interpreted in the sense that an export authorisation is necessary for all arms capable of use for national defence. While the Federal arms factories were not in principle excluded from delivering war materials to foreign Governments, the submission of tenders for such transactions on the part of the competent military authorities was not approved in practice. (Decision of the Federal Council of July 27th, 1932.)

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

As in the case of arms manufacture, the trade in arms has not in the past been subjected to federal control, but such control will in future be exercised in accordance with the new Constitutional provision of February 20th, 1938.

4. DEFINITIONS.

The Federal Council, in accordance with the Constitutional provision of February 20th, 1938, will determine the arms, ammunition, explosives, other material and component parts to which the procedure of authorisation is to apply.

B. EXPLOSIVES.

The Constitutional provision, under which the Federal Government has a monopoly of the manufacture of and trade in gunpowder was confirmed in the referendum of February 20th, 1938. At the same time, the manufacture of and trade in explosives in general was made subject to Federal authorisation. Under the Law of April 30th, 1849, concessions may be granted to private undertakings for the manufacture and sale of gunpowder.

II. EXTRACTS FROM LEGISLATION.

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1. MANUFACTURE.

DECREE OF JANUARY 17TH, 1876 (Recueil des lois 1876, II, page 47).

Federal
Ammunition
Depot
at Thoune.

Article 1.—The manufacture of military ammunition lies within the province of the Confederation (Article 169 of the Decree on Military Organisation). It shall be manufactured by the Federal Laboratory in accordance with existing rules and regulations.

* * *

DECREE OF FEBRUARY 7TH, 1876 (Recueil des lois 1876, II, page 69).

Federal
Arms
Factory at
Berne.

Article 1.—The Federal Arms Factory shall be responsible :

(a) For the acquisition of the component parts of regulation small-arms, either by direct manufacture or by purchase from private manufacturers;

(b) For the assembly of arms as required by the Federal authorities;

-
- (f) For the execution of orders on behalf of private persons, subject to official authorisation and in so far as its other duties allow;
 - (g) For the repair of arms sent to it for the purpose.

* * *

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

*Article 41.*¹— . . . The manufacture, acquisition and distribution of and trade in arms, ammunition, explosives and other war material, or component parts thereof, shall be subject to authorisation by the Confederation. Such authorisation shall be accorded only to persons and undertakings offering the guarantees required in the national interest. The rights of the establishments belonging to the Confederation itself are reserved.

Authorisations.

The Federal Council shall issue by decree, without prejudice to Federal legislation, the regulations required for the execution of the second and third paragraphs.² In particular, it shall make detailed regulations concerning the grant, duration and withdrawal of authorisations, and the supervision of concession-holders. It shall further determine to what arms, ammunition, explosives, other material and component parts the present provisions apply.

Executive Regulations.

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

INSTRUCTIONS OF SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1908.³

An authorisation is required for the export of :

Export of small-arms.

- (1) All regulation small-arms to be exported, whether permanently or temporarily, in execution of a specific order;
- (2) All small-arms packed or despatched in sealed cases;
- (3) All small-arms of a calibre less than 8 mm. and not differing in any material particular from regulation arms.

An export authorisation shall not be granted unless evidence is produced that export is to take place in execution of a specific order by agreement with the war material authorities.

The following shall be empowered to issue export authorisations :

- (1) The arms inspector of the military technical service;
- (2) The Federal Arms Factory;
- (3) The divisional arms inspectors;
- (4) The intendants of the Cantonal and Federal arsenals.

¹ New text adopted by national and cantonal referendum of February 20th, 1938.

² For the third paragraph, see below under "2. External Trade".

³ Text supplied by the Swiss Government.

The authorities enumerated under 1 to 4 above shall keep a record of all authorisations issued.

Such records shall show the name and address of the consignor, the type of arms, where appropriate with detailed specifications, the place of despatch and the date of the authorisation. . . .

Exceptions.

In accordance with the decision . . . of the Federal Military Department of October 31st, 1904, the present provisions shall not apply to regulation arms taken out of the country by Swiss marksmen proceeding to foreign shooting-matches.

* * *

DECISION OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF JULY 27TH, 1932 (Extract from the Minutes).

Export by
Federal
workshops.

1.—The Federal workshops shall not in principle be precluded from supplying war material to foreign States.

2.—In practice, the request by the military technical service for authority to submit a tender with a view to a subsequent transaction is not granted.

* * *

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

*Article 41*¹.—

Arms, ammunition and war material within the meaning of the present provisions may not be imported or exported without the authorisation of the Confederation. The Confederation shall further be entitled to make their conveyance in transit subject to its authorisation.

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

REGULATIONS OF MARCH 29TH, 1892 (Recueil des lois 1891/92, page 622).

Small-
arms.

Paragraph 1.—The Federal Arms Factory shall be authorised to sell regulation small-arms to persons resident in Switzerland;

Such arms shall not be sold in quantities of less than five without a special order from the Head of the Federal Military Department.

Component
parts.

Paragraph 8.—The Federal Arms Factory shall be authorised to sell to persons resident in Switzerland component parts for the repair or reconditioning of regulation arms; such parts shall be inspected and stamped with the Federal mark.

* * *

¹ New text adopted by national and cantonal referendum of February 20th, 1938 (see also above under "1. Manufacture").

ORDINANCE OF JUNE 14TH, 1895 (Recueil des lois 1895/96, page 203).

As the provisions of paragraph 1 apply only to the sale of small-arms of a calibre of less than 7.5 mm., the Federal Arms Factory shall be authorised to sell direct to the purchaser single small-arms of a calibre of 10.4 mm.

Amend-
ments to the
Regulations
of
March 29th,
1892.

* * *

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

Article 41 : [See above under "1. Manufacture"].

4. DEFINITIONS.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

Article 41 (last paragraph) : [See above under "1. Manufacture"].

B. EXPLOSIVES.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

Article 31.—The freedom of trade and industry is guaranteed throughout the territory of the Confederation.

The following are reserved :

(a) The monopoly . . . in respect of gunpowder . . .

Article 41.¹—The manufacture and sale of gunpowder are the exclusive prerogative of the Confederation.

* * *

LAW OF APRIL 30TH, 1849 (Recueil officiel, ancienne série, 1, page 164).

Article 1.—As from July 1st, 1849, the manufacture and sale of gunpowder throughout Switzerland shall be the exclusive prerogative of the Confederation.

Article 2.—As from that date, no person may manufacture or sell gunpowder without a licence.

Article 3.—Licences shall be issued according to requirements.

Persons applying for such licences must produce a recommendation from the Government of the canton in which they are domiciled and shall furnish security.

Article 4.—Licences may be withdrawn at any time if the holder fails to carry out his contractual obligations.

Article 5.—As soon as the present Law has been promulgated, the Confederation alone shall have the right to import gunpowder.

Article 8.—The manufacture of and trade in gunpowder shall be placed under the direction of a Powder Intendant.

Article 9.—The Federal Council shall be responsible for the execution of the present Law.

¹ See also above under "1. Manufacture".

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.

I. SUMMARY.

The Central Government has a monopoly of the manufacture of war materials, in virtue of the constitutional provisions to the effect that industrial undertakings are the property of the State and that the direction of industries of all-Union importance is within the competence of the Central Government. In December 1936, it was decided to establish a Federal People's Commissariat for the defence industry.

The Central Government monopoly, which under the Constitution covers all external trade, also applies of course to the export and import of war materials.

By the terms of the Constitution, commercial undertakings of all-Union importance are placed under the direction of the Central Government.

II. EXTRACTS FROM LEGISLATION.

DECREE OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, DATED NOVEMBER 12TH, 1923
(Vestnik Z.I.C. 1923, No. 10, Article 302).

1. In virtue of Articles 49 and 51 of the Fundamental Law (Constitution) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,¹ a People's Commissariat for External Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is hereby established, to direct all the external trade activities of the Union on the basis of the State monopoly of external trade.

External
trade
monopoly.

* * *

DECREE OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, DATED DECEMBER 8TH, 1936
(Sobr. Zak. 1936, No. 63, Article 461).

The Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics decides :

(1) To establish an All-Union People's Commissariat for the defence industry.

Commissariat for
the Defence
Industry.

* * *

¹ The Constitution of the U.S.S.R. of 1923, replaced by the Constitution of 1936 (see page 290).

CONSTITUTION (FUNDAMENTAL LAW) OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS, OF DECEMBER 5TH, 1936.

**Nationali-
sation.**

Article 6.— . . . workshops, factories, . . . are the property of the State—that is to say, the property of the whole people.

Article 14.—The competence of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, represented by the supreme organs of power and the administrative organs of the State, extends to: . . .

**External
trade.
Industries,
etc.**

(h) External trade on the basis of the State monopoly; . . .

(l) The direction . . . of industrial and agricultural establishments and undertakings, and of commercial undertakings, of all-Union importance; . . .

**Commissa-
riat for
the Defence
Industry.**

Article 77.—The All-Union People's Commissariats comprise: . . . the All-Union People's Commissariat for the defence industry.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I. SUMMARY.

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1. MANUFACTURE.

The National Fire-arms Act of 1934, which deals principally with inter-State commerce (*i.e.*, between the individual States of the Union), also subjects the manufacture of fire-arms to registration with the District Collectors of Internal Revenue and to payment of a special tax, as well as to the maintenance of books and records of transactions.

Under Section 5 of the so-called Neutrality Act (Joint Resolution of May 1st, 1937)—dealing mainly with arms exports—every arms manufacturer is required to register with, obtain a certificate of registration from, and maintain records of manufacture as described by the Secretary of State.¹

Some of the States of the Union require special licences for manufacture of arms, from the point of view of the prevention of crimes and of safety against accidents.²

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

Exporters and importers of arms, ammunition and implements of war, in addition to registering and maintaining records in the same manner as required of manufacturers, must obtain, respectively, export and import licences (Section 5 of the Act of May 1st, 1937). These are issued for each specific shipment to any person who has registered in accordance with the Act, the sole exceptions being those instances in which the exports in question would be in violation of the Act,³ or of any law of the United States,⁴ or of any treaty to which the United

¹ *Note by the Secretariat.*—The Federal Government is given extensive as regards the conservation, production and sale of helium gas, described as “a mineral resource pertaining to the national defence and to the development of commercial aeronautics” (Act of September 1st, 1937.)

² See Conference Documents, Vol. II, page 512, or document Conf.D.160, page 13.

³ Section 1 of the Act gives the President the right to place an embargo on arms exports in connection with international or civil war; upon proclamation of such an embargo, all licences already issued for arms exports to States involved become null and void.

⁴ Besides the Joint Resolution of January 31st, 1922 (summarised in the next paragraph of the text), the principal legislation having a bearing here is the Espionage Act of 1917, Part I of which prohibits the export of articles involving military secrets of interest to the national defence.

States is a party.¹ The administration of the Act is delegated to the Secretary of State, who, for certain purposes, is assisted by a National Munitions Control Board, consisting of the Secretary of State (Chairman) and the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, the Navy and Commerce; this Board issues an annual report to Congress containing such information and data collected by the Board as may be considered of value in the determination of questions connected with the control of the arms trade.

The joint resolution of Congress, dated January 31st, 1922, authorises the President to impose restrictions upon exports to American countries or to countries in which the United States exercises extra-territorial jurisdiction, whenever he finds that "conditions of domestic violence" exist in these countries. In accordance with authority conferred upon him by proclamations issued by the President at various times under this resolution, the Secretary of State permits arms exports to China, Cuba, Honduras and Nicaragua only when informed by the Government of the country in question that it desires the shipment to take place.

The importation of fire-arms is subject to certain restrictions as prescribed in regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury (National Fire-arms Act of 1934).

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

Under the National Fire-arms Act of 1934, traders in certain fire-arms are subject to registration with the District Collectors of Internal Revenue, to payment of a special tax, and to the maintenance of books and records of transactions.

4. DEFINITIONS.

By Proclamation of May 1st, 1937, the President has set forth a list of arms, ammunition and implements of war to which Section 5 of the Act of the same date concerning arms exports and imports applies. This list corresponds, with some minor modifications, to the list contained in Article 4 of the texts drawn up at the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments,² except that two categories have been added, one containing substances and appliances of chemical warfare and the other containing propellant powders and high explosives.

B. EXPLOSIVES.

Supervision and control over the private manufacture of and trade in explosives is within the jurisdiction of the several States, except in time of war.³

¹ See Convention to suppress Smuggling, dated March 11th, 1926, between the United States and Cuba; and the Inter-American Convention of February 20th, 1928, concerning civil strife.

² See Conference Documents, Vol. III, page 785, or document Conf.D.168.

³ See Act of October 6th, 1917, c. 83, paragraph 1 (U.S. Code Annotated, Title 50, Chapter 8).

The President, under the Act of June 3rd, 1916, is empowered to designate, for the exclusive use of the United States, such sites and to construct, maintain and operate at these sites such dams, plants, equipment, etc., as may be deemed best for production of nitrates or other products needed for the manufacture of munitions of war (as well as for the generation of power and the manufacture of fertilisers and other useful products). Surplus products not needed for military and naval purposes may be sold and disposed of under such regulations as the President may prescribe.

As already noted under "4. Definitions" above, Section 5 of the Act of May 1st, 1937, has been made to apply also to propellant powders and to high explosives.

II. EXTRACTS FROM LEGISLATION.

A. ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1. MANUFACTURE.

NATIONAL FIRE-ARMS ACT OF JUNE 26TH, 1934¹ (U.S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 48, page 1236).

Section 2.—(a) Within fifteen days after the effective date of this Act, or upon first engaging in business, and thereafter on or before the 1st day of July of each year, every importer, manufacturer and dealer in fire-arms shall register with the collector of internal revenue for each district in which such business is to be carried on his name or style, principal place of business, and places of business in such district, and pay a special tax at the following rates: Importers or manufacturers, \$500 a year; dealers, other than pawnbrokers, \$200 a year; pawnbrokers, \$300 a year. . . . Fire-arms.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person required to register under the provisions of this section to import, manufacture, or deal in fire-arms without having registered and paid the tax imposed by this section.

Section 9.—Importers, manufacturers and dealers shall keep such books and records and render such returns in relation to the transactions in fire-arms specified in this Act as the Commissioner [of Internal Revenue], with the approval of the Secretary [of the Treasury], may by regulations require.

Section 12.—The Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, shall prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary for carrying the provisions of this Act into effect.

* * *

¹ *Note by the Secretariat.*—A Bill designed to replace the National Fire-arms Act was passed by the Senate on February 24th, 1937, but has not yet been acted upon by the House of Representatives. [See below under "3. Internal Trade", page 205.]

JOINT RESOLUTION OF MAY 1ST, 1937, AND GENERAL REGULATIONS OF JUNE 1ST, 1937 :
[see below under " 2. External Trade ", pages 198 and 200].

* * *

ACT OF SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1937 (Public, No. 411, 75th Congress, first session).

Helium. *Section 1.*—That for the purpose of conserving, producing and selling helium gas, the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Mines, is authorised :

Gas lands. (a) To acquire by purchase, lease or condemnation, lands or interests therein or options thereon, including but not limited to sites, rights-of-way and oil or gas leases containing obligations to pay rental in advance or damages arising out of the use and operation of such properties; but such lands or interests in lands may be acquired by condemnation only when necessary for the production or conservation of helium to meet the needs of the army and navy and other agencies of the Federal Government;

(b) To make contracts and agreements (with optional provisions where necessary) for the acquisition, processing or conservation of helium-bearing gas;

(c) To construct or acquire plants, wells, pipe-lines, compressor stations, camp buildings and other facilities, for the production, storage, repurification, transportation and sale of helium and helium-bearing gas; and to acquire patents or rights therein and reports of experimentation and research used in connection with the properties acquired or useful in the Government's helium operations;

(d) To dispose by lease or sale of wells, lands or interests therein, not valuable for helium production; to dispose of oil, gas and by-products of helium operations not needed for Government use; and to issue leases to the surface of lands or structures thereon for grazing or other purposes when the same may be done without interfering with the production of helium.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed, if possible under the terms hereof, to acquire by purchase all properties developed or constructed by private parties prior to the passage of this Act for helium production, such purchase to be at a price or prices recommended to be fair and reasonable by at least two of a board of three appraisers, the members of which shall be selected as follows : One by the Secretary of the Interior, one by the owner of the properties sought to be acquired, and one by the two appraisers so selected. The Secretary of the Interior is authorised to incur obligations and enter into agreements for the purchase of such properties, and every such agreement shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the Government for the payment of the cost thereof, such payment to be made from any appropriations hereafter made for such purpose. . . .

Production. *Section 2.*—That the Bureau of Mines, acting under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is authorised to maintain and operate helium production and repurification plants together with facilities and accessories

thereto; to store and care for helium, to conduct exploration for and production of helium on and from the lands acquired, leased or reserved; and to conduct experimentation and research for the purpose of discovering helium supplies and improving processes and methods of helium production, repurification, storage and utilisation.

Section 3.—(a) That the army and navy and other agencies of the Federal Government may requisition helium from the Bureau of Mines and make payments therefor from any applicable appropriations by advancing or repaying to and for the use of said Bureau proportionate shares of the expenses incident to the administration, operation and maintenance of the Government's helium plants and properties.

Sale.

(b) That helium not needed for Government use may be produced and sold upon payment in advance in quantities and under regulations approved by the President, for medical, scientific and commercial use, except that helium may be sold for the inflation of only such airships as operate in or between the United States and its territories and possessions, or between the United States or its territories and possessions and foreign countries; provided, that no helium shall be sold for the inflation of any airship operating between two foreign countries notwithstanding such airship may also touch at some point in the United States : . . .

Provided further, that, notwithstanding the foregoing provision, helium shall be sold for medicinal purposes at prices which will permit its general use therefor; and such sales of helium shall be upon condition that the Federal Government shall have a right to repurchase helium so sold that has not been lost or dissipated, when needed for Government use, under terms and at prices established by said regulations.

Section 4 : [see below under " 2. External Trade ", page 204].

2. EXTERNAL TRADE.

JOINT RESOLUTION OF JANUARY 31ST, 1922 (U.S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 42, Part I, page 361).

Whenever the President finds that, in any American country, or in any country in which the United States exercises extra-territorial jurisdiction, conditions of domestic violence exist, which are or may be promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States, and makes proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export, except under such limitations and exceptions as the President prescribes, any arms or munitions of war from any place in the United States to such country until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress.

Prohibition of export of arms, etc., to certain countries. Exception.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION OF MAY 4TH, 1922¹ (Department of State
Publication No. 1023, page 22).

**Exportation
of arms to
China.**

I have found that there exist in China such conditions of domestic violence which are or may be promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States as contemplated by the said joint resolution; and I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States and every person to abstain from every violation of the provisions of the joint resolution above set forth, hereby made applicable to China,

¹ *Note by the Secretariat.*—The following is quoted from page 23 of Department of State Publication No. 1023 :

“ Similar Presidential proclamations, which are still in effect, were issued on March 22nd, 1924, in respect of Honduras; on September 15th, 1926, in respect of Nicaragua; and on June 29th, 1934, in respect of Cuba.

“ In accordance with the authority conferred upon him in these proclamations, the Secretary of State will permit the exportation to China, Cuba, Honduras and Nicaragua of the arms, ammunition and implements of war listed in the President's Proclamation of May 1st, 1937 [see below under “ 4. Definitions ”, page 207], only when the Department of State has been informed by the Chinese Embassy in Washington, the Cuban Embassy in Washington, the Honduran Legation in Washington, or the Nicaraguan Legation in Washington, as the case may be, that it is the desire of the Government of the country into which the arms, ammunition or implements of war are to be imported that the exportation of the shipment be authorised.

“ The bringing about of notification to the Department of State through the appropriate embassy or legation that the Government of an importing State desires that the exportation of a shipment be authorised is a matter with regard to which the initiative and responsibility lie with the importing Government and the potential shipper.

“ In compliance with Article II of the Convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11th, 1926, which reads in part as follows :

“ The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries.”

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba, which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licences for shipments of arms, ammunition and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's Proclamation of May 1st, 1937 :

“ (1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of calibre .22 or less, other than those classed as toys;

“ (2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibres, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine-guns;

“ (3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above;

“ (4) Sabres, swords and military machetes with cross-guard hilts;

“ (5) Explosives as follows : Explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 % or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones;

“ (6) Tear gas ($C_6H_5COCH_2CL$) and other similar non-toxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or the projection of such gases.

“ No export licences will be issued for shipments destined to China, Cuba, Honduras or Nicaragua of the appliances and substances listed under category VI in the President's Proclamation of May 1st, 1937 [see below under “ 4. Definitions ”, page 207].

“ In the case of shipments of arms, ammunition or implements of war from the United States not ostensibly destined to China, Cuba, Honduras or Nicaragua, the Secretary of State may require exporters to present convincing evidence that they are not destined to any of those countries and may refuse to issue an export licence for the same until such convincing evidence has been presented to him.”

and I do hereby warn them that all violations of such provisions will be rigorously prosecuted.

And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the Power of prescribing exceptions and limitations to the application of the said joint resolution of January 31st, 1922, as made effective by this my proclamation issued thereunder.

* * *

NATIONAL FIRE-ARMS ACT OF JUNE 26TH, 1934 (U.S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 48, page 1236).

Section 2 (a) and (b) and Section 9 : [see above under " 1. Manufacture ", page 193].

Section 10.—(a) No fire-arm shall be imported or brought into the United States or any territory under its control or jurisdiction (including the Philippine Islands), except that, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary [of the Treasury], any fire-arm may be so imported or brought in when (1) the purpose thereof is shown to be lawful and (2) such fire-arm is unique or of a type which cannot be obtained within the United States or such territory.

Importation of fire-arms.

(b) It shall be unlawful : (1) fraudulently or knowingly to import or bring any fire-arm into the United States or any territory under its control or jurisdiction (including the Philippine Islands), in violation of the provisions of this Act; or (2) knowingly to assist in so doing; or (3) to receive, conceal, buy, sell or in any manner facilitate the transportation, concealment or sale of any such fire-arm after being imported or brought in, knowing the same to have been imported or brought in contrary to law. Whenever on trial for a violation of this section the defendant is shown to have or to have had possession of such fire-arm, such possession shall be deemed sufficient evidence to authorise conviction, unless the defendant explains such possession to the satisfaction of the jury.

* * *

ACT OF FEBRUARY 15TH, 1936 (U.S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 49, I, page 1140).

In the interest of national defence, it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress and the purpose and intent of this Act to protect, preserve and develop domestic sources of tin, to restrain the depletion of domestic reserves of tin-bearing materials, and to lessen the present costly and dangerously dependent position of the United States with respect to resources of tin.

Tin conservation.

*Section 2.—*There shall not be exported from the United States after the expiration of sixty days from the enactment of this Act any tin-plate scrap, except upon licence issued by the President of the United States. The President is authorised to grant licences upon such conditions and

regulations as he may find necessary to assure in the public interest fair and equitable consideration to all producers of this commodity.

* * *

EXECUTIVE ORDER OF FEBRUARY 16TH, 1936.¹

Tin
exports.

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid Act, do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State as Chairman of the National Munitions Control Board the power to grant licences for the exportation of tin-plate scrap upon such conditions and under such regulations as he may find necessary to assure in the public interest fair and equitable consideration to all producers of this commodity, and as he may prescribe by and with the advice and consent of the Board.²

* * *

JOINT RESOLUTION OF MAY 1ST, 1937 (P.R. No. 27; 75th Congress;
Chapter 146; 1st Session).

National
Munitions
Control
Board.

Section 5.—(a) There is hereby established a National Munitions Control Board (hereinafter referred to as the "Board") to carry out the provisions of this Act. The Board shall consist of the Secretary of State, who shall be chairman and executive officer of the Board, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Commerce. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, or by other law, the administration of this Act is vested in the Department of State. The Secretary of State shall promulgate such rules and regulations with regard to the enforcement of this section as he may deem necessary to carry out its provisions. The Board shall be convened by the chairman and shall hold at least one meeting a year.

Registra-
tion.

(b) Every person who engages in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or importing any of the arms, ammunition or implements of war referred to in this Act, whether as an exporter, importer, manufacturer or dealer, shall register with the Secretary of State his name, or business name, principal place of business, and places of business in the United States, and a list of the arms, ammunition and implements of war which he manufactures, imports or exports.

Certificates.

(c) Every person required to register under this section shall notify the Secretary of State of any change in the arms, ammunition or implements, of war which he exports, imports or manufactures; and upon such notification the Secretary of State shall issue to such person an amended certificate of registration, free of charge, which shall remain valid until the date of expiration of the original certificate. Every person required to register under

¹ Quoted from undated release of the Department of State.

² For detailed regulations, see page 31 of Department of State Publication No. 1023.

the provisions of this section shall pay a registration fee of \$500, unless he manufactured, exported or imported arms, ammunition and implements of war to a total sales value of less than \$50,000 during the twelve months immediately preceding his registration, in which case he shall pay a registration fee of \$100. Upon receipt of the required registration fee, the Secretary of State shall issue a registration certificate valid for five years, which shall be renewable for further periods of five years upon the payment for each renewal of a fee of \$500 in the case of persons who manufactured, exported or imported arms, ammunition and implements of war to a total sales value of more than \$50,000 during the twelve months immediately preceding the renewal, or a fee of \$100 in the case of persons who manufactured, exported or imported arms, ammunition and implements of war to a total sales value of less than \$50,000 during the twelve months immediately preceding the renewal. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to refund, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$400 to every person who shall have paid a registration fee of \$500 pursuant to this Act, who manufactured, exported or imported arms, ammunition and implements of war to a total sales value of less than \$50,000 during the twelve months immediately preceding his registration.

(d) It shall be unlawful for any person to export, or attempt to export from the United States to any other State, any of the arms, ammunition or implements of war referred to in this Act, or to import, or attempt to import, to the United States from any other State, any of the arms, ammunition or implements of war referred to in this Act, without first having obtained a licence therefor.

Licences.

(e) All persons required to register under this section shall maintain, subject to the inspection of the Secretary of State, or any person or persons designated by him, such permanent records of manufacture for export, importation and exportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war as the Secretary of State shall prescribe.

Records.

(f) Licences shall be issued to persons who have registered as herein provided for, except in cases of export or import licences where the export of arms, ammunition or implements of war would be in violation of this Act or any other law of the United States, or of a treaty to which the United States is a party, in which cases such licences shall not be issued.¹

Conditions of granting licences.

¹ *Note by the Secretariat.*—The treaty obligations which affect this provision include :

The Convention to suppress Smuggling between the United States of America and Cuba, dated March 11th, 1926 (see above, page 196);

The Inter-American Convention of February 20th, 1928, concerning the duties and rights of States in the event of civil strife, Article I of which deals, in part, with traffic in arms with States engaged in civil strife.

The Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War, signed at Geneva on June 17th, 1925, and ratified by the United States on June 21st, 1935—as soon as it should come into effect through ratification by the stipulated number of States (see document A.6(a).1937, Annex I, page 45).

Among the laws which may bring paragraph (f) of Section 5 of the Act of May 1st, 1937, into play are:

The Espionage Act of June 15th, 1917 (see below, page 203);

The Joint Resolution of January 31st, 1922, concerning arms exports to certain States (see above, page 195).

Inter-
national or
civil war.

(g) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1 of this Act,¹ all licences therefore issued under this Act shall, *ipso facto* and immediately upon the issuance of such proclamation, cease to grant authority to export arms, ammunition or implements of war from any place in the United States to any belligerent State, or to any State wherein civil strife exists, named in such proclamation, or to any neutral State for transshipment to, or for the use of, any such belligerent State or any such State wherein civil strife exists; and said licences, in so far as the grant of authority to export to the State or States named in such proclamation is concerned, shall be null and void.

Government
purchases.

(h) No purchase of arms, ammunition or implements of war shall be made on behalf of the United States by any officer, executive department or independent establishment of the Government from any person who shall have failed to register under the provisions of this Act.

Cuba.

(i) The provisions of the Act of August 29th, 1916, relating to the sale of ordnance and stores to the Government of Cuba (39 Stat. 619, 643; U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 50, sec. 72), are hereby repealed as of December 31st, 1937.²

Annual
report.

(j) The Board shall make an annual report to Congress, copies of which shall be distributed as are other reports transmitted to Congress. Such reports shall contain such information and data collected by the Board as may be considered of value in the determination of questions connected with the control of trade in arms, ammunition and implements of war. The Board shall include in such reports a list of all persons required to register under the provisions of this Act, and full information concerning the licences issued hereunder.

Lists
of arms.

(k) The President is hereby authorised to proclaim upon recommendation of the Board from time to time a list of articles which shall be considered arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of this section.

* * *

GENERAL REGULATIONS OF JUNE 1ST, 1937 (Department of State
Publication No. 1023, page 6).

The Secretary of State promulgates the following regulations :

Registra-
tion.

1.—All persons engaged in the business of manufacturing, exporting or importing any of the arms, ammunition or implements of war enumerated in the President's Proclamation of May 1st, 1937,³ shall register with the Secretary of State by duly filling out and transmitting to the Secretary of State an application for registration in the form printed below. The articles

¹ Note by the Secretariat.—Sections 1-4 and 6-10 of this Act relate to prohibitions and restrictions on arms traffic, etc., in time of international or civil war.

² Note by the Secretariat.—The provisions in question read as follows: "The Secretary of War is authorised to sell, at the prices fixed and published by the Chief of Ordnance, to the Government of Cuba such articles and quantities of ordnance and ordnance stores as may be desired by that Government for the equipment of its troops and as may be approved by the President of the United States."

³ See below under "4. Definitions", page 207.

manufactured, exported, or imported shall be listed on the application for registration under the same categories and in precisely the same terms in which they are listed in the President's Proclamation of May 1st, 1937. Applications for registration must be signed and sworn to in the presence of a notary public before they are transmitted to the Secretary of State.

[Here follows specimen form.]

4.—Every person registered shall notify the Secretary of State of any change in the list of arms, ammunition and implements of war which he manufactures, exports or imports, and, upon such notification, the Secretary of State will issue to such person an amended certificate of registration free of charge, which will remain valid until the date of expiration of the original certificate issued to him.

5.—The production for experimental or scientific purposes, when such production is not followed by sale, of the appliances and substances included in category VI, or of single units of other arms, ammunition and implements of war, is not considered as manufacture for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution.

Exceptions.

6.—Persons who are not engaged in the business of exporting or importing arms, ammunition or implements of war, but who, either for their own personal use or as forwarding agents for persons who are engaged in this business, or, in exceptional circumstances, in other capacities, may make or receive occasional shipments of such articles, will not be considered as exporters or importers of arms, ammunition and implements of war within the meaning of section 5 of the joint resolution.

7.—The provisions of these regulations shall be considered as binding in addition to, and not in lieu of, those established under the Act known as the National Fire-arms Act (48 Stat. 1236), approved by the President, June 26th, 1934. This Act imposes certain taxes and restrictions upon the manufacture of, importation of and commerce in certain fire-arms.

National
Fire-arms
Act.

[Here follow the definitions of these arms (see below under "4. Definitions", page 206, sec. 1(a).)]

Rules and regulations for the enforcement of this Act are prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

8.—No person not registered under section 5 shall export or import any of the arms, ammunition or implements of war listed in the President's Proclamation of May 1st, 1937. All persons registered shall obtain from the Secretary of State a licence to cover each shipment exported or imported. Blank forms of application for licence similar to those printed below will be furnished by the Secretary of State upon request.

Applica-
tions for
licences.

[Here follows specimen form.]

9.—The Secretary of State will issue import licences to all applicants who have duly filled out an application for licence, provided that, in case

Issue of
licences.

the articles to be imported are fire-arms, as enumerated in the National Fire-arms Act of June 26th, 1934, referred to under 7 above, the importer has conformed to the pertinent regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

10.—The Secretary of State will issue export licences to all applicants who have duly filled out an application for licence, unless the exportation of arms, ammunition or implements of war for which a licence is applied for would be in violation of a law of the United States or of a treaty to which the United States is a party.¹

Validity.

11.—Export and import licences are not transferable and are subject to revocation without notice, if the exportation or the importation authorised by the licence becomes illegal before the shipment is made. If not revoked, licences are valid for one year from the date of issuance.

12.—No alterations may be made except by the Department of State, or by collectors of Customs acting under the specific instructions of the Department of State, in export or import licences which have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State.

Country of destination.

13.—Export or import licences which have been revoked or which have expired must be returned immediately to the Secretary of State.

14.—The country designated on the application for licence to export as the country of destination should, in each case, be the country of ultimate destination. If the goods to be exported are consigned to one country, with the intention that they be transhipped thence to another country, the latter country should be named as the country of destination. If the country of ultimate destination cannot be ascertained at the time the application for export licence is made, the country of initial destination may be named on the application as the country of destination. In such a case, however, the facts must be clearly explained and the Secretary of State must be informed of the ultimate destination by the exporter as soon as the latter has learned the country of ultimate destination of the shipment. The Secretary of State may refuse to grant an application for an export licence until he is informed of the country of ultimate destination in order that he may assure himself that the licence may be legally issued.

Miscellaneous.

16.—The originals of licences for the export and the import of arms, ammunition and implements of war must be presented to the collector of Customs at the port through which the shipment authorised by the licence is being made. Export licences and export declarations covering arms, ammunition and implements of war must be filed with the appropriate collector of Customs at least twenty-four hours before the proposed departure of the shipment from the United States, and, in the case of a shipment by a sea-going vessel twenty-four hours before the lading of the vessel.

.....

¹ See above, page 198.

18.—Export licences for arms, ammunition and implements of war which are shipped by parcel post must be presented to the postmaster at the post office at which the parcel is mailed.

19.—Articles entering or leaving a port of the United States, in transit through the territory of the United States to a foreign country, will not be considered as imported or exported within the meaning of section 5 of the joint resolution, unless they are destined to a country to which the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war is subjected to special restrictions other than the requirement that an export licence be obtained.

Transit.

20.—Persons who are registered as exporters or importers of arms, ammunition or implements of war under section 5 of the joint resolution may make application for export or import licences on behalf of persons who are not required to register under the joint resolution but who may, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6 above, desire to make or receive occasional shipments of arms, ammunition or implements of war.¹

Occasional shipments.

Records of Manufacture, Export and Import.

The Secretary of State prescribes that all persons required to register under section 5 of the Joint Resolution approved May 1st, 1937, amending the Joint Resolution of August 31st, 1935, shall maintain, subject to the inspection of the duly authorised agents of the Secretary of State or of any other enforcement agency of the Government of the United States, and distinct from all other records, special permanent records in which shall be recorded the amounts and estimated values of the arms, ammunition and implements of war manufactured by them for export, and similar records of all arms, ammunition and implements of war imported or exported by them. The records of articles imported shall, in addition, contain information as to the consignors of articles imported and the port of origin of each shipment. The records of articles exported shall, in addition, contain information as to the consignees and the destination of each shipment.

Records of manufacture.

Special Provisions in regard to Military Secrets.

Title I of the Espionage Act, approved June 15th, 1917, reads in part as follows :

Military secrets.

“Whoever, with intent or reason to believe that it is to be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of a foreign nation, communicates, delivers or transmits, or attempts to, or aids or induces another to, communicate, deliver or transmit, to any foreign Government, or to any faction or party or military or naval force within a foreign country, whether recognised or unrecognised by the United States, or to any representative, officer, agent, employee, subject or citizen thereof, either directly or indirectly, any document, writing,

¹ For Sections 21-30 of General Regulations, see below under “4. Definitions”, page 209.

code book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blue print, plan, map, model, note, instrument, appliance or information relating to the national defence shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than twenty years”

The Secretary of State will not issue a licence authorising the exportation of any arms, ammunition or implements of war considered by the Secretary of War or by the Secretary of the Navy as instruments or appliances included among the articles covered by those terms as used in this Act if, in their opinion, they involve military secrets of interest to the national defence. The articles which may be so considered are articles falling within one of the following categories :

(a) Articles, the whole or any features of which have been or are being developed or manufactured by or for the War Department or the Navy Department or with the participation of either of those Departments; and

(b) Articles, the whole or any features of which have been used or are being used by the War Department or the Navy Department or which either Department has contracted to procure.

Included among articles developed by or for the War Department or the Navy Department are articles the development of which has been contracted for by either of those departments, or which have been developed in accordance with army or navy specifications and submitted to either Department for evaluation for procurement.

Prospective exporters of arms, ammunition and implements of war should, before applying for a licence to authorise the exportation of any article falling within the above categories which may possibly involve military secrets of interest to the national defence, communicate with the Secretary of State in advance of the proposed shipment, in order that he may be in a position to ascertain for the prospective exporter whether or not military secrets are, in fact, involved therein.

* * *

ACT OF SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1937 (Public, No. 411, 75th Congress).

**Helium
exports.**

Section 4.—No helium gas shall be exported from the United States or from its territories and possessions until after application has been made to the Secretary of State and a licence authorising said exportation has been obtained from him on the joint recommendation of all of the members of the National Munitions Control Board and the Secretary of the Interior : provided that, under regulations governing exportation of helium approved by the National Munitions Control Board and the Secretary of the Interior, export shipments of quantities of helium that are not of military importance as defined in said regulations, and which do not exceed a maximum to be specified therein, may be made under licence granted by the Secretary of State without such specific recommendation. Such regulations shall not permit accumulations of helium in quantities of military importance in any

foreign country, nor the exportation of helium to countries named in proclamations of the President issued pursuant to section 1 (a) or (c) of the Neutrality Act of May 1st, 1937 (public resolution, numbered 27, of the seventy-fifth Congress), while such proclamations are in effect, and shall require exporters to submit a sworn statement to the Secretary of State showing the quantity, destination, consignee and intended use of each proposed exportation.

The National Munitions Control Board shall include in its annual report to the Congress full information concerning the licences issued hereunder, together with such information and data collected by the Board as may be considered of value in the determination of questions related to the exportation of helium gas.

3. INTERNAL TRADE.

NATIONAL FIRE-ARMS ACT OF JUNE 26TH, 1934 (U.S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 48, page 1236).

Section 2 : [see above under " 1. Manufacture ", page 193].

Section 4.—(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to transfer a fire-arm except in pursuance of a written order from the person seeking to obtain such article, on an application form issued in blank in duplicate for that purpose by the Commissioner.

Transfer
of
fire-arms.

(c) Every person so transferring a fire-arm shall set forth in each copy of such order the manufacturer's number or other mark identifying such fire-arm, and shall forward a copy of such order to the Commissioner. The original thereof, with stamps affixed, shall be returned to the applicant.

Sections 9 and 12 : [see above under " 1. Manufacture ", page 193].

Section 13.—This Act shall not apply to the transfer of fire-arms (1) to the United States Government, any State, territory, or possession of the United States, or to any political subdivision thereof, or to the District of Columbia; (2) to any peace officer or any Federal officer designated by regulations of the Commissioner; (3) to the transfer of any fire-arm which is unserviceable and which is transferred as a curiosity or ornament.¹

Exceptions.

¹ Note by the Secretariat.—A Bill designed to replace the National Fire-arms Act was passed by the Senate on February 24th, 1937, but has not yet been acted upon by the House of Representatives. Following are some of its principal provisions :

FEDERAL FIRE-ARMS BILL (75th Congress, 1st Session, S. 3).

" Section 2.—(a) It shall be unlawful for any manufacturer or dealer, except a manufacturer or dealer having a licence issued under the provisions of this Act, to transport, ship or receive any fire-arm or ammunition in inter-State or foreign commerce.

" (b) It shall be unlawful for any person to receive any fire-arm or ammunition transported or shipped in inter-State or foreign commerce in violation of subdivision (a) of this section, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe such fire-arms or ammunition to have been transported or shipped in violation of subdivision (a) of this section.

" (c) It shall be unlawful for any licensed manufacturer or dealer to transport or ship any fire-arm in inter-State or foreign commerce to any person other than a licensed manufacturer or

4. DEFINITIONS.

NATIONAL FIRE-ARMS ACT OF JUNE 26TH, 1934, AS AMENDED BY ACT OF APRIL 10TH, 1936 (U.S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 48, page 1236, and Vol. 49, page 1192).

Fire-arms. *Section 1.—(a)* The term “fire-arm” means a shotgun or rifle having a barrel of less than eighteen inches in length, or any other weapon, except a pistol or revolver, from which a shot is discharged by an explosive if such weapon is capable of being concealed on the person, or a machine-gun, and includes a muffler or silencer for any fire-arm whether or not such fire-arm is included within the foregoing definition, but does not include any rifle which is within the foregoing provisions solely by reason of the length of its barrel if the calibre of such rifle is .22 or smaller and if its barrel is sixteen inches or more in length.¹

Machine-guns. *(b)* The term “machine-gun” means any weapon which shoots, or is designed to shoot, automatically or semi-automatically, more than one shot, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger.

* * *

dealer in any State the laws of which require that a licence be obtained for the purchase of such fire-arm, unless such licence is exhibited to such manufacturer or dealer by the prospective purchaser.

Section 3.—(a) Any manufacturer or dealer desiring a licence to transport, ship or receive fire-arms or ammunition in inter-State or foreign commerce shall make application to the Secretary of Commerce, who shall prescribe by rules and regulations the information to be contained in such application. The applicant shall, if a manufacturer, pay a fee of \$100 and, if a dealer, shall pay a fee of \$1.

(b) Upon payment of the prescribed fee, the Secretary of Commerce shall issue to such applicant a licence which shall entitle the licensee to transport, ship and receive fire-arms and ammunition in inter-State and foreign commerce unless and until the licence is suspended or revoked in accordance with the provisions of this Act: provided that no licence shall be issued to any applicant within two years after the revocation of a previous licence.

(d) Licensed dealers shall maintain such permanent records of importation, shipment and other disposal of fire-arms and ammunition as the Secretary of Commerce shall prescribe.

*Section 4.—*The provisions of this Act shall not apply with respect to the transportation, shipment, receipt or importation of any fire-arm or ammunition sold or shipped to, or issued for the use of, (1) the United States or any department, independent establishment, or agency thereof; (2) any State, territory or possession, or the District of Columbia, or any department, independent establishment, agency, or any political subdivision thereof; (3) any duly commissioned officer or agent of the United States, a State, territory or possession, or the District of Columbia, or any political subdivision thereof; (4) or to any bank, public carrier, express or armoured-truck company organised and operating in good faith for the transportation of money and valuables; (5) or to any research laboratory designated by the Secretary of Commerce: provided, that such bank, public carriers, express and armoured-truck companies are granted exemption by the Secretary of Commerce; nor to the transportation, shipment or receipt of any antique or unserviceable fire-arms or ammunition possessed and held as curios or museum pieces.”

¹ *Note by the Secretariat.*—The Bill referred to in the note on the preceding page contains the following definition:

“The term ‘fire-arms’ means any weapon, by whatever name known, which is designed to expel a projectile or projectiles by the action of an explosive and a fire-arm muffler or fire-arm silencer.”

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION OF MAY 1ST, 1937 (Department of State Publication No. 1023, page 4).

. . . the articles listed below shall, on and after June 1st, 1937, be considered arms, ammunition and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the said joint resolution of Congress :¹

Category I :

Categories
of
arms.

- (1) Rifles and carbines using ammunition in excess of calibre .22, and barrels for those weapons;
- (2) Machine-guns, automatic or autoloading rifles and machine-pistols using ammunition in excess of calibre .22, and barrels for those weapons;
- (3) Guns, howitzers and mortars of all calibres, their mountings and barrels;
- (4) Ammunition in excess of calibre .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) and (2) above, and cartridge-cases or bullets for such ammunition; filled and unfilled projectiles for the arms enumerated under (3) above;
- (5) Grenades, bombs, torpedoes, mines and depth charges, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge;
- (6) Tanks, military armoured vehicles and armoured trains.

Category II :

Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft carriers and submarines, and armour plate for such vessels.

Category III :

(1) Aircraft, unassembled, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, which are designed, adapted and intended for aerial combat by the use of machine-guns or of artillery or for the carrying and dropping of bombs, or which are equipped with, or which by reason of design or construction are prepared for, any of the appliances referred to in paragraph (2) below :

(2) Aerial-gun mounts and frames, bomb-racks, torpedo-carriers, and bomb or torpedo release mechanisms.

Category IV :

(1) Revolvers and automatic pistols using ammunition in excess of calibre .22;

(2) Ammunition in excess of calibre .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) above, and cartridge-cases or bullets for such ammunition.

Category V :

(1) Aircraft, unassembled, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, other than those included in Category III;

¹ Joint Resolution of May 1st, 1937 : [see above under " 2. External Trade ", page 198].

- (2) Propellers or air-screws, fuselages, hulls, wings, tail units, and under-carriage units;
- (3) Aircraft engines, unassembled, assembled, or dismantled.

Category VI :

- (1) Livens projectors and flame throwers;
- (2) (a) Mustard gas (dichlorethyl sulphide);
- (b) Lewisite (chlorvinylchlorarsine and dichlordivinylchlorarsine);
- (c) Methylchlorarsine;
- (d) Diphenylchlorarsine;
- (e) Diphenyleyanarsine;
- (f) Diphenylaminechlorarsine;
- (g) Phenylchlorarsine;
- (h) Ethylchlorarsine;
- (i) Phenylbromarsine;
- (j) Ethylbromarsine;
- (k) Phosgene;
- (l) Monochloromethylchlorformate;
- (m) Trichloromethylchlorformate (diphosgene);
- (n) Dichlorodimethyl Ether;
- (o) Dibromodimethyl Ether;
- (p) Cyanogen Chloride;
- (q) Ethylbromacetate;
- (r) Ethyliodoacetate;
- (s) Brombenzyleyanide;
- (t) Bromacetone;
- (u) Brommethylethyl ketone.

Category VII :

- (1) Propellant powders;
- (2) High explosives as follows :
 - (a) Nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of more than 12 %;
 - (b) Trinitrotoluene;
 - (c) Trinitroxylyene;
 - (d) Tetryl (trinitrophenol methyl nitramine or tetranitromethylaniline);
 - (e) Picric acid;
 - (f) Ammonium picrate;
 - (g) Trinitroanisol;
 - (h) Trinitronaphthalene;
 - (i) Tetranitronaphthalene;
 - (j) Hexanitrodiphenylamine;
 - (k) Pentaerythritetetranitrate (Penthrite or Pentrite);
 - (l) Trimethylenetrinitramine (Hexogen or T₄);
 - (m) Potassium nitrate powders (blacksalpetre powder);
 - (n) Sodium nitrate powders (black soda powder);
 - (o) Amatol (mixture of ammonium nitrate and trinitrotoluene);

- (p) Ammonal (mixture of ammonium nitrate, trinitrotoluene, and powdered aluminum, with or without other ingredients);
- (q) Schneiderite (mixture of ammonium nitrate and dinitronaphthalene, with or without other ingredients).

* * *

GENERAL REGULATIONS OF JUNE 1ST, 1937 (Department of State
Publication No. 1023, page 18).

21.—Arms, ammunition and implements of war which are more than 100 years old will not be considered as arms, ammunition or implements of war within the meaning of section 5 of the joint resolution.

Exceptions,
further
defi-
nitions, etc.

22.—Rifles, carbines, revolvers and pistols entering the United States in single units for the individual use of the person to whom consigned will not be considered as imported within the meaning of section 5 of the joint resolution. (This does not relieve the consignee from the obligation to comply with such of the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the National Fire-arms Act of June 26th, 1934, referred to in 7 above,¹ as may be applicable in the premises.)

23.—Arms and ammunition intended exclusively for sporting or scientific purposes or for personal protection, when entering or leaving the United States carried on the person of an individual or in his baggage, will not be considered as imported or exported within the meaning of section 5 of the joint resolution.

24.—Arms, ammunition and implements of war which are shipped or transported from a port of the United States for the exclusive use of the armed forces of the United States will not be considered as exported within the meaning of section 5 of the joint resolution.

25.—Arms and implements of war which have been legally exported from the United States, and which are returned to the United States worn or damaged for repair and re-export, will not be considered as imported within the meaning of section 5 of the joint resolution. An export licence must be obtained, however, before such articles are re-exported.

26.—Licences are required for the export or the import of those articles only which are specifically mentioned in the President's Proclamation of May 1st, 1937. No licence is required for the export or the import of the component parts of the articles or units enumerated in that proclamation, unless those parts are shipped in such a manner as to constitute, in fact, a complete unit or article in unassembled form. The only exceptions to this ruling are in the case of aircraft wheels and aircraft propeller blades, which are considered as constituting to such an unusual degree the main body of aircraft under-carriage units and aircraft propellers that a licence is required

¹ See above under " 2. External Trade ", page 201.

for the export of wheels and propeller blades, even when they are shipped alone.

27.—Forgings and castings for any of the arms, ammunition or implements of war enumerated in the President's Proclamation of May 1st, 1937, which have reached such a stage in manufacture that they are clearly identifiable as forgings or castings for arms, ammunition and implements of war, are considered as constituting arms, ammunition and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution, and licences will be required for their export or import.

28.—A licence is required for the export of all articles listed in subsection (5) of category I of the President's Proclamation of May 1st, 1937, which are intended or adapted for war purposes. The fact that such an article, when exported, is filled with a non-lethal gas or fluid having a common non-military use will be considered as *prima-facie* evidence that the article is not intended for war purposes. No licence is required for the export of articles listed under subsection (5), even if exported empty, which are adapted and intended solely for non-military use. Articles listed in subsection (5) will be considered *ipso facto* as intended or adapted for war purposes, unless when exported they either contain a non-lethal gas or fluid or can be proven to be adapted and intended solely for a specific non-military use.

29.—The term "propellant powders", as used in paragraph (1) of category VII of the President's Proclamation of May 1st, 1937, applies to propellant powders in bulk form. It does not apply to such powders when enclosed in cartridges of types not enumerated in the proclamation, in pyrotechnics, in safety fuse, or in other similar devices. Licences will not, therefore, be required for the export or import of such cartridges or devices, even though they may contain propellant powder.

30.—Aeroplanes flown or shipped from the United States will not be considered as exported within the meaning of section 5 of the joint resolution when it is the intention of their owners that they shall remain under United States registry and shall be operated by a United States licensed pilot during the entire period of their sojourn abroad, and, further, when there is no intention on the part of their owners to dispose of them or of any of their essential parts listed in the President's Proclamation of May 1st, 1937, in any foreign country. Should the owners, after the departure of a plane flown or shipped from the United States without an export licence, propose to place the plane under foreign registry or to have it operated by a pilot not holding a United States licence, or to dispose of the plane or any of the essential parts referred to in any foreign country, the plane, or the part in question, must be returned to the United States and a licence obtained for its export to the country concerned. Aeroplanes of American registry returning to the United States from foreign countries will not be considered as imported within the meaning of section 5 of the joint resolution. Aeroplanes of foreign registry entering the United States for a temporary sojourn or leaving the United States after such a sojourn will not be considered as imported or exported within the meaning of section 5 of the joint resolution.

B. EXPLOSIVES.

ACT OF JUNE 3RD, 1916 (U.S. Code, Title 50, § 79).

The President of the United States is authorised and empowered to make, or cause to be made, such investigation as in his judgment is necessary to determine the best, cheapest and most available means for the production of nitrates and other products for munitions of war and useful in the manufacture of fertilisers and other useful products by water-power or any other power as in his judgment is the best and cheapest to use; and is also hereby authorised and empowered to designate for the exclusive use of the United States, if in his judgment such means is best and cheapest, such site or sites, upon any navigable or non-navigable river or rivers or upon the public lands, as in his opinion will be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this section; and is further authorised to construct, maintain and operate, at or on any site or sites so designated, dams, locks, improvements to navigation, power houses and other plants and equipment or other means than water-power as in his judgment is the best and cheapest, necessary or convenient for the generation of electrical or other power and for the production of nitrates or other products needed for munitions of war and useful in the manufacture of fertilisers and other useful products.

**Nitrate
plants.**

The President is authorised to lease, purchase or acquire, by condemnation, gift, grant or devise, such lands and rights of way as may be necessary for the construction and operation of such plants, and to take from any lands of the United States, or to purchase or acquire by condemnation, materials, minerals and processes, patented or otherwise, necessary for the construction and operation of such plants and for the manufacture of such products.

The products of such plants shall be used by the President for military and naval purposes to the extent that he may deem necessary, and any surplus which he shall determine is not required shall be sold and disposed of by him under such regulations as he may prescribe.

The President is authorised and empowered to employ such officers, agents or agencies as may in his discretion be necessary to enable him to carry out the purposes herein specified and to authorise and require such officers, agents or agencies to perform any and all of the duties imposed upon him by the provisions hereof.

The plant or plants provided for under this section shall be constructed and operated solely by the Government and not in conjunction with any other industry or enterprise carried on by private capital.

ANNEX I.

MATERIAL FOR DEFENCE AGAINST CHEMICAL WARFARE (EXTRACTS FROM LEGISLATION).

Belgium.

ROYAL DECREE OF JULY 17TH, 1934 (Recueil des Lois 1934, page 1604).

Article 1.—The manufacture, sale, distribution, transfer (with or without payment) of every type of device or appliance of any kind designed to protect the population against the dangers of aero-chemical attack, and of their essential constituent elements, shall be subject to prior authorisation from the Minister of National Defence.

Article 2.—Applications for authorisations shall be accompanied, for every type of device or appliance, by the following :

(1) The payment outright of a lump sum of one thousand francs to cover the costs of studies and experiments in connection with the device or appliance;

(2) The deposit of a sufficient number of models to ascertain the efficacy of the material and to enable the proposed type to be exactly determined.

Models will not be returned.

Article 3.—For purposes of sale, offering for sale, distribution, transfer (with or without payment) after the issue of the authorisation mentioned in Article 1, every device or appliance mentioned in Article 1 must conform to the model which has been deposited and authorised.

France.

DECREE OF OCTOBER 30TH, 1935 (Journal officiel 1935, page 11523).

Article 1.—No one shall manufacture or offer for sale devices for individual or collective protection against gas used in warfare, whatever their name, type or form, without having first obtained a licence.

Article 2.—Such licence will be granted or refused after consultation with the competent services responsible for :

(1) Approval of the prototypes of the devices submitted;

(2) Inspection, during manufacture and after completion of manufacture, of the lots offered for sale by the supplier.

Licences to manufacture may be granted, without State guarantee, for any device of which the prototype has been approved.

Licences to sell may be granted, without State guarantee, for any lot of devices which have fulfilled inspection requirements in regard to manufacture.

Article 4.—Public administrative regulations¹ countersigned by the Ministers of War, of the Interior and of Public Health will prescribe the measures for ensuring the enforcement of the present Decree. . . .

Article 5.—The expenditure arising out of the application of the present Decree shall be borne by the manufacturers authorised to engage in the manufacture of the devices.

It shall be recovered in the form of special fees, under the conditions laid down in the public administrative regulations.

* * *

DECREE OF AUGUST 14TH, 1936 (Journal officiel 1936, page 8834).

Article 1.—The list of material mentioned in Article 1 of the Law of August 11th, 1936,² is fixed as follows :

.
Category III.—Material for protection against gas.

* * *

DECREE OF MARCH 13TH, 1937³ (Journal officiel 1937, page 3158).

Article 1.—The establishment for the manufacture of devices for protection against gas used in warfare, operated at St. Priest (Rhône) by the Company for the Study and Manufacture of Protective Material, shall be expropriated and transferred to the French State.

Expropriation shall apply to the following :

(1) The land, whether built upon or not, occupied by the said establishments. . . .

(2) The material, plant, stocks of all kinds, including products in process of machining or assembling, and the movable equipment existing in the establishments, as it may be fixed by a cross inventory.

Article 2.—The taking over of the establishments by the War Administrative Services shall be effected on a date to be fixed by decree of the Minister of National Defence and War.

¹ *Note by the Secretariat.*—For these regulations, see the Decrees of February 27th and November 3rd, 1936, and the Decree of February 15th, 1937.

² See above, under France, " 1. Manufacture ", page 87.

³ Quoted by way of example.

Italy.

LAW OF MAY 23RD, 1932 (Leggi e decreti 1932, II, page 807).

Article 1.—The production and sale of gas-masks for the use of the civilian population in the case of a war during which Italian territory is exposed to the risk of chemical attacks shall be left to the initiative of industry and commerce, but shall be regulated and controlled in the manner specified in the following articles.

Article 2.—The production and sale of the different types of masks referred to in the preceding article, including parts for filtering and purifying air, shall be subject to a licence and to payment of a concession fee of 500 lire.

Article 3.—Undertakings which propose to manufacture gas-masks for the use of the civilian population must first apply for authorisation to the War Ministry (Directorate of the Military Chemical Centre), supplying in respect of each type of mask such information and such specimens as the competent authority may consider necessary to enable it to ascertain the efficacy of the appliance and to determine exactly the type proposed. The type of mask in question may not be manufactured for sale until the prescribed licence has been obtained.

* * *

REGULATIONS OF MAY 29TH, 1933 (Leggi e decreti 1933, IV, page 3249).

Article 21.—With a view to ensuring the strictest possible application of the provisions of law No. 551 of May 23rd, 1932, and of the present regulations, the War Ministry (Directorate of the Military Chemical Centre) shall be authorised to supervise the manufacture of anti-gas appliances of any description intended for export.

To this end, undertakings manufacturing anti-gas appliances intended for export shall be required to notify the above-mentioned Ministry and to furnish such information and data as may be required by that Ministry.

Article 22.—Masks or parts of masks imported from abroad in accordance with the Customs regulations now in force may not be offered for sale unless the importer has obtained a licence as stipulated in Article 2 of the law and the present regulations.

The importer must submit his application for a licence in accordance with the rules and conditions applicable to manufacturers of masks, already laid down in the present regulations. . . .

Article 23.—Masks of foreign origin the sale of which has been authorised shall bear marks and signs which shall be plainly visible, in accordance with the instructions issued by the licensing authority.

Sweden.

DECREE OF JUNE 11TH, 1937¹ (Svensk Författningssamling 1937, No. 326).

§ 1.—The term “gas protection material” shall be understood to denote, in the present Decree, gas-masks affording protection against gases used in warfare, protective appliances employing oxygen, filtering appliances for gas-protection chambers, and any other gas-protection material to the provisions of which the King prescribes that the present Decree shall apply.

§ 2.—No person in Sweden may engage in the manufacture of gas-protection material without having received an authorisation for that purpose from the King. For the granting of such authorisations the King shall lay down such provisions and conditions as may be found necessary for the use of the authorisation.

§ 3.—The manufacture of gas-protection material shall be subject to supervision by such authority as the King may appoint.

§ 4.—Manufacturers of gas-protection material shall be under obligation to admit inspecting officials of the supervisory authority, on demand, to the premises on which the manufacture is carried on, to give the supervisory authority all the information it may require regarding manufacture and circumstances connected with manufacture, and in other respects to comply with such regulations as the King or the supervisory authority may issue for the adequate supervision of manufacture.

No person who in his official capacity obtains the information referred to above may disclose particulars of the matters of which he has thus obtained knowledge except in so far as is required for the exercise of his duties.

§ 5.—No gas-protection material may be sold other than material of the kinds approved by the supervisory authority provided for in § 3.

§ 6.—No person may sell material as provided for in § 5 without having received an authorisation for that purpose from the office of the Governor-General (Överståthållarämbetet) of Stockholm in respect of that city, and elsewhere from the provincial authority of the province in which the business is to be carried on.

§ 7.—Persons selling gas-protection material shall be required to admit to the trading premises inspecting officials of the supervisory authority or the police authority whenever such admission is demanded, to give such officials or such authorities all information required regarding the gas-protection material sold, and in other respects to comply with such regulations as may be issued by the King or the supervisory authority for the purpose of ensuring adequate supervision of sales.

¹ *Note by the Secretariat.*—For detailed regulations, see Royal Proclamation of June 11th, 1937, Svensk Författningssamling 1937, No. 327.

The provisions of the second paragraph of § 4 shall be applicable to the officials or authorities referred to in the present paragraph.

§ 8.—No person may import gas-protection material into Sweden without an authorisation from the supervisory authority, but such material may be conveyed in transit to places within Sweden.

§ 10.—The present Decree shall not apply to the manufacture, sale or import of material for the armed forces or for the Air Protection Inspectorate.

Switzerland.

DECREE OF SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1934 (Recueil des lois 1934, page 688).

Article 2.—The Confederation shall be responsible, *inter alia*, for the following :

.
(d) the supervision of the manufacture and importation of passive defence material of every kind.

* * *

DECREE OF MAY 7TH, 1935 (Recueil des lois 1935, page 293).

Article 1.—In accordance with Article 2 (d) of the Federal Decree of September 29th, 1934, the Confederation shall supervise the manufacture and importation of passive defence material of every kind.¹

Article 2.—The term “passive defence material” shall, for the purposes of the present Decree, be taken to mean any appliance which, by its nature, serves for defence against air attack by gas or for instruction in passive defence.

The present Decree shall also be applicable to material which serves for industrial defence or for the fire-brigade, if it can also be employed for air defence. . . .

Article 3.—No passive defence material may be offered for public sale unless the Federal authority designated in Article 5 has inspected a model of such material and has declared it fit for sale.

Article 4.—The importation of passive defence material shall be subject to the formality of a permit.

A permit shall be granted only for material which has been passed for sale by the Federal authority designated in Article 5.

¹ *Note by the Secretariat.*—For the regulations of November 18th, 1935, giving effect to this decree, see Recueil des lois 1935, page 785. See also the Ordinance of August 27th, 1936, Recueil des lois 1936, page 690.

The Swiss Customs offices shall allow entry into the country only of material for which an import permit has been granted. The consignor or the consignee may apply for a decision by the Testing Laboratory.

The Customs offices shall refuse entry at the frontier to material which is declared unacceptable by the laboratory, whether in general or in a particular case.

Article 5.—The Department of the Interior (Testing Laboratory at Zurich and Public Health Service at Berne) shall supervise the manufacture and import of defence material.

It shall allocate questions arising out of such supervision either to the Testing Laboratory or to the Public Health Service and shall fix the fees chargeable.

Article 6.—The agents of the Confederation in charge of supervision shall have access to all premises on which passive defence material is manufactured, stored or sold.

They shall be authorised to inspect at any time such material and the raw materials used in making it, and to have sequestered by the competent authority such material as does not fulfil the requirements of the present Decree or the executive regulations thereof. . . .

Article 7.—The Department of the Interior, in agreement with the Military Department, shall issue detailed provisions as to the conditions and requirements which must be fulfilled in placing material on sale.

Article 8.—The present Decree shall not be applicable to passive defence material acquired by the military authorities of the Confederation.

Article 9.—In the case of material which has already been placed on the Swiss market, the authorisation referred to in Article 3 shall be applied for within the time-limit specified by the Department of the Interior.

ANNEX II.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT, DATED APRIL 13TH, 1935, ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE REGULATION OF THE TRADE IN AND PRIVATE AND STATE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

[Reproduced from document Conf. D.168, which is reprinted in full in Conference Documents, Vol. III, pages 785-858.]

II. DRAFT TEXTS.*¹

Article 4.^{2,3,4}

For the purposes of the present Convention, five categories of arms and implements of war are established as follows :

Category I.—Military Armaments.

Arms, ammunition and implements of war, designed or intended for land, sea or air warfare, until such time as they may form part of the material coming under Categories II or III :

1. Rifles and carbines, and their barrels and bolts.
2. Machine-guns, automatic rifles and machine-pistols of all calibres, and their barrels and bolts.
3. Guns, howitzers and mortars of all calibres and their mountings, barrels, recoil mechanisms and recuperators.
4. Ammunition for the arms enumerated under 1 and 2 above; filled and unfilled projectiles for the arms enumerated under 3 above, and prepared propellant charges for these arms.
5. Grenades, bombs, torpedoes and mines—filled or unfilled—and apparatus for their use or discharge.
Periscopes for submarines.

* *Note by the Secretariat.*—The text here reproduced was proposed by a majority of the Committee. Additional headings proposed by certain delegations are inserted in smaller type.

¹ Part II (Draft Texts) and Part III (Observations and Reservations) are an inseparable whole, and must consequently be examined simultaneously.

[*Note by the Secretariat.*—For relevant extract from Part III, see below, page 221.]

² See general observations of the **Technical Committee** and the reservations by several delegations, paragraph 23 of report.

³ See reservation by the **Japanese** delegation, paragraph 24 of report.

⁴ See reservation by the **French** delegation, paragraph 25 of report.

6. Tanks, armoured vehicles and armoured trains and armour and bullet-proof plates shaped for these vehicles.

The delegations of the U.S.S.R., Poland and Czechoslovakia propose to add another heading as follows :

Appliances and substances intended exclusively for chemical and incendiary warfare.¹

Category II.—Naval Armaments.

Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft-carriers and submarines and their arms, ammunition and implements of war mounted on board and forming part of their normal armament.

Category III.—Air Armaments.²

1. Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, both heavier than and lighter than air, which by reason of their design or construction are adapted or intended either for military or naval reconnaissance, or for aerial combat by the use of machine-guns or artillery, or for the carrying and dropping of bombs, or which are equipped with or prepared for any of the arms or appliances referred to in paragraph 2 below.

2. Special guns and machine-guns for aircraft, and their gun mounts and frames.

Bomb-racks and torpedo-carriers, and bomb or torpedo release mechanisms.

Category IV.

Arms and ammunition capable of being used for both military and non-military purposes :

1. Revolvers and automatic pistols, provided the weight of the weapon is over 630 grammes (1 lb. 6 oz.), and ammunition therefor.

The delegation of the U.S.S.R. proposes the addition of another heading as follows :

Powder and explosives other than those mentioned in paragraph 4 of Category I, and the raw materials used in their manufacture.

2. Fire-arms designed, intended or adapted for non-military purposes, such as sport or personal defence, that will fire ammunition that can be fired from fire-arms in Category I.

Category V.

1. Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, both heavier than and lighter than air, other than those included in Category III.

¹ See reservations by the delegations of Sweden and Switzerland, paragraph 26 of report.

² See reservation by the delegation of Czechoslovakia, paragraph 27 of report.

2. Airscrews, fuselages, hulls, tail units and undercarriage units.
 3. Aircraft engines.
 4. The following essential component parts of aircraft engines covered by paragraph 3 above : crankshafts, cylinders, superchargers.
-

III. OBSERVATIONS AND RESERVATIONS REGARDING THE DRAFT TEXTS.

.

Article 4.

23. Text adopted by the Technical Committee on Manufacture and Categories.

The reservations and observations submitted in this Committee (document Conf. D./C.C.F./C.T.24(1)) were as follows :

In adopting document Conf. D./C.C.F./C.T.22(1), the Technical Committee considered that this document was only an attempt at solutions of a purely technical character, and was only accepted by the members of the Technical Committee with reservations as to the assent of their respective Governments.

Reservation by the delegation of the U.S.S.R. supported by the delegations of Czechoslovakia and Poland. Appliances and substances exclusively intended for chemical and incendiary warfare do not figure in the categories of arms and implements of war to be subjected to regulation under the draft.

In this connection, the U.S.S.R. delegation has proposed the text shown on page 9 of the draft, supported by the delegations of Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet delegation consequently feels that it must draw attention once more to the fact that the Geneva Protocol of June 17th, 1925, regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, is still, unfortunately, awaiting ratification by several States, while the development of chemical means of warfare in recent years represents a considerable danger.

Hence the U.S.S.R. delegation reserves its attitude on this problem and considers it necessary to raise the point once more at a plenary meeting of the Committee or of the General Commission.

As a result of discussions in the Committee on Categories, gunpowder and explosives are mentioned only in connection with the articles enumerated in Item 4 of Category I.

Nevertheless, the manufacture of and trade in gunpowder, explosives and their raw materials are, in certain cases, directly connected with military requirements. For this reason, the U.S.S.R. delegation insists on the inclusion in Category IV (appliances and substances) of its amendment appearing in the Draft Texts.

The majority of the Committee was unable to accept the amendment proposed by the Soviet delegation in regard to appliances and substances destined exclusively for chemical and incendiary warfare. It was pointed out that the Special

Committee on Chemical Warfare set up by the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments had, after a full examination of the question, found it impossible, from a technical point of view, to draw up a list of these appliances and substances, for the reasons given in its report (document Conf. D.152, of December 13th, 1932).

24. The Japanese delegation entirely reserves its attitude on the question of categories, it having no military expert available at the moment.

25. The French representative stated that the arrangement proposed could not be regarded as definitely established until the treatment applicable to each category had been fixed and the suggestions of the Technical Committee on Expenditure discussed; he reserved the French delegation's full freedom of action in the event that certain relevant provisions are modified in the course of subsequent discussion.

26. The Swedish and Swiss delegations reserve their attitude in regard to chemical materials until a sufficiently clear definition of the expression "Appliances and substances exclusively intended for chemical and incendiary warfare" has been found. They consider, further, that it would be regrettable in the present Convention to authorise the manufacture of and trade in arms of which the use is already prohibited by international law.

27. The Czechoslovak delegation drew the attention of the Technical Committee to the necessity of mentioning in Category III the principal component parts manufactured for air armaments. This is why it could not accept the actual text of Category III, and it has made a reservation on this point.

ANNEX III.

NATIONALISATION AND SUPERVISION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF IMPLEMENTS OF WAR IN FRANCE.

*Note communicated by the French Government
on October 11th, 1937.*^{1 2}

	Page
I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS	224
Legislation of 1935	224
Law of August 11th, 1936	225
II. NATIONALISATION	228
(a) Expropriation : Occupation : Compensation	228
(b) Organisation and Operation	229
III. SUPERVISION OF UNDERTAKINGS MANUFACTURING AND SELLING WAR MATERIALS..	230
A. <i>Financial Participation :</i>	
1. System employed by the Air Ministry	230
2. System employed by the War and Navy Departments.....	231
3. Rules applied in All Cases	231
B. <i>Supervision Proper :</i>	
1. Object and Scope	231
2. Methods of Enforcement	232
3. Organisation of Supervision	232
CONCLUSION	233

¹ The letter accompanying the note reads as follows :

“By paragraph 3 of the resolution which it adopted on May 31st last, the Bureau of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments instructed the Secretariat of the League of Nations ‘to collect and communicate to the members of the Bureau any useful information obtainable as to the present position in regard to the national control of the manufacture of and trade in arms in the principal countries’.

“In response to the desire expressed by the Bureau, and as a contribution towards the fulfilment of this wish by direct co-operation in the enquiry carried out on this question by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, I have the honour to forward to you herewith a note on the nationalisation and control of war manufacture, as these have been carried into effect by the French Government.”

² This note has also been reproduced in document Conf. D.183 of March, 1st 1938.

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations denounces the evil effects of the manufacture of armaments by private enterprise, while Article 23(d) asserts the need for general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition.

In spite of the efforts made, it has not hitherto proved possible to bring about the successful application of the above provisions of the Covenant by means of an international Convention regulating the manufacture of and trade in war material in the different countries.

Nevertheless, in the light of the negotiations conducted at Geneva on these subjects, a number of general principles have emerged from the labours of the Disarmament Conference. From these principles, countries sincerely desiring to further the organisation of peace have felt able to draw guidance, while proceeding, as a first step, to apply to their own nationals measures of regulation and control which it is hoped will later be extended to all other countries.

Among the States imbued with good-will, France had little hesitation in putting those principles to the test for her own account, inasmuch as they are in harmony with the aspirations so insistently voiced by French public opinion.

French public opinion has indeed always protested against the enhanced profits which may accrue to private persons from the manufacture of armaments as a result of international discord or threats of war.

Legislation of 1935.

Accordingly, as early as 1933,¹ legislation on the subject was passed. Its object was to organise—both from the standpoint of internal or external security, and from the fiscal or administrative standpoint—a certain measure of supervision, exercised by public authorities over the manufacture of, trade in or possession of war material. Particular mention should be made in this connection of :

1. *Decree of September 3rd, 1935*, with the Ordinance of the same date,² regulating the export of war material.

These provide that previous authorisation must be obtained from the Finance Minister before war material can be exported. Such authority will only be granted subject to the consent of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior and one of the National Defence Ministers (land, naval or air forces, as the case may be).

¹ The beginning of the French Government's efforts to institute supervision of the manufacture of armaments might be placed as far back as 1933, when the question was considered in connection with a draft law to restore the equilibrium of the budget. M. Daladier, at that time President of the Council of Ministers, had inserted provisions in the draft law to ensure the supervision of the manufacture and sale of implements of war. Although favourably reported on by the Finance Commission, this draft failed to become law.

² *Journal officiel*, September 11th, 1935, pages 9930, 9931.

2. *Decree-law of October 23rd, 1935*,¹ regulating the importation and manufacture of, trade in and possession of arms; supplemented by the *Public Administrative Regulations of December 16th, 1935*, and the *Ordinance of January 13th, 1936*.²

Under these measures, the importation into France of arms, ammunition and all offensive and defensive weapons is prohibited, except where specifically permitted in the case of certain sporting (game or target-shooting) fire-arms.

The manufacture of arms is only allowed subject to previous authorisation from one of the Defence Ministers, and is strictly supervised.

Trade in arms is also subject to regulations, which include :

- Declaration to the Prefecture;
- Keeping of registers open to inspection.

Finally, the possession of all fire-arms must be declared.

Disregard of these provisions entails severe punishment by imprisonment or fine.

3. *Decree-law of October 30th, 1935*,³ setting up administrative control of transactions in war materials, supplemented by the Decree of May 29th, 1936.⁴

In this sphere, a Decree-law of July 16th, 1935,⁵ had already instituted a special tax of 20% on profits from the fulfilment of contracts entered into with the War, Navy and Air Ministries.

Whereas, however, the latter provision applied, in principle, to all undertakings engaged on national defence work, the Decree of October 30th, 1935, applies only to persons supplying war material, a definition of which is given in the Geneva Convention of June 17th, 1925; the list which appears in that Convention is repeated in the French text.

These measures enable the departments contracting for war supplies to impose upon the contractors supervision by a Government agent, under threat of administrative sanction.

* * *

Law of August 11th, 1936.

The above provisions were dictated much more by domestic considerations than by principles laid down at Geneva. Hence the French Parliament, taking those principles as a basis, and judging, moreover, that the concept of public service to the State is nowhere better exemplified than in the production of the means necessary for the country's defence, thereupon undertook to prepare a veritable *national statute of war industries*. This is the aim of the "*Nationalisation*" Act of August 11th, 1936.

¹ *Journal officiel*, October 24th, 1935, page 11202.

² *Bulletin officiel*, Partie permanente, 1936, page 36.

³ *Journal officiel*, October 31st, 1935, page 11509.

⁴ *Journal officiel*, May 31st, 1936, page 5797.

⁵ *Journal officiel*, July 18th, 1935, page 7671.

The introductory statement to this Act declares as follows :

“ France has recently given striking evidence of her loyalty to the international organisation of peace through collective security and progressive disarmament. Concrete form can at once be given to the desires of public opinion by far-reaching nationalisation of war industries and strict control of the activities of undertakings that remain unexpropriated. . . .

“ France’s example will encourage international opinion to recognise the need for the immediate organisation of national control, for the Geneva discussions have shown that such control is the primary condition for any international regulation of the production of war material, and that without international regulation it is vain to hope for the armaments race to be stopped.”

To secure the object in view, the Act provides for two types of measures :

(1) **Expropriation**, in whole or in part, of undertakings manufacturing war materials, within the limits of the normal requirements of national defence.

This is the purport of Article 1, which reads as follows :

“ *Article 1.*—Before March 31st, 1937, decrees adopted by the Council of Ministers, on the proposal of the Minister of National Defence and War, the Minister of Marine or the Air Minister, may order the expropriation, in whole or in part, of undertakings manufacturing or trading in war material.

“ War material shall include :

“ (1) Fire-arms, and ammunition therefor;

“ (2) Implements for the carriage of fire-arms and for the use of fire-arms in war (fighting aircraft, warships, vehicles used in warfare);

“ (3) Material required for protection against noxious gases.

“ Failing free agreement within one month of the publication of the decree of expropriation, the amount of compensation shall be determined as follows :

“ Compensation shall be based on the value of the undertaking on the date on which expropriation takes place, with sole reference to the loss resulting from eviction; in no case may any profit whatsoever accrue to the person expropriated.

“ The amount shall be determined by two arbitrators, appointed by the Minister and the expropriated party respectively. Should the latter fail to appoint an arbitrator within fifteen days of being called upon to do so, an appointment shall be made by means of a Court Order from the President of the Civil Court of the district in which the expropriated undertaking is situated.

“ The two arbitrators shall reach a decision within three months of their appointment, unless the parties agree to prolong that period.

“ Should they fail to agree upon the amount of compensation, the two arbitrators shall appoint a third arbitrator.

“Should they fail to agree upon this appointment, the third arbitrator shall be appointed, at the request of either party, by the First President of the Court of Appeal of the district in which the undertaking is situated.

“The third arbitrator shall reach a decision within one month of his appointment.

“Arbitrators shall not be bound to observe any special form of procedure.

“The arbitral award, which shall be communicated to the parties through the Minister, shall be open to appeal before the Council of State, under the stipulations of the Decree of July 22nd, 1806, as amended by Article 24 of the Law of April 13th, 1900.

“The public authorities may take over the expropriated undertaking as from the date of publication of the decree of expropriation, on condition that they prepare an inventory in the presence of the other party, and pay provisional compensation to those entitled thereto.

“The arbitral award shall be registered free of tax and shall be given executory validity by the First President of the Court of Appeal.”

(2) **Strict supervision** of the activities and profits of non-expropriated private undertakings chiefly or partly engaged in manufacturing and trading in war material.

This is the purport of Article 2, which reads as follows :

“*Article 2.*—As from the date of promulgation of the present Law, undertakings manufacturing or selling war material as defined in Article 1, may only continue, and the activities of their intermediaries and publicity agents may only be pursued, subject to authorisation and supervision by the Government.”

Both the above types of measure were necessary; for although expropriation appears to be the best and the most thorough-going solution, since it transforms private factories and workshops engaged in armament production into Government undertakings, yet it was not possible or desirable to apply it to all private industry.

In the enforcement of the Nationalisation Law, account had to be taken, in particular, of the profound differences existing between the War, Navy and Air Departments in the matter of the organisation of the manufacture of land, sea and air armaments; and more especially of the varying parts played in each of those three spheres by Government and private undertakings respectively.

Thus the Navy Department, following ancient tradition, was already producing in its own arsenals a very great proportion of the warships, artillery and ammunition required for the naval forces.

The War Department, although possessing a considerable number of its own factories, turned to private industry for an appreciable part of its arms and ammunition and for the whole of its tanks, armoured cars, etc.

The Air Department had no Government factories under its control, and therefore obtained all its aircraft bodies and engines from private industry.

In this way, the Navy and War Ministries, being already in possession of units possessing experience of the manufacture of most war supplies, were able, by means of total or partial expropriation, to turn a considerable number of

private undertakings into Government factories, thus achieving nationalisation properly so called.

The Air Ministry, on the other hand, possessing no means for furnishing supervisory staff for expropriated undertakings, was unable to turn these into Government factories, and therefore confined itself to contributing expropriated assets to the working capital of the "national companies", a majority of the stock of which is held by the Government. In this case, therefore, nationalisation takes the shape of Government supervision.

II. NATIONALISATION.

Nationalisation properly so called entails the expropriation and the transforming of the undertakings affected into Government undertakings in the sense of Article 1 of the Law summarised above.

In conformity with a series of Decrees adopted between October 1936 and March 1937, *twelve factories, groups of factories or workshops of private factories* were expropriated by the War and Navy Departments and transformed into Government undertakings. Among the undertakings affected by this step, mention may be made of the factories or workshops of Schneider, Renault, Brandt, Hotchkiss, etc., all specialised in the manufacture of war material or ammunition.

Measures taken.

(a) *Expropriation : Occupation : Compensation.*

According to the provisions of the Law of August 11th, 1936, an expropriation decree transfers ownership to the State, the occupation of the undertaking being brought about by a ministerial ordinance.

The expropriation decree specifies the properties covered—*i.e.*, on the one hand, the land, whether built upon or not, which is further described in the cadastral survey attached, and, on the other hand, the existing equipment, tools, stocks of every description, including materials in course of manufacture or assembly, and furnishing, as enumerated in an inventory drawn up in the presence of the expropriated party.

As the date of taking over is not specified in the Law and may be decreed at a suitable moment, the execution of the relevant provisions can be carried out with the necessary elasticity.

In particular, the procedure laid down enables the various problems of a technical and financial character involved in expropriation to be taken into account. No risk is run by the State, since, during the transition period which elapses before the process is completed, the undertakings concerned are, in practice, under Government supervision; the military engineers appointed to take charge of the undertaking utilise this interval to make themselves familiar with their duties, in contact with the civilian directors who are still exercising their former functions. In addition, the Government is able at any time, under the provisions of the Law itself, to take over the undertaking at once, if circumstances so require.

The transitional period also makes possible the fixing of the *provisional compensation* which, under Article 1 of the Act, must be paid by the public authorities when the undertaking is taken over.

This compensation must, in general, fulfil two conditions: it must be substantial in amount, but, at the same time, it must be low enough to ensure that in no case shall it ultimately be found to exceed the value of the expropriated undertaking and equipment.

Final compensation must be determined within one month of the date either of notification of the expropriation decree, or of the notification of the Ordinance specifying the date at which the undertaking will be taken over.

Under Article 1 of the Law of August 11th, 1936, the amount of compensation is based upon the value of the undertaking on the date of expropriation, with sole reference to the loss resulting from eviction, no profit whatsoever accruing to the expropriated party.

According to circumstances, the fixing of the final amount of compensation for expropriation is the consequence either of free agreement between the parties, or of an arbitral award.

Free agreement results from offers made by the authorities to the parties concerned. The amount of such offers is determined by the Minister, on the proposal of a Committee which includes a representative of the Finance Department.

As soon as the offer is accepted, the process is completed.

In case of refusal, arbitration proceedings commence; they may consist of a number of stages, the final one being an appeal before the Conseil d'Etat.

(b) *Organisation and Operation.*

Very detailed provisions are laid down for the smooth and frictionless organisation of the management and operation of factories turned into Government undertakings.

They may be summarised as follows:

As soon as expropriation has been decreed, a military engineer is appointed as manager of the expropriated undertaking, which, when it has been taken over, becomes a Government factory and is run under direct Government administration.

The higher staff of the undertaking is kept on, in so far as its co-operation is deemed necessary.

Subject to certain transitional provisions, the subordinate staff in general comes under the regulations applied to workers and employees of the Government Departments concerned.

The planning departments of the expropriated undertakings are, as a rule, attached to the new undertakings.

It has proved necessary, however, to take certain transitional measures to ensure that the preparatory work already begun should continue under satisfactory conditions.

All the necessary steps have been taken to stimulate and foster research work relating to national defence.

III. SUPERVISION OF UNDERTAKINGS MANUFACTURING AND SELLING WAR MATERIALS.

This supervision, as already stated, is provided for in Article 2 of the Law of August 11th, 1936, the stipulations of which have been amplified by the following :

Decree of August 17th, 1936, laying down the general conditions for ensuring the supervision of private undertakings engaged in manufacturing and trading in war material;

Decree of August 18th, 1936, providing for the organisation of supervision of private undertakings;

Decree of August 18th, 1936, laying down conditions for the grant of licences and authorisations to private undertakings;

Decree of January 16th, 1937, laying down the conditions governing State participation in undertakings engaged in manufacturing or trading in war material, where such participation exceeds two-thirds of the share-capital;

Decree of January 6th, 1937, relating to financial participation by the State.

The Law of August 11th, 1936, has made possible :

- (a) The organisation of *internal supervision* of undertakings, by means of financial participation by the State;
- (b) The organisation of *external supervision* carried out by officials of the three Defence Departments, their activities being co-ordinated by the General Directorate for the Control of War Material.

A. *Financial Participation.*

By means of financial participation, the State may become the owner of the majority of the shares of the undertaking. This is the method employed in all the nationalisation operations carried out by the Air Ministry. A distinction must be made between this method and that applied by the War and Navy Departments.

1. *System employed by the Air Ministry.*

The Government acquires by purchase or expropriation such assets of undertakings as are deemed necessary for the satisfactory working of the aircraft industry.

Such assets constitute the Government's contribution to the companies known as "national aircraft construction companies", of which there are at present six, distributed in the main geographical divisions of the country.

This form of nationalisation has the advantage of retaining, in the companies so formed, the full participation of the technical collaborators who have up to the present been engaged in promoting the growth of the aircraft industry.

Lastly, a Sales Department, the "French Office for Air Equipment Exports", representing the national companies, is in charge of trade relations with foreign countries.

Expropriations decreed on the initiative of the Air Department (Decrees of January and February 1937) cover seventeen private undertakings engaged in aeroplane or seaplane construction or the manufacture of war material.

2. *System employed by the War and Navy Departments.*

Having turned a number of expropriated undertakings into Government factories, the War and Navy Departments now propose to take a financial share in a number of private armament undertakings in respect of which no expropriation measures have been taken.

This participation will secure for the Government, through the intermediary of its representatives on the administrative bodies and at general meetings of the companies, a very effective power of control over the manufacture of war material, the preparation of industrial mobilisation, and the extent of the profits.

In order to provide for exports of war material, where authorised by the Government, the War Department is also contemplating the creation of joint sales organisations in foreign countries.

3. *Rules applied in All Cases of Financial Participation.*

It has just been shown that the Government may become a majority or a minority shareholder.

Even in the latter case, the system of financial participation gives it far-reaching means of action.

Undertakings in which the State thus assumes a financial part must become limited liability companies, subject to the provisions of French legislation. Such participation can be brought about in one of the following ways :

By an agreement for the purchase of a part of the capital corresponding to the amount of the Government's participation;

By Government purchase of an additional issue of capital equivalent to the amount of its participation;

By the transfer, either to an existing or to a new company, of assets expropriated by the Government in virtue of the Law of August 11th, 1936.

The Government thus secures representation at the initial general meeting of the company or at subsequent ordinary or extraordinary meetings. It exercises such voting powers as the Articles of Association provide. It must be granted at least two directorships, and appoints a special controlling agent to follow the activities of the company. The agent is duly summoned to attend general meetings, meetings of the Board of Directors and, where appropriate, meetings of the Committee of Management or other similar bodies; and it is able to oppose such decisions as appear to it to run counter to the interests or rights of the State, especially in matters affecting national defence.

B. *Supervision Proper.*

1. *Object and Scope.*

Taken as a whole, the system of supervision laid down in the Law of August 11th, 1936, aims at the exercise of general supervision of the manufacture and sale of war material.

Taken in greater detail, its objects, in the *technical, administrative, financial and statistical fields*, are to bring together data relating to manufacturing processes and the expansion of means of production, to watch over the application of legal provisions, and to supervise the profits and expenditure of the undertakings concerned.

The system applies :

- To factories (manufacture, assembly, filling of ammunition, etc.);
- To sales organisations (imports, exports, internal trade);
- To intermediaries and publicity agents.

The system appreciably limits the former freedom of the parties affected, whether companies or individuals; they are now placed in a position of close dependence upon the State.

2. *Methods of Enforcement.*

Apart from the system of financial participation by the State, to which we need not revert, the law lays down the following methods of enforcement :

- The grant of a licence;
- The grant of an authorisation.

Manufacturing undertakings may now no longer pursue their activities unless they obtain a *manufacturing licence* from the State. The validity of this licence is limited to five years, but it can be renewed for a similar period upon expiry. When it is added that the licence so granted may be cancelled by the State at any moment on the ground of disregard of relevant laws and regulations, the severity of the means placed at the disposal of the State under the present system will be appreciated.

Sales organisations are covered by an analogous system : they may only pursue their activities after obtaining a *special and revocable authorisation* from the State. Similarly, intermediaries and publicity agents working for manufacturing or sales undertakings must, in order to pursue their activities, submit to a similar degree of State supervision and comply with provisions closely resembling those applied to the undertakings for which they work.

3. *Organisation of Supervision.*

In order to ensure the due enforcement of the various provisions relating to the supervision of the manufacture and sale of war material, the following bodies have been set up :

- Special control groups within each of the National Defence Ministries;
- A General Co-ordination and Centralisation Service for the supervision of the manufacture of and trade in war material.

The *control groups* are set up with the aid of the control services of the National Defence Departments. Officials belonging to them carry out detailed enquiries on the spot, in order to complete and check the information supplied by the undertakings. They examine carefully the activity of the undertakings, their structure, working, technical equipment and the outcome of their financial and industrial activity. In each Ministry, these organs are under the immediate authority of the Inspectorate.

A General Co-ordination and Centralisation Service was set up in September 1936. It is attached to the Ministry of National Defence and War, and constitutes the *General Inspectorate of War Material*, under the direction of a General Inspector of Army Administration.

It also includes one inspector and one technical representative for each of the three National Defence Departments.

An Ordinance of December 10th, 1936, defines the *inter-departmental functions* of this General Inspectorate, which, under the authority of the Permanent Committee for National Defence, fulfils the following main purposes :

- (1) To examine applications for, and recommend the grant, renewal or withdrawal of, licences;
- (2) To co-ordinate the activities of the control groups and the implementation of their work;
- (3) To centralise and check all statistical information relating to the manufacture and sale of war material;
- (4) Eventually, to prepare the material to be submitted to the international supervisory organs.

The work of centralisation and co-ordination carried out by this body has proved specially important and fruitful.

It has proved *important*, not only because of the number of questions dealt with, but also because of the relative complexity of the supervisory activities that are now being carried out, as has been seen, under extremely diverse conditions. This is more particularly the case, since the system instituted by the Law of August 11th, 1936, has not entirely replaced the earlier system to which reference is made in the first part of this memorandum; in certain respects, the two systems still exist side by side.

The work of centralisation and co-ordination has proved *fruitful* through the use made of the information collected. All this information is placed in the files of the General Inspectorate, which keeps up-to-date lists of manufacturing and sales undertakings and is in a position to supply any statistical information required by Ministers and by the Permanent Committee of National Defence or, eventually, by the international supervisory organs.

* * *

CONCLUSION.

It will be seen that resort to the means of action placed at the disposal of the three departments of National Defence by the Nationalisation Law of August 11th, 1936, has led, through the combined use of expropriation, financial participation by the State, and direct supervision of undertakings engaged in the manufacture of and trade in armaments, to the creation of a "national statute of war industries".

France has thus, for her part, fulfilled the primary condition for setting up international supervision of war industries. Her example, if followed elsewhere, should lead to the successful outcome of the negotiations on publicity and on the general limitation of armaments.

ANNEX IV.

CONTROL OF EXPORTS OF WAR MATERIAL IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(EXTRACT FROM MEMORANDUM PREPARED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE
IN COLLABORATION WITH THE FOREIGN OFFICE, ADMIRALTY, WAR OFFICE,
AIR MINISTRY AND BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE¹.)

Board of Trade Powers and Action.

19. The Board of Trade is responsible for the issue of export licences in connection with the control of arms.

20. The Board of Trade powers to regulate the export of arms from the United Kingdom are derived from Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended and extended by Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 17 of the Finance Act, 1921. Under these enactments, power is given to prohibit by Proclamation or Order-in-Council the export or coastwise shipment of weapons and munitions of war of every description, as well as fire-arms not being weapons of war and ammunition for such fire-arms (see Annex A).²

21. The present arms export licensing system has been in force without substantial alteration since 1921, but is now based on the Arms Export Prohibition Order-in-Council of 1931 which specifies twenty classes of material the export of which from the United Kingdom is prohibited except under licence (see Annex B).² Open general licences (Annexes C² and D²) issued about the same time as the Order-in-Council permit the unrestricted export (except to certain destinations in Asia and Africa) of specified materials in those classes, such as shot-guns and their ammunition and industrial explosives which are not in fact war material. The general effect is that the export of war material and rifled weapons of every description is subject to the issue of a specific licence by the Board of Trade, whatever may be the destination. (Aircraft which have no armament do not require a specific licence on export unless the destination is Abyssinia.)

22. The general procedure in connection with export licences is that application is made to the Board of Trade for the issue of a licence. The Board then

¹ Appendix I of the Minutes of evidence taken before the Royal Commission on the Private Manufacture of and Trading in Arms at its twelfth sitting, on November 27th, 1935.

² Not reproduced.

consults the Foreign Office, and also the Service Departments in some cases, as to whether a licence should be issued, and, if no objection is received, the licence is given. The licence provides that the owner or shipper shall, if required by the Customs, produce proof that the goods were duly delivered at the destination named in the licence. The usual form of licence for war material (Annex F),¹ which is restricted to exports to foreign Governments, has no time-limit on its validity, but is subject to the condition that it "may be modified or revoked at any time by the Board of Trade if they deem it necessary to do so (a) in the interests of imperial security; or (b) in consequence of any international agreement to which His Majesty's Government are or may become a party". The alternative form of licence (Annex G)¹ which is limited in validity to three months and subject to the condition that it "may be modified or revoked at any time by the Board of Trade without reason given" is used in those cases in which it is considered necessary to have a larger measure of control—*e.g.*, in the case of dealers in arms. Thus there is effective control over the export of all arms and ammunition for war purposes.

Customs Procedure on Exportation.

23. (a) Arms must be entered before shipment under Orders made by the Board of Customs and Excise under Section 139 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876. Explosives as defined by the Explosives Act, 1875, must also be pre-entered under the above section. (Ordinarily the only Customs document required for exported goods is a specification which may be presented six days after the exporting vessel has cleared.)

(b) The Board of Trade licence is endorsed by the Customs Officer with the nature and quantity of the goods loaded and is then returned to the shipper (or, where the licence so requires, to the Board of Trade) until such time as the quantity authorised under the licence has been shipped. It is then marked "Exhausted" and retained in the Department, or, if the terms of the licence so require, returned to the Board of Trade.

(c) The packages are identified by the Customs Export Officer prior to shipment. A special watch is kept on the loading of goods into ships bound for Italy to see that arms do not go on board. An occasional test examination of other export goods is made with a view to seeing that no arms are shipped without pre-entry.

Admiralty Control over Vessels of War.

24. The control of the building, equipping and despatching of vessels of war under the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870, and the Treaties of Washington Act, 1922, is carried out by the Admiralty, but naval armaments exported separately from a vessel of war are subject to the licensing procedure outlined above.

¹ Not reproduced.

Foreign Office Action.

25. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is concerned in two ways with the issue of licences for the export of war material.

(1) He receives a notification from the Board of Trade that a licence has been applied for, and advises that the licence should or should not be issued.

(2) In exceptional circumstances, he may inform the Board of Trade that the export of arms to a particular country or region is undesirable.

26. Each application for the issue of a licence received from the Board of Trade is considered on its merits, and consideration is given by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the following circumstances :

(1) The nature of the consignment.

(2) The consignee. The general practice of His Majesty's Government is to issue licences for the export of war material only to Governments or to the accredited agents of Governments for delivery to them. In the case of material for testing purposes, samples for demonstration or exhibition, or accessories, reputable firms may be accepted as consignees.

(3) Conditions obtaining in the country to which the arms are to be exported. It may, for example, be desirable to refuse or suspend licences in time of civil disturbance.

(4) The international situation. It has, for example, been found desirable to refuse applications for licences to export arms to countries whose relations with other countries are strained.

(5) Treaty provisions. The export of arms to certain countries—for example, Abyssinia—is regulated by treaty. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs satisfies himself that the export of a consignment is in accordance with the treaty provisions in force before assent to the issue of a licence is given.

(6) Special circumstances. In the case of certain countries, evidence that the Government of the importing country has authorised the import is required. For example, in the case of China, the authority of the Chinese Central Government countersigned by the Chinese Ambassador in London is required before a licence is issued. Some other countries have requested that reference should be made to their representatives in London before licences are issued.

(7) An embargo on the export of arms to a particular country or countries may be in force.

Action by Service Departments.

27. The concern of the Service Departments is to keep under observation the general trend of exports of arms. This information is conveniently obtained from the applications for licences. If any unusual movement of arms were observed, which bore upon the policy of His Majesty's Government, it would be

expected that the Service Departments would call the attention of the Foreign Office to the facts.

A watch is also kept upon the applications to ensure that no weapons of secret design are exported; but, as stated below, the understanding with the manufacturers is so close that the possibility can virtually be ruled out, quite apart from the operation of the licensing system.

THE ARMS EXPORT LICENSING SYSTEM.

Objects of Licensing System.

28. From the historical part of this memorandum,¹ it will have been observed that, before the war, there was a power to prohibit but no licensing system. It may therefore be presumed that the primary objects of pre-war legislation were to conserve national resources and to prevent in time of actual or threatened war the export of arms and other material for use against this country and its allies. The war brought with it both prohibition of exports and a licensing system which survived after the war. Since then the powers have been adapted in peace time to other purposes, both national and international. A problem created by the war is described in the preamble to the Arms Traffic Convention, 1919, as "the accumulation in various parts of the world of considerable quantities of arms and munitions of war, the dispersal of which would constitute a danger to peace and public order," and the Preamble then goes on to state that "in certain parts of the world, it is necessary to exercise special supervision over the trade in, and the possession of, arms and ammunition". The maintenance of the arms export licensing system, when other forms of prohibition on export disappeared after the war, appears to have had as its main aims the prevention of arms reaching native races, subversive elements and disarmed ex-enemy countries. The system has since found other uses, such as facilitating the imposition of embargoes on exports of arms and assisting foreign Governments in regulating arms imports.

Open General Licences.

29. Under the existing system, open general licences allow the export, without specific licences, of some categories of arms and ammunition and also of aircraft and aircraft engines, to any destination except certain areas in Asia and Africa. It will have been gathered from the historical section of this memorandum that this roundabout method of providing for the licensing of the articles in question when destined to the special areas was maintained because of the limitations of existing legislation under which prohibitions relating to the export of arms in peace time must be general in character. Hence, in order to give effect to the Ethiopian Arms Treaty, a general prohibition had to be put into force.

30. Three open general licences have been issued by the Board of Trade. The first (Annex C)¹ has the effect of requiring the issue of a specific licence for the export to Abyssinia of (a) aircraft, assembled or dismantled, and aircraft

¹ Not reproduced.

engines, and (b) bayonets, swords and lances, and component parts thereof. The second (Annex D)¹ has the effect of requiring the issue of a specific licence for the export to specified land and maritime zones in Africa and Asia of (a) smooth-bore shot-guns and ammunition for use therewith, (b) specified brands of smokeless gunpowder used in the manufacture of shot-gun cartridges, and specified industrial explosives. The third (Annex E)¹ enables persons who hold fire-arm certificates to take abroad, without obtaining a specific licence, the fire-arms and ammunition described in the fire-arm certificate.

Specific Export Licences.

31. So far as concerns the regulation of what is without question, war material, specific licences have to be obtained from the Board of Trade. The general procedure in connection with the issue of export licences is stated in paragraph 22 of this memorandum. The duty of preventing the export of unlicensed exports of arms where a licence is required falls upon the Board of Customs and Excise.

32. The list of articles for which export licences are required is set out in the Arms Export Prohibition Order, 1931 (Annex B).¹ It includes articles which are not war material. In fact, the number of licences issued for war material is only a very small percentage of the total number of licences issued (see Annex H). Thus specific export licences are required under item (iii) for cartridges for some kinds of sporting-weapons and for fire-arms used for industrial purposes; under item (iv) for explosives which can be used for both military and industrial purposes but which are exported for industrial purposes; under item (v) for rifled sporting-weapons and for industrial apparatus such as humane cattle-killers; and under item (viii) for the large quantities of fuses for industrial use.

Aircraft.

33. Unarmed aircraft and aircraft engines would not fall within the scope of the system of export licences if it were not for the Ethiopian Arms Traffic Treaty of 1930 (see paragraph 11),¹ which required every consignment of aircraft and aircraft engines to Abyssinia to be specifically licensed. But the Air Ministry have had for many years a working arrangement with the manufacturers who supply aircraft and engines for the R.A.F., under which the consent of the Ministry is obtained before foreign orders for aircraft and engines are accepted and that Department consults the Foreign Office where considerations of foreign policy appear to be involved. A note on the Air Ministry action regarding export by the trade of aircraft and aero engines is attached as Annex I. The draft Arms Traffic Convention now under consideration by the League of Nations provides for the licensing, on export, of all aircraft, whether military or civil, and also aircraft engines, as well as certain definite component parts of aircraft. If the Convention is brought into operation, effect will of course be given to this provision.

¹ Not reproduced.

Licences issued and refused.

34. A statistical statement is attached (Annex H) which shows the number of arms export licences issued and the number of applications for licences to export war material refused in each year since 1929.

35. The number of licences refused is small, but this is to be expected as the suppliers well know the position and accordingly do not apply for licences where they know they will not be granted. Apart from this, the Service Departments have a close understanding with the manufacturers, which enables them effectively to control the export of arms which might be prejudicial to imperial security without recourse to the licensing system. When an embargo is in force, the situation is that a total prohibition on the supply is imposed. If the position is doubtful, the prospective supplier usually makes enquiries as to the position before taking steps to endeavour to secure an order, and accordingly it is unusual for an application for a licence to be received when the circumstances are such that the application would be refused.

Board of Trade, November 18th, 1935.

Annex H.

Statement showing the total number of arms export licences (including licences for industrial purposes and sporting-arms) issued in each of the following years :

Year	Number of licences
1929	12,598
1930	11,314
1931	10,992
1932	10,897
1933	10,539
1934	10,485
1935 (to September 30th)	8,289

Statement showing the number of licences included in the above statement which were issued for the export of war material, and the number of applications for licences for the export of war material which were refused in each of the following years :

Year	Number of licences	
	Issued	Refused
1929	325	5
1930	411	3
1931	435	1
1932	410	3
1933	413	—
1934	413	7
1935 (to September 30th)	309	7

Annex I.

Export by the Trade of Aircraft and Aero Engines.

1. The primary concern of the Air Ministry in dealing with exports of aircraft and aero engines is to balance the advantages to the industry and to national defence of a healthy export trade against the necessity of retaining the advantage of whatever lead British research and inventive genius give us over other nations.

2. No individual licence is required for the export of unarmed aircraft and aero engines, except in the single case (until recently) of Ethiopia. To ensure that exports are not made which would be contrary to public policy, an agreement has been made with the industry which ensures that the firms notify the Air Ministry whenever a foreign order is in contemplation. Owing to the good relations that exist between the Department and the industry and also by reason of the fact that, in the main, the firms depend on Air Ministry orders for their livelihood, and that, in an extreme case, the powers of the Official Secrets Acts might be invoked, the firms invariably conform with the wishes of the Air Ministry in their dealings with foreign customers, notwithstanding that the licensing system does not apply (except to the extent stated) to unarmed aircraft and engines. For example, in the later stages of the Chaco war, the firms loyally observed the request of the Air Ministry not to supply aircraft to Bolivia and Paraguay.

3. In order to assist the firms in gauging beforehand what aircraft or engines are likely to receive approval for export, and, at the same time, to indicate to the Press what degree of publicity is permissible, a system has been devised whereby aircraft and engines are assigned to three categories, secret, part publication and open. Aircraft and engines on the secret list are not allowed to be described or even mentioned; those on the part publication list may be described in general outline, although not in detail, and firms are permitted to make tentative approaches to foreign Powers regarding the sale of these aircraft and engines abroad. Those on the open list can, in general, be freely sold abroad, but the prior consent of the Air Ministry is required for the sale of manufacturing rights for their construction in foreign countries.

4. The principles governing the transfer from one list to another are as follows :

Aircraft.—The secret stage lasts until the aircraft makes its first flight; the part publication stage until the first production order is given by the Royal Air Force, or until the Department indicates that it has no further interest in the type.

Engines.—The secret stage lasts until the engine has appeared in public (in an aircraft or otherwise) or has passed a full service type test; the part publication stage until the engine is in production or is no longer of interest to the service.

5. The lists are revised every quarter. They include aircraft and engines produced by firms on their own initiative ("private ventures") as well as those directly ordered by the Air Ministry.

6. When an application for concurrence in a possible foreign order reaches the Air Ministry, it is considered from the following points of view :

(a) Secrecy and effect on our retaining a lead in new types;

(b) Effect on production orders for the Department—orders are only allowed to be accepted provided the needs of the Royal Air Force are not prejudiced;

(c) International situation and any embargoes which may be in force or in contemplation.

In accordance with these considerations, the firm is informed that it may or may not accept the order, or that it may accept it subject to restrictions as regards the date of delivery or on such other conditions as may seem necessary. This system has worked admirably so far, and so long as the firms engaged in the production of military aircraft and engines look to the Air Ministry as their primary market, it provides a complete and flexible system for ensuring any desired degree of control.

[Communicated to the Council
and the Members of the League.]

Official No. : C.191. M.136.1937.XI.

Geneva, October 1937

LEAGUE OF NATIONS



**CONVENTION FOR LIMITING
THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING
THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS
OF JULY 13TH, 1931**

HISTORICAL AND TECHNICAL STUDY

by the Opium Traffic Section of the
Secretariat of the League of Nations

Series of League of Nations Publications

XI. OPIUM AND OTHER
DANGEROUS DRUGS
1937. XI. 3.

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

This study has been prepared in conformity with a decision, taken by the Conference for the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs at its closing session of July 13th, 1931. (Conference, Vol. I, page 274).

The object of the study is to show the relationship of the Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs of 1931 to the preceding International Opium Conventions, which it supplements and completes; to explain the mechanism of the Convention and the interrelation of its various provisions; to show how it operates and to comment upon and explain its various articles.

CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	XIII
TEXT OF THE CONVENTION	XXIII
TITLE OF THE CONVENTION.....	1
PREAMBLE TO THE CONVENTION	4

CHAPTER I OF THE CONVENTION. — DEFINITIONS.

Article 1, Paragraph 1 :

Geneva Convention	9
-------------------------	---

Paragraph 2 :

Drugs covered by the Convention	9
Comparative Table of Manufactured Drugs covered by the Hague Convention, the Geneva Convention and the Limitation Convention	16
Notes to the Table	18
Crude and Partly-manufactured Drugs	24
Classification of the Drugs	28
Notes on the Drugs	33
Morphine	36
Diacetylmorphine, etc.	38
Cocaine, etc.	38
Dihydrooxycodone, etc.	40
Ecgonine, etc.	40
Drugs produced by Synthetic Process	41

Paragraph 3 :

Definitions of the Drugs	43
Manufacture and Refining	45
Manufacture	46

CHAPTER II OF THE CONVENTION—ESTIMATES.

Article 2, Paragraph 1 :

Estimates (Generalities)	49
--------------------------------	----

	Page
<i>Paragraph 2 :</i>	
The Supervisory Body	61
Amendment of Estimates	62
<i>Paragraph 3 :</i>	
Estimates for Countries or Territories to which the Con- vention does not apply.....	63
<i>Article 3.—Supplementary Estimates</i>	65
<i>Article 4, Paragraph 1 :</i>	
Meaning of Domestic Consumption	67
Medical and Scientific Needs	69
<i>Paragraph 2 :</i>	
Reserves and Government Stocks	71
<i>Article 5, Paragraph 1 :</i>	
Nature of the Estimates	72
<i>Paragraph 2 :</i>	
Nature of the Estimates	77
(a) Medical and Scientific Needs.....	78
Preparations	79
(b) Conversion	81
(c) Reserve Stocks	85
(d) Government Stocks	95
Total of the Estimates	99
Stocks : Additions and Deductions	107
<i>Paragraph 3 :</i>	
Estimates : Method of Calculation and Margins	110
<i>Paragraphs 4 and 5 :</i>	
Dates by which the Estimates must reach the Permanent Central Board	116
<i>Paragraphs 6 to 8.—The Supervisory Body :</i>	
<i>Paragraph 6 :</i>	
Composition and Functions.....	116
<i>Paragraph 7 :</i>	
Statement containing the Estimates	121
<i>Paragraph 8 :</i>	
Supplementary Estimates	123

CHAPTER III OF THE CONVENTION.—LIMITATION
OF MANUFACTURE.

	Page
Historical Note	124
<i>Article 6, Paragraph 1 :</i>	
Limitation of Manufacture	127
(a) Medical and Scientific Needs	130
(b) Conversion	132
(c) Export	133
(d) Reserve Stocks : Level specified in the Estimates	134
(e) Government Stocks : Level specified in the Estimates	135
<i>Paragraph 2 :</i>	
Deduction of Excess	135
<i>Article 7.—Deduction of Imported Drugs</i>	137
Deduction of Seized Drugs	139
<i>Article 8.—Drugs imported or manufactured for Conversion</i>	140
<i>Article 9.—Stocks in Excess—Transitory Provisions</i>	141
CHAPTER IV OF THE CONVENTION.—PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.	
<i>Article 10.—Diacetylmorphine</i>	143
<i>Paragraph 1 :</i>	
Prohibition of Exportation	143
<i>Paragraph 2 :</i>	
Cases in which Exportation may be authorised	145
<i>Paragraph 3 :</i>	
Distribution by the Government of the Importing country	148
<i>Article 11.—Procedure with reference to New Drugs</i>	149
<i>Paragraph 1 :</i>	
Definition ; Preliminary Measures	149
<i>Paragraph 2 :</i>	
Notifications	156

	Page
<i>Paragraph 3 :</i>	
Functions of the Health Committee	157
<i>Paragraph 4 :</i>	
Committee of Experts	158
<i>Paragraph 5 :</i>	
Communications to Governments	159
<i>Paragraph 6 :</i>	
Application of the Provisions of the Convention	159
<i>Paragraph 7 :</i>	
Revision	160
<i>Article 12, Paragraph 1 :</i>	
Import and Export of Drugs	160
Note on Re-exportation	162
Article 12 and Exporting Countries	164
<i>Paragraph 2 :</i>	
Limitation of Imports	166
 CHAPTER V OF THE CONVENTION.—CONTROL. 	
<i>Article 13.—Application of Provisions of the Geneva Convention, 1925</i>	168
<i>Paragraph 1 :</i>	
(a) To the " Drugs " of Group I	168
(b) To Solutions and Dilutions in an Inert Substance.	172
<i>Paragraph 2:</i>	
To the " Drugs " of Group II	173
<i>Article 14.—Measures of International Control :</i>	
<i>Paragraph 1 :</i>	
Measures to prevent Exceeding of the Estimates ; Notifications to the Permanent Central Opium Board in the Case of Exports to Countries to which the Conventions do not apply	178
<i>Paragraph 2 :</i>	
Measures to be applied in the Case of Estimates being exceeded : Embargo Proceedings	183

	Page
<i>Paragraph 3 :</i>	
Annual Statement by the Permanent Central Board on the Operation of the Convention.....	187
Request for Explanations in Cases of Failure to carry out Obligations : Procedure to be followed	189
 CHAPTER VI OF THE CONVENTION.—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS. 	
<i>Article 15.</i> —Internal Legislative and Other Measures to give Effect to the Provisions of the Convention.—Creation and Functions of a Special Administration	192
<i>Article 16, Paragraph 1 :</i>	
Supervision of the Drug Factories.....	194
<i>Paragraph 2 :</i>	
Control of Raw Materials in Factories	198
<i>Article 17, Paragraph 1 :</i>	
Quarterly Reports by the Manufacturers	199
<i>Paragraph 2 :</i>	
Annual Reports by Wholesalers.....	203
<i>Article 18.</i> —Disposal of Seized Drugs.....	205
<i>Article 19.</i> —Indications upon the Labels	208
 CHAPTER VII.—GENERAL PROVISIONS. 	
<i>Article 20, Paragraphs 1 to 3 :</i>	
Notifications of Manufacture or Conversion	209
<i>Article 21.</i> —Communication of Laws and Regulations and of Annual Reports	211
<i>Article 22.</i> —Annual Statistics of the Drugs used in the Compounding of Certain Preparations and Summary of the Returns made by the Manufacturers in pursuance of Article 17.	212
<i>Article 23.</i> —Communication of Reports on Cases of Illicit Traffic ...	213
<i>Article 24.</i> —Relations to the Hague Convention and the Geneva Convention	215
<i>Article 25.</i> —Disputes concerning the Interpretation or the Applica- tion of the Convention.....	216
<i>Article 26.</i> —Application of the Convention to Territories	217

	Page
<i>Article 27.</i> —Equivalency of French and English Texts	219
<i>Article 28.</i> —Ratification of the Convention	222
<i>Article 29.</i> —Accessions to the Convention	222
<i>Article 30.</i> —Coming-into-force of the Convention	223
<i>Article 31.</i> —Ratification and Accessions received after the Date of the Coming-into-force of the Convention	223
<i>Article 32.</i> —Denunciations of the Convention	223
<i>Article 33.</i> —Revision of the Convention	224
<i>Article 34.</i> —Registration of the Convention	224
<i>Protocol of Signature</i> : Text of	225
<i>Final Act</i> : Text of	227

Appendices.

<i>Appendix I.</i> —Note on the Principal Obligations created by the Limitation Convention of 1931 in the Case of a Country party to both the Geneva Convention of 1925 and the Limitation Convention	234
<i>Appendix II.</i> —Application of the Convention to Non-manufacturing Countries	236
<i>Appendix III.</i> —Alteration of the Latest Date of Issue of the Super- visory Body's Annual Statement	237
<i>Appendix IV.</i> —List of Countries which have ratified or acceded to the Limitation Convention of 1931 up to Octo- ber 1st, 1937	238

Annexes.

<i>Annex I.</i> —Statistical Form B(L)—Annual Estimates of Drugs	240
<i>Annex II.</i> —Chapters III and V of the Hague Convention : Text of..	242
<i>Annex III.</i> —Geneva Convention 1925 : Text of	245
<i>Index</i>	261

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TEXT.

1. Conference = Records of the Conference for the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs (two volumes) (document C.509.M.214.1931.XI).
 2. Model Code = Model Administrative Codes to the International Opium Conventions of 1925 and 1931 (document C.774.M.365.1932.XI).
 3. Statement of the Supervisory Body = Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1937 (according to the year), Statement issued by the Supervisory Body under Article 5 of the Limitation Convention.
-

INTRODUCTION

The Assembly of the League of Nations has described the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs of July 13th, 1931, as embodying "a bold conception without precedent in the history of international relations and international law".¹ Nevertheless, the Convention is not entirely a new creation. It grew out of preceding Conventions, and was, indeed, made possible by them. These were the Hague Convention of 1912 and the Geneva Convention of 1925. The Limitation Convention supplements and completes these earlier Conventions. It gives effect with greater precision to general principles, such as the limitation of manufacture, enumerated in those Conventions, but only imperfectly carried into effect. There is, indeed, little in the Limitation Convention which is not already present as at least a vague idea in the Hague Convention of 1912.

International legislation reveals the same kind of action by progressive stages as national legislation. New advances are made possible in measure as the ground occupied by each successive legislative advance is consolidated. Criticisms advanced against the incompleteness of these earlier Conventions—on the ground that, although Governments foresaw the goal which was to be realised later in the Limitation Convention, they could not reach it in one step—implies the setting-up, in the sphere of international legislation, of standards which cannot even be realised within the limits of an individual State. Within the bounds of the highly organised modern State, reform is proverbially slow. The very first attack upon a problem rarely solves it at one stroke by a law perfect and complete at all points. Judged even by the standards of national social legislation, the speed of the progress made in building up a satisfactory world

¹ Document A.51.1934.XI, page 2.

law on dangerous drugs was not slow. There can, indeed, be few parallels in the whole field of international legislation (which in the modern sense began in the second half of the nineteenth century) to the rapidity with which international law has moved forward in this field. It has advanced within half a human lifetime from the primitive first steps of the Hague Convention of 1912, concluded between a mere handful of States, to the complex machinery of the Limitation Convention, operating in every corner of the inhabited world.

It is essential, if full justice is to be done to the Limitation Convention, that it should not be read as if it were an isolated document. It must be judged against the general background of post-war international legislation built up under the auspices of the League. This study of the Convention, which is in fact the first commentary on a League Convention produced by the Secretariat of the League, reveals difficulties arising out of the drafting of the Convention, but it is probable that a similar critical analysis of many other international Conventions, as indeed of some national laws, might reveal similar difficulties.

In the present stage of international legislation, international Conventions are not in the main drawn up by a more or less permanent body, such as the national legislature, having a background of settled procedure and traditions and a staff of experienced parliamentary draughtsmen. Matters requiring international legislation are generally dealt with by a special diplomatic conference. In the nature of things, such a body can have little in the way of corporate traditions. Even in a case such as dangerous drugs, where a series of international conferences over a period of years has dealt more or less with the same problem, continuity of membership as regards the delegates attending them can only be partial. In short, the factors which aid a permanent national legislature, such as those referred to above, are partially or completely absent in the case of an international conference. Moreover, the latter works under conditions of pressure which do not normally exist to the same degree in a national legislature.

The intrinsic difficulties of the task which confronted the Limitation Conference must be taken into account. The Conference was engaged in building up international law which pioneered new ground, much in advance of the general line of

international development. One of the difficulties which the Conference had to face arose from the very universality which it aimed at achieving. The Conference had to solve the problem of so drafting the new Convention that it would apply in the same way and with the same effectiveness, not only in the biggest of the highly organised modern industrial States, but also in remote islands in the Pacific, with populations of a few thousands and with simple laws and administration adapted to their needs. Many clauses and expressions in the Convention, and many of its terms, will inevitably seem somewhat different in their meaning according to whether they are read by an official of a small non-manufacturing country or territory, or by an official in one of the principal manufacturing countries. This difficulty has, indeed, inevitably affected the writing of this study. Experience has shown that explanations which may seem unnecessary and self-evident from the point of view of a manufacturing country which participated actively in the building-up of the international drug Conventions may not be in the least self-evident in the case of a small non-manufacturing country. It may be expected that difficulties will arise in the actual working of the Convention as a result of this attempt at a universally applicable law adjusted to the needs of both the largest countries and the smallest territories.

Moreover, in reading the text in the light of this study of the Convention, the intrinsic difficulty and complexity of the subject-matter must constantly be borne in mind. It is for reasons such as these that it would not be fitting to apply to such an instrument the same rigid canons of interpretation as may be applied to a statute drawn up by a national parliament. What has been said by a recent writer on the Covenant of the League may to some extent be applied to the present Convention :

“ The Covenant, more than any other document, must be construed according to the spirit and as little as possible according to the letter, and the knowledge of the spirit of a document must be gathered by a method of interpretation which does not concentrate upon isolated passages but always looks at the document as a whole. . . . The Covenant must be construed as a statesman would construe it who is determined to make it work and will not readily accept solutions which commit the covenanting parties either on the one hand to impossible tasks or on the other hand to impotent abstentions from action.”

The general purpose of the international Conventions is to secure the application of their principles on as uniform lines as possible in the various countries of the world. The effort of the League to bring about a high degree of legislative and administrative uniformity in this field throughout the world has been greatly facilitated by the drawing-up by it of model administrative codes.¹ These codes have been circulated to Governments with a view to ensuring the uniform application in the various countries of the legislative principles of the Conventions. Whilst the League is constantly seeking to secure co-ordination in the legislation and in the administrative practice of the Governments in various fields, there does not appear to be any parallel in other fields to the model administrative codes drawn up in connection with dangerous drugs. Frequent reference is made to the codes in this study of the Convention.

The nature of the achievement of the League in bringing the principles of the Limitation Convention into operation cannot be fully realised without some understanding of the nature of the problems which had to be solved before the Limitation Convention became a practical possibility. It is known now that the world requires for its medical and scientific needs about forty tons of dangerous manufactured drugs, and that these drugs are manufactured by approximately sixty licensed factories. It is also known now how many of the drugs covered by the Convention are really required in medical practice and, with a fairly high degree of accuracy, how much of each drug is required by each country in the world. A further fact known is the kind of legislation and administrative methods necessary to deal with the problem of keeping production and distribution within legitimate channels, but few, if any, of these facts were known when the League undertook, in 1920, the task assigned to it under the Covenant of exercising a general supervision over the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs.

What results had the League achieved in connection with dangerous drugs at the point of time at which the Limitation Convention came into full operation—viz., January 1st, 1934? The Assembly, in reviewing the progress achieved up to the date

¹ Document C.774.M.365.1932.XI. Model Administrative Codes to the International Opium Conventions of 1925 and 1931.

of its fifteenth session in September 1934, came to conclusions which may be summarised briefly as follows: (1) The first main objective of the League — the drawing-up of a clear-cut dividing line between the legitimate trade and the illicit traffic — had by that time been achieved, and, as a result, the illicit traffic had become largely a problem of efficient administration and supervision. (2) The amounts of drugs legally manufactured approximated very closely to, or in certain years even fell below, the world's legitimate consumption. Despite the combined efforts of traffickers and addicts, for several years only minute leakages into the illicit traffic had occurred. (3) A great turning-point in the history of the League's efforts in this field had thus been reached. The stream of drugs flowing from licensed factories into the illicit traffic appeared to have dried up and to have been replaced by a completely different stream flowing entirely underground from clandestine manufacture.¹

An attempt has been made in the separate introductions of this study to some of the principal chapters or articles in the Convention to explain its principal characteristics and guiding ideas. This general introduction may therefore be confined to a few of the more outstanding points.

One of the chief characteristics of the Convention is the emphasis which it lays throughout upon the principle of universality. The problem of dangerous drugs is in no sense a problem confined to any one continent or civilisation. Because of the worldwide character and also because of the urgency of this problem, there has been a higher degree of universality in the application of the methods and machinery devised at Geneva to deal with it than is perhaps the case with any other question handled by the League. The Hague Convention of 1912 has received some 59 ratifications. The Geneva Convention of 1925, which came into force in September 1928, has received 54 ratifications. The Limitation Conference itself was attended by

¹ Report of the Fifth Committee to the Assembly, document A.51.1934.XI. See also pamphlet on the League of Nations and the Drug Traffic published by the Information Section of the Secretariat in November 1934. As is shown in the Report to the Council of the Opium Advisory Committee on the Work of its Twenty-first Session, document C.278.M.168.1936.XI, pages 12-13, the amounts of morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine manufactured in the legitimate trade throughout the world for 1934 had not only fallen below the amounts manufactured in 1933, but also below the amounts manufactured in any previous year.

representatives of no fewer than 57 States — a number rarely attained by a technical conference. And despite the fact that the Convention entered into force in full only on January 1st, 1934, it has already been ratified by 61 States: a higher number of ratifications than any other Convention negotiated under the auspices of the League has yet attained. As the Secretary of State of the United States of America has pointed out,¹ the system of world collaboration in connection with dangerous drugs:

“ based on multilateral treaties . . . implemented by national legislation and . . . enforced through international boards exercising control of distribution and through international police co-operation to combat the illicit traffic . . . has come to be a form of co-operative international effort which commands the effective support of Governments to a greater extent than any other undertaking.”

In view of the large measure of universality already achieved as regards the number of ratifying States and the spirit of co-operation shown by most of the remaining States non-parties, questions such as the effect of the Convention on non-parties and the possibility that they might impede in some way its application are diminishing in importance. So far, experience has shown that nearly all the important States non-parties furnish estimates of their needs and statistics of their actual trade and enforce the import-certificate system.

In fact, then, the “ co-operative international effort ” in this matter extends much beyond the area of actual ratifications. It includes in some measure and for some purposes almost every State and territory in the world. By a bold innovation, which is of considerable interest from the point of view of the development of international law, as well as of the technique of international administration, the Convention embodies the principle of universality, inasmuch as from the very moment of its entry into force some of its chief measures of control applied, not merely to States parties, but also to all States and territories non-parties. This appears to be the first case in the history of international law in which a general Convention began to function

¹ In a message issued in connection with the second anniversary of the coming-into-force of the Limitation Convention. State Department Press release, dated July 8th, 1935.

in certain respects in relation to all States and territories in the world from the moment when it was brought into operation by virtue of the ratifications deposited by a limited number of States.¹ In this matter at least, the Limitation Conference appears to have assigned to itself the rôle of a world legislature which, in the general interests of world community and in order to fulfil a humanitarian purpose, legislated in such a way as to affect States which did not participate in the Convention.

These points become clear when the system set up by the Convention is considered in detail. Briefly, the control established by the Convention extends through three stages :

In the *first stage*, the international plan incorporating the estimated drug requirements for the ensuing year for every country and territory in the world is drawn up by the Supervisory Body and circulated to Governments. The plan is legally binding on all the contracting parties, both in their relations with each other and with non-parties.

The *second stage* involves the supervision by national, as well as by international, organs (the Opium Advisory Committee, the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Supervisory Body) of the year's programme of licit manufacture and trade during the course of the year. In general, it may be said that a detailed supervision, with strict accountancy to an international authority at each of the principal stages in the year's operations, is exercised over the drugs in their passage through authorised channels from the licensed factories to the consumer. In the case of imports and exports, which are examined each quarter, the consequence of exceeding estimates by importing an excessive quantity is the application, in the words of the Assembly of 1934, of an " embargo of worldwide scope which, so far from remaining a dead letter, has already been applied on several occasions during the past year ".

In the *third stage*, an international audit of the drug accounts of each nation takes place. The Permanent Central Opium Board reviews the general position of manufacture and trade by

¹ Article 30 provides that the Convention shall come into force on the deposit of the ratifications or accessions of twenty-five States, including four of the principal manufacturing countries. Actually, it had received 39 ratifications on July 9th, 1933, when the first part of it (Articles 2 to 5) came into force.

comparing the statistics of manufacture and trade with the estimates contained in the year's plan. The Convention prescribes the action which the Central Board may take in the event of this international audit revealing serious irregularities.

In another significant respect, the Convention involves an important innovation both from a legal and from an economic point of view. It is the first general international Convention which purports to create a complete system of regulations for an industry and a branch of trade extending over the whole world. Whilst this development is a result primarily of a social and humanitarian need rather than of the pressure of economic circumstances, it may none the less be of importance as a precedent in the development of international economic relations.

Thus, from an economic point of view, the Convention pioneers new territory — that of a planned economy on a worldwide scale. It represents the first attempt so far made by the concerted action of the Governments of the world to regulate a branch of a single industry throughout the world, from the point at which the raw materials enter the factory to the point at which they finally reach the legitimate consumer. The essential elements in this control may be summed up as follows: the determination in advance of the legitimate world needs as exactly as possible; the adjustment of the supplies of raw materials which the factories need for manufacturing the quantity thus determined; the adjustment of world manufacture to legitimate world demand; the minute control of all channels of distribution, both national and international; the provision for the commodities concerned of a system of statistical recording of all operations, both national and international, and the entrusting to international organs of the task of supervising and co-ordinating the working of the whole machinery throughout the world.

Thus, the Convention not only embodies the principles of a planned economy; it also sets up, as the Assembly pointed out in 1934, "a real international administration". Under the Convention, no contracting party may manufacture, export or import dangerous drugs without accounting for such transactions, and without the whole of its industrial and commercial operations in the matter of drugs being subject to strict supervision by various national or international bodies.

As regards its central purpose, the Convention aims, in the words of the Preamble, at "rendering effective by international agreement the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs to the world's legitimate requirements . . .". It provides, for the first time, a workable international system, clearly defined in a series of precise and binding international obligations, for the quantitative and qualitative limitation of the manufacture of dangerous drugs. Limitation is quantitative, since the total quantity which may be manufactured in the world is fixed in advance. It is also qualitative, in that it distinguishes in its treatment between different classes of drugs. The main criteria used in making such distinctions are the degrees of danger presented by the different drugs.

The whole Convention has, however, a wider significance than the field of dangerous drugs. M. de Brouckère, the President of the Conference, in his closing speech, drew attention to the success obtained by the Conference—a success which might have had far-reaching and unforeseen consequences :

" This is an immense piece of work. Consider. There will now be a central account for the drug traffic. No country¹ may manufacture, import, export or convert drugs without making a return. Each must furnish estimates and, at the end of the year, give an accurate account of what has been done. Each Government's returns will be checked and discussed. A body sitting at Geneva will have the necessary authority to question Governments. . . . Nothing of the kind has ever been attempted before. . . . If a similar system could be established at Geneva for far more dangerous drugs and far more murderous weapons, we men would have made a considerable advance."²

A word must be said here regarding the attitude which has been adopted in this study of the Convention towards the problem of explaining the Convention and the difficulty involved therein. This study had to be written when the Convention had only recently come into force, and before appreciable experience as to its full operation was available. It is inevitable that further experience will bring to light problems which cannot at present

¹ *I.e.*, a country party to the Convention.

² See Conference, Vol. I, page 273; also " Analogies between the Problem of the Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and that of the Trade in and Manufacture of Arms " (document Conf.D.159).

be foreseen, but it is hoped that the commentary in its present form will be of value as a guide in a new field of international action.

Finally, it may be noted that the year 1936 has added still another dangerous drugs Convention : the Convention of 1936 for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs. This Convention aims, as the Assembly has pointed out,¹ " at providing the Governments with a new weapon to deal with the skilful organisation of the illicit traffickers in the international sphere, by concerted measures of repression which would also be international ". While the Limitation Convention was directed towards the control of licit activities, this new Convention proceeds to deal directly with illicit activities. It thus represents a further great advance in the campaign conducted by the League of Nations against the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs.

¹ Document A.51.1934.XI, page 8.

**CONVENTION FOR LIMITING
THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING
THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS
OF JULY 13th, 1931**

.....

Desiring to supplement the provisions of the International Opium Conventions, signed at The Hague on January 23rd, 1912, and at Geneva on February 19th, 1925, by rendering effective by international agreement the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs to the world's legitimate requirements for medical and scientific purposes and by regulating their distribution,

Have resolved to conclude a Convention for that purpose and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

.....

Who, having communicated to one another their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :

CHAPTER I.—DEFINITIONS.

Article 1.

Except where otherwise expressly indicated, the following definitions shall apply throughout this Convention :

1. The term " Geneva Convention " shall denote the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on February 19th, 1925.
2. The term " the drugs " shall denote the following drugs, whether partly manufactured or completely refined :

Group I.

Sub-group (a) :

- (i) Morphine and its salts, including preparations made directly from raw or medicinal opium and containing more than 20 per cent of morphine;
- (ii) Diacetylmorphine and the other esters of morphine and their salts;
- (iii) Cocaine and its salts, including preparations made direct from the coca leaf and containing more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine, all the esters of ecgonine and their salts;

(iv) Dihydrohydroxycodone (of which the substance registered under the name of eucodal is a salt); dihydrocodeinone (of which the substance registered under the name of dicodide is a salt), dihydromorphinone (of which the substance registered under the name of dilaudide is a salt), acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine (of which the substance registered under the name of acedicone is a salt); dihydromorphine (of which the substance registered under the name of paramorfan is a salt), their esters and the salts of any of these substances and of their esters, morphine-N-oxide (registered trade name genomorphine), also the morphine-N-oxide derivatives, and the other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives.

Sub-group (b) :

Ecgonine, thebaine and their salts, benzylmorphine and the other ethers of morphine, and their salts, except methylmorphine (codeine), ethylmorphine and their salts.

Group II.

Methylmorphine (codeine), ethylmorphine and their salts.

The substances mentioned in this paragraph shall be considered as drugs even if produced by a synthetic process.

The terms "Group I" and "Group II" shall respectively denote Groups I and II of this paragraph.

3. "Raw opium" means the spontaneously coagulated juice obtained from the capsules of the *Papaver somniferum L.*, which has only been submitted to the necessary manipulations for packing and transport, whatever its content of morphine.

"Medicinal opium" means raw opium which has undergone the processes necessary to adapt it for medicinal use in accordance with the requirements of the national pharmacopœia, whether in powder form or granulated or otherwise or mixed with neutral materials.

"Morphine" means the principal alkaloid of opium having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{19}O_3N$.

"Diacetylmorphine" means diacetylmorphine (diamorphine, heroin) having the formula $C_{21}H_{23}O_5N$ ($C_{17}H_{17}(C_2H_3O)_2O_3N$).

"Coca leaf" means the leaf of the *Erythroxylon Coca* Lamarck and the *Erythroxylon novogranatense* (Morris) *Hieronymus* and their varieties, belonging to the family of Erythroxylaceæ and the leaf of other species of this genus from which it may be found possible to extract cocaine, either directly or by chemical transformation.

"Cocaine" means methyl-benzoyl laevo-ecgonine ($[\alpha] D_{20} = -16.4$) in 20 per cent solution of chloroform of which the formula is $C_{17}H_{21}O_4N$.

"Ecgonine" means laevo-ecgonine ($[\alpha] D_{20} = -45.6$ in 5 per cent solution of water), of which the formula is $C_9H_{15}O_3N.H_2O$, and all the derivatives of laevo-ecgonine which might serve industrially for its recovery.

The following drugs are defined by their chemical formulæ as set out below :

Dihydrohydroxycodeinone	$C_{18}H_{21}O_4N$
Dihydrocodeinone	$C_{14}H_{21}O_3N$
Dihydromorphinone	$C_{17}H_{19}O_3N$
Acetyldihydrocodeinone or Acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine ($C_{20}H_{21}O_4N$ ($C_{18}H_{20}(C_2H_3O)O_3N$)
Dihydromorphine	$C_{17}H_{21}O_3N$
Morphine-N-Oxide	$C_{17}H_{19}O_4N$
Thebaine	$C_{19}H_{21}O_3N$
Methylmorphine (codeine)	$C_{18}H_{21}O_3N$ ($C_{17}H_{18}(CH_3O)O_2N$)
Ethylmorphine	$C_{19}H_{23}O_3N$ ($C_{17}H_{18}(C_2H_5O)O_2N$)
Benzylmorphine	$C_{24}H_{25}O_3N$ ($C_{17}H_{18}(C_7H_7O)O_2N$)

4. The term " manufacture " shall include any process of refining.

The term " conversion " shall denote the transformation of a drug by a chemical process, with the exception of the transformation of alkaloids into their salts.

When one of the drugs is converted into another of the drugs this operation shall be considered as conversion in relation to the first-mentioned drug and as manufacture in relation to the other.

The term " estimates " shall denote estimates furnished in accordance with Articles 2 to 5 of this Convention and, unless the context otherwise requires, shall include supplementary estimates.

The term " reserve stocks " in relation to any of the drugs shall denote the stocks required

- (i) For the normal domestic consumption of the country or territory in which they are maintained,
- (ii) For conversion in that country or territory, and
- (iii) For export.

The term " Government stocks " in relation to any of the drugs shall denote stocks kept under Government control for the use of the Government and to meet exceptional circumstances.

Except where the context otherwise requires, the term " export " shall be deemed to include re-export.

CHAPTER II.—ESTIMATES.

Article 2.

1. Each High Contracting Party shall furnish annually, for each of the drugs in respect of each of his territories to which this Convention applies, to the Permanent Central Board, constituted under Chapter VI of the Geneva Convention, estimates in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of this Convention.

2. In the event of any High Contracting Party failing to furnish, by the date specified in paragraph 4 of Article 5, an estimate in respect

of any of his territories to which this Convention applies, an estimate will, so far as possible, be furnished by the Supervisory Body specified in paragraph 6 of Article 5.

3. The Permanent Central Board shall request estimates for countries or territories to which this Convention does not apply to be made in accordance with the provisions of this Convention. If for any such country estimates are not furnished, the Supervisory Body shall itself, as far as possible, make the estimate.

Article 3.

Any High Contracting Party may, if necessary, in any year furnish in respect of any of his territories supplementary estimates for that territory for that year with an explanation of the circumstances which necessitate such supplementary estimates.

Article 4.

1. Every estimate furnished in accordance with the preceding Articles, so far as it relates to any of the drugs required for domestic consumption in the country or territory in respect of which it is made, shall be based solely on the medical and scientific requirements of that country or territory.

2. The High Contracting Parties may, in addition to reserve stocks, create and maintain Government stocks.

Article 5.

1. Each estimate provided for in Articles 2 to 4 of this Convention shall be in the form from time to time prescribed by the Permanent Central Board and communicated by the Board to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States mentioned in Article 27.

2. Every estimate shall show for each country or territory for each year in respect of each of the drugs whether in the form of the alkaloid or salts or of preparations of the alkaloids or salts :

(a) The quantity necessary for use as such for medical and scientific needs, including the quantity required for the manufacture of preparations for the export of which export authorisations are not required, whether such preparations are intended for domestic consumption or for export;

(b) The quantity necessary for the purpose of conversion, whether for domestic consumption or for export;

(c) The amount of the reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain;

(d) The quantity required for the establishment and maintenance of any Government stocks as provided for in Article 4.

The total of the estimates for each country or territory shall consist of the sum of the amounts specified under (a) and (b) of this paragraph with the addition of any amounts which may be necessary to bring the reserve stocks and the Government stocks up to the desired level, or after deduction of any amounts by which those stocks may exceed that level. These additions or deductions shall, however, not be taken into account except in so far as the High Contracting Parties concerned shall have forwarded in due course the necessary estimates to the Permanent Central Board.

3. Every estimate shall be accompanied by a statement explaining the method by which the several amounts shown in it have been calculated. If these amounts are calculated so as to include a margin allowing for possible fluctuations in demand, the estimates must indicate the extent of the margin so included. It is understood that in the case of any of the drugs which are or may be included in Group II, a wider margin may be necessary than in the case of the other drugs.

4. Every estimate shall reach the Permanent Central Board not later than August 1st in the year preceding that in respect of which the estimate is made.

5. Supplementary estimates shall be sent of the Permanent Central Board immediately on their completion.

6. The estimates will be examined by a Supervisory Body. The Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs of the League of Nations, the Permanent Central Board, the Health Committee of the League of Nations and the Office international d'Hygiène publique shall each have the right to appoint one member of this Body. The Secretariat of the Supervisory Body shall be provided by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will ensure close collaboration with the Permanent Central Board.

The Supervisory Body may require any further information or details, except as regards requirements for Government purposes, which it may consider necessary, in respect of any country or territory on behalf of which an estimate has been furnished in order to make the estimate complete or to explain any statement made therein, and may, with the consent of the Government concerned, amend any estimate in accordance with any information or details so obtained. It is understood that in the case of any of the drugs which are or may be included in Group II a summary statement shall be sufficient.

7. After examination by the Supervisory Body as provided in paragraph 6 above of the estimates furnished, and after the determination by that Body as provided in Article 2 of the estimates for each country or territory on behalf of which no estimates have been furnished, the Supervisory Body shall forward, not later than November 1st in each year, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General, to all the Members of the League of Nations and non-member States referred to in Article 27, a statement containing the estimates for each country or territory, and, so far as the Supervisory Body may consider

necessary, an account of any explanations given or required in accordance with paragraph 6 above, and any observations which the Supervisory Body may desire to make in respect of any such estimate or explanation, or request for an explanation.

8. Every supplementary estimate sent to the Permanent Central Board in the course of the year shall be dealt with without delay by the Supervisory Body in accordance with the procedure specified in paragraphs 6 and 7 above.

CHAPTER III.—LIMITATION OF MANUFACTURE.

Article 6.

1. There shall not be manufactured in any country or territory in any one year a quantity of any of the drugs greater than the total of the following quantities :

(a) The quantity required within the limits of the estimates for that country or territory for that year for use as such for its medical and scientific needs including the quantity required for the manufacture of preparations for the export of which export authorisations are not required, whether such preparations are intended for domestic consumption or for export;

(b) The quantity required within the limits of the estimates for that country or territory for that year for conversion, whether for domestic consumption or for export;

(c) Such quantity as may be required by that country or territory for the execution during the year of orders for export in accordance with the provisions of this Convention;

(d) The quantity, if any, required by that country or territory for the purpose of maintaining the reserve stocks at the level specified in the estimates for that year;

(e) The quantity, if any, required for the purpose of maintaining the Government stocks at the level specified in the estimates for that year.

2. It is understood that, if at the end of any year, any High Contracting Party finds that the amount manufactured exceeds the total of the amounts specified above, less any deductions made under Article 7, paragraph 1, such excess shall be deducted from the amount to be manufactured during the following year. In forwarding their annual statistics to the Permanent Central Board, the High Contracting Parties shall give the reasons for any such excess.

Article 7.

There shall be deducted from the total quantity of each drug permitted under Article 6 to be manufactured in any country or territory during any one year :

(i) Any amounts of that drug imported including any returned deliveries of the drug, less quantities re-exported.

(ii) Any amounts of the drug seized and utilised as such for domestic consumption or for conversion.

If it should be impossible to make any of the above deductions during the course of the current year, any amounts remaining in excess at the end of the year shall be deducted from the estimates for the following year.

Article 8.

The full amount of any of the drugs imported into or manufactured in any country or territory for the purpose of conversion in accordance with the estimates for that country or territory shall, if possible, be utilised for that purpose within the period for which the estimate applies.

In the event, however, of its being impossible to utilise the full amount for that purpose within the period in question, the portion remaining unused at the end of the year shall be deducted from the estimates for that country or territory for the following year.

Article 9.

If at the moment when all the provisions of the Convention shall have come into force, the then existing stocks of any of the drugs in any country or territory exceeds the amount of the reserve stocks of that drug, which, according to the estimates for that country or territory, it is desired to maintain, such excess shall be deducted from the quantity which, during the year, could ordinarily be imported or manufactured as the case may be under the provisions of this Convention.

Alternatively, the excess stocks existing at the moment when all the provisions of the Convention shall have come into force shall be taken possession of by the Government and released from time to time in such quantities only as may be in conformity with the present Convention. Any quantities so released during any year shall be deducted from the total amount to be manufactured or imported as the case may be during that year.

CHAPTER IV.—PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.

Article 10.

1. The High Contracting Parties shall prohibit the export from their territories of diacetylmorphine, its salts, and preparations containing diacetylmorphine, or its salts.

2. Nevertheless, on the receipt of a request from the Government of any country in which diacetylmorphine is not manufactured, any High Contracting Party may authorise the export to that country of such quantities of diacetylmorphine, its salts, and preparations containing diacetylmorphine or its salts, as are necessary for the medical and scientific needs of that country, provided that the request is accompanied by an import certificate and is consigned to the Government Department indicated in the certificate.

3. Any quantities so imported shall be distributed by and on the responsibility of the Government of the importing country.

Article 11.

1. No trade in or manufacture for trade of any product obtained from any of the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium or from the ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf, not in use on this day's date for medical or scientific purposes shall take place in any country or territory unless and until it has been ascertained to the satisfaction of the Government concerned that the product in question is of medical or scientific value.

In this case (unless the Government determines that such product is not capable of producing addiction or of conversion into a product capable of producing addiction) the quantities permitted to be manufactured, pending the decision hereinafter referred to, shall not exceed the total of the domestic requirements of the country or territory for medical and scientific needs, and the quantity required for export orders and the provisions of this Convention shall apply.

2. Any High Contracting Party permitting trade in or manufacture for trade of any such product to be commenced shall immediately send a notification to that effect to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall advise the other High Contracting Parties and the Health Committee of the League.

3. The Health Committee will thereupon, after consulting the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique, decide whether the product in question is capable of producing addiction (and is in consequence assimilable to the drugs mentioned in Sub-group (a) of Group I), or whether it is convertible into such a drug (and is in consequence assimilable to the drugs mentioned in Sub-group (b) of Group I or in Group II).

4. In the event of the Health Committee deciding that the product is not itself a drug capable of producing addiction, but is convertible into such a drug, the question whether the drug in question shall fall under Sub-group (b) of Group I or under Group II shall be referred for decision to a body of three experts competent to deal with the scientific and technical aspects of the matter, of whom one member shall be selected by the Government concerned, one by the Opium Advisory Committee of the League, and the third by the two members so selected.

5. Any decisions arrived at in accordance with the two preceding paragraphs shall be notified to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will communicate it to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States mentioned in Article 27.

6. If the decisions are to the effect that the product in question is capable of producing addiction or is convertible into a drug capable of producing addiction, the High Contracting Parties will, upon receipt of the communication from the Secretary-General, apply to the drug the appropriate regime laid down in the present Convention according as to whether it falls under Group I or under Group II.

7. Any such decisions may be revised, in accordance with the foregoing procedure, in the light of further experience, on an application addressed by any High Contracting Party to the Secretary-General.

Article 12.

1. No import of any of the drugs into the territories of any High Contracting Party or export from those territories shall take place except in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

2. The imports in any one year into any country or territory of any of the drugs shall not exceed the total of the estimates as defined in Article 5 and of the amount exported from that country or territory during the year, less the amount manufactured in that country or territory in that year.

CHAPTER V.—CONTROL.

Article 13.

1. (a) The High Contracting Parties shall apply to all the drugs in Group I the provisions of the Geneva Convention which are thereby applied to substances specified in its fourth Article (or provisions in conformity therewith). The High Contracting Parties shall also apply these provisions to preparations made from morphine and cocaine and covered by Article 4 of the Geneva Convention and to all other preparations made from the other drugs in Group I except such preparations as may be exempted from the provisions of the Geneva Convention under its eighth Article.

(b) The High Contracting Parties shall treat solutions or dilutions of morphine or cocaine or their salts in an inert substance, liquid or solid, which contain 0.2 per cent or less of morphine or 0.1 per cent or less of cocaine in the same way as preparations containing more than these percentages.

2. The High Contracting Parties shall apply to the drugs which are or may be included in Group II the following provisions of the Geneva Convention (or provisions in conformity therewith):

(a) The provisions of Articles 6 and 7 in so far as they relate to the manufacture, import, export and wholesale trade in those drugs;

(b) The provisions of Chapter V, except as regards compounds containing any of these drugs which are adapted to a normal therapeutic use;

(c) The provisions of paragraphs 1 (b), (c) and (e) and paragraph 2 of Article 22, provided :

(i) That the statistics of import and export may be sent annually instead of quarterly, and

(ii) That paragraph 1 (b) and paragraph 2 of Article 22 shall not apply to preparations containing any of these drugs.

Article 14.

1. Any Government which has issued an authorisation for the export of any of the drugs which are or may be included in Group I to any country or territory to which neither this Convention nor the Geneva Convention applies shall immediately notify the Permanent Central Board of the issue of the authorisation; provided that, if the request for export amounts to 5 kilogrammes or more, the authorisation shall not be issued until the Government has ascertained from the Permanent Central Board that the export will not cause the estimates for the importing country or territory to be exceeded. If the Permanent Central Board sends a notification that such an excess would be caused, the Government will not authorise the export of any amount which would have that effect.

2. If it appears from the import and export returns made to the Permanent Central Board or from the notifications made to the Board in pursuance of the preceding paragraph that the quantity exported or authorised to be exported to any country or territory exceeds the total of the estimates for that country or territory as defined in Article 5, with the addition of the amounts shown to have been exported, the Board shall immediately notify the fact to all the High Contracting Parties, who will not, during the currency of the year in question, authorise any new exports to that country except :

(i) In the event of a supplementary estimate being furnished for that country in respect both of any quantity over-imported and of the additional quantity required; or

(ii) In exceptional cases where the export in the opinion of the Government of the exporting country is essential in the interests of humanity or for the treatment of the sick.

3. The Permanent Central Board shall each year prepare a statement showing, in respect of each country or territory for the preceding year :

(a) The estimates in respect of each drug;

(b) The amount of each drug consumed;

(c) The amount of each drug manufactured;

- (d) The amount of each drug converted;
- (e) The amount of each drug imported;
- (f) The amount of each drug exported;
- (g) The amount of each drug used for the compounding of preparations, exports of which do not require export authorisations.

If such statement indicates that any High Contracting Party has or may have failed to carry out his obligations under this Convention, the Board shall have the right to ask for explanations, through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, from that High Contracting Party, and the procedure specified in paragraphs 2 to 7 of Article 24 of the Geneva Convention shall apply in any such case.

The Board shall, as soon as possible thereafter, publish the statement above mentioned together with an account, unless it thinks it unnecessary, of any explanations given or required in accordance with the preceding paragraph and any observations which the Board may desire to make in respect of any explanation or request for an explanation.

The Permanent Central Board shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the statistics and other information which it receives under this Convention shall not be made public in such a manner as to facilitate the operations of speculators or to injure the legitimate commerce of any High Contracting Party.

CHAPTER VI.—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

Article 15.

The High Contracting Parties shall take all necessary legislative or other measures in order to give effect within their territories to the provisions of this Convention.

The High Contracting Parties shall, if they have not already done so, create a special administration for the purpose of :

- (a) Applying the provisions of the present Convention;
- (b) Regulating, supervising and controlling the trade in the drugs;
- (c) Organising the campaign against drug addiction, by taking all useful steps to prevent its development and to suppress the illicit traffic.

Article 16.

1. Each High Contracting Party shall exercise a strict supervision over :

- (a) The amounts of raw material and manufactured drugs in the possession of each manufacturer for the purpose of the manufacture or conversion of any of the drugs or otherwise;

(b) The quantities of the drugs or preparations containing the drugs produced;

(c) The disposal of the drugs and preparations so produced with especial reference to deliveries from the factories.

2. No High Contracting Party shall allow the accumulation in the possession of any manufacturer of quantities of raw materials in excess of those required for the economic conduct of business, having regard to the prevailing market conditions. The amounts of raw material in the possession of any manufacturer at any one time shall not exceed the amounts required by that manufacturer for manufacture during the ensuing six months, unless the Government, after due investigation, considers that exceptional conditions warrant the accumulation of additional amounts, but in no case shall the total quantities which may be accumulated exceed one year's supply.

Article 17.

Each High Contracting Party shall require each manufacturer within his territories to submit quarterly reports stating :

(a) The amount of raw materials and of each of the drugs received into the factory by such manufacturer and the quantities of the drugs, or any other products whatever, produced from each of these substances. In reporting the amounts of raw materials so received, the manufacturer shall state the proportion of morphine, cocaine or ecgonine contained in or producible therefrom as determined by a method prescribed by the Government and under conditions considered satisfactory by the Government;

(b) The quantities of either the raw material or the products manufactured therefrom which were disposed of during the quarter;

(c) The quantities remaining in stock at the end of the quarter.

Each High Contracting Party shall require each wholesaler within his territories to make at the close of each year a report stating, in respect of each of the drugs, the amount of that drug contained in preparations, exported or imported during the year, for the export or import of which authorisations are not required.

Article 18.

Each High Contracting Party undertakes that any of the drugs in Group I which are seized by him in the illicit traffic shall be destroyed or converted into non-narcotic substances or appropriated for medical or scientific use, either by the Government or under its control, when these are no longer required for judicial proceedings or other action on the part of the authorities of the State. In all cases, diacetylmorphine shall either be destroyed or converted.

Article 19.

The High Contracting Parties will require that the labels under which any of the drugs, or preparations containing those drugs, are offered for sale, shall show the percentage of the drugs. These labels shall also indicate the name of the drugs as provided for in the national legislation.

CHAPTER VII.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 20.

1. Every High Contracting Party in any of whose territories any of the drugs is being manufactured or converted, at the time when this Convention comes into force, or in which he proposes either at that time or subsequently to authorise such manufacture or conversion, shall notify the Secretary-General of the League of Nations indicating whether the manufacture or conversion is for domestic needs only or also for export, the date on which such manufacture or conversion will begin, and the drugs to be manufactured or converted, as well as the names and addresses of persons or firms authorised.

2. In the event of the manufacture or conversion of any of the drugs ceasing in the territory of any High Contracting Party, he shall notify the Secretary-General to that effect, indicating the place and the date at which such manufacture or conversion has ceased or will cease and specifying the drugs affected, as well as the names and addresses of persons or firms concerned.

3. The information furnished under this Article shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the High Contracting Parties.

Article 21.

The High Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the laws and regulations promulgated in order to give effect to the present Convention, and shall forward to the Secretary-General an annual report on the working of the Convention in their territories, in accordance with a form drawn up by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.

Article 22.

The High Contracting Parties shall include in the annual statistics furnished by them to the Permanent Central Board the amounts of any of the drugs used by manufacturers and wholesalers for the compounding of preparations whether for domestic consumption or for export for the export of which export authorisations are not required.

The High Contracting Parties shall also include a summary of the returns made by the manufacturers in pursuance of Article 17.

Article 23.

The High Contracting Parties will communicate to each other, through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, as soon as possible, particulars of each case of illicit traffic discovered by them which may be of importance either because of the quantities involved or because of the light thrown on the sources from which drugs are obtained for the illicit traffic or the methods employed by illicit traffickers.

The particulars given shall indicate as far as possible :

- (a) The kind and quantity of drugs involved;
- (b) The origin of the drugs, their marks and labels;
- (c) The points at which the drugs were diverted into the illicit traffic;
- (d) The place from which the drugs were despatched, and the names of shipping or forwarding agents or consignors; the methods of consignment and the name and address of consignees, if known;
- (e) The methods and routes used by smugglers and names of ships, if any, in which the drugs have been shipped;
- (f) The action taken by the Government in regard to the persons involved, particularly those possessing authorisations or licences and the penalties imposed;
- (g) Any other information which would assist in the suppression of illicit traffic.

Article 24.

The present Convention shall supplement the Hague Convention of 1912 and the Geneva Convention of 1925 in the relations between the High Contracting Parties bound by at least one of these latter Conventions.

Article 25.

If there should arise between the High Contracting Parties a dispute of any kind relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention and if such dispute cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, it shall be settled in accordance with any applicable agreements in force between the Parties providing for the settlement of international disputes.

In case there is no such agreement in force between the Parties, the dispute shall be referred to arbitration or judicial settlement. In the absence of agreement on the choice of another tribunal, the dispute shall, at the request of any one of the Parties, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice, if all the Parties to the

dispute are Parties to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, relating to the Statute of that Court, and, if any of the parties to the dispute is not a party to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, to an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with the Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

Article 26.

Any High Contracting Party may, at the time of signature, ratification, or accession, declare that, in accepting the present Convention, he does not assume any obligation in respect of all or any of his colonies, protectorates and overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate, and the present Convention shall not apply to any territories named in such declaration.

Any High Contracting Party may give notice to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations at any time subsequently that he desires that the Convention shall apply to all or any of his territories which have been made the subject of a declaration under the preceding paragraph, and the Convention shall apply to all the territories named in such notice in the same manner as in the case of a country ratifying or acceding to the Convention.

Any High Contracting Party may, at any time after the expiration of the five-year period mentioned in Article 32, declare that he desires that the present Convention shall cease to apply to all or any of his colonies, protectorates and overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate, and the Convention shall cease to apply to the territories named in such declaration as if it were a denunciation under the provisions of Article 32.

The Secretary-General shall communicate to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States mentioned in Article 27, all declarations and notices received in virtue of this Article.

Article 27.

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts shall both be authoritative, shall bear this day's date, and shall, until December 31st, 1931, be open for signature on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations, or of any non-member State which was represented at the Conference which drew up this Convention, or to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

Article 28.

The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in the preceding Article.

Article 29.

As from January 1st, 1932, the present Convention may be acceded to on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or any non-member State mentioned in Article 27.

The instruments of accession shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States mentioned in that Article.

Article 30.

The present Convention shall come into force ninety days after the Secretary-General of the League of Nations has received the ratifications or accessions of twenty-five Members of the League of Nations or non-member States, including any four of the following :

France, Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States of America.

Provided always that the provisions of the Convention other than Articles 2 to 5 shall only be applicable from the first of January in the first year in respect of which estimates are furnished in conformity with Articles 2 to 5.

Article 31.

Ratifications or accessions received after the date of the coming into force of this Convention shall take effect as from the expiration of the period of ninety days from the date of their receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Article 32.

After the expiration of five years from the date of the coming into force of this Convention, the Convention may be denounced by an instrument in writing, deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The denunciation, if received by the Secretary-General on or before the first day of July in any year, shall take effect on the first day of January in the succeeding year, and, if received after the first day of July, shall take effect as if it had been received on or before the first day of July in the succeeding year. Each denunciation shall operate only as regards the Member of the League or non-member State on whose behalf it has been deposited.

The Secretary-General shall notify all the Members of the League and the non-member States mentioned in Article 27 of any denunciations received.

If, as a result of simultaneous or successive denunciations, the number of Members of the League and non-member States bound by

the present Convention is reduced to less than twenty-five, the Convention shall cease to be in force as from the date on which the last of such denunciations shall take effect in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

Article 33.

A request for the revision of the present Convention may at any time be made by any Member of the League of Nations or non-member State bound by this Convention by means of a notice addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. Such notice shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the other Members of the League of Nations or non-member States bound by this Convention, and, if endorsed by not less than one-third of them, the High Contracting Parties agree to meet for the purpose of revising the Convention.

Article 34.

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on the day of its entry into force.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva the thirteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in Article 27.

[Here follow the signatures.]

**CONVENTION FOR LIMITING
THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING
THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS,
JULY 13TH, 1931.**

TITLE AND PREAMBLE.

N.B.—Throughout the text of this study, the term “ *Hague Convention 1912* ” is used to denote the International Opium Convention signed at The Hague, January 23rd, 1912; the “ *Geneva Convention 1925* ” is used to denote the Convention adopted by the Second Opium Conference of 1925 and signed at Geneva on February 19th, 1925; the “ *Limitation Convention* ” is used to denote the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva, July 13th, 1931.

The title¹ indicates the double purpose of the Convention—to limit manufacture, and also, as a necessary part of such limitation, to regulate distribution.

Historical Note.

See discussion below, and Records of the Conference for the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs, Vol. I, pages 179-181, 334-335; Vol. II, pages 131-132.

§ 1. “ Narcotic Drugs ”.

No definition of the term “ narcotic drugs ” (“ *stupéfiants* ”) is given in the Limitation Convention.

The “ narcotic drugs ” to which, as a matter of fact, the Convention extends *are the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium and the ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf and their salts and derivatives*

¹ The title is the same as that used by the Opium Advisory Committee in the draft Convention submitted by it to the Limitation Conference as a basis of discussion (Conference, Vol. I, page 279).

(including any synthetic equivalents) which are specified in Article 1, or which may be brought subsequently under Article 1 by the procedure of Article 11.

The term "narcotic drugs" is used only in the Title and Preamble¹ of the Limitation Convention, but not in the text. In the text, the term "narcotic drugs" is replaced by the term "the drugs".

The reason why no definition of the term "narcotic drugs" ("stupéfiants") is given in the Limitation Convention is that the Conference was unable to frame a definition which was considered satisfactory.²

The difficulty of finding a definition was partly one of language, since several terms would be required to indicate with scientific precision the different kinds of drugs covered by the Convention, some of which are narcotic and habit-forming, some narcotic but not habit-forming, and some neither narcotic nor habit-forming but convertible into habit-forming narcotic drugs. Moreover, the terms "stupéfiant" and "narcotic drug" are not exact equivalents. The term "stupéfiant" in French may in general be taken as denoting a poison with sedative properties which produces euphoria and is habit-forming.³ It is not therefore very appropriately translated in English by the term "narcotic drug". Many drugs are narcotic (scopolamin, barbiturics) or may produce a certain euphoria (caffeine), but are not regarded as dangerous drugs giving rise to drug addiction. A more satisfactory equivalent of "stupéfiant" perhaps would be "dangerous habit-forming narcotic drug".⁴

The term "narcotic drug", therefore, in the Title and Preamble of the Convention, is used in a special sense as applying not merely to a drug "capable of producing addiction" (*i.e.*, the drugs in Group I, sub-group (a), of Article 1, paragraph 2), but

¹ The expression "narcotic drugs" ("stupéfiants") was expressly retained in the Preamble, in preference to the term "the drugs", on the assumption that this expression was used in the resolution of the tenth Assembly, which formed the terms of reference for the Conference (Conference, Vol. I, page 216). The Assembly resolution, in fact, used the phrase "dangerous drugs" (which is the term used in Article 23(c) of the Covenant) in the English text, and the term "stupéfiants" in the French text.

² Conference, Vol. I, pages 179-181, 334-335; Vol. II, pages 88-89, 131-132. See also "The term 'The drugs'", Article 1, paragraph 2, § 6.

³ Conference, Vol. II, page 88.

⁴ See report of the Technical Committee on the wording of Article 1, paragraph 2 (Conference, Vol. I, page 334).

also to a drug “ not capable of producing addiction but . . . convertible into such a drug ” (*i.e.*, the drugs in Group I, subgroup (b), and in Group II of Article 1, paragraph 2).

Finally, the term “ narcotic drugs ” (“ *stupéfiants* ”) as well as the term “ the drugs ” in Article 1 must be taken as referring to manufactured drugs. These terms do not refer in the Limitation Convention to raw opium, medicinal opium and coca leaves, which only come within the scope of that Convention in so far as they may serve as raw materials for the manufacture of the drugs (see especially Articles 16 and 17).

The term “ narcotic drugs ” (“ *stupéfiants* ”) is also used in the Geneva Convention 1925, but in a wider sense than in the Limitation Convention. The Geneva Convention 1925, by Chapter III (“ Internal Control of Manufactured Drugs ”), includes under the term “ narcotic drugs ”, not only manufactured drugs as ordinarily understood, such as morphine and cocaine, but also such substances as medicinal opium and galenical preparations of Indian hemp. Moreover, the Geneva Convention 1925 may be applied, by virtue of the procedure laid down in its Article 10, to “ any narcotic drug ”, which is found to be “ liable to similar abuse and productive of similar effects ” as the substances covered by Chapter III of the same Convention.¹ The scope of the Geneva Convention 1925 is thus not confined, as is that of the Limitation Convention, to drugs obtained directly or indirectly from opium and coca leaves, or to the synthetic equivalents of such drugs.

(As to the use of the term “ the drugs ” in the text of the Limitation Convention, see below, § 6, pages 22-23).

PREAMBLE.

“ *Desiring to supplement the provisions of the International Opium Conventions, signed at The Hague on January 23rd, 1912, and at Geneva on February 19th, 1925, by rendering effective by international agreement the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs to the world’s legitimate requirements for medical and scientific purposes and by regulating their distribution* ”

¹ See Geneva Convention 1925, Articles 4, 8 and 10.

Historical Note.

The wording of the Preamble is inspired largely by the wording of the resolution adopted by the tenth Assembly of the League on September 24th, 1929, which formed the terms of reference for the Limitation Conference. In this resolution, the Assembly, having recalled the proposals at the Geneva Conference of 1924/25 for limiting the manufacture of dangerous drugs, and taking note of the important achievement of that Conference in the form of the Geneva Convention 1925, expressed its desire :

“ that, if possible, steps supplementing the Convention should be taken without delay to limit the manufacture of dangerous drugs to the amounts required for medical and scientific purposes.”¹

As the words “ rendering effective by international agreement ” in the Preamble clearly show, the problem of securing a direct limitation of manufacture was one which could be solved only on the international and not on the national plane. Whilst an individual manufacturing country might be able to limit by direct means its manufacture so far as its domestic trade was concerned, it was not possible for it by its own individual action, unsupported by concerted action by other manufacturing countries, to secure a direct limitation of its own manufacture in respect of its export trade. It was “ the emergence for the first time in the history of the League of an agreement among the manufacturing countries ”, represented at the tenth Assembly of the League, regarding the direct limitation of manufacture, which made possible the holding of the Limitation Conference.² The purpose of the Limitation Convention was to work out in detail and to give legal force to the agreement thus reached by the Assembly. Moreover, the international agreement aimed at was a universal one in which all States should participate. For this purpose, it was finally recognised that a conference composed of all States was essential,³ and that a conference limited—as was first proposed by the Assembly and the Council—to the manufacturing countries and a certain number of consuming countries would not be likely to assure the universal acceptance of the Convention.⁴

¹ League of Nations *Official Journal*—Special Supplement No. 75, pages 154-155.

² Records of the Tenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly (*Official Journal*—Special Supplement No. 75), Annex No. 26, document A.86.1929.XI, page 497.

³ Records, *op. cit.*, pages 497-498.

⁴ The Second Geneva Conference of 1925 was also originally planned as a limited conference confined to manufacturing countries, but was subsequently expanded, as a result of decisions of the Assembly and the Council, into a general conference including all countries “ with a view to securing their adhesion to the principles that may be embodied in any agreement reached ”: (Resolution of the Fourth Assembly, September 27th, 1923.)

§ 2. " Desiring to supplement... "

The proper function of a preamble is to recite the motives of the parties for entering into a Convention. In a sense, it provides a Convention with a preliminary justification to the terms of which all the contracting parties may be taken to have agreed. Important questions may arise in the future as to the interpretation of the language in the main body of the Limitation Convention, and it seems relevant to consider how far the preamble may be resorted to in cases of this kind.

The general principles of international law appear to be the following.¹ The preamble forms part of the Convention, but has little or no force as against express stipulations of the Convention. Thus it cannot be used to contradict the clear terms used in express stipulations in the Convention. Where, however, doubt arises as to the meaning of such stipulations, it is legitimate to refer to the language of the preamble for the purpose of ascertaining the intention of the contracting parties and resolving the ambiguity. Moreover, the preamble may always be used, not in any sense as a decisive test, but as *a guide* in aiding the international tribunal concerned to a construction which will fulfil the manifest purposes of the contracting parties.²

The Preamble to the Limitation Convention also connects the Convention with the Hague and Geneva Conventions of 1912 and 1925 respectively, and it therefore is relevant to note briefly the principles of legal interpretation as to previous Conventions affecting the same parties or touching the same subject-matter. Generally,³ it may be said that previous Conventions cannot limit the meaning of later treaties, where that meaning is expressed in clear and unequivocal language. Previous Conventions may, however, in all cases be referred to for the purpose of elucidating

¹ See generally RAY : " Commentaire du Pacte de la Société des Nations ", pages 1-3; CRANDALL, on " Treaties ", 2nd ed., page 403; GENET, " Traité de Diplomatie et de Droit diplomatique ", tome III, pages 383 *et seq.*

² The Permanent Court appears to have adopted these principles in a number of opinions; see especially P.C.I.J. Series (A/B), Nos 2, 19 and 37.

³ OPPENHEIM, " International Law ", 4th ed., vol. I, page 762; P.C.I.J. Series B, especially pages 25-26; Advisory Opinion as to the Interpretation of the Convention of 1919 concerning Employment of Women during the Night, P.C.I.J. Series (A/B), Fascicule No. 50, especially pages 373-375.

the meaning of a particular stipulation where without such reference the language would be ambiguous. Moreover, previous Conventions (as is the case with " preparatory work ") may certainly be consulted to confirm and strengthen a conclusion reached by ordinary methods of interpretation. These principles become important later in considering the provisions of the Limitation Convention, especially where there are express references therein to the two earlier Conventions.

§ 3. " Limitation of the manufacture " .

The general principle of limitation of manufacture was already incorporated in Article 9 of the Hague Convention 1912, and Article 5 of the Geneva Convention 1925.¹ But these Conventions aimed at securing such limitation of manufacture by *indirect* means. They contained no specific and binding provisions which would have the effect of securing any direct limitation. In the case of the Geneva Conference of 1925, proposals for the direct limitation of manufacture were definitely rejected in favour of a system of indirect limitation.² The purpose of the system of the Geneva Convention 1925 was to ensure that drugs manufactured in licensed factories should remain in the authorised channels of distribution whether national or international, and that all transactions should be fully accounted for both to the national authority and to an international body. Under this system, therefore, the amounts to be manufactured in licensed factories were determined by the demand of the licit consumer.

The aim of the Limitation Conference, as expressed in this Preamble, was " *to supplement (compléter) . . . by rendering effective by international agreement* " the *indirect* limitation of manufacture of the Hague Convention 1912 and the Geneva Convention 1925 by establishing through the new Convention a

¹ Article 5 of the Geneva Convention 1925 reads :

" The Contracting Parties shall enact effective laws or regulations to limit exclusively to medical and scientific purposes the manufacture, import, sale, distribution, export and use of the substances to which this chapter applies. They shall co-operate with one another to prevent the use of these substances for any other purposes."

The wording of Article 9 of the Hague Convention 1912 is practically the same.

² See Records of the Second Opium Conference, Vol. I, pages 371-407.

fully articulated system, both national and international, for the quantitative limitation of manufacture. The Hague Convention 1912 and the Geneva Convention 1925 are supplemented (*complétées*) by the Limitation Convention only in respect of *manufactured* drugs—not in respect of opium (raw, medicinal and prepared) and coca leaves except in so far as these may serve as raw materials for manufacture under its Articles 16 and 17.

See also below under Article 24, § 196.

§ 4. “ The world’s legitimate requirements for medical and scientific purposes ”.

(See also Article 4 and Final Act, Recommendation IX.)

It is not possible to secure a direct limitation of manufacture by concerted international action, based on a common world law in the shape of an international Convention, unless two conditions amongst others are fulfilled—namely :

- (1) The nature of the uses to which the commodity concerned may legally be put must be defined in the Convention;
- (2) The Convention must provide the means whereby the quantitative limits, within which manufacture must be kept, may be ascertained and made known to the parties.

Already, at the beginning of the League’s work in this field, there was full agreement as to the *criterion* in accordance with which manufacture should be limited : this criterion was the world’s legitimate needs for medical and scientific purposes.¹ The difficulty was to elaborate a reliable worldwide statistical system which would enable those needs to be ascertained with sufficient accuracy for a complete system of direct limitation of manufacture to function effectively. The proposals made in connection with the Geneva Conference of 1924/25 for the direct limitation of manufacture of the drugs failed to secure acceptance partly

¹ This idea was frequently expressed in resolutions of the Opium Advisory Committee, of the Council and of the Assembly of the League. In May 1923, the Opium Advisory Committee summed up as one of its principal objectives during the first two years of its existence the investigation (in collaboration with the Health Committee) of “ the question of the world’s needs of the manufactured drugs for medical and scientific uses with a view to the eventual limitation of the production of these drugs ”. (Report to the Council on the Work of the Fifth Session, May 1923, document A.13.1923.XI, page 2.)

because it was not regarded as possible at that date to obtain reliable figures indicating world requirements.¹ The far more complete and accurate statistics made available by Governments after 1925, and especially after 1929 as a result of the operation of the Geneva Convention 1925, removed in large measure this obstacle to limitation of manufacture.²

¹ Records, Second Opium Conference, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, especially pages 374-378.

² See also Final Act, Recommendation IX.

CHAPTER I.—DEFINITIONS.

ARTICLE 1.

Except where otherwise expressly indicated, the following definitions shall apply throughout this Convention :

1. *The term " Geneva Convention " shall denote the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on February 19th, 1925.*

§ 5. " The term ' Geneva Convention ' "

(See also Introduction, page ix, and under Article 24, § 196.)

The Geneva Convention 1925 came into force on September 25th, 1928, in accordance with the provisions of Article 36 of the Convention.

The term " Geneva Convention " occurs in the Preamble and in Articles 2 (paragraph 1), 13 (paragraphs 1 and 2), 14 (paragraphs 1 and 3), and 24 (*q.v.*). In addition to these express references, there are a number of indirect references in other articles to particular provisions of the Geneva Convention 1925.

No definition of the Hague Opium Convention of 1912 was considered necessary. The only references to it are in the Preamble and in Article 24.

ARTICLE 1, PARAGRAPH 2.

2. *The term " the drugs " shall denote the following drugs, whether partly manufactured or completely refined :*

Group I.

Sub-group (a) :

(i) *Morphine and its salts, including preparations made directly from raw or medicinal opium and containing more than 20 per cent of morphine ;*

(ii) *Diacetylmorphine and the other esters of morphine and their salts ;*

(iii) *Cocaine and its salts, including preparations made direct from the coca leaf and containing more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine, all the esters of ecgonine and their salts;*

(iv) *Dihydrohydroxycodeinone (of which the substance registered under the name of eucodal is a salt); dihydrocodeinone (of which the substance registered under the name of dicodide is a salt), dihydromorphinone (of which the substance registered under the name of dilaudide is a salt), acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine (of which the substance registered under the name of acedicone is a salt); dihydromorphine (of which the substance registered under the name of paramorfan is a salt), their esters and the salts of any of these substances and of their esters, morphine-N-oxide (registered trade name genomorphine), also the morphine-N-oxide derivatives, and the other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives.*

Sub-group (b) :

Ecgonine, thebaine and their salts, benzylmorphine and the other ethers of morphine, and their salts, except methylmorphine (codeine), ethylmorphine and their salts.

Group II.

Methylmorphine (codeine), ethylmorphine and their salts.

The substances mentioned in this paragraph shall be considered as drugs even if produced by a synthetic process.

The terms "Group I" and "Group II" shall respectively denote Groups I and II of this paragraph.

Historical Note.

As will be seen below, the scope of the Convention is confined to the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium and the ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf, specified in Article 1, and to such products obtained from these alkaloids as may be added subsequently under the procedure set out in Article 11 (*q.v.*). The decision so to limit the operation of the Convention involved the rejection of much more general proposals.

The history of the two preceding international drug Conventions seemed to show that, no matter how much care was taken to include in the list of drugs to be covered by a Convention all those which were known to be liable to abuse, chemists and manufacturers were sure

to discover and put on the market new drugs outside the scope of the Convention, which might thereby be evaded. In the view of the Limitation Conference, the machinery of Article 10 of the Geneva Convention 1925 for bringing new drugs under that Convention only *after* they proved to be liable to abuse had proved inadequate. Hence the search for some general formula by means of which the new Convention could be made to cover at the very outset not only all known but also all possible dangerous drugs.

In accordance with the decision of the Council of the League of Nations at its meeting on January 24th, 1931, the Limitation Conference was convened "to discuss the limitation of all derivatives of opium and the coca leaf . . .".¹

Proposals on these lines were made by several delegations in the Conference. One proposal was that the Convention should cover "all alkaloids of opium and of the coca leaf, their salts and derivatives", and that the Health Committee should be given power to remove from the scope of the Convention any substances which it might from time to time decide were harmless.²

The proposal to bring under the Convention all the alkaloids of opium and their derivatives would have involved submitting to limitation and control, and then subsequently excluding from the scope of the Convention, some fifteen natural alkaloids of opium belonging to the isoquinoline group (such as narcotine and papaverine) together with all known and possible derivatives of these alkaloids, despite the fact that it had already been known for many years that these alkaloids and their derivatives were neither habit-forming nor convertible into habit-forming drugs. The proposals would have meant also placing under, and then perhaps subsequently removing from, the Convention immense numbers of known but untested or of purely hypothetical derivatives, obtained from the natural alkaloids of opium belonging to the phenanthrene group (*i.e.*, principally morphine, codeine and thebaine). Somewhat the same sort of situation would have been created as regards coca leaves if "all the alkaloids of the coca leaf and their derivatives" had been subjected to the Convention.

The Conference referred the various proposals before it to an expert committee and in accordance with their advice decided :

(1) To include in Article 1 all drugs or groups of drugs obtained from opium or the coca leaf which were known, or which on the basis of existing scientific knowledge could be reasonably presumed, to be either habit-forming or convertible into habit-forming drugs.

(2) To forbid the manufacture for trade of any further drugs obtained from the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium or the ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf except under the stringent conditions laid down in Article 11.

¹ League of Nations *Official Journal*, February 1931, page 226.

² Conference, Vol. II, page 71.

§ 6. "The term 'the drugs'".

Drugs covered by the Convention.

The table below (see pages 16-17, column 3) indicates the *drugs* at present covered by the Limitation Convention, by Article 1, paragraph 2. Each of the drugs specified in Article 1, paragraph 2, is obtained either directly or indirectly from one or more of the following three phenanthrene alkaloids of opium, morphine, codeine and thebaine, included in this paragraph, or from lævo-ecgonine. Not all of the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium are covered by Article 1. For instance, pseudomorphine, neopine and porphyroxine, which occur in minute quantities in opium, are not specified in Article 1 and are not therefore covered by the Convention. None of these alkaloids can itself be brought under Article 11 (unless possibly as a derivative of some phenanthrene alkaloid), but any drugs obtained from it could be brought under Article 11. On the other hand, all the lævo-ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf which might serve industrially for the recovery of lævo-ecgonine are covered by Article 1 by virtue of the definition of the term "ecgonine" given in that article.

The only *drugs which may in future be brought under the Convention* by the procedure of Article 11 are drugs (products) obtained from, or *chemical derivatives* of, (including synthetic drugs) any of the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium or any of the ecgonine (*i.e.* lævo-ecgonine) alkaloids of the coca leaf (see below, Article 11, paragraph 1).¹

The considerations (see Historical Note *supra*) which led the Limitation Conference to limit the drugs to which the Convention was to apply, and to avoid the use of general formulæ such as "the alkaloids of opium and their derivatives", have already been

¹ Preparations made directly from opium and containing more than 20% of morphine, and preparations made directly from the coca leaf and containing more than 0.1% of cocaine, are considered as "drugs" and are subject therefore to all the provisions of the Convention. But, apart from this, opium itself in its various forms, and coca leaves, are not "drugs" as understood in the Convention. They do not come therefore under the limitation provisions—*i.e.*, Chapters II to V. They are subject, however, in certain respects to the administrative provisions of Chapter VI (*q.v.*). "Indian hemp", which is under the Geneva Convention 1925, is not at present under the Limitation Convention and cannot be brought under it by Article 11.

discussed. It is to be noted that, even so, the article is very wide in scope. It covers, not only the dozen or more drugs (obtained from the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium or the ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf) which have been manufactured and used up to the present time,¹ but also a very large number of other known or possible drugs.

The only two drugs omitted from Article 1, although they were being manufactured on July 13th, 1931, appear to be apomorphine and paracodine. The first of these was expressly excluded from the scope of the Convention on the ground that only minute quantities of it are manufactured, that, being an emetic, it is not itself capable of producing addiction, and that it is not convertible into any habit-forming drug.² The manufacture of apomorphine has to be accounted for, however, under Articles 16 and 17 of the Convention.

Paracodine, on the other hand, appears to have been omitted inadvertently from the list of drugs covered by Article 1, with the result that, although it is convertible into a habit-forming drug (dihydromorphine, of which paramorfan is a salt), it cannot be brought under the Limitation Convention by the procedure of Article 11.³ In the case of this drug also, the amount of the drug manufactured has to be accounted for under Articles 16 and 17 of the Limitation Convention.

From the point of view of the Convention, the drugs⁴ covered by Article 1 may be roughly classified into four groups:

- (1) Drugs of addiction which are manufactured on a large scale—viz., morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine (of the

¹ For the question of the manufacture for illicit purposes of certain of the drugs for which there is no normal medical use, see "Analysis of the International Trade in Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine"—*i.e.*, for the years 1925-1929, Part II, General Analysis (document C.587.M.228.1930.XI).

² Conference, II, pages 90-91 and 132.

³ *Ibid.*, II, page 74; Report to Council on Work of Twenty-second Session of Health Committee, document C.426.M.218.1935.III, page 6, where the Health Committee, after noting that the Limitation Convention is not strictly applicable to the drug, declares "that paracodine should be brought under control similar to that provided for in the case of codeine under the 1931 Convention".

⁴ It should be pointed out that, for the purpose of estimates of needs as well as for that of national and international statistical accountancy, the drugs are reduced to terms of the basic anhydrous alkaloid. As actually distributed in the legitimate channels of wholesale and retail trade, the drugs occur mainly in the form of salts, and of different kinds of medical preparations—of which there are many hundreds.

total amount of all the drugs manufactured in 1935—namely, 37½ tons—these three drugs accounted for 35½ tons);

(2) Drugs of addiction used in medical practice but up to the present manufactured in comparatively small quantities only—namely, eucodal, dicodide, dilauidide and acedicone;

(3) Drugs which at present are not considered to be drugs of addiction but are capable of being converted into such and which are also manufactured on a large scale—namely, methylmorphine (codeine) and ethylmorphine (dionine);

(4) Drugs which are not drugs of addiction and have no medical use as such, but which may be used for the manufacture of other drugs or preparations included in the Convention—viz., thebaine, which is used in the manufacture of dicodide and pantopon preparations, and ecgonine, which is used in the manufacture of cocaine.

The article was deliberately drafted in wide terms so as not only to cover the drugs of addiction which were already being manufactured, but also to bring in any drugs of addiction which might be produced in future from the same basic alkaloids. This was done in order to meet the difficulty under the Geneva Convention caused by the production of fresh drugs of addiction not specifically mentioned in the Convention.

The Relation of Article 1 to Article 11.

It should be noted that Article 11, which provides for the extension of the provisions of the Limitation Convention to new products obtained from any of the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium or from the ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf, does not of course apply to drugs already specified in the list in Article 1.

Article 11 only applies to the drugs not already in that list which were not in use for medical or scientific purposes on the date when the Convention was signed.

This point has been dealt with in the second Addendum to the Model Administrative Code to the Limitation Convention adopted by the Opium Advisory Committee at its seventeenth session, in November 1933. The relevant passage is as follows :

Ad Article 6.

“ Before issuing a permit for the manufacture for trade of a drug covered by Article 1 but not in use for medical or scientific purposes on July 13th, 1931, the Government concerned (1) should satisfy itself that the product in question is of value for medical or scientific purposes; (2) should furnish the necessary estimate of its domestic requirements as regards the drug in accordance with Articles 2 to 5 of the Convention, together with any necessary modification of its estimate for conversion in a case where conversion is involved in the manufacture of the new drug. Exports of any such drugs should only be permitted to countries which have furnished an estimate of their requirements of the drug in accordance with Articles 2 to 5.”

(For a fuller discussion of the relation between Article 1 and Article 11, see under Article 11, § 108.)

Drugs covered by the Three Conventions.

In order to give a clearer picture of the scope of the three Conventions—the Hague Convention 1912, the Geneva Convention 1925 and the Limitation Convention 1931—a table has been drawn up showing the list of manufactured drugs covered by each Convention. This table is incorporated here in the text for purposes of reference (see pages 16-17). There are, however, additional points which call for consideration, and in the notes to the table which follow, an attempt has been made to discuss those questions which are most practically important.

Notes to the Table.

Note 1.—Article 14(d) of the Hague Convention 1912.¹ (For comments on this article, see under Article 11.)

Article 14(d) of the Hague Convention 1912 reads :

“ The Contracting Powers shall apply the laws and regulations respecting the manufacture, import, sale or export of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts :

.

¹ The question of the application of the Hague Convention to manufactured drugs is not at present of practical importance, as there are only three States—Albania, Iceland and Liberia—which are parties to the Hague Convention and not to the Geneva Convention 1925 or the Limitation Convention.

ARTICLE 1, PARAGRAPH 2.

1. LIST OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS (NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL ALKALOIDS OF OPIUM, THE OPIUM POPPY AND COCA LEAVES OR THEIR SYNTHETIC EQUIVALENTS) COVERED BY THE HAGUE, GENEVA AND LIMITATION CONVENTIONS.

<i>Hague Convention 1912.</i>	<i>Geneva Convention 1925.</i>	<i>Limitation Convention 1931.</i>
Morphine and its salts.	Morphine and its salts.	The term "the drugs" shall denote the following drugs whether partly manufactured or completely refined: <i>Group I.</i> <i>Sub-group (a) :</i> <i>(i)</i> Morphine and its salts, including preparations made directly from raw or medicinal opium and containing more than 20 per cent of morphine (<i>Note 8</i>). <i>(ii)</i> Diacetylmorphine and the other esters of morphine and their salts. <i>(iii)</i> Cocaine and its salts, including preparations made direct from the coca leaf and containing more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine (<i>Note 8</i>), all the esters of ecgonine and their salts (<i>Note 3</i>). (Preparations—See <i>Note 4</i>).
Diacetylmorphine (heroin) and its salts.	Diacetylmorphine and its salts.	
Cocaine and its salts.	Crude cocaine (<i>Note 2</i>). Cocaine and its salts, and ecgonine (<i>Note 3</i>).	
All preparations (official and non-official, including the so-called anti-opium remedies) containing more than 0.2 per cent of morphine, or more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine; and preparations containing more than 0.1 per cent of heroin.	All preparations official and non-official (including the so-called anti-opium remedies) containing more than 0.2 per cent of morphine or more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine; and all preparations containing diacetylmorphine (<i>Note 4</i>).	
All new derivatives of morphine, of cocaine, or of their respective salts, and every other alkaloid of opium, which may be shown by scientific research, generally recognised, to be liable to similar abuse and productive of like ill-effects (<i>Article 14 (d)</i>) (<i>Note 1</i>).	<i>Drugs subjected to the procedure of Article 10 of the Geneva Convention (Note 5).</i> <i>(a)</i> Before July 13th, 1931 (<i>Note 6</i>) : Benzoylmorphine and all the other esters of morphine and their salts and preparations; Dihydrohydroxycocodine (eucodal) and its salts and preparations;	<i>(iv)</i> Dihydrohydroxycocodine (of which the substance registered under the name of eucodal is a salt), its salts and esters and their salts;

*Hague Convention 1912.**Geneva Convention
1925.*

Dihydrocodeinone (dicodide) and its salts and preparations;

Dihydromorphinone (dilaudide) and its salts and preparations;

Acetyldihydrocodeinone (acedicone) and its salts and preparations.

(b) After July 13th, 1931
(Note 6):

All the drugs in Group I of Article 1 of the Limitation Convention not previously subjected to the procedure of Article 10 —*i.e.*, the esters and salts of the esters of eucodal, dicodide, dilaudide and acedicone.

Dihydromorphine (paramorfan) its salts and esters and their salts.

Morphine-N-oxide (genomorphine);
The morphine-N-oxide derivatives and the other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives.

Thebaine and its salts;

Benzylmorphine and the other esters of morphine and their salts, except methylmorphine (codeine), ethylmorphine and their salts (Note 7).

*Limitation
Convention 1931.*

Dihydrocodeinone (of which the substance registered under the name of dicodide is a salt), its salts and esters and their salts.

Dihydromorphinone (of which the substance registered under the name of dilaudide is a salt), its salts and esters and their salts.

Acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine (of which the substance registered under the name of acedicone is a salt), its salts and esters and their salts;

Dihydromorphine (of which the substance registered under the name of paramorfan is a salt), its salts and esters and their salts.

Morphine-N-oxide (registered trade name, genomorphine), also the morphine-N-oxide derivatives, and the other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives.

Sub-group (b) :

Ecgonine (Note 3), thebaine and their salts, benzylmorphine and the other esters of morphine and their salts, except methylmorphine (codeine), ethylmorphine and their salts.

Group II.

Methylmorphine (codeine), ethylmorphine and their salts (Note 7).

“(d) To all new derivatives of morphine, of cocaine, or of their respective salts, and to every other alkaloid of opium, which may be shown by scientific research, generally recognised, to be liable to similar abuse and productive of like ill-effects.”

It is to be noted that no provision is thereby made for securing, by *concerted* international action, “general recognition” for the results of scientific research in regard to “new” derivatives or alkaloids. This omission was rectified by Article 10 of the Geneva Convention 1925 (see below, page 20, Note 5). All recommendations made under this article have been communicated by the Secretary-General, not only to States parties to this Convention, but also to States which were parties only to the Hague Convention 1912. These latter States were requested to indicate whether or not they agreed to apply the provisions of Article 14(d).¹

Quite apart from the recommendations made by the Health Committee under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention 1925, a clear obligation rests on such countries as are parties to the Hague Convention 1912 to apply that Convention to the drugs listed in Article I, Group I, of the Limitation Convention. That list was contained in the report of the scientific experts attached to the Limitation Conference and was accepted by the Conference (itself composed of representatives of fifty-seven States). No fewer than 61 States have now ratified the Convention. All the conditions laid down in Article 14(d) appear therefore to be satisfied.²

Note 2.—“Crude Cocaine”: Crude Drugs.

Only crude cocaine is specifically mentioned in the Geneva Convention 1925, the reason perhaps being that it was the only one of the crude drugs which was normally exported and imported by a number of countries for the purpose of refinement. But other crude drugs, such as crude morphine, have always been treated by parties to the Geneva Convention 1925 and by the organs of the League administering it as being subject to its provisions.

¹ See Opium Advisory Committee, Minutes of the Twelfth Session, document C.134.M.149.1929.XI, pages 11, 148.

² See International Opium Conference, The Hague, 1912, Procès-verbaux, tome I, pages 229-230.

Note 3.—Ecgonine.

Whereas the Geneva Convention 1925 specifically mentions ecgonine alone, the Limitation Convention specifically mentions in Article 1 :

(1) The esters of ecgonine and their salts, which are grouped with cocaine in sub-group (a) of Group I (drugs capable of producing addiction), and

(2) Ecgonine and its salts, which fall into sub-group (b) of Group I (drugs convertible into drugs capable of producing addiction).

By definition, however, the term "ecgonine" as used in both Conventions means "lævo-ecgonine . . . and all the derivatives of lævo-ecgonine which might serve industrially for its recovery". Under this definition, the term "ecgonine" as used in Article 4 of the Geneva Convention 1925 must be taken as covering the esters of ecgonine and their salts as well as the salts of ecgonine itself. (See, for example, the discussions of the Opium Advisory Committee at its twelfth session,¹ where it was accepted that methyl-ecgonine and benzoyl-ecgonine were, by virtue of their composition, subject to the provisions of the Geneva Convention 1925.)

Note 4.—Preparations.

The specification and definition of the drugs to which the provisions of the Limitation Convention are to apply makes no reference to preparations manufactured from those drugs as was made in Article 4 of the Geneva Convention of 1925. The reason for this is obvious. The Convention, by limiting the amount of the basic drugs which might be produced, automatically limits the amount of these drugs which can be used in the manufacture of preparations containing them. When, however, the Convention comes to *regulate the distribution* of the drugs, it makes the necessary provision in Article 13 for controlling the trade in the preparation of the drugs, as well as in the drugs themselves, by extending the control provisions of the Geneva Convention 1925 to the drugs and preparations made from them.

¹ Minutes of the Twelfth Session, document C.134.M.149.1929.XI, *op. cit.*, pages 146-148.

The phraseology used in Article 4(*d*) of the Geneva Convention 1925, cited in the table on pages 16-17, regarding preparations containing morphine or cocaine, covers all preparations containing more than the percentage indicated,¹ whether such preparations are made directly from opium or coca leaves, or from morphine or cocaine already existing in a manufactured state. The words referred to therefore cover the preparations mentioned in sub-group (*a*) of Article 1, paragraph 2, of the Limitation Convention—namely, the “preparations containing more than 20 per cent of morphine” mentioned under “Morphine”, and those “containing more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine” mentioned under “Cocaine”. (See Note 8 below and Article 13.)

Note 5.—Article 10 of the Geneva Convention 1925.

Article 10 of the Geneva Convention 1925 reads as follows :

“ In the event of the Health Committee of the League of Nations, after having submitted the question for advice and report to the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique in Paris, finding that any narcotic drug to which the present Convention does not apply is liable to similar abuse and productive of similar ill-effects as the substances to which this Chapter of the Convention applies, the Health Committee shall inform the Council of the League accordingly and recommend that the provisions of the present Convention shall be applied to such drug.

“ The Council of the League shall communicate the said recommendation to the Contracting Parties. Any Contracting Party which is prepared to accept the recommendation shall notify the Secretary-General of the League, who will inform the other Contracting Parties.

“ The provisions of the present Convention shall thereupon apply to the substance in question as between the Contracting Parties who have accepted the recommendation referred to above.”

The procedure under this article falls into three stages :

- (1) The making of the recommendation;
- (2) The communication of the recommendation to contracting parties;

¹ *I.e.*, “ more than 0.2 per cent of morphine or more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine ”.

(3) Notification by the contracting party to the Secretary-General of its acceptance and communication of this fact to the other contracting parties.

It is only when these three stages are complete that the provisions of the Convention apply to the substance in question as between the parties who have accepted the recommendation.

When considering the effect of Article 10 of the Geneva Convention 1925, in extending the list of substances covered by that Convention, it is necessary to remember that the Limitation Conference in 1931 took steps to make the Limitation Convention and the Geneva Convention 1925 coincide as regards the manufactured drugs covered by each (see Article 13, § 126).

First, all parties to the Limitation Convention are bound under Article 13, paragraph 1(a), to apply to all the drugs in Group I of Article 1, paragraph 2, the provisions of the Geneva Convention which are thereby applied to the substances specified in Article 4 of that Convention.

Secondly, in the third recommendation of the Final Act :

“ The Conference,

“ Having decided, in accordance with the advice of the experts attached to the Conference, to include among the drugs which should be subject to the full provisions of this Convention and of the Geneva Convention (Group I) certain drugs not at present brought under the Geneva Convention and the Hague Convention of 1912 : ”

Recommended :

“ (1) That the Council of the League of Nations should request the Health Committee of the League to consider forthwith the desirability of bringing these drugs under the Geneva Convention, in accordance with the procedure of Article 10 of that Convention;

“ (2) That the Council should call the attention of Governments of countries to which the Hague Convention applies, but to which the Geneva Convention does not apply, to the proposal in this Convention and to the report of the experts, with reference to the provisions of Article 14(d) of the Hague Convention.”

The aim of the recommendation was to ensure that, *before* the Limitation Convention came into force, the Hague and Geneva Conventions should both be applied to all the drugs in Group I.

The Limitation Convention is now ratified more widely than the previous Conventions. Its ratification has the legal effect,

as between the contracting parties, of extending the provisions of the Geneva Convention 1925 to all drugs specified in Group I. Hence the question as to whether the procedure of Article 10 of the Geneva Convention 1925 has been completed in relation to drugs in Group I in respect of a particular contracting party to the Limitation Convention seems to be of no practical importance. It is equally of no practical importance, in the case of a party to the Limitation Convention, whether that party has applied the Hague Convention 1912 to the drug in question.

Note 6.—“*Before . . . after July 13th, 1931*”—*i.e.*, the date of signature of the Limitation Convention. This division has some historical interest, as it shows clearly the number of drugs in Group I brought under the Limitation Convention which were not under any of the previous international Conventions.

Note 7.—“*Except methyilmorphine (codeine), ethylmorphine and their salts.*”

These two drugs are not mentioned in Article 4 of the Geneva Convention 1925, nor have they been subjected to the procedure of Article 10 of that Convention. Parties to the Limitation Convention are, however, bound to apply to these two drugs certain of the provisions of the Geneva Convention 1925. (See below, Article 13, paragraph 2.)

Note 8.—“*Including preparations made directly from raw or medicinal opium . . . or from the coca leaf.*”

These sub-groups of preparations are treated as “drugs” for the purpose of the Limitation Convention. Although treated as drugs, all transactions in respect of them—estimates, manufacture, import, export, consumption, etc.—are recorded and accounted for in accordance with the amount of the basic drug—*i.e.*, morphine or cocaine—which they may contain. They are not therefore separately mentioned either in the Statement issued by the Supervisory Body under Article 5 or in that issued by the Central Board under Article 14. (See below Article 1, paragraph 3, Morphine, § 9, and Cocaine, § 11, and Preparations, § 50.)

The term "the drugs" (or "drug") is used throughout the Convention instead of the term "narcotic drugs" ("*stupéfiants*") which occurs in the Title and Preamble (*q.v.*).¹ The adoption of the term "the drugs" ("*drogues*") was the outcome of a discussion in the Conference in which objection was made to the use of the term "*stupéfiants*" to denote some of the drugs to be included under the Convention. It was contended, for example, that methylmorphine (codeine), ethylmorphine (dionine), ecgonine and thebaine are not themselves dangerous habit-forming drugs.² It was therefore decided to use the term "the drugs" instead of the term "narcotic drugs", not only in Article 1, but also throughout the text of the Convention. The term "the drugs" was put in inverted commas (and appears thus throughout the French text of the Convention) to indicate that it is used in a special sense.³

§ 7. "Whether partly manufactured or completely refined".

The Working of the Convention as regards Partly Manufactured or Crude Drugs.

Crude drugs may be regarded as intermediate substances, since, in practice, they are not used as final products in their crude form.⁴ For this reason, certain adjustments have to be made under the actual working of the Convention to avoid counting the same product twice over—once in its crude form and a second time in a refined state.

The working of the provisions of the Convention in this matter are somewhat difficult to understand. Indeed, a solution of the problem of crude drugs was not reached by the Limitation Conference without considerable discussion. It may therefore help towards an understanding of them if some of the principal facts regarding the crude drugs, and the nature of the trade in them, as well as the history of this part of the Convention, are briefly indicated.

¹ See also above, § 1.

² Conference, Vol. I, pages 179-181.

³ *Ibid.*, page 217.

⁴ For purposes of addiction, however, most of the habit-forming drugs are habit-forming even in an impure state.

Any of the drugs may exist in a partly manufactured form. The principal crude drugs with which the Conference was concerned were crude morphine and crude cocaine.

Crude Morphine and Crude Cocaine.

Crude morphine is a non-refined product containing a very varying percentage of morphine, together with impurities of various kinds, and sometimes other alkaloids of opium.¹ It occurs as an intermediate product in all factories manufacturing morphine from opium. It is also found in international trade. It is, for example, obtained at present in Formosa as a by-product in the making of prepared opium and exported to Japan for the purpose of refinement.² Crude morphine is also exported from India for the purpose of refinement in the United Kingdom.

The percentage of pure morphine contained in the crude morphine exported from Formosa and India is, at the present time, roughly 68 % to 69 %.

As regards crude cocaine, the situation is in general somewhat similar. It may occur as an intermediate product in the manufacture of cocaine—*e.g.*, crude cocaine manufactured from South-American coca leaves. It is manufactured in Peru and exported in a crude form for refinement in various European manufacturing countries. The percentage of pure cocaine contained in cocaine shows considerable variation, as in the case of morphine. The pure cocaine content of the crude cocaine at present being imported by European manufacturing countries is about 85 to 90 %.

Discussions in the Conference.

The problem which the Conference had to solve was how to limit the production and regulate the distribution of products which were capable of being used for the purpose of addiction, but which in the legitimate trade were intermediate products. The difficulty was enhanced by the fact that crude drugs are not necessarily manufactured and refined in the same factory and country; they may be

¹ The definition of crude morphine proposed by the Technical Committee (see Conference, Vol. I, page 335) was as follows :

“ Crude morphine is an intermediate product obtained from opium consisting principally of morphine or its salts and containing various impurities (such as resins, colouring matter, etc.) and sometimes other alkaloids.”

² See the Protocol of Signature to the Convention, clause II.

manufactured in one country and exported for refinement in another country. When the matter was discussed in the Technical Committee,¹ it was not at first seen how the manufacture and distribution of these intermediate products could be made subject to the estimates system or to limitation. How was it possible to avoid manufacture being counted both in the country which produced the crude drug and in a second country which refined it?²

There was also the difficulty that a country which imported the crude drug might thereby diminish the amounts which it was authorised to manufacture, since imports would have to be deducted from these amounts.³ The records of the Conference show that it had first decided, in accordance with the recommendation of the Technical Committee,⁴ to mention both crude morphine and crude cocaine amongst the list of drugs in Article 1. Crude morphine, for example, was to be mentioned in the following way in the clause reserved for morphine in its various forms: "(1) Crude morphine, morphine and its salts, including preparations made directly from raw opium and containing more than 20 % of morphine". The effect of mentioning crude morphine in this way would have been to merge it, for the purpose of estimates, manufacture, import, etc., with the basic anhydrous drug, just as under the practice of both the Geneva and Limitation Conventions the "pantopon" type of preparations (containing over 20 % of morphine) has always been merged with the alkaloid for the purpose of estimates and statistical accountancy.

There was, however, the drafting difficulty that *any* of the drugs—not merely crude morphine and crude cocaine—might exist in an impure form, so that a *general* clause covering all crude drugs was essential.⁵ This general reference was therefore inserted in its present form (*i.e.*, the words "whether partly manufactured or completely refined") in the text of the Convention as prepared for the second reading, the specific reference to crude morphine and crude cocaine contained in the earlier draft being omitted. This omission carried with it necessarily the omission of the proposed definitions for crude morphine and crude cocaine.⁶ In order to avoid any possible

¹ Conference, Vol. II, pages 78-93; also Report of the Experts on Crude Morphine, Vol. II, page 128, and Report of Professor Knaffl-Lenz on Impure Alkaloids, Vol. II, page 134.

² Conference, Vol. II, page 81.

³ It was to get over this latter difficulty that the Conference of Manufacturing Countries, held in London in November 1930, proposed that "a country which desires to import any of the drugs in a crude state for production of the refined drug shall furnish annually a separate estimate of the amount required" (Report, page 9, document C.669.M.278.1930.XI). This idea, however, was rejected by the Advisory Committee in its draft Convention (see document C.168.M.62.1931.XI, page 11) as well as by the Limitation Conference.

⁴ Conference, Vol. I, pages 178 *et seq.* and page 334.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pages 178, 180-181.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pages 217-219.

misinterpretation in future, the President made the formal declaration that the words " 'whether partly manufactured or completely refined' brought under the Convention, not merely crude morphine and crude cocaine, but, in addition, a whole series of other substances which might otherwise have escaped ".¹

How the Convention works—Avoidance of Double-counting.

As regards crude drugs, the Convention works on the principle that double-counting of the same product (*i.e.*, counting it in both its crude and final form) must be avoided. This applies to the estimates and to the relations between the estimates and the statistical recording of manufacture, import, export, consumption and stocks. In each case, the intermediate product is considered to merge into the finished product, and they are treated as one quantity and not two.²

Estimates.

In the case of estimates, the question of double-counting does not arise, because the estimates have to be framed in terms of the basic anhydrous alkaloid.³

Import and Manufacture in relation to the Estimates.

The question of double-counting does, however, arise in connection with imports and manufacture in relation to the estimates. This is perhaps best examined in the light of a practical example. Take the case of a cocaine-manufacturing country which refines (*i.e.*, by virtue of the definition in Article 1, paragraph 4, "manufactures") cocaine from imported crude cocaine. The country has, say, a "total of the estimates" of 50 kg. of cocaine in terms of the basic anhydrous alkaloid. Under the Convention, it may import this amount in its various possible forms: alkaloids or salts, and preparations made from these, or crude cocaine. The total import of the drug in these various forms, when reduced

¹ Conference, Vol. I, page 219.

² Opium Advisory Committee, Fourteenth Session, Minutes I, page 76 (document C.88.M.34.1931.XI).

³ It is important to remember this point in connection with the references to crude drugs in the Estimates Form (Statistical Form B(L)—General Instructions and Notes 1 and 2). It is only in a quite exceptional case that any reference might be needed in the estimates to the requirements of a country as regards a drug in its crude form.

to terms of the pure drug, must not, under Article 12, exceed "the total of the estimates . . . and of the amount exported . . . less the amount manufactured . . .". In the case under consideration it is obvious that, if 55 kg. of crude cocaine with a cocaine content of 90 % were imported and refined into 50 kg. of pure cocaine, the cocaine involved in the two transactions is in fact one and the same amount, so that there can be no question of deducting for the purposes of the Convention the import of 55 kg. of crude cocaine from the 50 kg. of pure cocaine manufactured—a result which would leave the country with no cocaine at all. Similarly, the deduction under Article 7 of any amount imported from the amount which may be manufactured does not apply in the case of the refinement of a drug which has been imported in the crude form. Any danger either that the Government concerned, or the Permanent Central Board, might count the same substance twice should be eliminated easily in practice by the fact that the Board's statistical forms (A(GL)—import—and C(2)(GL)—manufacture) provide for separate data to be given regarding the drug in its crude form. (Separate data are not, of course, required in the case where the crude drug merely occurs as an intermediate product during the course of the manufacture, in a continuous process, of the finished drug.)

Export.

The manufacture by a country of the crude drug for export as such gives rise to no difficulties, since the amount which may be manufactured for such export is determined under Article 6 by the orders for export in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. Neither does the import of crude morphine or cocaine for refinement and *subsequent export* create any special problem. This is in fact simply a special aspect of the general question of re-export which, if it affects estimates at all, would affect merely the "desired level" of the "reserve stocks". One of the functions of a "reserve stock" is to meet the requirements of the export (or re-export) trade. The possible lengthening of the interval between import and re-export caused by the interposition of the process of refining would be one of the factors taken into account by a country which refined and imported crude drugs for the purpose of re-export in determining the stock-level which it desired to maintain.

§ 8. " Group I ".

Historical Note.

(See below, account of the discussions in the Conference.)

The questions to be examined are :

- (1) The significance of the words " Group I " or " Group II " when used in the text of the Convention to qualify the expression " drugs " or " drug ".
- (2) The general nature of the distinction between Group I and Group II and between the two sub-groups (*a*) and (*b*) of Group I.
- (3) The nature of the special regime established for Group II.

1. Significance of the Words " Group I " or " Group II " when used in the Text of the Convention to qualify the Expression " Drugs " or " Drug ".

The drugs covered by the Convention are divided into two groups—Group I and Group II. The first is the *general group* containing all the drugs except " methylmorphine (codeine), ethylmorphine (dionine), and their salts " for which a special group—Group II—was created.

In general, throughout the text of the Convention, the term " the drugs " or " drug " denotes all the drugs covered by the Convention—*i.e.*, those in both groups. The phrase " the drugs " is restricted to one or the other of the two groups only in cases where it is expressly qualified by the addition of the words " drugs in Group I " or " drugs in Group II ".

Apart from Article 11, which relates to the classification of new drugs to be placed under Article 1, the words " drugs in Group I " are used in the Convention only in Article 13, paragraph 1, Article 14, paragraph 1, and in Article 18; and in each case the effect of this phrase is to vary the *general* regime applicable to all drugs under the Convention in such a way that, in these particular cases, drugs in Group I are subjected to specially stringent measures which are not applied to drugs in

Group II.¹ The phrase "drugs in Group II" is used only in Article 5, paragraphs 3 and 6, and in Article 13, paragraph 2, the effect of the use of this phrase being to modify the general regime in such a way as to make it less stringent in these cases for the drugs in Group II.

*In other paragraphs of Article 5 and in all other articles of the Convention, the word "drugs" or "drug" must be read as applying to drugs in both groups without distinction.*²

2. The General Nature of the Distinction between Group I and Group II and between the Two Sub-Groups (a) and (b) of Group I.

The nature of the distinction intended by the Conference to be drawn between Groups I and II, and between the sub-groups (a) and (b) of Group I, is indicated in Article 11, paragraphs 3 and 4. The words used in these two paragraphs to describe the groups and sub-groups of Article 1 are similar to those which the "Technical Committee" of the Conference originally proposed should be used in the text of Article 1 itself. Although dropped in Article 1, they were maintained in Article 11.³

As Article 11, paragraphs 3 and 4, indicate, the drugs now specified in, or which may in future be added to, Group I, sub-group (a), are "drugs capable of producing addiction"; whilst the drugs specified in sub-group (b) are regarded as not themselves capable of producing addiction,⁴ although they are "convertible into drugs capable of producing addiction". This characteristic of convertibility is, however, a characteristic also of most, if not all, of the drugs covered by the Convention—*i.e.*, of drugs in Group I, sub-group (a) and sub-group (b), and also drugs in Group II.⁵

¹ A further example of the variation of the general regime in order to increase its severity is the special treatment accorded to diacetylmorphine (a drug in Group I, sub-group (a)) by Articles 10 and 18.

² Article 14, paragraph 2, is to be read, however, as if it applied only to drugs in Group I. The qualifying words "drugs in Group I" were in this case inadvertently omitted.

³ Conference, Vol. I, pages 334-335.

⁴ Further experience may, in fact, show that some of the ethers of morphine are capable of producing addiction.

⁵ The wording used in Article 11, paragraphs 3 and 4 (*q.v.*), implies that only a drug which "is not itself a drug capable of producing addiction, but is convertible into such a drug," may in future be added to sub-group (b) or to Group II.

The Conference thus regarded the drugs in sub-group (*b*) as having the same characteristics as those in Group II; both were regarded as not capable of producing addiction, and both were regarded as convertible into drugs capable of producing addiction. If, despite these common characteristics, a distinction was drawn between sub-group (*b*) and Group II, it was made, not on theoretical, but on *practical grounds*—namely, that the drugs in Group II are very extensively used all over the world for medical purposes, whereas those in sub-group (*b*) are hardly used at all by the medical profession.

The regime applied to drugs in sub-group (*b*) of Group I is exactly the same throughout the Convention as that applied to drugs in sub-group (*a*). In the legislative and administrative application of the Convention, therefore, the drugs in sub-group (*b*) of Group I are subject to a treatment in no respects less strict than the treatment accorded to drugs in sub-group (*a*).

3. *The Nature of the Special Regime established for Group II.*

(See also below under Article 5, paragraphs 3 and 6.)

Article 11, paragraph 6, refers to the placing of a new drug under “the appropriate regime laid down in the present Convention according as to whether it falls under Group I or under Group II”. It is convenient to speak of the special regime for Group II, provided that the warning given above is remembered—namely, that the Convention consists in the main of provisions applicable to all the drugs without distinction. At certain points, however, by the use of the qualifying words “in Group I”, more stringent provisions are made for drugs which are in this group, whilst, by the use of the qualifying words “in Group II”, less stringent provisions are made for the drugs in that group.

Discussions in the Conference.

The decision to create a special and less stringent regime for the two drugs in Group II—codeine and dionine—was the result of a compromise between two points of view in the Limitation Conference. All delegations agreed regarding the facts of the situation. There was general agreement that codeine and dionine were not themselves habit-forming, but that they were convertible into habit-forming

drugs and might therefore be abused by traffickers if left without control. Moreover, it was generally felt that it would not be advisable to subject their use or manufacture to the same rigid restrictions as were essential in the case of drugs like morphine, in view of the very extensive use made of codeine and dionine in medical practice, and particularly as it was considered desirable to encourage their use in place of morphine or heroin. There was a difference of opinion, however, as to the stringency of the measures which should be applied to these two drugs. One group of delegations insisted upon the necessity for applying the system of complete limitation of manufacture, as well as control over the wholesale and the international trade. The other group of delegations took the view that, whilst restrictions on wholesale trade were desirable, it was not essential to place any strict limit upon manufacture, provided that the morphine to be used in such manufacture was included in the estimates and the quantity so used was strictly accounted for.¹

The controversy regarding the treatment of codeine dates back in fact to the Hague Conference of 1912. At this Conference, a proposal to extend the regulations applying to the manufacture, import, sale and distribution of morphine "to codeine, its salts and preparations containing more than 0.4 % of codeine" was at first adopted unanimously, but was subsequently rejected on a proposal of the German Government.² Proposals to include codeine in the Geneva Convention of 1925 were also rejected on the ground that it was not a narcotic drug.³ Provision was made, however, in Article 22, paragraph 1 (b), of the Geneva Convention 1925, whereby the amount of "substances (e.g., morphine, etc.) used for the manufacture of other derivatives not covered by the Convention (e.g., codeine, dionine, etc.) shall be separately stated" in the returns made to the Permanent Central Board.

The compromise which was arrived at in the Limitation Convention in respect of the treatment of codeine and dionine was, in substance, that with two exceptions these two drugs should in all respects be treated in the same way as morphine, cocaine, etc. (a) One of these exceptions affected the system of estimates, and consequently the limitation of manufacture; (b) the other related to the control over distribution.

¹ Conference, Vol. I, pages 80-83, 164-167, 185-186; Vol. II, pages 73-92.

For the discussions during the preparation of the Conference, see reports of the Opium Advisory Committee on the work of its thirteenth session (document C.138.M.51.1930.XI, pages 20 *et seq.*) and also its fourteenth session (document C.168(a).M.62(a).1931.XI). Conference, Vol. I, page 296.

² Procès-verbaux de la Conférence de La Haye 1912, tome I, pages 106, 131-136, 229-232.

³ Report of Sub-Committee F. Records of the Second Opium Conference, Vol. I, pages 492, 496; Vol. II, pages 299, 303-304.

(a) *The position as regards estimates, and consequently import and manufacture, is indicated as follows in Article 5, paragraph 3 :* “ It is understood that, in the case of any of the drugs which are or may be included in Group II, a wider margin may be necessary than in the case of the other drugs ”. Moreover, by paragraph 6, the estimate for these two drugs need not be explained by more than a “ summary statement ”. The purpose of the wider margin was to allow for the possibility of wide fluctuations in the demand for these drugs. Another reason for allowing a wider margin was that very little could be known in many countries, at the time when the Convention came into force, regarding their real needs in respect of codeine and dionine. The effect of allowing a wider margin in the estimates would be to increase, to the extent of such margin, the amount of a drug in Group II which might be imported or manufactured by a particular country. (It would not directly affect the country's exports, since these depend on the orders received.)

(b) *The special regime for drugs in Group II as regards the distribution of these drugs and the control, both national and international, exercised over them results from the provisions in Article 13, paragraph 2, and Article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2. By virtue of these articles, the control provisions of the Geneva Convention 1925 (Articles 6 and 7) are extended to the manufacture, import, export and wholesale trade in drugs in Group II (but not to medical preparations containing the drugs adapted to a normal therapeutic use); but parties are exempted from applying these provisions to the retail trade in the drugs.*

Further, the system of import certificates and export authorisations of Chapter V of the Geneva Convention 1925 is applied by Article 13, paragraph 2, to drugs in Group II, but not to preparations containing the drugs “ adapted to a normal therapeutic use ”. Finally, Article 13, paragraph 2, obliges Governments to furnish certain returns to the Permanent Central Board only as regards the drugs themselves and not preparations containing the drugs. (See Article 13, paragraph 2, and note § 50 on the preparations of drugs in Group II as affected by Article 13 and other articles.)

The special system of control exercised by the Permanent Central Board over the international trade by virtue of Article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2, applies only to drugs in Group I and not to

drugs in Group II. The export of drugs in Group II to a country or territory to which neither the Limitation Convention nor the Geneva Convention 1925 applies is not therefore subject to the prior notification to the Permanent Central Board provided for in Article 14, paragraph 1. Moreover, the notification which the Board has to make, by virtue of paragraph 2 of Article 14, to the contracting parties in the event of exports to a country or territory exceeding the total of the estimates less amounts exported cannot be applied to drugs in Group II, since only annual import and export statistics, and not quarterly statistics, are available for these drugs. Paragraph 3 of Article 14 applies, however, to the drugs in Group II.

Notes on the Individual Drugs.

It is not proposed to give here a commentary from a technical and chemical point of view on the drugs specified in Article 1. Only a few points of a general character will therefore be noted. For convenience of reference, the technical memorandum annexed to the report of the experts appointed to assist the Limitation Conference, which formed the basis of the list of drugs contained in paragraph 2 of Article 1, is given below :¹

ALKALOIDS OF OPIUM AND OPIUM POPPY AND THEIR DERIVATIVES.

I. PREAMBLE.

The opium alkaloids may be divided sharply into two groups :

(1) The isoquinoline alkaloids, such as papaverine and narcotine, which are not habit-forming and which cannot be converted into other habit-forming narcotic drugs;

(2) The group of phenanthrene alkaloids, consisting in the main of the following three substances : morphine, codeine, thebaine, of which only morphine is habit-forming, but which may all be converted into other narcotic and habit-forming drugs.

Beside these alkaloids present in opium in more or less important quantities and which may be called *natural alkaloids*, there are a series of derived alkaloids which may be called also *artificial alkaloids*

¹ See Conference, Vol. II, pages 124 *et sqq.*, Annex 3.

—*i.e.*, alkaloids obtained by submitting the natural alkaloids or their derivatives to the action of chemical reagents.

In a certain number of cases, we may utilise these alkaloids, even if they are not habit-forming, as rough material for preparation of habit-forming alkaloids.

II. LISTS OF ALKALOIDS.

In the lists below, which include only phenanthrene alkaloids, natural and artificial alkaloids are classified according to their habit-forming character, or according to the possibility of converting them into habit-forming narcotic drugs.

I. *Opium and opium-poppy alkaloids, which are narcotic and habit-forming drugs :*

Morphine and its salts.

II. *Principal opium and opium-poppy alkaloids and the artificial alkaloids obtained from them which are not habit-forming narcotic drugs :*

§ 1.—Natural alkaloids and their salts :

Codeine,
Thebaine.

§ 2.—Artificial alkaloids (obtained from morphine) and their salts :

Ethylmorphine and dionine,
Benzylmorphine and peronine,
Other phenolic ethers of morphine.

III. *Natural and artificial opium and opium-poppy alkaloids which may be converted into habit-forming narcotic drugs :*

§ 1.—Natural alkaloids : the following alkaloids and their respective salts :

Morphine,
Codeine,
Thebaine.

§ 2.—Artificial alkaloids :

(a) Obtained from morphine : the following alkaloids, and their respective salts :

- (1) Esters of morphine (diacetylmorphine, benzoylmorphine, etc.),
- (2) Dihydromorphine (paramorphan) and its esters,
- (3) Derivatives of morphinone and their esters,
- (4) Derivatives¹ of codeinone and their esters,

¹ Excepting thebaine—*i.e.*, the methyl-ether of the enolic form of codeinone. Other ether-derivatives of the enolic form of codeinone are unknown. It is probable, according to the present state of our knowledge, that they are not habit-forming.

- (5) The pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives, consisting of two groups :
- (a) The N-oxides and their salts;
 - (b) The alkyl-halids, such as morphine-methobromide and all analogous alkyl compounds.
- (b) Obtained from codeine¹ and thebaine : the following alkaloids and their respective salts :
- (1) Dihydrocodeinone (of which dicodide is a salt),
 - (2) Acetylodihydrocodeinone (of which acedicone is a salt),
 - (3) Dihydrohydroxycodone (of which eucodal is a salt).

These three alkaloids, which are derivatives of codeinone and which may also be obtained from codeine or from thebaine, may also be classed in Group III, § 2 (a) (4).

IV. *Opium and opium-poppy alkaloids which are not habit-forming but may be converted into habit-forming narcotic drugs :*

- (a) Codeine and thebaine (see III, § 2 (b));
- (b) Phenolic ethers of morphine other than codeine :

Ethylmorphine (of which dionine is a salt),

Benzylmorphine (of which peronine is a salt).

In general, it may be said of all these phenolic ethers, as for codeine, that the recovery from them of habit-forming alkaloids of the morphine group is possible.

As regards peronine, there is reason to believe that this substance has been utilised for the manufacture of morphine and diacetylmorphine. In the case of ethylmorphine or its hydrochloride, dionine, no precise information is available regarding its conversion into alkaloids of the morphine group, but such transformation seems to be possible.

ALKALOIDS OF COCA LEAVES AND THEIR DERIVATIVES.

I. PREAMBLE.

Cocaine is methylbenzoylcegonine. It is present in coca leaves with other derivatives of l-ecgonine. It can be extracted directly from coca leaves; but it can also be prepared from ecgonine obtained by saponification of the whole alkaloid content of the coca leaves, Whilst cocaine is a local anæsthetic and produces drug addiction.

¹ Dihydromorphine mentioned above III, § 2 (a) (2), may be obtained also from codeine.

ecgonine has no anæsthetic quality and does not produce addiction; but all the acylalkyl derivatives of L-ecgonine (including cocaine, which is one of them) may produce drug addiction.

II. LISTS OF ALKALOIDS.

The natural and artificial alkaloids of this group may therefore be classified as follows :

I. *Alkaloids producing addiction :*

Cocaine and its salts,
Acylalkyl derivatives of L-ecgonine.

II. *Alkaloids which do not produce addiction but are convertible into cocaine :*

L-ecgonine.

§ 9. “ (i) Morphine and its salts, including preparations made directly from raw or medicinal opium and containing more than 20 per cent of morphine ”.

Of the three natural alkaloids of opium—morphine, codeine and thebaine—mentioned in Article 1, morphine is the most important. The raw opium used in the manufacture of morphine usually contains from 10 % to 16 % of morphine, whereas its content as regards codeine and thebaine is usually under 1 % of each of these alkaloids.¹

The drugs as used by the medical profession are mainly in the form of salts.² The commonest form of morphine salt—for example, morphine hydrochloride—is a combination of morphine base with hydrochloric acid and contains, like most of the other morphine salts, about 80 % of anhydrous morphine base.

Preparations made directly from raw or medicinal opium and containing more than 20 % of morphine were added in order to bring within the scope of the limitation provisions of the Convention a group of preparations which, on account of their high morphine content, it was considered desirable to subject to the same restrictive measures. The best-known example of this

¹ See above, Note 8 to the Table of Drugs, and Preparations, § 50. The codeine content of opium ranges from about 0.21 %, whilst the thebaine content varies from about 0.2 to 1 %.

² A salt is defined as a chemical substance formed by the combination of a base with an acid.

group are the drugs of the pantopon type which consist of a combination of the opium alkaloids and contain approximately 50 % of pure morphine. By taking a 20 % morphine content as the line of demarcation, the ordinary pharmacopœia preparations such as opium extracts and tinctures prepared from raw or medicinal opium in ordinary pharmaceutical practice are excluded from the limitation provisions of the Convention. Where, however, they contain more than 0.2 % of morphine, they become subject to all the provisions of the Geneva Convention 1925.¹

Preparations of the "pantopon" type "made directly from raw or medicinal opium and containing more than 20 % of morphine" contain, in a concentrated form, all the alkaloids of opium—including those of the isoquinoline group. It is to be noted that countries which manufacture any of these preparations, even if they do not manufacture morphine base or morphine salts, are morphine-manufacturing countries for the purposes of the Convention.

The preceding indicates the double purpose at which the Limitation Conference aimed in inserting this clause regarding preparations containing more than 20 % of morphine. The first object was to avoid a possible loophole in the Convention which might have occurred if preparations of the pantopon type, the use of which is perhaps increasing and which are being manufactured in many countries, had been left outside the scheme of limitation. The second object was to avoid extending the principle of limitation of manufacture into numbers of pharmacies all over the world, which make up pharmacopœia preparations, "tinctures and extracts", directly from raw or medicinal opium. It was the fact that such pharmacopœia preparations did not contain more than 20 % of morphine, whereas preparations of the pantopon type usually have a morphine content ranging round about 50 %, which made it possible to take 20 % as a convenient dividing line for the application of the full system of limitation.

The wording adopted in relation to cocaine preparations made directly from coca leaves appears to be somewhat less clear than

¹ See Model Code *ad* Article 5 (8), page 5, and Report of the Opium Advisory Committee on the Draft Convention submitted by it to the Conference; Conference, Vol. I, page 297.

that in sub-paragraph (1) dealing with morphine, etc., and might, if too strictly interpreted, extend the full system of limitation into many pharmacies. (See below, under "Cocaine", § 11.)

§ 10. " (ii) Diacetylmorphine and the other esters of morphine and their salts ".

Esters.

The term "ester" is not defined in the Convention itself or in the report of the Technical Committee of the Conference,¹ which merely proposed to insert the following: "the word 'ester' is used in accordance with chemical nomenclature".

An ester is the result of the combination of a mineral or organic acid with an alcohol or a phenol, with the elimination of water between the acid hydroxyl and the alcohol or phenol hydroxyl.

This definition applies to all complex compounds, such as ecgonine or morphine, which contain either an alcohol hydroxyl, as in the case of ecgonine, or a phenol hydroxyl, or both, as in the case of morphine.

In the latter case, the compound is a di-ester (diacetylmorphine or diacetic ester of morphine), whereas the former is a mono-ester (tropylocgonine or tropic ester of ecgonine).

Esters were for a long time, especially in France, given the appellation of ether-salts, since their formation is analogous to that of salts; but this appellation is not now commonly used.

§ 11. " (iii) Cocaine and its salts, including preparations made direct from the coca leaf and containing more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine, all the esters of ecgonine and their salts ".

As in the case of morphine (see above), the Convention assimilates to cocaine any "preparations" made directly from the coca leaf and containing more than 0.1 % of cocaine. The Estimates Form B(L) contains the following passage in the Notes (Note 2):

"Cocaine: This heading refers to cocaine in the following forms: (a) pure cocaine; (b) crude cocaine; (c) salts of cocaine;

¹ Conference, Vol. II, pages 131-132.

(d) preparations which contain more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine made direct from the coca leaf; (e) preparations which contain more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine made from any of the forms of cocaine mentioned in (a), (b), (c) or (d); (f) solutions and dilutions of cocaine in an inert substance, liquid or solid, made from any of the forms of cocaine mentioned in (a), (b), (c) or (d), even if these solutions and dilutions contain 0.1 per cent or less of cocaine.”

The manufacture of preparations made direct from the coca leaf and containing more than 0.1 % of cocaine is thus equivalent, for the purpose of the Convention, to the manufacture of cocaine itself. What the Convention means here by manufacture (*i.e.*, by the word “made”) is wholesale production of such preparations on an industrial scale. It does not aim at treating as a manufacturer within the meaning of the Convention every pharmacist who, for the purposes of his retail business, may wish to make up a small quantity of tincture or extract of coca leaves. In order to make this point clear, the following sentence was inserted in the Model Code to the Limitation Convention :

“ It is suggested that, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining the information, and also because the quantities involved appear to be negligible, the quantity of cocaine in extracts and tinctures of cocaine made directly from the coca leaf by retail pharmacists *for use in their retail business* need not be included in the estimates.”¹

The effect is to exclude from the operation of the *limitation* provisions (but not from the *control* provisions of the Geneva Convention 1925 applied by Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Limitation Convention) any quantities of cocaine in extracts and tinctures of cocaine made directly from the coca leaf by retail pharmacists *for use in their retail business*.

Manufacture of tinctures or extracts of coca leaves for the wholesale trade is of course a different matter and must be regarded, for the purpose of the Convention, as equivalent to the manufacture of cocaine.

Preparations made direct from the coca leaf and containing 0.1 % or less of cocaine do not fall under either the Limitation Convention or the Geneva Convention 1925.

¹ Model Code, page 5.

§ 12. “ (iv) Dihydrohydroxycodeinone . . . also the morphine-N-oxide derivatives and the other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives ”.

(See Report of the Committee of Experts of the Conference on the meaning of the word “ derivative ”;¹ Conference, Vol. II, page 133.) Instead of the word “ derivatives ”, the French text uses the word “ *composés* ”, which must be read as having the same meaning as the term “ *dérivés de* ”.

The only known pentavalent derivatives which have appeared on the market, but whose manufacture has been discontinued, are “ morphosan ” (morphine methylbromide) and “ eucodin ” (codeine methyl-bromide).

§ 13. “ Sub-group (b) : Ecgonine, thebaine, and their salts, benzylmorphine and the other ethers of morphine ”.

The word “ ether ” is not defined in the Convention or in the Report of the Technical Committee of the Conference,² which merely proposed the insertion of the following :

“ The word ‘ ether ’ is employed in accordance with chemical nomenclature.”

An ether is the result of the combination of two alcohol or two phenol molecules, or of one alcohol with one phenol molecule; this combination is brought about by the elimination of water between the alcohol or phenol hydroxyls. This definition applies to all complex compounds, such as morphine, which possess both an alcohol and a phenol hydroxyl, and which are able, through the latter, and by combination with ethyl alcohol and methyl alcohol, to form the corresponding methyl and ethyl ethers. The former, the methyl ether or methylmorphine, is codeine; the latter, the ethyl ether or ethylmorphine, is dionine or codethyline. Such ethers are sometimes termed ether-oxides, an appellation which thus contrasts with that of ether-salts. Since, however, ether-salts have been called esters, the term “ ether ” has been applied exclusively to ether-oxides.

¹ The word “ derivative ” is also used in Article 22, paragraph 1 (b), of the Geneva Convention 1925. See also § 108.

² Conference, Vol. I, pages 334-335.

§ 14. " Even if produced by a synthetic process "

By " synthetic process " is meant production by a chemical process from substances other than opium or the opium poppy or the coca leaf, which are the normal raw materials.

Cocaine has been produced by a synthetic process, although not yet on a commercial scale.¹

Whilst some of the principal alkaloids contained in opium belonging to the isoquinoline group have been produced by synthesis, those belonging to the morphine group have " stubbornly resisted all synthetic efforts ".²

In the Geneva Convention 1925, a reference to synthetic forms of the drugs was considered unnecessary. The Geneva Conference of 1925 decided that any of the drugs, even if made by synthesis, would fall under the Geneva Convention 1925 merely by reason of its chemical formula, one of the objects in inserting the formula in the Convention being to cover the drug in its synthetic form.³

This view was endorsed by the Health Committee at its fifteenth session. In reply to a question put by the Secretariat of the League of Nations as to whether the definition of morphine in the Geneva Convention 1925 covered synthetic morphine, it answered: " The only warrantable conclusion is that any substance having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$ is the principal alkaloid of opium—that is to say, morphine—and comes under the terms of the Convention. What initial material was used for the manufacture is immaterial. " ⁴

¹ C. J. EVERS : " Chemistry of Drugs ", 2nd ed., 1933, pages 110-111. On page 71, it is stated with regard to the attempts to synthesise natural alkaloids in general that : " although many alkaloids have been synthesised, not one has yet been produced commercially at a price which could compete with the natural article ".

² WIELAND in Preface to SMALL : " Chemistry of the Opium Alkaloids " (1932), page III.

³ The Opium Advisory Committee in fact proposed to include a reference to synthetic cocaine in the definition of cocaine to be inserted in the Geneva Convention 1925 (Report on the Work of its Sixth Session, document A.82.1924.XI, page 6). Sub-Committee F of the Geneva Conference of 1925, however, took the view that synthetic cocaine fell within the scientific definition of cocaine, accompanied by the formula and the rotatory power; Records of Second Opium Conference, Vol. I, page 493.

⁴ See Report of the Opium Advisory Committee on the Work of its Fourteenth Session, document C.168(a).M.62(a).1931.XI, page 14.

ARTICLE 1, PARAGRAPH 3.

3. "Raw opium" means the spontaneously coagulated juice obtained from the capsules of the *Papaver somniferum* L., which has only been submitted to the necessary manipulations for packing and transport, whatever its content of morphine.

"Medicinal opium" means raw opium which has undergone the processes necessary to adapt it for medicinal use in accordance with the requirements of the national pharmacopœia, whether in powder form or granulated or otherwise or mixed with neutral materials.

"Morphine" means the principal alkaloid of opium having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{19}O_3N$.

"Diacetylmorphine" means diacetylmorphine (diamorphine, heroin) having the formula $C_{21}H_{23}O_5N(C_{17}H_{17}(C_2H_3O)_2O_3N)$.

"Coca leaf" means the leaf of the *Erythroxylon coca* Lamarek and the *Erythroxylon novogranatense* (Morris) Hieronymus and their varieties, belonging to the family of Erythroxylaceæ and the leaf of other species of this genus from which it may be found possible to extract cocaine, either directly or by chemical transformation.

"Cocaine" means methyl-benzoyl lævo-ecgonine ($[\alpha] D 20^\circ = -16^\circ 4$) in 20 per cent solution of chloroform, of which the formula is $C_{17}H_{21}O_4N$.

"Ecgonine" means lævo-ecgonine ($[\alpha] D 20^\circ = -45^\circ 6$ in 5 per cent solution of water), of which the formula is $C_9H_{15}O_3N.H_2O$, and all the derivatives of lævo-ecgonine which might serve industrially for its recovery.

The following drugs are defined by their chemical formulæ as set out below :

Dihydrohydroxycodoneinone	$C_{18}H_{21}O_4N$
Dihydrocodeinone	$C_{18}H_{21}O_3N$
Dihydromorphinone	$C_{17}H_{19}O_3N$
Acetyldihydrocodeinone or Acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine	} $C_{20}H_{23}O_4N(C_{18}H_{20}(C_2H_3O)O_3N)$
Dihydromorphine	
Morphine-N-oxide	$C_{17}H_{19}O_4N$
Thebaine	$C_{19}H_{21}O_3N$

<i>Methylmorphine (codeine)</i>	$C_{18}H_{21}O_3N(C_{17}H_{18}(CH_3O)O_2N)$
<i>Ethylmorphine</i>	$C_{19}H_{23}O_3N(C_{17}H_{18}(C_2H_5O)O_2N)$
<i>Benzylmorphine</i>	$C_{24}H_{25}O_3N(C_{17}H_{18}(C_7H_7O)O_2N)$

General Note.

The definitions of "raw opium", "medicinal opium", "morphine", "diacetylmorphine", "coca leaf", "cocaine", and "ecgonine" are the same as those in Article 1 of the Geneva Convention 1925, except that, in the case of diacetylmorphine, the structural formula has been added.¹

The definition of "crude cocaine" given in the Geneva Convention 1925 is as follows :

" 'Crude cocaine' means any extract of the coca leaf which can be used directly or indirectly for the manufacture of cocaine."

This definition is not repeated in the Limitation Convention, as the term "crude cocaine" does not appear in the text of the latter. The substance is, however, covered in the Convention by the expression "partly manufactured" (see above, paragraph 2).

The definitions of "raw opium", "medicinal opium" and the "coca leaf" were included in Article 1—although these substances are not "drugs" in the sense of the Convention—because these terms occur in the text of the Convention.

Raw opium medicinal opium and coca leaves do not come under the limitation provisions of the Convention—*i.e.*, Chapters II-V—but are subject in certain respects to the provisions of Chapter VI (*q.v.*). For the other provisions for the control of these substances, Chapters II, III, V and VI of the Geneva Convention 1925 and the corresponding chapters of the Hague Convention 1912 must be consulted.

The terms "raw opium" and "medicinal opium" are used in Article 1, paragraph 2; the term "coca leaf" is used in Article 1, paragraph 2, and Article 11, paragraph 1.

(See also the term "opium", Article 11, paragraph 1, and the term "raw materials", Articles 16-17.)

Chemical Formulæ.—The structural formulæ are inserted in brackets after the simple formulæ (see Conference, Vol. I,

¹ Conference, Vol. I, page 219.

page 219). The formulæ are those for the basic and anhydrous alkaloids; in the case of morphine, the hydrous form contains 94 % of basic and anhydrous morphine and 6 % of water of crystallisation.

§ 15. " Raw opium ".

The manipulation referred to may include standardisation, conditioning or grading with a view to securing a uniform moisture or morphine content.¹ The words " whatever its content of morphine " were inserted in order to prevent raw opium with a natural morphine content of 10 % being regarded as medicinal opium.

§ 16. " Medicinal opium ".

The Conference adopted the definition of " medicinal opium " given in the Geneva Convention 1925.²

§ 17. " Cocaine ".

Cocaine means methyl-benzoyl *lævo-ecgonine*—*i.e.*, cocaine which turns the plane of polarisation to the left. Other kinds of cocaine (dextro-rotatory cocaine, dextro-rotatory pseudo-cocaine), which do not have this property, do not give rise to addiction, and are not under either the Geneva or Limitation Conventions.³ They cannot be brought under the latter Convention by its Article 11, since that article applies only to *ecgonine*—*i.e.*, by definition, *lævo-ecgonine*.⁴

¹ See Questionnaire on the Limitation and the Control of the Opium Poppy and Production of Raw Opium, document C.640.M.302.1933.XI.

² Conference, Vol. I, page 218.

³ See above under Article 1, paragraph 1; also Report of the Opium Advisory Committee to the Council on the work of its Nineteenth Session, document C.530.M.241.1934.XI, page 9.

⁴ Dextro-rotatory pseudo-cocaine is produced by synthetic process or by conversion from *lævo-ecgonine*. It is sold in the form of the hydrochloride " delcaine " (or " depscaine ") and a tartrate, psicaine, neither of which is under, or can be brought under, the Limitation Convention (see Art. 11, para. 1). The question as to whether pseudo-cocaine (psicaine) should be put under the Convention was decided in the negative at the Conference after consultation with the experts (see Conference, Vol. II, page 78). In connection with the notification of the manufacture of delcaine made under Art. 11, para. 1, the Health Committee at its twenty-second session, in October 1935, decided that this drug was not habit-forming (see Report to the Council on the Work of the Twenty-second Session of the Health Committee, document C.426.M.218.1935.III, page 6).

ARTICLE 1, PARAGRAPH 4.

4. The term "manufacture" shall include any process of refining.

The term "conversion" shall denote the transformation of a drug by a chemical process, with the exception of the transformation of alkaloids into their salts.

When one of the drugs is converted into another of the drugs, this operation shall be considered as conversion in relation to the first-mentioned drug and as manufacture in relation to the other.

The term "estimates" shall denote estimates furnished in accordance with Articles 2 to 5 of this Convention and, unless the context otherwise requires, shall include supplementary estimates.

The term "reserve stocks" in relation to any of the drugs shall denote the stocks required:

- (i) For the normal domestic consumption of the country or territory in which they are maintained,
- (ii) For conversion in that country or territory, and
- (iii) For export.

The term "Government stocks" in relation to any of the drugs shall denote stocks kept under Government control for the use of the Government and to meet exceptional circumstances.

Except where the context otherwise requires, the term "export" shall be deemed to include re-export.

§ 18. "The term 'manufacture' shall include any process of refining".

The meaning of the term "manufacture" is not itself defined; the provision merely indicates the relation of refining to manufacturing. It thus links up with Article 1, paragraph 2, which states that "the term 'the drugs' shall denote the following drugs *whether partly manufactured or completely refined*". In addition to covering the final process of refinement, the term "manufacture" also covers the *initial* stage of the making of the crude drugs. A country which imports crude drugs—*e.g.*, crude morphine or crude cocaine—for refinement is thus a manufacturing country; and this manufacture is subject to all the provisions of the Convention regarding manufacture. The refinement

of adulterated drugs seized in the illicit traffic for the purpose of adapting them to pharmacopœia standards for medical use is manufacture under the Convention.¹ The transformation of alkaloids into salts is also a manufacturing process.²

Refining must be distinguished from *conversion*, which involves *chemical transformation*.

The Meaning of the Term "Manufacture".

The meaning to be attached to the term "manufacture" is somewhat obscured by the loose use in the Convention of this term, and of the term "made" in relation to pharmaceutical preparations—*e.g.*, the phrase "manufacture of preparations . . ." in Article 5, paragraph 2(a), and Article 6, paragraph 1 (a), and the phrase "all other preparations *made*" in Article 13, paragraph 1(a). In other articles of the Convention, the more exact expression "compounding" is used in relation to pharmaceutical preparations—*e.g.*, Article 14, paragraph 3, and Article 22; the latter article makes clear the relationship between drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, in referring to "drugs *used* by manufacturers and wholesalers for the *compounding of preparations* . . . for the export of which export authorisations are not required".

In order to avoid any misunderstanding as to the meaning of the term "manufacture", the following sentences were inserted in the Model Code to the Convention :³

"The scheme of limitation of manufacture laid down in the Convention applies only to the manufacture of the drugs specified and defined in Article 1 of the Convention or brought under the Convention by virtue of its Article 11.

¹ Compare the Model Code, *ad* Article 15, page 7 :

"The words 'the trade in the drugs' are of the widest possible character, and cover all operations or transactions of whatever kind in connection with the drugs. It is recommended that they should be regarded, *inter alia*, as covering *manufacture*, *whether on commission or otherwise, including both refining and recovery of the drug from spoiled materials or otherwise*, preparing, possessing, offering, carrying, buying and selling (on commission or otherwise); aiding or abetting; procuring the drugs to be supplied by a second party to a third party, whether those parties reside in the country or in other countries; importing, exporting and conveying in transit."

² Conference, Vol. I, page 184.

³ Model Code, page 4.

“ The making-up or compounding of medical preparations from those drugs—*i.e.*, from drugs already existing in a manufactured or partly manufactured state—is not to be regarded as manufacture in the sense of the Limitation Convention. It will be understood that the making-up or compounding of these preparations, whether in a factory or by wholesalers, comes under the scheme of control in the Geneva Convention of 1925, supplemented by the provisions of the Limitation Convention.”

With regard to preparations made directly from raw or medicinal opium or the coca leaf,¹ those containing more than 20 % of morphine or more than 0.1 % of cocaine (see Article 1, paragraph 2, Morphine, § 9, Cocaine, § 11, above) are assimilated to “drugs”, and therefore the manufacture of such preparations is manufacture within the meaning of the Convention. There is, however, no manufacture within the meaning of the Convention where for such preparations the percentage does not exceed 20 % in the case of morphine and 0.1 % in the case of cocaine.²

§ 19. “ The term ‘ conversion ’ ”.

See note on conversion under Article 5, paragraph 2(b), § 51.

§ 20. “ The term ‘ estimates ’ ”.

See Articles 2-5, and notes in §§ 24 and 54.

§ 21. “ The term ‘ reserve stocks ’ ”.

See note on stocks under Article 5, paragraph 2(c), § 52.

§ 22. “ The term ‘ Government stocks ’ ”.

See note on Government stocks under Article 5, paragraph 2 (d), § 53.

¹ With regard to these preparations of cocaine when made by retail pharmacists for use in their retail business, see above under Article 1, paragraph 2 (iii), § 11.

² As pointed out above, the term “ manufacture ” in the Geneva Convention 1925 is used in a somewhat wider and looser sense than in the Limitation Convention. It extends, for example, to medicinal opium and certain preparations as defined in Article 4 of the Geneva Convention 1925, and the principle of limitation of manufacture set out in Article 5 applies to these substances, including the said preparations, in exactly the same way as it applies to drugs such as morphine or cocaine. Under the Hague Convention 1912 (see Articles 9 and 14 of that Convention), the position is the same.

§ 23. “ Except where the context otherwise requires, the term ‘export’ shall be deemed to include re-export ”.

The context requires the term *export* to include *re-export* in :

Article 12, paragraphs 1 and 2;
 „ 13, „ 2(a) and 2(c)(i);
 „ 14, „ 1, 2 and 3;
 „ 17, „ last sub-paragraph.

The cases in which “ the context otherwise requires ”—i.e., in which the term “ export ” does not include re-export—are :

Article 5, paragraph 2(a) and (b);
 „ 6, „ 1(c);
 „ 10, „ 2 (see Article 10);
 „ 11, „ 1;
 „ 20, „ 1.

CHAPTER II.—ESTIMATES.

ARTICLE 2.

1. *Each High Contracting Party shall furnish annually, for each of the drugs in respect of each of his territories to which this Convention applies, to the Permanent Central Board, constituted under Chapter VI of the Geneva Convention, estimates in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of this Convention.*

§ 24. “ Estimates ”.

Historical and Introductory Note.

Before dealing with the details of the estimates system under each article of the chapter, it may be useful to indicate *how* the estimates system originated, and to describe its *main principles* and how it *functions*.

The idea of limiting manufacture to medical and scientific needs, which has been the goal of the League from the outset, could only be realised if these needs could be expressed for each country and territory and for the whole world, in terms of definite quantities. In order to lay the proper foundations for an efficient system of estimates, it was necessary to establish a worldwide system of statistics.

Two possible methods of ascertaining world needs were envisaged from the outset.

The *first* method contemplated by the Opium Advisory Committee at its first session (1921) was to make an attempt to ascertain the actual amounts used in medical practice in certain representative countries. The enquiries jointly pursued by the Health Committee of the League and by the Opium Advisory Committee led to the formulation in 1924 of *per capita* figures of consumption for opiates and cocaine. Serious reservations had, however, to be made as regards the value of these figures from a practical point of view.¹

¹ See document C.H.264.1924, pages 3-5. The *per capita* figure, 450 mgr. of opium (representing the consumption of opium itself and of drugs manufactured from it), is, the Health Committee concludes, a maximum figure and “ holds good only for countries possessing highly developed medical institutions, and cannot serve as a criterion for the purpose of calculating worldwide requirements . . . ” (page 5). Nor, in view of the wide variations in consumption in different countries, could it even be taken “ as a guide to the legitimate consumption of any given country ” (page 3). Similar reservations were made as regards the figure of 7 mgr. of cocaine.

The Health Committee concluded that it was "impossible with the data then available [*i.e.*, in 1924] to determine accurately any figure representing legitimate requirements"—a conclusion which was accepted by the Second Opium Conference of 1925.¹

Five years later, however, consumption data were available for a sufficient number of countries to make it possible to deduce from these data estimates of world consumption for medical purposes of the principal drugs.

By a somewhat different method—a combination of consumption data and import and export data—it was possible to present to the Limitation Conference in 1931 estimates of world consumption which were incorporated in the Final Act of the Conference (Recommendation IX) and which, as subsequent experience has shown, proved to be a very close approximation.²

The *second* method of ascertaining world needs, proposed at the second session of the Advisory Committee, April 1922, was to base these needs on estimates supplied by the Governments themselves. In urging Governments to furnish such estimates, the third Assembly, in September 1922, concluded on the basis of the Advisory Committee's recommendation³ that "the first step necessary in limiting the world's supply of dangerous drugs to legitimate uses is a knowledge of the amount of drugs required by each country for internal consumption".

In 1922, however, hardly a single country was in a position to state its real requirements with any degree of accuracy. It was not till the coming into full operation, towards the end of 1930, of the statistical system established by the Geneva Convention 1925 that sufficient statistical data became available to enable a system of estimates to operate with some probability of success.

The Geneva Convention 1925 and Estimates.

The estimates system worked out by the Advisory Committee as a basis for the Second Opium Conference of 1925 anticipated in many of its details the system of the 1931 Convention. Estimates of both raw materials and manufactured drugs were to be furnished by Governments of their requirements "for domestic consumption, manufacture or commerce". Where such estimates could not be furnished by any country or territory, they were to be established by an international organ at Geneva. The estimates were to be binding and Governments were obliged to limit their imports to "the quantity specified in the estimates". Exports and imports were to be checked up against the estimates each quarter by an international organ at

¹ See document C.213.M.69.1924.III; and Records of the Second Opium Conference 1925, Annex I, page 372.

² Conference, Vol. I, pages 121-128 and 337-340.

³ See document A.15.1922, pages 4-5.

Geneva. There was provision for an embargo in the event of excessive imports being revealed.¹

The estimates clause, actually inserted in Article 21 of the Geneva Convention 1925, did not however go so far as these proposals. By Article 21, the contracting parties agreed to supply estimates, which were not to be regarded as binding, and which merely gave the amounts of the substances "to be *imported* into their territory *for internal consumption* during the following year". As no estimate was required of amounts needed for *consumption* itself, but merely of anticipated *imports*, these estimates could not be regarded as necessarily corresponding with estimates of consumption. Moreover, no estimates of the amounts to be used for manufacture or commerce were required.²

As regards the history of the estimates system during the preparatory stages of the Limitation Conference and in the Conference itself, little need be said. From the outset, in the Opium Advisory Committee's first plan for the new Convention, it was recognised that: "In order to ascertain the world's total requirements for medical and scientific purposes, it is necessary to accept the estimates of the countries themselves as to their needs. It would be impossible to get acceptance of a plan of limitation on any other basis. There is no general standard by which the normal medical requirements of a country can be fixed."³ In the Conference itself, the Advisory Committee's draft articles relating to estimates were accepted with minor modifications required to fit them into the final text of the Convention.⁴

PART PLAYED BY THE ESTIMATES SYSTEM IN THE OPERATION OF THE CONVENTION.

Provisions of the Convention relating to Estimates.

The provisions of the Convention as regards estimates fall into two parts:

A. The provisions which actually set up the estimates system—*i.e.*, the provisions of Chapter II, Articles 2-5;

¹ Report of the Opium Advisory Committee on the Work of its Sixth Session, document A.32.1924.XI, page 5.

² For practical purposes, the estimates of drug requirements under the Geneva Convention 1925 have been completely supplanted by the estimates furnished under the Limitation Convention. In the case of countries and territories to which the Limitation Convention applies and which send in estimates on the form B(L), the Permanent Central Board no longer asks for estimates of their drug requirements under Article 21 of the Geneva Convention 1925. In such cases, the statistical form B(G) issued under this article is filled in only with respect to raw materials.

³ Report of the Opium Advisory Committee on the Work of its Thirteenth Session, document C.138.M.51.1930.XI, pages 21-22.

⁴ For the principal discussions of the estimates system in the Conference, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 99 *et seq.*, 144 *et seq.*, 163 *et seq.*, 209-232, 264.

B. The provisions whereby the estimates under Articles 2-5 operate to limit manufacture and regulate distribution—*i.e.*, Articles 6, 7, 8, 12 and 14.

A. Article 2 lays down the general obligation to furnish estimates and makes provision for estimates to be framed by an international organ (the Supervisory Body) for such States as do not furnish estimates.

Article 3 deals with supplementary estimates.

Article 4 specifies the fundamental characteristic of the estimates—*i.e.*, that they are based solely on medical and scientific requirements.

Article 5 sets out the details which the estimates must contain. It also lays down the method whereby the estimates furnished by Governments become, after examination by the Supervisory Body and incorporation in its Statement, the definitive estimates essential to the operation of Articles 6, 7, 8, 12 and 14.

B. Articles 6-8 indicate how the estimates operate to determine the amounts which may be manufactured under the Convention.

Article 12 requires the amounts imported to be confined within the limits of the estimates.

Article 14 provides for a review and audit by the Permanent Central Board over the trade as a whole. This is conducted by checking the final trade statistics for the year (or, in the case of imports and exports, for each quarter) against the estimates which have defined in advance the limits within which legitimate trade may take place during the course of the year.¹

Universality of the Estimates System under the Convention.

The universality of the application of the estimates system can be seen at a glance by reference to the Statement for 1937 of the Supervisory Body. In this Statement, estimates were published for seventy-three sovereign countries and 105 colonies or territories.²

¹ There are no other direct references to estimates in the Convention—with the exception of the definition clause in Article 1, paragraph 4.

² See also the *American Journal of International Law* for July 1934, where it was pointed out by Professor Q. WRIGHT that "the preparation of world estimates involves a determination of the Governments responsible for the entire inhabited portions of the world. The 'Estimated World Require-

Extension of the Effects of the Convention to non-Parties.

The operation of the Convention is extended in certain respects (Articles 2-5, 12, 14, etc.) to all States non-parties—simply because, in these respects, it cannot function effectively on anything less than a worldwide scale.¹ As has been stated, the estimates system provides an instrument for determining in advance the needs of each State or territory in the whole world. Although neither the manufacture nor exports of non-parties can be directly controlled through estimates under the Convention, means are provided (Articles 12 and 14) for limiting exports by parties to non-parties in accordance with the estimates. Moreover, non-parties come under the operation of those provisions in the Convention which deal with the publication of certain matters by the Permanent Central Board and the Supervisory Body, and with the embargo on exports (Articles 5 and 14). Again, since the number of countries now parties to the Convention is 61, and includes, with one exception, all the principal manufacturing-exporting countries, a considerable degree of indirect control is exercised in the general interest over the trade of non-parties.

The result is that, although non-parties are not compelled to accept the obligations created by the Convention, they are not able altogether to escape, *qua* non-parties, the incidence of these obligations.

The Limitation Convention thus adds one more to the small but growing body of precedents in international law for the extension of the effects of multilateral treaties in certain respects to States which are not parties to these treaties.² International solidarity as evidenced by the common interest of all countries in the suppression of the abuse of narcotic drugs necessarily involved an extension of the obligations under the Limitation Convention to the relations of parties with non-parties.

ments of Dangerous Drugs in 1934' issued by the Supervisory Body on October 30th, 1933, is probably the first official document attempting to enumerate the political entities responsible for every part of the world's land surface."

¹ For discussion of this point, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 41, 101-102, etc. Cf. also the plan drawn up by the Opium Advisory Committee at its sixth session, in 1924, for submission to the Second Opium Conference—see above, pages 50-51.

² The Covenant of the League itself applies in certain respects to non-parties—*e.g.*, by Article 17.

A Planned Economy on a World Scale.

The estimates system introduced for the first time into a general international Convention the essential principles of a planned economy on a world scale for a particular industry. By virtue of the Limitation Convention, the operations of the drug trade are no longer conducted entirely in accordance with the independent will of individual States, much less in accordance with the desires of individual traders. The limits within which this trade is conducted are determined by the annual estimates embodied in the "Statement containing the estimates" issued each year by the Supervisory Body under Article 5, paragraph 7, of the Convention.¹

The estimates contained in the Statement comprise both those furnished by the Governments and examined by the Supervisory Body in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 5, and those framed by the Supervisory Body itself in the absence of any estimates from the Governments concerned.

The Statement establishes two kinds of totals: (1) a national total—*i.e.*, "the total of the estimates" for each drug for each country (Article 5, paragraph 2) (see Table II of the Statement); (2) a world total for each drug, which is obtained by adding up all the "totals of the estimates" for each country or territory in the world.

The latter total is shown in Table I of the Statement, and the Statement for 1937 contains the following note thereon (see pages 3-4):

"The grand total for each drug which appears in this table represents the *outside* limit for the world manufacture of the drug during the year. The figure is liable to modification, during the course of the year, as a result of supplementary estimates. Further, the amount of each drug which may legitimately be *manufactured* during the year may be less than the grand total, since, under Article 6, each manufacturing country may manufacture: (a) for its domestic consumption, for conversion and for the replenishment of its stocks, *only* the quantity of the drug which it actually requires for those purposes *within* the limits of its estimates;

¹ The title adopted by the Supervisory Body for this Statement as issued for 1937 was: "Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1937".

and (b) for export, *only* the amount required for the execution during the year of orders received in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.”

It is clear, therefore, that Article 5, operating in conjunction with Articles 6, 12 and 14, limits :

(1) The amount which each individual country may manufacture for its internal needs;

(2) The total volume of the international trade. The total imports of each country are limited by Article 12 to the total of its estimates as defined in Article 5, plus exports minus manufacture.¹

The effective result is to limit for each drug the world total which may be manufactured.²

Purpose of the Estimates System.

The general purpose and method of operation of the estimates system was summed up by the Supervisory Body itself in the following paragraph in its first Statement (1934) (*ibid.*, pages 4 and 5) :

“ The estimates serve a double purpose under the Convention. In the case of the non-manufacturing countries, which depend for their supplies of the drugs on other countries, the estimates regulate the amounts which may be exported to or imported by such non-manufacturing countries (Articles 12 and 14). In the case of the manufacturing countries, the estimates determine the maximum limits within which manufacture may take place under the conditions laid down in the Convention (Article 6). To ensure as far as possible against any over-estimation which would swell the totals beyond the world's legitimate requirements, and so permit an excess of production which would tend to find its way into the illicit traffic, the Supervisory Body is charged by the Convention with the duty of examining the estimates sent in, and is empowered to ask for explanations or any further information or details which it may consider necessary in order

¹ See Conference, Vol. I, pages 228-229, for an authoritative explanation given by the President of the Conference of the “ key articles of the Convention ”—namely, Articles 5, 6, 12 and 14.

² See the memorandum presented by the Secretary-General to the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, “Analogies between the Problem of the Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and the Trade in and Manufacture of Arms” (document Conf.D.159.1933), page 6 : “ The sum total of these estimates indicates the total legitimate consumption of the world and lays down the limits for legitimate manufacture ”.

to make the estimate complete or to explain any statement made in it. The Supervisory Body may, with the consent of the Government concerned, amend estimates in accordance with any information or details thus obtained. The Supervisory Body has no power to alter an estimate without such consent, and the ultimate responsibility for the estimates furnished remains, under the Convention, with the Governments."

The Basis of Control, National and International.

As the Supervisory Body points out (both in its first Statement for the year 1934 and in its second Statement for the year 1935) :

"The Statement which it issues of the estimates forms the basis for the application during the year to which it refers of the system of control, national and international, established by the Convention, and indicates the limits within which Governments parties to the Convention have undertaken to confine their manufacture of, and their export and import of, the drugs during the year."¹

The estimates contained in the Statement represent, in fact, a series of binding obligations undertaken by Governments parties to the Convention. Moreover, the Statement affects non-parties, whether they have voluntarily furnished estimates or estimates have been framed for them, because no country can import more of any drug from a party to the Convention (and, in fact, all the chief exporting countries are parties) than the "total of its estimates" for such drug plus any re-exports.

The situation as regards international control under the Limitation Convention thus differs radically from the situation under the Geneva Convention 1925. Under the latter, the only international supervision provided was a review and audit conducted on the basis of statistics received. By Article 24 of the Geneva Convention 1925, the Permanent Central Board was merely entrusted with the duties of continually watching the course of the international trade in drugs, and of investigating the case

¹ "Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1935", page 7. Cf. the memorandum of the Secretary-General referred to above, document Conf.D.159.1933, page 8 : "The Supervisory Body provides the basis of all control (national or international) by drawing up a Statement before November 1st in each year, containing the estimates of the requirements of each country and territory, stating the licit quantum of world consumption and manufacture for the coming year. . . ."

of any country in which excessive quantities of drugs were accumulating.

As Chapter II of the Limitation Convention refers both to the Supervisory Body and to the Permanent Central Board in connection with the estimates, it is necessary to indicate in general terms at this point the respective functions of these two organs in relation to the system of supervision set up by the Convention. For this purpose, reference may be made to the statement contained in the memorandum by the Secretary-General presented to the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments (document Conf.D.159.1933)—a statement which was reproduced in the report of the Fifth Committee of the fifteenth Assembly of the League, September 1934. This statement may be summarised as follows :

Under the Convention, no contracting party may manufacture, export or import dangerous drugs without accounting for such transactions and without the whole of its industrial and commercial operations in the matter of drugs being subject to strict supervision by various national and international bodies.

The supervision exercised under the Convention is organised in three stages extending over a period of three years :

First stage : An international plan—the Statement of the Supervisory Body (referred to above, page 54)—is drawn up in respect of the coming year, and provides the basis of all control—both national and international—exercised under the Convention. This Statement shows the estimates of the requirements of each country or territory, and indicates the licit quantum of world consumption and manufacture for the following year, and also the volume of licit international trade.

Second stage : Application and control of the above-mentioned plan during the year in regard to which it has been established—that is to say, national control (of manufacture, imports and exports, consumption and stocks) and international control. This international control involves general supervision by the Opium Advisory Committee of the legislative and administrative application of the Convention; modification where necessary during the year (by means of supplementary estimates) of the original estimates, dealt with by the Supervisory Body; supervision by the Permanent Central Board of international trade on the basis of the quarterly statistics of imports and exports.

Third stage : Review and audit in regard to the preceding year on the basis of the annual and other statistics supplied by Governments (see Article 14). In this stage, the industrial and commercial operations of the preceding year are all reviewed by an international

body—the Permanent Central Opium Board—by reference to the statistics, and in the light of the estimates contained in the Statement issued by the Supervisory Body.

The distinction between the functions of the Supervisory Body and the Central Board in respect of estimates is thus that the former alone deals with the estimates before they become definitive by incorporation in the Statement of the Supervisory Body, while the Central Board has to concern itself with the actual statistics of manufacture, trade, etc., received in respect of the “estimates” year or a part of it, and the comparison of these statistics with the estimates established. Consequently, there is always a certain interval of time between the execution by these two bodies of their respective functions. The interval of time which will elapse between the preparation of the estimates (first stage) and the supervision of import and export statistics by the Central Board (second stage) is never less than six months; and the interval between the preparation of estimates (first stage) and the review and audit of the annual statistics of manufacture, consumption, etc. (third stage), never less than eighteen months.

§ 25. “ Annually ”.

The furnishing of estimates is an annually recurring obligation.

§ 26. “ Each of the drugs ”.

Separate estimates are furnished for “*each of the drugs*”. Omission of a drug from the estimate means that the Government concerned is precluded from manufacturing for internal consumption, or importing the drug in question.

In the Statement for 1936¹ issued by the Supervisory Body, it is pointed out that it is :

“ necessary for the smooth working of the Convention that the estimates should provide for *all* the drugs which are likely to be needed during the year. *The Supervisory Body has been informed by the Permanent Central Board that there have already been a number of cases (21) during the current year in which Governments have imported drugs—usually in small quantities—for which no provision was made in their estimates for 1935. In such cases, the procedure indicated in Article 14 of the Convention comes into*

¹ Pages 5-6.

operation, and inconvenience may be caused to the Governments concerned which would have been avoided if complete estimates had been furnished in the first instance."

Anything in the nature of a combined estimate for a group of drugs which does not indicate clearly the requirements in respect of each of the drugs—*e.g.*, an estimate for "opiates" or for "morphine and its derivatives"—would not be in accordance with the Convention.

§ 27. "Each of his territories".

Separate estimates are to be furnished by the contracting party "*in respect of each of his territories* to which this Convention applies". These words would appear to preclude the furnishing by a contracting party of an estimate which covered by a global figure the medical and scientific needs of a number of his territories.

The word "territories" is not, however, defined in the Convention.¹ The question of what constitutes a separate territory for the purpose of the Convention is a matter of considerable importance from the point of view of its application. Whilst the term is not defined, it must be assumed that the Conference, in using this term, was taking into account the well-established usage both of Governments and of the League of Nations as regards the application of the Opium Conventions to territories other than the mother-country. This usage has generally been to treat territories which are in any sense separate administrative units as units for the purpose of the system of import certificates and export authorisations, and of estimates, statistics, the furnishing of annual reports, seizure reports, etc.

The first and second Statements issued by the Supervisory Body show that the well-established usage referred to in the preceding paragraph is being followed also in respect of estimates. With one or two exceptions, separate estimates have been furnished by the Governments concerned (or framed by the

¹ In the Opium Advisory Committee's draft Convention as submitted to the Conference, it was proposed to define it as follows: "Article 1, paragraph 15.—The term 'territory' or 'territories' in relation to any High Contracting Party shall denote the territory or territories of that High Contracting Party to which this Convention applies".

Supervisory Body itself) in respect of "colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate".

The functioning of the Convention requires that, when a territory is a "territory" for the purpose of one article in the Convention, the Governments should consider and treat it as a territory for the purpose of the other articles in the Convention which refer to territories. The various parts of the Convention, estimates, statistics, import-certificate system, control over imports and exports, limitation of manufacture, etc., form parts of a closely co-ordinated system which can only function if the units in relation to which it operates are the same for the purpose of each of its principal articles.

§ 28. "To which this Convention applies".

This phrase was introduced in paragraphs 1 and 2 at a late stage during the drafting of the Convention¹ in order to make it clear that a contracting party was under no obligation to furnish an estimate in respect of territories for which he might not have ratified the Convention or to which the Convention had ceased to apply by virtue of Article 26.

The phrase was also necessitated in part from a drafting point of view, as it is complementary to the phrase in paragraph 3 of Article 2—"to which this Convention does not apply" (*q.v.*). The fact that the contracting party is not bound to furnish an estimate for a territory to which the Convention does not apply does not affect the duty of the Supervisory Body, under paragraph 3, to frame an estimate for such territory in the event of an estimate not having been furnished.

§ 29. "Estimates in accordance with the provisions of Article 5".

The first paragraph of Article 2 emphasises that the estimates for each drug must be "in accordance with the provisions of Article 5" of the Convention—*i.e.*, must contain all the particulars specified in Article 5 and satisfy all the conditions laid down therein; and, unless the estimate contains all these particulars and satisfies all these conditions, it is not, strictly speaking,

¹ Conference, Vol. I, pages 222-223, 268-269.

an estimate within the meaning of the Convention and is therefore not in proper form for submission to the Supervisory Body. The particulars required to be furnished in the estimate are those indicated in Article 5, paragraphs 2 and 3, and set out in the estimates form, Form B(L), drawn up by the Central Board under the first paragraph of Article 5.

ARTICLE 2, PARAGRAPH 2.

2. In the event of any High Contracting Party failing to furnish, by the date specified in paragraph 4 of Article 5, an estimate in respect of any of his territories to which this Convention applies, an estimate will, so far as possible, be furnished by the Supervisory Body specified in paragraph 6 of Article 5.

§ 30. "The Supervisory Body"¹.

This clause gives the Supervisory Body the power to frame estimates in the circumstances set out therein, and imposes on it the obligation to take this action in so far as it is able.

In practice, the Supervisory Body has been able to frame estimates in all such cases, and the procedure in the matter is indicated in the following quotation from its first Statement (1934):²

"As the universal application of the estimates system is essential for the successful operation of the Convention, the Convention charges the Supervisory Body with the duty of framing estimates as far as possible in respect of all countries and territories, whether parties to the Convention or not, which have not themselves furnished such estimates. . . . In framing estimates for all these countries and territories, the Supervisory Body has endeavoured to carry out completely the duty imposed upon it, and has made every endeavour in each case to safeguard the legitimate requirements of countries by taking account of the information which they have supplied to the Permanent Central Board or the Opium Advisory Committee, of their imports, consumption and other data. Where such data are wanting, the Supervisory Body has based its estimates on the number and character of population, development of medical practice and other relevant considerations."

¹ See also Article 5, paragraph 6, § 73: note on the functions of the Supervisory Body.

² Page 4.

As the passage indicates, the framing of estimates in such cases has the effect of safeguarding the interests of the countries and territories concerned, since, if no estimates had been framed for them, they would not have been able to import drugs. If the countries concerned were parties, they would not even have the right, in the absence of an estimate, to manufacture their own supplies.

The question arises as to the power which the Supervisory Body might possess in certain cases to set aside an estimate as not being in conformity with the Convention, and to replace it by an estimate framed by itself. Article 5, paragraph 6, reads :

“The Supervisory Body may require any further information or details, except as regards requirements for Government purposes, which it may consider necessary, in respect of any country or territory on behalf of which an estimate has been furnished, in order to make the estimate complete or to explain any statement made therein, *and may, with the consent of the Government concerned, amend any estimate in accordance with any information or details so obtained.*”

It is important to ascertain whether these words preclude the Supervisory Body from exercising a power of setting aside estimates, unless in all cases the consent of the Government concerned be obtained. It is to be noted that Article 5, paragraph 6, contemplates only a specific class of estimates—*i.e.*, those in which further information or detail is requisite to make the estimate complete or to explain any statement made therein. But cases may arise in which the Supervisory Body is presented with estimates which are not in essential particulars “in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of this Convention”.

It is submitted that an estimate which in reality is *not* an estimate for the purpose of the Convention can be disregarded and replaced by an estimate framed by the Supervisory Body. Indeed, in a number of cases, this power has actually been exercised—*e.g.*, where a territory importing its requirements has furnished an estimate for nil for each of the drugs on the assumption that the estimates required were estimates of the amounts to be manufactured.

§ 31. “ So far as possible ”.

These words were inserted by the Conference, which felt that, on account of technical or other considerations, it might not always be possible for the Supervisory Body to establish estimates for a country or territory. In practice, the Supervisory Body has found it possible to furnish estimates in all cases where such estimates were not furnished by the Governments themselves, except as regards that part of the estimates which refers to the level of the reserve stocks and the quantities necessary to bring them to the desired level.

ARTICLE 2, PARAGRAPH 3.

3. The Permanent Central Board shall request estimates for countries or territories to which this Convention does not apply to be made in accordance with the provisions of this Convention. If for any such country estimates are not furnished, the Supervisory Body shall itself, as far as possible, make the estimate.

(For comments on the words “ territories ”, “ as far as possible ”, and for general remarks, see above under paragraphs 1 and 2, and the introduction to the chapter—especially remarks on extension of the effects of the Convention to non-parties, page 53.)

§ 32. “ To which this Convention does not apply ”.

See the phrase “ to which this Convention applies ” under paragraph 2 above, § 28; also the comments on paragraph 3 which follow below, §§ 33-34.

§ 33. “ Estimates to be made in accordance with the provisions of this Convention ”.

These words refer specially to the basic requirement laid down by Article 4, the particulars specified under Article 5, paragraphs 2 and 3, and the observance of the due date, under Article 5, paragraph 7.

§ 34. “ If for any such country estimates ”.

The words “ or territory ”, which should have followed the word “ country ” (as the preceding sentence indicates), have been inadvertently omitted, but appear in the French text. A

similar omission occurs in Article 14, paragraph 2, which omission is again not made in the French text.

Paragraph 3 of Article 2 is the most important clause in the Convention as regards its working in respect of non-parties. Countries or territories to which the Convention does not apply are not under any obligation to furnish estimates; but, if they do not voluntarily furnish such estimates by the due date, the Supervisory Body has power to furnish estimates on their behalf. The Central Board is authorised by this clause to forward its estimate forms (see also Article 5, paragraph 1) to the Governments non-parties with a request that the forms should be filled in and returned to the Board by the due date—*i.e.*, August 1st (Article 5, paragraph 4). In practice, the Board does this by means of a circular letter which is sent out early each year with the estimate forms to all Governments.

A discussion regarding the legal basis of this extension of the estimates provision of the Convention in certain respects to non-parties took place at the Conference. The conclusion reached was that there was no obstacle of a legal character in the way of adopting this clause.¹

Where a declaration has been made by any contracting party in conformity with Article 26—*viz.*, that such party, in accepting the Convention, does not assume any obligation in respect of his colonies, territories, etc., with the result that the Convention does not in fact apply to the territories named in the declaration—then such declaration does not affect the powers of the Supervisory Body to frame estimates for those territories or of the Central Board to ask for estimates for the same territories.

Estimates framed by the Supervisory Body in pursuance of its powers under paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 2 have the same effect and legal character as the estimates furnished by the Governments themselves. The country affected by such estimates would always have the power under Article 3 of submitting a supplementary estimate if it chose to do so.²

¹ Conference, Vol. I, pages 101-103; Vol. II, pages 119-120.

² See Statement for 1934 of the Supervisory Body.

ARTICLE 3.

Any High Contracting Party may, if necessary, in any year furnish in respect of any of his territories supplementary estimates for that territory for that year with an explanation of the circumstances which necessitate such supplementary estimates.

Note on Meaning of "Supplementary Estimate".

The term "supplementary estimate" as used in the Convention means an estimate furnished in the year to which it refers and which alters previous estimates referring to the same year either by increasing or by diminishing such estimates.

§ 35. "Any High Contracting Party".

The article only mentions contracting parties. What, then, is the position of non-parties? The right of non-parties to furnish estimates is recognised under Article 2, paragraph 3. According to Article 1, paragraph 4, the term "estimates" includes supplementary estimates unless the context otherwise requires. By virtue of the definition and by virtue of the fact that countries non-parties are invited to send original estimates, the power to furnish supplementary estimates obviously extends to non-parties.¹

Under the same reasoning, the Supervisory Body may establish supplementary estimates in cases where it has framed estimates under Article 2, paragraphs 2 and 3.²

§ 36. "With an explanation of the circumstances".

Supplementary estimates are subject to the condition that they must be accompanied by "*an explanation of the circumstances which necessitate such supplementary estimates*".³

¹ Article 14, paragraph 2, refers to the furnishing of a supplementary estimate by *any* country or territory without specific reference to contracting parties. That this interpretation corresponds to the intention of the Conference is quite clear from the Records (see Vol. I, page 134), which indicate that Article 3 originally contained a third paragraph relating to supplementary estimates in respect of *non-parties* which was dropped as unnecessary, in view of the decision of the Conference to define estimates as including supplementary estimates.

² Conference, Vol. I, page 185.

³ See the Supervisory Body's Statement for the year 1935, page 10, which emphasises the necessity for furnishing this explanation.

The explanation referred to here is additional to the " statement explaining the method by which the several amounts shown in it have been calculated ". (See Article 5, paragraph 3.)

All the conditions laid down in respect of original estimates in Articles 4 and 5 must, of course, be observed, *mutatis mutandis*, in the case of supplementary estimates. It may be added that a supplementary estimate should, like the original estimates, be furnished on the form prescribed by the Permanent Central Board (Article 5, paragraph 1).

§ 37. " In any year . . . for that year ".

The French text is slightly different from the English text and reads " pour une année quelconque . . . pour ladite année ". Whilst the English text implies that a supplementary estimate can only be furnished during the " estimate " year, the French text implies that such an estimate need not necessarily be furnished during the actual course of the " estimate " year, but might, for example, be furnished before the estimate year begins. Circumstances might, in fact, arise making it desirable that a supplementary estimate should be furnished, for example, during the period intervening between the circulation of the Supervisory Body's Statement and the beginning of the " estimate " year on January 1st.

There is also a possibility that estimates may arrive *after* the expiry of the year to which they refer. The Statement issued by the Supervisory Body under Article 5 for the year 1936 contains the following on this matter :¹

" The Supervisory Body also received, *after* the end of 1934, thirty-two supplementary estimates relating to that year. Some of these were despatched shortly before the close of the year, the majority not until after its close. Under Article 3 of the Convention, a supplementary estimate must be furnished *in* the year to which it relates and, as the Supervisory Body can take no effective action on estimates received after the close of the year to which they relate and the circulation of them to the Governments would serve no practical purpose, the Supervisory Body has decided not to circulate them, but to communicate them, with

¹ See page 9.

such observations as may be required, to the Permanent Central Board for its information in connection with the examination by it of the statistics subsequently received in regard to the year in question."

As the observations of the Supervisory Body indicate, a modification of "the total of the estimates" for one year by means of a supplementary estimate does not confer the right to carry any surplus forward to the following year. Any imports which may take place in the second year, even during the early days of it, must, under the Convention, be counted against the total of the estimates for that year, and not against the total of the estimates for the preceding year.

For other points regarding supplementary estimates, see under Articles 5 (paragraph 8), 6, 7, 8 and 14 (paragraph 2).

ARTICLE 4.

1. *Every estimate furnished in accordance with the preceding articles, so far as it relates to any of the drugs required for domestic consumption in the country or territory in respect of which it is made, shall be based solely on the medical and scientific requirements of that country or territory.*

§ 38. "So far as it relates to any of the drugs required for domestic consumption"

These words are made necessary by the fact that the estimates given under Article 5 may include elements other than the domestic consumption of the country furnishing the estimates—*e.g.*, quantities required for the purpose of conversion, which may include quantities for export. Moreover, reserve stocks, which form an element in the estimates (Article 5, paragraph 2(c)), serve, not only for domestic consumption, but also for requirements as regards conversion and export (see definition clause, Article 1, paragraph 4).

Because the article states that the estimate of the amount for "*domestic consumption*" in the country (Article 5, paragraph 2(a)) is to be based "solely on the medical and scientific requirements" of the country, it must not be inferred that the amounts estimated under the heading, Article 5, paragraph 2(b) (Conversion), and

Article 5, paragraph 2(c) (Reserve Stocks), escape in any way from the fundamental principle of the Convention that no use which is not medical and scientific is legitimate. The only difference is that they come under this principle indirectly rather than directly. The morphine included in the conversion estimate is converted into diacetylmorphine, codeine, etc., each of which is covered by its own estimate under Article 5, paragraph 2(a) (amount for use as such for domestic consumption). Or, if they are exported, the amounts exported are covered by the estimates of the importing country (see Articles 6 and 12). Similarly, the amounts in stock are destined for consumption for medical or scientific purposes.¹

The Expression "Domestic consumption".

The expression "domestic consumption" is used also in Article 1, paragraph 4 (definition of reserve stocks); in Article 5, paragraph 2(a) and (b); Article 6, paragraph 1(b); Article 7 and Article 22. A similar phrase, "domestic needs", is used in Article 20, paragraph 1. Also Article 14, paragraph 3(b), refers to "the amount of each drug consumed". Phrases somewhat similar to "domestic consumption in the country" are used in Article 10, paragraph 2—the "amount necessary for the medical and scientific needs of that country"—and in Article 11, paragraph 1—"the total of the domestic requirements of the country . . . for medical and scientific needs".

The phrase "domestic consumption" is not used in the Geneva Convention 1925, although the phrase "internal consumption" occurs in Article 21. Article 22 of that Convention, however, requires statistics of "consumption, other than for Government purposes . . ." and, in the same article, makes it clear that "consumption" means "the amounts required in the country for general medical and scientific purposes" as distinguished from "amounts imported or purchased for Government purposes".

¹ In this connection, the obligation contained in Article 5 of the Geneva Convention 1925 should not be forgotten. This article contains an express obligation to "limit exclusively to medical and scientific purposes . . . manufacture, import, sale, distribution, export and use . . ." and to co-operate with the other contracting parties "to prevent the use of these substances for any other purposes" (compare the similar obligation under Article 9 of the Hague Convention 1912).

Thus, although the expression "consumption" is not defined in either the Geneva Convention 1925 or the Limitation Convention, it is clear that it is to be taken in its ordinary significance of use for medical purposes in medical practice or for scientific purposes such as research.

§ 39. "The medical and scientific requirements".

The estimates for any of the drugs required by a country for its "domestic consumption" must be based "*solely*" on its "medical and scientific requirements"—*i.e.*, no other basis is permissible under the Convention. It follows therefore that, in framing its estimates, one very important consideration for every country will be its statistics, for the immediately preceding years, of the amounts of each of the drugs *actually consumed* for scientific and medical purposes.

Relation of Estimates to Past Consumption.

The first and second Statements issued by the Supervisory Body under Article 5 contain the following remarks under the heading "*Relation of Estimates to Past Consumption*".

"For various reasons, such as a defective method of calculating its requirements or a desire to make quite sure of supplies sufficient for the country's needs, the estimates submitted by Governments appear in a number of cases to be considerably higher than the consumption statistics for previous years (as reported to the Permanent Central Board) seem to warrant."

As the Model Administrative Code for the application of the Convention points out :¹

"Estimates of future consumption must necessarily be based on statistics of past consumption if they are to be real estimates and not merely guesses. . . . It may be suggested that, generally speaking, the estimates should be based primarily on the consumption figures for the last available year, but that the consumption figures of several years should be considered, so as to see whether there is a tendency for the consumption of any particular drug to increase or decrease."

It would not be in conformity with the intention of the Convention for a country to take as the basis of its estimates, not its

¹ Pages 8-9.

ascertained medical and scientific needs in the past, but some general average figure based on the consumption per head of the population of countries with a similar standard of medical development.

The expression "medical and scientific requirements", with its variants "purposes", "needs", "use", etc. (see also under "domestic consumption" above), is not defined in the Geneva Convention 1925 or the Limitation Convention.¹ For a similar phrase, see Article 5, paragraph 2(a), Article 10, paragraph 2, and Article 18. As used in all these articles of the Convention, the phrase "medical and scientific requirements" ("needs" or "use") refers to amounts required for use as such in the country itself. The obvious difficulty in attempting to define medical or scientific requirements is that the conception of these requirements is naturally undergoing constant change and modification in accordance with scientific development and medical practice.

To ensure that the drugs are used only for such purposes in the country, the Limitation Convention (Article 13, paragraph 1) applies, with certain additional safeguards (*e.g.*, Article 18), the provisions of the Geneva Convention 1925 regarding the conditions under which authorised persons should be in possession of the drugs and should supply them to the public. It is left to the national laws and regulations applying the Conventions to lay down in detail the conditions under which drugs may be used or supplied to the public by authorised persons or institutions, such as doctors, pharmacies, hospitals, dentists and veterinary surgeons.

Consumption for veterinary purposes was recognised by the Second Opium Conference, 1924/25, as being included in consumption for medical and scientific purposes.² Note 4 of the

¹ In the model form of import certificate annexed to the Geneva Convention 1925, the phrase used in relation to drugs is "solely for medicinal or scientific purposes". Compare also Article 5 of the Geneva Convention 1925.

² Records of the Second Opium Conference, Vol. I, page 355. See also Model Code on the Geneva Convention 1925, Sections 2 and 25-26.

The question was also discussed by the Opium Advisory Committee at its sixteenth session, and, as a result, a circular letter was sent to Governments asking them to say how the Government had hitherto calculated and would in future calculate consumption for use in veterinary medicine in compiling statistics of the country's total consumption. In the majority of countries which replied, the quantities consumed for purposes of veterinary medicine had been included in the total consumption statistics.

estimates form drawn up by the Permanent Central Board (Statistical Form B(L)) says: "By 'medical needs' are to be understood all requirements for medical purposes, including dental and veterinary requirements".

As regards the medical treatment of addicts, the Records of the Conference contain the following:

"The Conference formally recognised that, in calculating the quantities of narcotic drugs regarded as serving a legitimate purpose, the quantities required for the medical treatment of drug addicts should be included."¹

Such treatment was to "be given on the responsibility of a doctor".²

ARTICLE 4, PARAGRAPH 2.

2. *The High Contracting Parties may, in addition to reserve stocks, create and maintain Government stocks.*

(See the definition of reserve stocks, Article 1, paragraph 4; also in Article 5, paragraph 2(d), the reference to "Government stocks", and in paragraph 6 to "requirements for Government purposes"; also Article 6, paragraph 1(e). For the discussions on this paragraph in the Conference, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 103, 162, 223. See also §§ 52-53.)

§ 39A. "In addition to reserve stocks".

This paragraph, in connection with Article 5, paragraph 2(d), and Article 6, paragraph 1(e), gives the contracting parties the right to two kinds of stocks: (1) the "reserve" stocks, which is taken in practice to mean the normal working stocks in the hands of manufacturers and wholesalers, and (2) Government stocks—*i.e.*, "stocks kept under Government control for the use of the Government and to meet exceptional circumstances" (Article 1, paragraph 4).

The rather curious reference in both the English and French texts to reserve stocks ("*in addition to reserve stocks*" and "*en dehors des stocks de réserve*") indicates that the existence in each State of, and its right to possess, the normal "reserve" stocks was taken more or less for granted by the Conference.

¹ Conference, Vol. I, page 129. For discussion, see page 103.

² *Ibid.*, page 103.

The clause therefore mentions this stock more or less in passing and puts the main emphasis on stating the right of a Government to "create and maintain Government stocks".¹

The maintenance by non-parties and territories of separate reserve stocks and Government stocks is implicitly recognised in various articles of the Convention,² and is taken into account when estimates are framed.

ARTICLE 5.

1. *Each estimate provided for in Articles 2 to 4 of this Convention shall be in the form from time to time prescribed by the Permanent Central Board and communicated by the Board to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States mentioned in Article 27.*

§ 40. "Each estimate".

Article 5 is one of the most important articles in the Convention. Whilst Articles 2 and 4 lay down the general principle of a universal estimates system, Article 5 provides for the application in practice of the principle.

The general effect of the article is that the estimates pass through two stages, both stages being marked by their incorporation in the separate official documents mentioned therein.

In the first or intermediate stage, the estimates are drawn up and furnished by Governments on the form (Form B(L)) prescribed by the Central Board, which also communicates the forms to Governments. When filled in by the Governments, the forms are returned to the Board.

The second stage begins with the examination of the estimates by the Supervisory Body and ends with their incorporation as

¹ In the original draft of this paragraph as presented in the Advisory Committee's draft Convention (Conference, Vol. I, Annex 7), reference was made only to Government stocks, which were referred to in a somewhat misleading phrase as "reserve stocks under Government control". During the revision of the text for the second reading, it was noted that no provision had been made in this article for the existence of the *normal* working stock which it had been decided to call "reserve stocks". Hence the insertion of the words "in addition to reserve stocks", and the substitution of the term "Government stocks" for the phrase "reserve stocks under Government control".

² See, for example, the phrase used in Article 5, paragraph 2: "each country or territory".

definitive estimates in the document of an official character mentioned in Article 5—namely, the Statement containing the estimates issued by the Supervisory Body under paragraph 7.

Wherever the word “estimate” is used in the Convention from Article 6 onwards—with the exception of the last paragraphs of Articles 7 and 8—it is to be understood as meaning the *definitive estimate* as contained in the Statement issued by the Supervisory Body under Article 5, paragraph 7, including any Supplementary Statement which may be issued by that Body during the course of the year to which the estimates refer.

Nature of Estimates¹ under the Convention.

The Supervisory Body in its first Statement, issued for the year 1934, made the following remarks :

“Certain misunderstandings have arisen through confusion between the estimates which used to be required under Article 21 of the Geneva Convention and those required under the Limitation Convention. The estimates under the Geneva Convention were merely estimates of the amounts intended to be imported for internal consumption, *whereas the estimates under the Limitation Convention are estimates of the amounts which will be required for the domestic needs, etc., of the country, whether these amounts are to be manufactured in the country, or imported by it, or taken from stocks.*

“The estimates under the Limitation Convention are *not* estimates of the amounts which are to be *manufactured* in the country, as appears to have been assumed in some of the estimates furnished.”²

It is desirable strongly to emphasise the passage italicised above in the statement of the Supervisory Body. The estimates under the Limitation Convention are estimates of the amounts which will be required for the domestic needs, etc., of the country, whether these amounts are to be manufactured in the country or

¹ As regards drugs covered by the Limitation Convention, estimates under Article 21 of the Geneva Convention of 1925 are no longer asked for by the Permanent Central Opium Board where an estimate under the Limitation Convention is furnished. The old Geneva Convention Estimates Form is now confined to raw opium, medicinal opium, coca leaves and Indian hemp. It also covers certain tinctures and extracts of opium and preparations containing more than 0.2 %, but not more than 20%, of morphine, made direct from raw or medicinal opium; all these are not covered by the Limitation Convention.

² Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1934, page 7. Cf. Statement for the year 1935.

imported by it or taken from stocks. In this connection, attention must be drawn to certain misconceptions which have arisen regarding the nature of the estimates under the Convention and which were referred to in the statement quoted above. (1) First, the estimates are *not* estimates of amounts to be imported. It may be, however, that, in the case of an importing country or territory which does not manufacture, the amount estimated as required for domestic consumption in the country during the course of the year will probably in fact be imported during the year, and, stocks remaining at a more or less constant level, this amount actually imported might approximately equal the amount required within the limits of the estimate for consumption. (2) Secondly, the estimates are *not* estimates of amounts to be manufactured. This misconception is due to certain phrases in the Estimates Form which might make it appear that an estimate of manufacture is required.¹ (3) Thirdly, the estimates do not include the amounts to be exported. Such a misunderstanding may arise from the wording of paragraph 2(a) of Article 5 in conjunction with the definition of reserve stocks in Article 1, paragraph 4, where the reserve stocks are defined *inter alia* as serving to meet the requirements of the export trade. In fact, paragraph 2(a) of Article 5 refers only to the domestic consumption of the country, and the very small amounts of the drug required for making up exempted preparations, whether intended ultimately for domestic consumption or export, are treated as if they were amounts to be consumed in the country.

§ 41. " In the form . . . prescribed ".

An estimate which is not furnished on the prescribed form and which does not contain the particulars required by that form is not, strictly speaking, an estimate in the sense of the Convention.²

Supplementary estimates must also be in the form prescribed.

The Estimates Form B(L) as prescribed by the Board is printed in Annex I.

¹ The form is headed " Convention for limiting the Manufacture, etc.", and paragraph I begins: " The quantity necessary for use as such for medical . . . and scientific needs, including in this quantity both the quantity required for the *manufacture* for domestic consumption of preparations . . . ". Paragraph II goes on to refer to a manufacturing process—*i.e.*, conversion—but this paragraph is in fact to be filled in only by manufacturing countries.

² See also §§ 24, 30 and 40.

§ 42. " From time to time ".

The words " from time to time " (Conference, Vol. I, pages 223-224) in paragraph 1 indicate that the Board may, if necessary, introduce modifications into this form in the future.

In drawing up Form B(L), the Permanent Central Board has arranged it so as to facilitate comparison of the estimates with the statistics to be furnished by countries under Article 14.¹ This is the object of the General Instructions and the Table of Equivalences on the first page of the form, as well as of the notes on the last page.

The headings in respect of each drug (columns 1 to 10 of the form), and the Notes 1 to 3, fill out in detail the general indication contained in paragraph 2 of Article 5 : "*each of the drugs whether in the form of the alkaloid or salts or of preparations of the alkaloids or salts*". For instance, Note 1 to the form, dealing with morphine, brings together all the various references to morphine in the Convention which affect the estimates for it. Similarly, Note 2, on cocaine, assembles all the references which likewise affect estimates for cocaine.

For convenience of reference, paragraphs I to V of the Estimates Form are shown below beside the corresponding paragraphs of Article 5.

2. Every estimate shall show for each country or territory for each year in respect of each of the drugs whether in the form of the alkaloid or salts or of preparations of the alkaloids or salts :

I. The quantity necessary for use as such for medical (Note 4) and scientific needs, including in this quantity both the quantity required for the manufacture for domestic consumption of preparations for which export authorisations are not required (Note 5) and the quantity required for the manufacture for export of the said preparations (but the quantity of the said preparations which is to be imported into the country is to be excluded from the estimate).

(a) The quantity necessary for use as such for medical and scientific needs, including the quantity required for the manufacture of preparations for the export of which export authorisations are not required, whether such preparations are intended for domestic consumption or for export ;

¹ In translating the general terms of the Convention into this administrative form, the Board followed the indications given in Section III (*ad*

- II. The quantity necessary for the purpose of conversion . . . whether the substance resulting from this conversion is for domestic consumption or for export.
- (b) The quantity necessary for the purpose of conversion, whether for domestic consumption or for export;
- III. The amount of the reserve stocks (Note 6) which it is desired to maintain.
- (c) The amount of the reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain;
- IV. (a) The amount required to bring the reserve stocks up to the level it is desired to maintain
or
(b) The amount to be deducted from the reserve stocks to bring them down to the level it is desired to maintain.
- (The total of the estimates for each country or territory shall consist of the sum of the amounts specified under (a) and (b) of this paragraph with) the addition of any amounts which may be necessary to bring the reserve stocks and the Government stocks up to the desired level, or after deduction of any amounts by which those stocks may exceed that level. These additions or deductions shall, however, not be taken into account except in so far as the High Contracting Parties concerned shall have forwarded in due course the necessary estimates to the Permanent Central Board.
- V. (a) The amount required to bring the Government stocks (Note 6) up to the level it is desired to maintain
or
(b) The amount to be deducted from the Government stocks (Note 6) to bring them down to the level it is desired to maintain.

§ 43. " To all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States"

For the reasons for adopting this wording rather than the wording " High Contracting Parties " or " Countries ", see Conference, Vol. I, page 224.

ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 2.

2. *Every estimate shall show for each country or territory for each year in respect of each of the drugs whether in the form of the alkaloid or salts or of preparations of the alkaloids or salts.*

Historical Note.

For discussions in the Conference, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 209 et seq., 224, 225, 264 and 330.

Article 5) of the Model Administrative Code to the Convention (drawn up by the Opium Advisory Committee) in accordance with the decision of the Conference, which should be consulted. See also Recommendation II of the Final Act.

§ 44. " Every estimate shall show".

All the particulars required under (a), (b), (c), (d) of paragraph 2 of Article 5 (paragraphs I, II, III, IV and V of the Form B(L)) must be given *annually* " by each country or territory " " in respect of each of the drugs " shown on the form.

§ 45. " Whether in the form of the alkaloid or salts ".

For salts, see above under Article 1, paragraph 2, § 9. The word " alkaloid " is used also in the definition of morphine, paragraph 3, and in Article 11, paragraph 1. It refers to the drugs in their basic state and is applied in the Convention either to an alkaloid naturally occurring in raw opium or the coca leaf, or to an artificial alkaloid obtained by conversion from a natural alkaloid, or to an alkaloid obtained by synthetic process.

§ 46. " Or of preparations of the alkaloids or salts ".

Historical Note.

These words were inserted at a very late stage of the Conference. See Conference, Vol. I, pages 246-249, 264 and 330. See also Article 13, paragraph 1.

The purpose of the estimate is twofold: first, to secure for each country its requirements as regards drugs and, secondly, to limit the amounts of the drugs to be manufactured. For both purposes, it is obviously necessary that the estimates should indicate in respect of each drug—*e.g.*, morphine—the amount of the drug which may be required in the form of medical preparations made up from such drug.

The phrase " preparations of the alkaloids or salts " thus covers, in respect of the drugs, the whole of the preparations made up from the drugs which are to be used each year by the medical profession. This general rule is subject, however, to certain qualifications which may be conveniently studied on the Estimates Form B(L). (See also Preparations, § 50.) A study of the form shows that, for certain drugs—diacetylmorphine, eucodal, dicodide, dilaudide and acedicone (columns 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7)—the name of the drug is followed by the words " and preparations ". These words correspond to the words used in

the form—viz., “*preparations of the alkaloids or salts*”. In the case of morphine and cocaine (columns 1 and 3), the preparations are indicated in Note 1 (Morphine) and Note 2 (Cocaine) on the last page of the form.

The special question of exempted preparations—*i.e.*, preparations for which export authorisations are not required—(see paragraph I of the form) are dealt with below under Article 5, paragraph 2(a), § 50.

It may be pointed out that *all* preparations made from codeine and dionine “adapted to a normal therapeutic use” are, by virtue of Article 13, paragraph 2(b), “preparations for the export of which export authorisations are not required” (see Article 5, paragraph 2(a)). All such preparations of these two drugs therefore come under the words in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 2 and not under the words at the beginning of paragraph 2, “*preparations of the alkaloids or salts*”. The only application these words could have to codeine and dionine preparations would be to any preparations of these drugs which are *not* for normal medical use.

ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 2(a).

(a) *The quantity necessary for use as such for medical and scientific needs, including the quantity required for the manufacture of preparations for the export of which export authorisations are not required, whether such preparations are intended for domestic consumption or for export.*

§ 47. “The quantity necessary for use as such for medical and scientific needs”.

This means the quantity necessary, in the form of the alkaloid or salts or preparations of the alkaloids or salts, *for domestic consumption in the country or territory itself* (see also above under Article 4, paragraph 1, § 40). The words “the quantity necessary for use as such” are explained by the Supervisory Body in its Statement for 1934, issued under paragraph 7, as meaning “the amount of the drug which will be used in the form of the basic alkaloid or in the form of salts or of medical preparations

made from the base or salts, and *not* any amounts of the drug which will be converted into other drugs".¹

The quantities estimated under Article 5, paragraph 2(a), should not duplicate in any way quantities which may be estimated under paragraph IV of the Estimates Form B(L) (amount to be added to or deducted from the reserve stocks to bring them to the desired level) (see below under sub-paragraphs (c), (d) of paragraph 2 of Article 5, § 52).

§ 48. " Including the quantity . . . or for export ".

(See also the wording used in paragraph I of the Estimates Form B(L). For the discussions in the Conference on this question, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 191-192, 224-225, 228-229.)

These words were introduced into the second reading text of the Convention as a result in part of the agreement regarding the treatment of drugs in Group II.

§ 49. " Manufacture ".

The word " manufacture " is used in the sense of " making up " or " compounding ". See also Article 1, paragraph 4, § 18.

§ 50. " Preparations for the export of which . . . ".

The reference is to export authorisations issued by the exporting country under Chapter V of the Geneva Convention 1925 (which is applied by Article 13 of the Limitation Convention) against import certificates issued by the importing country. Neither the export authorisation nor the import certificate is obligatory in the case of the preparations referred to under this clause.

The group of "*preparations for the export of which export authorisations are not required*" are referred to in this paragraph, in Article 6, paragraph 1(a), in Article 14, paragraph 3(g), in Article 17 (last sub-paragraph), and in Article 22.

¹ See page 3, No. 2, and also Conference, Vol. I, page 224, where it is explained that the purpose of these words was " to distinguish the requirements under sub-paragraph (a) from the requirements under sub-paragraph (b), which dealt with conversion. If they were omitted, these paragraphs might overlap."

These preparations are defined as follows in Note 5 of the Estimates Form B(L) :

“ The preparations for the export of which export authorisations are not required are : (1) preparations containing any of the drugs which have been exempted under Article 8 of the Convention of February 19th, 1925; (2) preparations containing 0.2 per cent or less of morphine or 0.1 per cent or less of cocaine, but not the solutions or dilutions in an inert substance (see Article 13, 1(b) of the Convention of July 13th, 1931); (3) preparations containing any of the drugs in Group II (codeine and dionine) which are adapted to a normal therapeutic use (see Article 13, 2, of the Convention of July 13th, 1931.”¹

The significance of the reference to these three groups of preparations is that the estimate is an estimate of the amounts of the drugs which are to be used in the “ manufacture ”—*i.e.*, compounding—of these preparations irrespective of whether these preparations “ are intended for domestic consumption or for export ”.

The reason for this is that, since these preparations are exempted from control as regards internal distribution and international trade, a Government is not normally in a position to know how far they are actually consumed in the country. It was nevertheless necessary to bring them somehow under the estimates system, and to ensure that the amounts of the drugs to be made up into these preparations should be manufactured in accordance with Article 6. It was therefore decided by the Conference that these amounts should always be reckoned in the country of manufacture, whether they were consumed there or in the country of import. This ensured that the preparations were always included and that they were not counted twice.² It is precisely in order to avoid any such double-counting that the Estimates Form B(L) gives the instruction that “ the quantity of the said preparations which is to be imported into the country is to be excluded from the estimate ”.

The Supervisory Body, in the second Statement issued by it—“ Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1935 ”³—has drawn attention to the special importance of this point as regards preparations containing codeine (or dionine).

¹ See also the Model Code, *ad* Article 5, page 4, footnote.

² See Conference, Vol. I, pages 228-229.

³ See page 9.

“ Some Governments of importing countries have included in the estimate of their codeine requirements the quantity of the drug included in the preparations of codeine which they import. As therapeutical preparations of codeine are not subject to the import and export control established by the Conventions, the quantity of codeine contained in such preparations is included in the estimates of the countries which manufacture such preparations for export (see paragraph 2(a) of Article 5 of the Limitation Convention and Note 5 on Statistical Form B(L)). While the Convention does not expressly say that the codeine content of such preparations should not be included in the estimates of the importing country, it is obviously desirable that it should not be so included, as otherwise the amount of codeine will be counted twice over in arriving at the total of the amount of codeine to be manufactured. The Supervisory Body understands that this—which is obviously intended by the Convention—is already the practice adopted by most Governments.”

These observations with regard to preparations of codeine (or dionine) apply to the sub-paragraphs (a), (c) and (d) of Article 5, paragraph 2, and to the corresponding headings in Form B(L).

ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 2(b).

(b) *The quantity necessary for the purpose of conversion, whether for domestic consumption or for export.*

Historical Note.

For the discussions in the Conference on this paragraph, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 84, 135, 147, 152, 185, 209, 219-222 (especially page 220), 228.

§ 51. “ Conversion ”.

The estimate of the drug for conversion relates to the drug in the form of the “ alkaloid or salts ”, and the words “ or of preparations of the alkaloids or salts ” hardly therefore apply.

By definition—Article 1, paragraph 4—the term “ conversion ” denotes “ the transformation of a drug by a chemical process, with the exception of the transformation of alkaloids into their salts ”.

Article 1, paragraph 4, proceeds to define the relation between conversion and manufacture as follows :

“ When one of the drugs is converted into another of the drugs, this operation shall be considered as conversion in relation to the first-mentioned drug and as manufacture in relation to the other.”

The conversion of one drug, for example morphine, thus involves the manufacture of another drug, for example diacetylmorphine, codeine or dionine. The commonest forms of conversion are those of morphine into diacetylmorphine, codeine or dionine, and of ecgonine or its derivatives into cocaine.¹

As indicated above, under Article 1, paragraph 4, "Manufacture", "the transformation of alkaloids into their salts" is not conversion, but is a manufacturing process. With this exception, all other transformation of a drug by a chemical process is conversion. Refining, which does not involve a chemical transformation, is not conversion in the sense of the Convention and is treated as a manufacturing process. The difference between refining and conversion is that refining is a process of isolating a drug from other matters, such as impurities with which it is associated, while conversion is the transformation of a drug into a substance chemically different. The making-up or compounding of preparations from drugs already manufactured does not involve any transformation by a chemical process and is not, therefore, conversion.

The Model Code points out that "the estimate under paragraph 2(b) of Article 5 is to give only the quantity of the drug to be converted, and *not* the quantity of the drug which results from the conversion"—*e.g.*, the estimate is an estimate of the morphine required for conversion and not an estimate of the diacetylmorphine, codeine, etc., which will result from the process of conversion.

What, then, is the position as regards the drug resulting from the conversion? The conversion estimate in the case of a manufacturing country is in part based on the estimate of the drugs in other columns resulting from the conversion. In fact, from the amount of morphine estimated under (b), a country will manufacture its requirements in respect of diacetylmorphine, codeine, dionine, etc., estimated for under (a).

A practical example may be given in order to show how a country which manufactures its own requirements would fill in the Estimates Form B(L). Under morphine in paragraph II of the form ("Conversion"), the country inserts the figure of,

¹ Morphine is also converted into dilaudide, apomorphine, etc. Thebaine is converted into eucodal, dicodide and acedicone. Codeine is converted into paracodine; it may also be converted into eucodal and acedicone.

say, 100 kg. of morphine for conversion. In paragraph I of the form—"Amounts required for domestic consumption in the country"—it inserts 5 kg. under diacetylmorphine, 30 kg. under codeine, 15 kg. under dionine. In order to manufacture these 50 kg. of drugs, it will be necessary to use approximately 50 kg. of morphine. The purpose of the remaining 50 kg. of morphine is, it may be inferred, to meet anticipated orders for the export of diacetylmorphine, codeine and dionine. It thus becomes clear that the basis of the conversion estimate is only indirectly and in part the consumption statistics of the country itself for past years—*i.e.*, its consumption statistics, not directly for morphine, but for diacetylmorphine, codeine and dionine, etc.

The remaining export element in its conversion estimate—*i.e.*, "for export"—is more or less based on its anticipated export trade in these latter drugs. The inclusion of conversion estimates may however, in practice, tend to swell unduly the world figure for the manufacture of morphine. In this connection, the following paragraph from the first Statement (1934) issued by the Supervisory Body under Article 5 may be quoted:¹

"It may also be pointed out that any tendency to over-estimate seriously the quantities of morphine (or of other drugs) for conversion in anticipation of demand may defeat the purpose of the Convention by causing an excessive production beyond the world's requirements either of the drug to be converted or of the drug resulting from the conversion. An over-estimate for conversion does not ensure that a country will be able to obtain thereby a larger share of the export trade. The amount of a drug resulting from conversion which the country may manufacture for export depends, under Article 6, on the orders it receives for that drug. Excessive manufacture in anticipation of demand would bring into play the deduction provisions of Articles 6 and 7. In the event of the orders for export exceeding a country's anticipations, it can at once submit a supplementary estimate to meet the situation."

In its Statement for 1936,² the Supervisory Body also made the following observation:

". . . It is suggested to Governments of countries which are developing or expecting to develop an export trade in codeine and dionine that, in framing their estimate of the amount of

¹ See page 7.

² See page 5.

morphine required for conversion in 1937, they should base it on the export trade done during the preceding year and increase the amount later by a supplementary estimate in the event of the export trade developing.”

The following additional remark of the Supervisory Body in its Statement for 1934 regarding conversion estimates may be cited :

“ The Convention requires the submission of a conversion estimate in all cases where a country proposes to manufacture a drug for conversion into another drug, except where the drug is produced merely as part of a continuous process in the manufacture of the drug resulting from conversion.”¹

See also on this point the remarks made by the Supervisory Body in its second Statement (1935), at page 9, on the principles to be followed by Governments when drawing up conversion estimates for ecgonine, thebaine and codeine, the substance of which is that conversion and stock estimates should be given in all cases where the conversion of these drugs is not merely part of a continuous manufacturing process in the making of the final product.

It should be noted that the amount of the drug—*e.g.*, morphine—which a country estimates as necessary for the purpose of conversion may either be manufactured in the country *or imported* by it.

The question of conversion is dealt with further under Article 6, paragraph 1(*b*), § 85, and for further references see Articles 7(*ii*), 8, 14 (paragraph 3), 18 and 20.

ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 2(c)-(d).

(c) *The amount of the reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain;*

(d) *The quantity required for the establishment and maintenance of any Government stocks as provided for in Article 4.*

¹ See page 7.

§ 52. " The amount of the reserve stocks "

Historical Note.

For discussions in the Conference, both as to reserve stocks and Government stocks, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 146-149, 149-152, 162, 209, 221, 225-226, 228-229 and 233-234.

Only very late did the Conference arrive at a clear decision regarding the nature and functions of the reserve stock. In the draft Convention submitted by the Advisory Committee,¹ provision was made for a single general reserve stock corresponding to paragraph 2(c) of Article 5 of the Convention. This, however, was lost sight of in the revised draft Convention submitted by certain delegations, proposing a number of special stocks for specific purposes.² One stock was to be a " reserve ", not to exceed 25 % of the domestic requirements of the country, to be held in the factories " to meet the needs in case of supplementary estimates ". There was provision also for a further " special stock, which shall remain in the factories and be placed under the direct control of the Government and which may be replaced as exports are effected ". In addition to these special stocks, there was reference in Article 10 of the draft to the " normal supplies existing in the country ". These words in fact reintroduced the idea of the single general working stock which in the end displaced all ideas of special stocks and finally emerged as the " reserve stock " of Article 5, paragraph 2(c), and Article 6, paragraph 1(d).³

The Conference was also faced with an additional proposal to fix a definite and uniform limit to the amount of this general reserve stock, which would be applicable on a uniform basis to all countries. It was proposed that the stock should be limited to a fixed percentage of each country's requirements for domestic consumption. This idea was, however, rejected as unworkable; it would have resulted, in the case of a great many countries, in fixing a far higher stock than that normally maintained, and it overlooked the difference between the position of countries near to, and those distant from, the possible sources of supply. The aim of the Conference was to preserve as far as possible the normal stock level in each country—*i.e.*, a level corresponding to the stock which the experience of the country had shown it was necessary to maintain for medical and scientific purposes. In principle, therefore, each country was left to indicate the amount of stock which it desired to maintain, subject to the examination of its stock estimates by the Supervisory Body. And once embodied in the Statement of the Supervisory Body, that estimate of the level was to be definitive like any other estimate.

¹ See paragraph 2(b). Conference, Vol. I, page 287.

² Conference, Vol. I, page 315, Annex 10.

³ See, for the discussions, Conference, Vol. I, pages 146-152 and 234.

Nature of Stocks under the Convention.

The essential provisions of the Convention regarding stocks are contained in paragraph 2 of Article 5, clauses (c) and (d) and the final sub-paragraph, and in the clauses (d) and (e) of Article 6, paragraph 1.¹ As these clauses are complementary to one another, it is convenient to compare them by printing them in parallel columns, and then discuss them together.

Article 5, Paragraph 2.

“Every estimate shall show for each country or territory for each year in respect of each of the drugs”

“ (c) The amount of the reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain.

“ (d) The quantity required for the establishment and maintenance of any Government stocks as provided for in Article 4.

“The total of the estimates for each country or territory shall consist of the sum of the amounts specified under (a) and (b) of this paragraph with the addition of any amounts which may be necessary to bring the reserve stocks and the Government stocks up to the desired level, or after deduction of any amounts by which those stocks may exceed that level. These additions or deductions shall, however, not be taken into account except in so far as the High Contracting Parties concerned shall have forwarded in due course the necessary estimates to the Permanent Central Board.”

Article 6, Paragraph 1.

“There shall not be manufactured in any country or territory in any one year a quantity of any of the drugs greater than the total of the following quantities :

“ (d) The quantity, if any, required by that country or territory for the purpose of maintaining the reserve stocks at the level specified in the estimates for that year;

“ (e) The quantity, if any, required for the purpose of maintaining the Government stocks at the level specified in the estimates for that year.”

¹ The only other articles in which stocks are mentioned and which should be consulted are Article 1, paragraph 4 (definitions), Article 4, paragraph 2 (which confers the right to possess stocks), Article 9 (which concerns merely excess stocks at the moment the Convention enters into force). The last paragraphs of Articles 7 and 8, and paragraph 3 of Article 14, also involve some discussion of stocks. See also Article 16 (last paragraph) and Article 17 (paragraph 1(c)) on the separate question of stocks of raw materials, etc., in the factories.

The experience of the working of the Convention, as well as the discussions in the Conference, have shown that the question of stocks and of the rôle which stocks play in actual trade under the Convention is one calling for some explanation.

When a manufacturer receives an order for 20 kilogrammes of morphine, he may supply it either by fresh manufacture or from his stock in the factory. If a wholesaler gets such an order, he may either apply to the manufacturer for the amount or, to save time, supply it immediately out of the stock in his own warehouse. He may then order the amount from the manufacturer at his convenience to make up for his depleted stock. The normal or "reserve" stock of a drug in a country which is referred to in the Convention can best be conceived of as the total amounts of the drug contained in all the receptacles on the shelves of the factories or wholesalers of the country.

Part of the difficulty of understanding how such a stock functions arises out of the fact that it is often regarded as static, whereas in fact it is in constant movement. The content of these receptacles is constantly changing as orders are supplied and the depleted stocks are sooner or later replenished from fresh purchases or fresh manufacture. Although the actual content of the receptacles is changing, the *total amount* of the drug in such receptacles in the country does not ever appear to change appreciably. The level of this total amount is the one which experience has shown must be maintained to meet trade requirements.

The reserve stock as just described serves several purposes : (a) to supply the day-to-day requirements of pharmacists and doctors (*i.e.*, domestic consumption); (b) to meet the conversion needs of manufacturers; (c) to supply where necessary the export trade. Put shortly, the principal function of the stock is to smooth out fluctuations in demand and to make it possible to meet demand immediately without waiting each time for fresh manufacture. Consequently, the reserve stock is constantly being used up for consumption or conversion or export and as constantly replaced again.

Such is an elementary description of the rôle played by the stock in actual trade.¹ It remains to be seen how this normal

¹ In order not to complicate the account, no reference has been made to Government stocks, for which the Convention provides and which exist under

trade mechanism was fitted into the Convention for the purpose of limiting manufacture and regulating distribution. The Convention merely takes over the ordinary commercial mechanism as described above, and incorporates it as an integral part of its machinery—with two simple but important modifications. These are : (1) an upper limit is set to the stock level of each drug in the country; (2) provision is made for maintaining a reasonable stock level—*i.e.*, for reducing excesses and making up deficiencies.

Functioning of the Stocks Provisions.

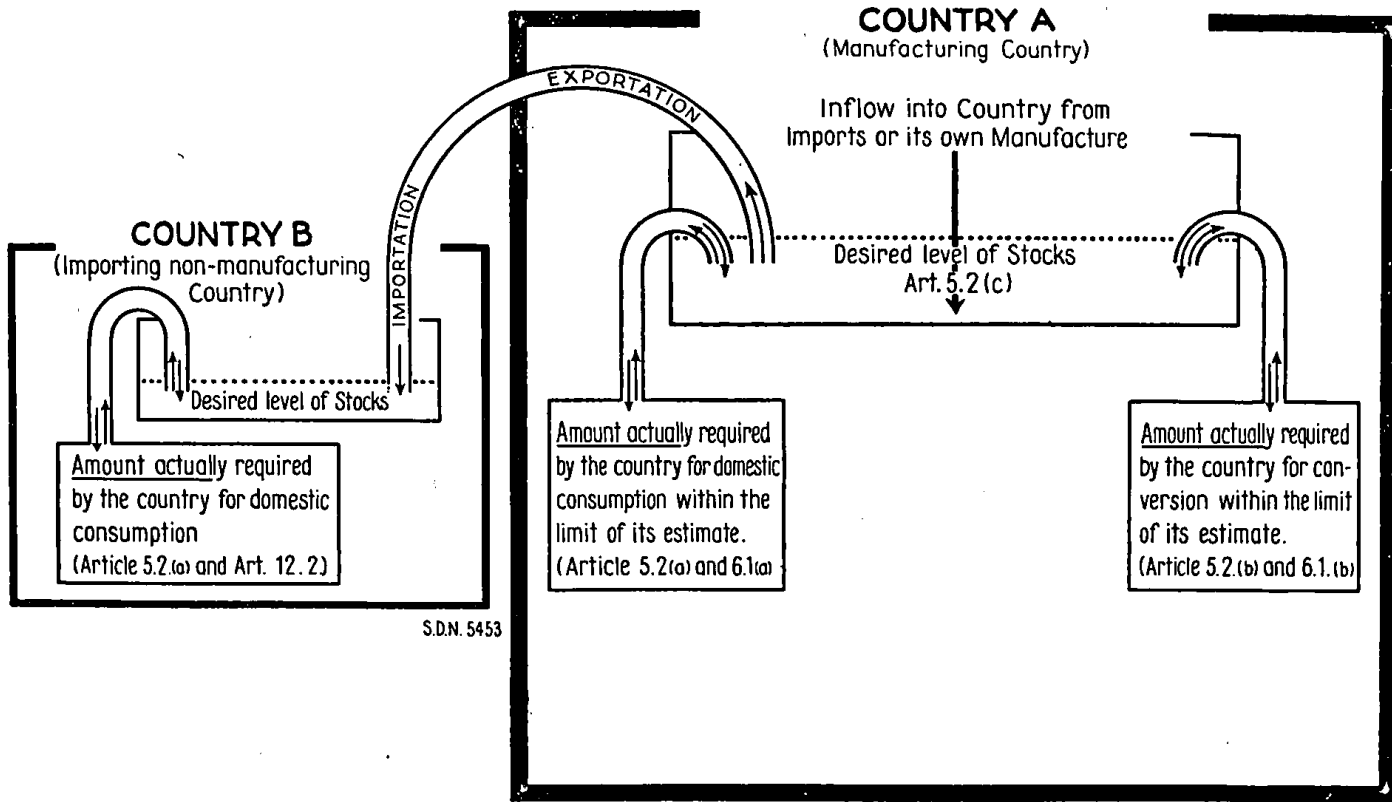
The limitation of stocks by means of the estimates is an important part of the process whereby the Convention limits manufacture and regulates distribution. The estimates determine the maximum amount of each drug which may come into a country from its own manufacture or from imports, and which may pass through the hands of authorised persons into each of the four outlets and channels recognised by the Convention : (1) domestic consumption; (2) conversion; (3) stocks (*i.e.*, to bring a deficient stock up to the desired level); (4) exports.

The amount which legitimately flows into this last channel (exports) is determined indirectly but exactly by the estimates of the importing countries.

The total amount which may flow within each country into the other three channels from its factories, as well as from its imports, is fixed by its estimates, or rather by its requirements within the limits of its estimates.

This amount has to be, in the words of Article 5, paragraph 2, an amount within the "total of the estimates" for the country concerned (see below, § 84). As the exact adjustment of the flow from imports and from the factories of the country into these channels is not easily effected, the Convention recognises that a slight excess in manufacture may occur. Such an excess (which would result in the raising of the stocks above the desired level) has to be deducted from the amounts to be manufactured in the following year (Article 6, paragraph 2). A flow into an importing country in excess of the "total of its estimates" is

normal conditions alongside of the ordinary trade stocks. These stocks are kept for special purposes and do not normally enter into the ordinary trade channels.



S.D.N. 5453

forbidden under Article 12, paragraph 2 (see also Article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2); and under Article 5, paragraph 2(c), and the last sub-paragraph of paragraph 2, the importing country must see that, even though it keeps within the limits of the "total of the estimates", the level of stocks is not raised above the "desired level".

The function of the reserve stocks may also be illustrated by the diagram on page 89.

In the diagram, country A represents a manufacturing country, and country B an importing, non-manufacturing country.

As the diagram indicates, if the actual requirements of the country as regards domestic consumption and conversion prove to be less than was estimated, and if the inflow from manufacture and imports is not correspondingly reduced, the effect will be to raise the stock level. In this case, the country may either deplete its stocks or furnish a supplementary estimate.

The various deduction provisions in Article 5, paragraph 2, and Articles 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12 all have the ultimate—though not always direct—object of preventing the stock level from rising too high. See below, § 94.

Definitions of the Terms "Reserve Stocks" and "Government Stocks".

Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Convention provides that: "The High Contracting Parties may, in addition to reserve stocks, create and maintain Government stocks".

The two kinds of stocks—"reserve stocks" and "Government stocks"—referred to here and again in Article 5, paragraph 2(c) and (d), and Article 6, paragraph 1(d) and (e), are defined as follows in the definition clause, Article 1, paragraph 4:

"The term 'reserve stocks' in relation to any of the drugs shall denote the stocks required:

- "(i) For the normal domestic consumption for the country or territory in which they are maintained,*
- "(ii) For conversion in that country or territory, and*
- "(iii) For export.*

"The term 'Government stocks' in relation to any of the drugs shall denote stocks kept under Government control for the use of the Government and to meet exceptional circumstances."

The meaning to be attached to the terms "reserve stocks" and "Government stocks" is further explained in the following passage in the Model Code *ad* Article 1, paragraph 4 :¹

"The term 'reserve stocks' should be taken to mean the *normal* working stocks maintained by manufacturers and wholesalers for the *normal* domestic consumption of the country, for conversion in the country, and for export. The effect of this interpretation will be that, in making estimates and in compiling statistics of reserve stocks, Governments will not take into account stocks in the hands of retailers.

"'Government stocks' should, as far as possible, be regarded as including only stocks under Government control : (1) for the use of the military, naval and air forces of the country; (2) to meet *exceptional* circumstances.

"Any stocks of drugs held by the Government for normal domestic consumption in the country by the civilian population, whether such drugs are sold by the Government or distributed gratuitously, should, for the purpose of the estimates and the statistics furnished to the Permanent Central Board, be included in the 'Reserve stocks' ".²

In the Estimates Form B(L) issued by the Permanent Central Opium Board, Governments are, in Note 6, recommended to adopt this interpretation of the terms, "in order to secure a uniform basis for the preparation of estimates and statistics".

The situation in small territories which have no wholesalers, and therefore do not have any reserve stocks within the meaning of the Code, has led to some misunderstanding in this connection. The following observations on the matter were made by the Supervisory Body in its Statement for 1936 :³

"A case which is perhaps typical of not a few small territories is the following : A certain territory in the spring of each year imports all the supplies it will require during the ensuing twelve months. At the end of the year, it has approximately a quarter's supply in hand. At the end of that quarter, it will import all that it will require during the next twelve months. The Government of the territory, being in doubt as to what is required by the Convention, inserted, as the amounts required to bring its stock up to the desired level, quantities equal to the supplies

¹ Page 4.

² See also Conference, Vol. I, pages 149-151; in accordance with the interpretation given by the President, the stocks referred to in Article 9 are the same as the reserve stocks as defined in Article 1, paragraph 4.

³ See page 6.

needed during the remaining three quarters of the year, and asked whether this was correct. In view of the purpose of the 'stock' provisions, the answer is that such a territory has *no* 'reserve stocks', and no amount should be inserted under headings III, IV and V of the Form of Return. "

The wording of Article 5, paragraph 2(c), "the amount of the reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain", and the expression "level specified" in Article 6, paragraph 1(d), refer to exactly the same thing, the difference between the language used in each case being of no importance.

Summary of Principal Points as to Stocks.

- (a) The level of the reserve or working stock which each country desires to maintain for each drug for each year is indicated by it in its estimates (Article 5, paragraph 2(c)).
- (b) The estimates of each country must indicate, so far as may be necessary, the amount to be added to or deducted from the reserve stock in order to maintain it at the desired level (Article 5, paragraph 2, last sub-paragraph).
- (c) The reserve-stock estimates are subject to examination and requests for explanation by the Supervisory Body (Article 5, paragraph 6). (Thus the Convention provides the same safeguards against the building-up in any country of excessive stocks, as it provides against excessive estimates for domestic consumption or conversion.¹)
- (d) In order that the amount manufactured in the course of the year should be confined strictly within the limits of Article 6, a deduction should be made from the stocks under Article 7 if it happens that the amount manufactured exceeds the limits specified in Article 6.
- (e) Amounts imported or manufactured for conversion in accordance with the conversion estimate must be utilised during the year; if not utilised, they must be deducted from the estimates for the following year. This deduction will also presumably take the form of reducing any excess stock down to the normal desired level (see Article 8).
- (f) Imports must not exceed the "total of the estimates" plus exports less manufacture (Article 12, paragraph 2); if

¹ See Conference, Vol. I, pages 149-150, 234-235.

they exceed actual requirements within the limits of the estimates, the result will be an excess in the stock over the desired level and a deduction will be necessary under the last sub-paragraph of paragraph 2 of Article 5.

Determination of the Stock Level.

Some of the difficulties which will face Governments in relation to the provision for additions and deductions under Article 5, paragraph 2, final sub-paragraph, will be considered below, but it may be pointed out that Governments, in making their stock estimates, may derive some assistance from certain of the data provided for under various articles of the Convention. These data are (1) the statistics of stocks actually maintained during preceding years, special consideration being given in this connection, in the case of manufacturing-exporting countries, to the trend of their export trade in the drugs; (2) the quarterly returns made by manufacturers under Article 17 of the Limitation Convention; (3) the amounts of the drugs actually imported or exported during the first two quarters of the year preceding that to which the estimates refer. The data received under (2) and (3), as well as any important variations in normal consumption noted during the first part of the year, will be of assistance to Governments in judging the additions to or deductions from stocks which should be provided for in the estimates.

It should be noted that the "desired level" of the "reserve stocks" which Governments must indicate in their estimates does not necessarily correspond to the totals of stocks which wholesalers or manufacturers may desire to maintain, *but a level which the Government itself decides on its own responsibility is desirable*, after due consideration has been given to the requirements of the country for the various purposes specified in the Convention.

Reference may now be made to some misunderstandings on the part of Governments in interpreting the stock provisions of the Convention, revealed in the working of the estimates system in the first two years. As pointed out by the Supervisory Body in its first Statement for 1934,¹ some Governments were misled by the use of the word "reserve" into thinking that "the 'reserve

¹ See page 7.

stocks' mentioned in the Convention were stocks distinct from the normal working stocks held by wholesalers and have given 'Nil' as the desired level of their reserve stocks". Some Governments even supposed that by "the desired level" of the reserve stock is meant the total of the amounts required during the year for domestic consumption, for conversion and for export. Further, certain Governments confused the margin referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 5 with the reserve stock referred to in Article 5, paragraph 2(c). This, of course, is incorrect. The margin forms a part of the amounts estimated under Article 5, paragraph 2(a) and paragraph 2(b) (paragraphs I and II of the Estimates Form B(L)), and it has no connection with the quite separate amounts which have to be shown under heading (c) (paragraph III of the Estimates Form B(L)).

It may be noted that the fixing of a "desired level" of stocks provides an important criterion, which did not exist before, for enabling the Central Board, under Article 24 of the Geneva Convention 1925, to judge whether or not excessive accumulation is occurring in a particular country.

The question as to what constitutes a reasonable stock level can only be decided according to the conditions and circumstances prevailing in each particular country. The work of the Supervisory Body in examining the desired levels of stocks as submitted in the estimates by Governments will help to establish a criterion as to what constitutes a reasonable stock in certain given circumstances. The Convention does not say that the "desired level" as fixed for one year by a country must necessarily be the same as the "desired level" fixed for succeeding years. Indeed, some years may elapse before a Government can arrive at a figure which represents the actual stock required; but, once it does so, the figure assumes a certain stability, and would scarcely be altered by the Government without due cause, or without satisfactory explanations being given to the Supervisory Body. The successful working of the stock provisions of the Convention requires, in fact, that there should be comparative stability in the "desired level" declared year by year by a Government in its estimates.

§ 53. " Government stocks "

See generally § 52 above.¹

Governments are not under any obligation to state the desired level of their Government stocks.

Under heading V of the Estimates Form B(L), Governments are merely required to state the amounts to be added to or deducted from the existing Government stocks in order to maintain the desired level.

Any other consumption for the domestic needs of the Government, such as Government hospitals, Government medical services of a non-military character, etc., should be included under this heading.

The Nature of Government Stocks.

Government stocks are defined in Article 1, paragraph 4, as follows :

" The term ' Government stocks ' in relation to any of the drugs shall denote stocks kept under Government control for the use of the Government and to meet exceptional circumstances."

As interpreted by the President of the Conference, this definition distinguishes two aspects of Government stocks: (1) that part of the Government stocks for the use of the Government for what are normal essential Government purposes (for instance, to meet army requirements); (2) that part of the Government stocks which might be maintained, or used, " to meet exceptional circumstances (epidemics, earthquakes, etc.) when the State uses its stocks to help the sufferers ".² This interpretation is essentially the one adopted in the Model Code in the passage quoted above at the beginning of this section on stocks.³

The essential characteristics of the Government stock provisions

¹ The parallel texts of Articles 5-6 regarding Government stocks, printed in § 52, show certain variations in wording—*e.g.*, Article 6, paragraph 1(*e*), refers to " the level specified in the estimates "; Article 5, paragraph 2(*d*), does not in fact specify any such level for Government stocks. Article 5, paragraph 2, final sub-paragraph, shows, however, that " the quantity required for the . . . maintenance of any Government stocks . . ." is the same as the " amounts which may be necessary to bring . . . Government stocks up to the desired level ".

² Conference, Vol. I, page 221.

³ See Model Code, page 4.

of the Limitation Convention are clearly indicated in the following passages in a report of the Opium Advisory Committee¹ at page 21 :

“ It will be permissible to include in the estimate the amount required for (a) the establishment or (b) the maintenance of such Government reserve stocks as the Government considers necessary in the interests of the State, whether for purely Government use or for general use to meet exceptional circumstances such as the occurrence of an epidemic. This amount should, however, be stated separately in the estimate”;

and at page 22 :

“ While the plan does not ask the Governments in their estimates to distinguish between stocks held by the Government for State purposes and stocks held by it for other purposes, it may be mentioned that, under Article 22 of the Geneva Convention, separate returns are required to be made to the Central Board after the close of the year of (a) stocks held by the Government for consumption in the country for other than Government purposes, and (b) the amounts imported or purchased for Government purposes; and it is provided in the same article that substances held by the Government for eventual sale are not regarded as held for Government purposes.”²

These passages explain precisely the position as regards Government stocks under the Limitation Convention, and the obligations undertaken by Governments as regards the furnishing of statistics in relation to Government stocks. Thus, under the Limitation Convention, Governments are required (1) to furnish separate estimates for each drug as regards the amount needed to establish or maintain Government stocks; (2) to give *separate*

¹ Report of the Opium Advisory Committee on the Work of its Thirteenth Session, document C.138.M.251.1930.XI, pages 21-22.

² The succeeding paragraph in the report is of importance for the purposes of this discussion. The text is as follows :

“ The question has been raised whether, under a system of limitation, it will be possible to meet a sudden demand—created, say, by an epidemic—for a greatly increased supply of the drugs. The answer is that it will be open to a Government to maintain a reserve of drugs to meet such an emergency if it thinks the circumstances of its country (e.g., its distance from the countries of manufacture) make it desirable to do so. The working stocks in hand at any moment, together with any Government stocks, would constitute a reserve which would be available until fresh supplies could be obtained. In such circumstances, it must be remembered that a Government will be entitled to revise its estimate.”

statistics of the amount of each drug imported into or purchased in the country for Government purposes; (3) to include in their statistics of reserve stocks the stocks of drugs held by the Government for consumption in the country for other than Government purposes; (4) to include in their consumption statistics the amounts held, imported or purchased by the Government for eventual sale, and which, after such sale, were consumed in the country.

Government Stocks and the Geneva Convention 1925.

The relevant provisions in the Geneva Convention 1925 are as follows: Article 22, paragraphs 1(c) and (d), of the Geneva Convention provides for statistics of “(c) Stocks of the substances covered by Chapters II and III . . . held by the Government for consumption in the country for other than Government purposes”, “(d) Consumption, other than for Government purposes . . .”. Further, Article 22, paragraphs 3 and 4, provides that:

“3. In furnishing the statistics in pursuance of this article, the Governments shall state separately the amounts imported or purchased for Government purposes, in order to enable the amounts required in the country for general medical and scientific purposes to be ascertained. It shall not be within the competence of the Central Board to question or to express any opinion on the amounts imported or purchased for Government purposes or the use thereof.

“4. For the purposes of this article, substances which are held, imported or purchased by the Government for eventual sale are not regarded as held, imported or purchased for Government purposes.”

All these provisions remain in force under the Geneva Convention 1925 and are applied under the Limitation Convention by virtue of Articles 13 and 24.

Article 5, paragraph 6, of the Limitation Convention, while conferring on the Supervisory Body the power to require “any further information or details” in respect of estimates, subjects this power to the same restriction as is imposed on the Permanent Central Board under paragraph 3 quoted above—viz., that no information can be requested as to “requirements for Government purposes”. These words refer to the quantities specified under

Article 5, paragraph 2(d): "The quantity necessary for the establishment and maintenance of any Government stocks . . .".

In the light of the above discussion, and of the terms of paragraph 4 of Article 22 of the Geneva Convention 1925, it would seem clear that this restriction on the action of the Supervisory Body applies only to Government stocks which are strictly speaking "for the use of the Government", and not for the normal needs of the civilian population—*i.e.*, in the words of the Model Code, stocks "*under Government control*: (1) for the use of the military, naval and air forces of the country; (2) to meet *exceptional* circumstances". The Model Code proceeds to point out that "any stocks of drugs held by the Government for normal domestic consumption in the country by the civilian population, whether such drugs are sold by the Government or distributed gratuitously, should, for the purpose of the estimates and the statistics furnished to the Permanent Central Board, be included in the "reserve stocks". Being included in the reserve stocks, they are subject to requests for "further information or details" by the Supervisory Body.¹

This conclusion is in conformity with Article 22 of the Geneva Convention 1925, which is applied under the Limitation Convention by Article 13. Article 22 of the Geneva Convention 1925 requires statistics of "stocks . . . in the hands of wholesalers or held by the Government for consumption in the country for other than Government purposes". Paragraph 4 of the same article says, for the purpose of this article, "substances which are held (*i.e.*, which are held in stock), imported or purchased by the Government for eventual sale are not regarded as held, imported or purchased for Government purposes". By virtue of these provisions, parties to the Limitation Convention are obliged to include in the statistics of "reserve stocks" furnished to the Central Board (*i.e.*, "stocks in the hands of wholesalers") any stocks held by the Government for non-Government purposes.

Apart from the provisions regarding Government stocks discussed above—*i.e.*, the definition clause in Article 1, paragraph 4; Article 4, paragraph 2; Article 5, paragraph 2(d), and Article 6,

¹ See Conference, Vol. I, page 221, where this interpretation is given by the President of the Conference in relation to the powers both of the Supervisory Body and, *mutatis mutandis*, of the Permanent Central Board.

paragraph (e)—the only other provision in the Convention referring to Government stocks is that contained in Article 9. Article 9 provides that excess stocks existing in a country at the moment when the Convention comes into force may be “taken possession of by the Government”. This is a transitory provision which is now merely of historical interest.

ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 2, LAST SUB-PARAGRAPH.

The total of the estimates for each country or territory shall consist of the sum of the amounts specified under (a) and (b) of this paragraph with the addition of any amounts which may be necessary to bring the reserve stocks and the Government stocks up to the desired level, or after deduction of any amounts by which those stocks may exceed that level. These additions or deductions shall, however, not be taken into account except in so far as the High Contracting Parties concerned shall have forwarded in due course the necessary estimates to the Permanent Central Board.

§ 54. “The total of the estimates”.

Historical Note.

For discussions in the Conference on the expression “the total of the estimates”, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 151, 225-229, 244, 323-324 and 330. The words were not, in fact, inserted until July 11th, on the very eve of signature of the Convention. The phrase previously used in Article 12, paragraph 2, was “the total of the amounts specified in the estimates for that country”; whilst, in Article 14, paragraph 2, the expression used was “the aggregates of the amounts shown in the estimates for that country”. But it was noted that the “aggregate of the amounts shown in the estimates” in Article 5 would, in fact, have included, not only the “total of the estimates” as at present defined, but also the whole of the estimated stock level. For that reason, various passages in all these articles were redrafted in order to bring them into line with the text of the present Article 5, which defines and makes provision for the “total of the estimates”.¹ The following explanation by the President of the effect of inserting

¹ See Conference, Vol. I, pages 228-229, for the President’s exposition of the significance of these changes. The discussions leading up to these changes are to be found on pages 225-227, and the texts before and after modification are given in Annexes 12 and 13 of Vol. I, pages 321 and 330.

the definition of the "total of the estimates" in Article 5 may be quoted:¹

"The Conference was in agreement regarding the principle of Article 12. A country could only import what it required—that was to say, the total of the estimates of its needs; but to this total should be added what it exported and from it should be deducted what it manufactured, and, to ensure that the wording would be perfectly clear, an exact definition should be given of a country's total estimates. If this expression were interpreted in its ordinary sense, it would be necessary to add the estimates in sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Article 5, which would give an absurd result, since it would mean adding the total of a country's stocks to its legitimate needs and to the quantities it required for conversion. This would enable it to import annually an amount sufficient to renew its stocks if it had completely consumed them.

"The definition had therefore had to be altered to make the total estimates correspond to the real requirements—that was to say, to the requirements for home consumption plus the amount intended for conversion, adding or deducting the quantity necessary to increase stocks or the quantity left free by the decrease of stocks. That was exactly what the proposed text meant. To avoid any possible ambiguity, a somewhat arbitrary definition had to be used."

The expression "the total of the estimates as defined in Article 5" is used twice, both times in reference to import and export—*i.e.*, in Article 12, paragraph 2, and Article 14, paragraph 2. Article 12, paragraph 2, reads:

"The imports in any one year into any country or territory of any of the drugs shall not exceed *the total of the estimates as defined in Article 5* and of the amount exported from that country or territory during the year, less the amount manufactured in that country or territory in that year."

Although the phrase is not actually used in Article 14, paragraph 1, the words "the estimates for the importing country" in that paragraph must be read as exactly equivalent to the expression which occurs in the following paragraph: "*the total of the estimates for that country or territory as defined in Article 5*".

The expression "the total of the estimates" is not used in Articles 6-7.

A study of the three tables of estimates published in the annual statement issued by the Supervisory Body under Article 5,

¹ See Conference, Vol. I, page 229.

paragraph 7, shows that "the total of the estimates" forms the fundamental element in each table.

An example of Table I is given in the text for purposes of reference, but examples of the other tables are too long to be inserted and should be consulted in the Statement of the Supervisory Body.

Table I.

**TOTAL ESTIMATED WORLD REQUIREMENTS OF EACH DRUG IN
THE YEAR 1937 FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.**

1	2	3	4	5
DRUGS (in anhydrous alkaloid)	Amount required for use as such (consump- tion)	Amount required for con- version	Additions or deductions required to bring stocks to desired level	GRAND TOTAL (cols. 2 + 3 + 4)
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
1. Morphine	10 619	30 011	346	40 976
2. Diacetylmorphine	992	1	— 28	965
3. Cocaine	4 724	.	252	4 976
4. Dihydrohydroxycodine (Eu- codal)	229	.	9	238
5. Dihydrocodeinone (Dicodide) ..	217	.	— 27	190
6. Dihydromorphinone (Dilaudide)	117	.	14	131
7. Acetyldihydrocodeinone (Ace- dicone)	68	.	9	77
8. Morphine-N-oxide (Genomor- phine).....	6	.	negl.	6
9. Thebaine	20	623	1	644
10. Methyilmorphine (Codeine) ...	24 196	600	928	25 724
11. Ethyilmorphine (Dionine)	2 951	.	248	3 199

Note.—In the totals, grammes are omitted, and the figures approximated to the nearest kilogramme.

Table I presents a world total ("grand total") for each drug. These "grand totals" (which are the same as the "grand totals" at the end of Table II) represent "the total of the world's requirements for each of the drugs as established by the estimates". The "grand total" for a drug is, in fact, the sum of the "totals of the estimates" for a particular drug for each country and territory in the world.

Table II, which is entitled "Total of the Estimates", gives "the total of the estimates for each country and territory" (Article 5, paragraph 2, last sub-paragraph) in the world. This table is the criterion by which imports and exports are controlled in accordance with Articles 12, paragraph 2, and 14, paragraphs 1 and 2.

Table III, entitled "Annual Estimates of Drugs for the Year . . .", gives for each drug separately the details which make up the "total of the estimates". The only detail inserted in this table which does not enter into the "total of the estimates" is the amount showing the "level of the reserve stocks" which it is desired to maintain.

It is obvious that there can be no definitive "total of the estimates" until the whole process of examination, enquiry, explanation, possible amendment and making of observations provided for in paragraphs 6 and 7 of Article 5 has been completed.

The Function of the "Total of the Estimates" in relation to Articles 6, 7, 12 and 14.

(a) According to Article 12, paragraph 2 :

"The imports in any one year into any country or territory of any of the drugs shall not exceed the total of the estimates as defined in Article 5 and of the amount exported from that country or territory during the year, less the amount manufactured in that country or territory in that year."

As this clause shows, the "total of the estimates" clearly regulates the inflow of a drug into a *non-manufacturing* country. Since there is no manufacture in such a country, and since generally there are no exports, the net amount of the drug which it may legitimately import for its own use is in most cases the "total of its estimates".¹ The observance of the limit on imports thus imposed by Article 12 is enforced by Article 14,

¹ A reference to the necessity for deducting seized amounts was omitted from Article 12, although such reference was expressly made in connection with manufacture in Article 7. Nevertheless, a Government should treat as an import any quantities of a drug seized by them in the illicit traffic and applied to domestic consumption in the country (see Model Code, *ad* Article 12, page 6).

paragraph 2, which provides machinery for ensuring such observance both in respect of parties and of non-parties.

(b) The "total of the estimates" also regulates the inflow of a drug into a *manufacturing country*, for the basic formula in Articles 6-7 is really the same as that in Articles 12 and 14.¹

This formula may be stated as follows :

Articles 6-7 :

Inflow into the country by manufacture plus imports may not exceed the "total of the estimates" [*i.e.*, the paragraphs I plus II plus IV plus V of the Estimates Form B(L)] plus exports (including re-exports).

Article 12 :

Inflow into the country by imports plus manufacture may not exceed the "total of the estimates" [*i.e.*, paragraphs I plus II plus IV plus V of the Estimates Form B(L)] plus exports (including re-exports).

There is thus the same basic restriction applicable to all countries, whether non-manufacturing or manufacturing, with reference to their *domestic* needs, not to exceed the total of their estimates. This, in fact, is the fundamental obligation of the Convention and will form the principal basis of the work of the Central Board under Article 14, paragraph 3, when it makes its judgment on the question as to whether a contracting party "has or may have failed to carry out his obligations under this Convention" (see further on this point, Article 14, § 153).

Whilst the obligation for both manufacturing and non-manufacturing countries not to exceed the "total of the estimates" is thus fundamentally the same, it appears to be more stringent in its application to manufacturing than to non-manufacturing

¹ In the case of Article 14, manufacture can only be counted at a second stage—namely, that indicated in paragraph 3, when the Central Board has at its disposal the annual statistics for manufacture. It is then able to make, both for manufacturing and for non-manufacturing countries, the necessary calculations to observe whether the obligation contained in Article 12 has been observed. By keeping the "running account of the amounts imported, manufactured, illicit imports seized and the quantities held in stock" which is recommended in the Model Code (*ad* Article 12), the Governments of both manufacturing and non-manufacturing countries should be able to keep a constant check, even during the course of the year, in order to avoid a breach of their obligation under Article 12. The Central Board itself is not, however, able to make this full check until it receives the annual statistics.

countries. The reason for this is that the net inflow (*i.e.*, deducting amounts which pass out in the form of exports) into the manufacturing country is restricted by Articles 6 and 7 to the quantity *actually required within the limits of the estimates*. In other words, the manufacturing country must not come into possession, as a result of manufacture and imports, of a quantity in excess of its actual requirements for domestic consumption, for conversion, and for the replenishment of stocks. The manufacturing country thus has to work to a total which it cannot ascertain with precision in advance, but which in all probability will be within the limits of its "total of the estimates" as set out in the Supervisory Body's Statement.¹

It may be difficult literally to carry out this obligation each year, and therefore the possibility of excesses occurring is recognised and provided for in the final paragraph of Article 6 and of Article 7 (see also final paragraph of Article 8). If the inflow from manufacture plus imports minus exports exceeds the total permitted to the manufacturing country under Article 6, it must explain the circumstances and it is under an obligation to deduct the amount in excess from the estimates for the following year. Such deduction would in effect be a reduction in respect of an excess of the stocks over "the desired level" for such stocks (see § 92).

In the case of a non-manufacturing country, the Convention does not in Article 12, paragraph 2, set out an express obligation to make a similar deduction in a case where the amounts imported, whilst within "*the total of the estimates*", were in excess of real requirements for the year, and so forced up the stocks above the level which the Government desired to maintain. But such an obligation follows clearly from other provisions in the Convention. The fact of an excess over the desired level would be registered in the stock statistics at the end of the year, so that, if the same desired level of stocks is to be maintained for the succeeding year, the necessary deduction under paragraph IV(*b*) of the Estimates Form B(L) must be made.

¹ Even if a country does not manufacture the alkaloids or salts of morphine, but only a preparation made directly from raw or medicinal opium and containing more than 20% of morphine, it is nevertheless a morphine-manufacturing country, with the consequences set out in this paragraph (see Article 1, paragraph 2 (i)).

Nature of the World Totals.

In the light of this discussion of the "total of the estimates", it is desirable to indicate the character of the "world totals" shown in Table I of the Statement of the Supervisory Body issued under Article 7. This table shows two kinds of world totals which are on somewhat different bases.¹ The "grand total" in column 5 is the sum of the "totals of the estimates" for each country and territory—*i.e.*, the "Amount required for use as such (consumption)", the "Amount required for conversion" and the "Additions or deductions required to bring stocks to desired level". It is thus a total of the world's requirements for all purposes rather than a total of the world's estimated *consumption for scientific and medical purposes during the year*. The total of the estimated world consumption during the year is that given in column 2—the "amount required for use as such (consumption)". This total will, in fact, be a more steady total, subject to less fluctuation, than the grand total.

The grand total includes amounts for the replenishment of stocks. Moreover, as a result of the inclusion of conversion estimates, it allows for an element of anticipated export.² It will therefore be subject to some extent to market fluctuations—*e.g.*, fluctuations in manufacture and in the export trade, due to price changes or to economic depression. It will, of course, register also any fluctuations in consumption during the year.³

In comparing real world consumption (calculated on the basis of the consumption statistics furnished by Governments) with the

¹ For reference to these different totals, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 151 and 228-229.

² See under Article 5, paragraph 2(b), Conversion, § 51.

³ In its Statement for 1937, pages 3-4, the Supervisory Body points out: "The grand total for each drug which appears in this table represents the *outside* limit for the world manufacture of the drug during the year. The figure is liable to modification, during the course of the year, as a result of supplementary estimates. Further, the amount of each drug which may legitimately be *manufactured* during the year may be less than the grand total since, under Article 6, each manufacturing country may manufacture: (a) for its domestic consumption, for conversion and for the replenishment of its stocks, *only* the quantity of the drug which it actually requires for those purposes *within* the limits of its estimates, and (b) for export, *only* the amount required for the execution during the year of orders received in accordance with the provisions of the Convention."

estimates, the comparison must be made with the totals shown in column 2 of Table I—*i.e.*, the “ amount required for use as such (consumption) ” for domestic consumption.

Possibility of a Negative “ Total of the Estimates ”.

A further point which has arisen in actual practice may be noted. As a result of deductions made by Governments under headings IV(b) and V(b) of the Estimates Form B(L), it may be possible to have a *negative* “ total of the estimates ”. In this case, neither import nor manufacture for domestic needs can strictly speaking take place.

The difficulty in question has arisen in some of the smaller possessions which import the small quantities of the drugs they require in the form, mostly, of various preparations. The following observations of the Supervisory Body on the matter may be quoted :

“ . . . It happens occasionally that a more than adequate supply of some preparations is in hand, while there is a shortage of others, with the result that, as the morphine content (for example) of all the morphine preparations has to be given in a lump figure, the stock in hand more than balances the estimated consumption, making the total of the estimates a ‘ minus ’ figure. As this would prevent the importation of certain necessary preparations of which there is a shortage, the Supervisory Body has arranged with the Governments of the possessions in question to revise their figures so as to allow of such importation. The amounts inscribed being very small, the working of the Convention will not in any degree be prejudiced.”¹

Exempted Preparations.

In the case of codeine and dionine (drugs in Group II), it should be noted that the “ total of the estimates ” for the purpose of Articles 12 and 14 does not include any amounts of these drugs contained in preparations which may be *imported already made up*. The same position holds good in the case of all “ exempted ” preparations of other drugs. The “ total of the estimates ” does, however, include quantities of the *drugs* themselves which may be required to make up such preparations in cases where they are

¹ Document C.429.M.220.1935.XI, page 8.

compounded in the country itself, whether these quantities of the *drugs* are to be obtained through import or by manufacture in the country.¹

§ 55. “ With the addition of any amounts ”.

Additions and Deductions in relation to Stocks.

If actual reserve or Government stocks at the end of the year are in excess of the desired level, a deduction of the excess amount should be made under heading IV(*b*) or V(*b*) of the Estimates Form B(L).

This conclusion does not rest merely upon the fact that in Article 5, paragraph 2, last sub-paragraph, reference is made, somewhat parenthetically, to the “ deduction of any amounts ” by which the reserve stocks or the Government stocks may exceed the “ desired level ”. The principle governing all estimates is that as incorporated in the Statement of the Supervisory Body they are binding on the Government concerned. The Government is therefore under an obligation to adhere to the “ desired level ” of reserve stocks stated by it under Article 5, paragraph 2(*c*), of the Convention. The Convention recognises that the level of the reserve stocks in a country fluctuates during the course of the year and accordingly provides that, if, at the end of the year, the stocks are up or down, as the case may be, in relation to the desired level shown in the estimates for the year, a corresponding deduction from or addition to its stocks actually in hand at the end of the year should be made in the estimates for the next year in order to bring the stocks to the desired level.

In order to give the Convention a fair start, a temporary provision—Article 9—was inserted providing that, if stocks were in excess at the time when the Convention began to operate, they should be brought down to the “ desired level ”.²

¹ See Article 5, paragraph 2(*a*), § 50.

² Article 12, paragraph 2, contains no deduction clause similar to paragraph 2 of Article 6. This absence of express provision, however, does not mean that a non-manufacturing country is not under an obligation to adhere to the “ desired level ” of its stocks. The non-existence of such an obligation would be quite inconsistent with the duty of a non-manufacturing country under Article 5, paragraph 2(*c*), to state the “ desired level ” of its stocks. There would be no point in making the statement, unless it was intended to bind the Government to the level stated. Moreover, the principle, on which the Conference repeatedly insisted, of equality of obligations without distinction as between manufacturing and non-manufacturing countries

Nevertheless, it is clearly impossible to maintain the equilibrium exactly at the *level* desired. Article 5, paragraph 2, last paragraph, definitely contemplates the possibility that excesses over the desired level may occur at the end of the year; and it merely provides that, when they occur, they shall be eliminated by deducting the excess in respect of the succeeding year. Stocks in the hands of wholesalers and manufacturers must fluctuate from time to time in accordance with fluctuations in consumption, or in exports or imports, or because the factories do not maintain a steady output.

Whether an excess over the "desired level" is registered may therefore depend on the point of time at which the stock is measured for statistical purposes. For the purpose of the Convention, the stock is measured at the end of the calendar year, and the general trade practice is to maintain a fairly steady level at all times. But cases may occur in which a considerable part of the year's requirements are imported at the beginning of the year, the result being a temporary excess over the "desired level" of the stocks which is gradually eliminated as the quantities are used up during the year.

A Government is not likely to find itself in difficulties unless the stock figures furnished to the Central Board showing the stocks at the *end* of the year indicate that the real stock at that date was appreciably in excess of the "desired level". When the Government ascertains its real stock figures, at the beginning of the year to which the estimates refer, and finds that there is an excess over the "desired level", it should therefore present a supplementary estimate reducing "the total of its estimates" for that year by the amount of the excess.¹

§ 56. "These additions or deductions shall however not be taken into account".

Historical Note.

This sentence was added on the proposal of the President of the Conference, to avoid the possible difficulty that the "total of the estimates" would seem to include quantities (*i.e.*, the "additions or

obviously requires the existence of this obligation. The manufacturing countries would certainly not have accepted the deduction provisions of Articles 6-8 if they had not assumed that non-manufacturing countries were under the obligation not to accumulate stocks in excess of the desired level.

¹ See Statement of Supervisory Body for 1936, pages 7-8.

deductions ") for which separate estimate headings were not in fact provided, and for which, therefore, data might not be available.¹ (See Conference, Vol. I, page 244.)

If there are any additions or deductions in relation to stocks to be " *taken into account* " (*i.e.*, to be included in the " total of the estimates " for the purpose of Article 12 or 14 and to be counted for the purposes of Article 6, paragraph 1 (*d*) and (*e*)), the amounts must be indicated. The Model Code contains the following passage on this point :²

" It is important that the information should be given either in the original estimate or in a supplementary estimate, as otherwise, under the provisions of the last sentence of paragraph 2 of Article 5, the amount required cannot be taken into consideration by the Supervisory Body in calculating the ' total of the estimates '."

The Estimates Form B(L) (see Annex I) provides separate headings for these additions or deductions (paragraphs IV(*a*) and (*b*) and V(*a*) and (*b*)).

That the novel procedure of estimating in advance for stocks might involve difficulties was foreseen in the Conference. An attempt to state before August 1st the amount by which it will be necessary in the ensuing year to increase or diminish the reserve stock in order to bring it to the desired level involves a prediction in advance of the *actual amount* which will be in stock on January 1st of the following year. In many cases, such predictions will prove incorrect. If the extent of the error is considerable, the question arises what action the Government concerned should take to put the matter right and, if the error is on the side of excess for the year, to avoid any possible request for explanations when its statistics are examined. A Government may make up for the deficiency by means of a supplementary estimate. Otherwise, it would have to be satisfied with a lower stock level during the year than that indicated in its estimates as the desired level. In this connection, the following comment by the President of the Conference on the sentence under discussion may be quoted :³

" This amendment would not make it possible for a country which failed to return the quantity by which it wished to increase

¹ For the *additions* in the case of Government stocks, a separate heading—*i.e.*, Article 5, paragraph 2(*d*)—had already in fact been provided.

² Model Code, page 5.

³ Conference, Vol. I, page 244.

its stocks to avoid all control. *On the contrary, such a country would forfeit its right to increase its stocks. Nor would it be possible for a country which intentionally neglected to state that its stocks were less to evade all control, because the omission to do so would be detected from the returns which it had to make at the end of the year.*"

In order to meet the difficulties referred to, which Governments may experience, the following suggestion was made in the Model Code, *ad* Article 5, page 5 :

" It is likely that, in many cases, Governments, when preparing their estimates under Article 5, will find it difficult to estimate the amount of the reserve stocks which will be in hand at the beginning of the ensuing year. When that is the case, it will be open to them to omit from the estimate the statement of the amounts required to bring up or to reduce to the desired level the stocks which may be in hand and to furnish later a supplementary estimate giving that information when the quantity of those stocks has actually been ascertained."

Thus, if the amounts to be added or deducted cannot be estimated in advance and included in the original estimate furnished by August 1st, the total of the estimates will be established by the Supervisory Body and published in its Statement without reference to these amounts. When the data become available at the end of the year and a supplementary estimate is furnished to the Supervisory Body, the total of the estimates can be recalculated and a revised total published in a Supplement to the Statement.¹

ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 3.

3. *Every estimate shall be accompanied by a statement explaining the method by which the several amounts shown in it have been calculated. If these amounts are calculated so as to include a margin allowing for possible fluctuations in demand, the estimates must indicate the extent of the margin so included. It is understood that, in the case of any of the drugs which are or may be included in Group II, a wider margin may be necessary than in the case of the other drugs.*

¹ See also Statement of Supervisory Body for 1936, page 8, and Statement for 1937, pages 6-7.

§ 57. " Every estimate shall be accompanied by a statement explaining the method ".

Space is provided on the Estimates Form B(L) for this statement, which should be made on every estimates form furnished by Governments. As the Supervisory Body points out in its Statement for the year 1935 :¹

" Paragraph 3 of Article 5 requires that the statement of method should explain how *each* of the items inserted in the estimate has been calculated. In a number of cases, information has not been given as to the method by which certain items—*e.g.*, the desired level of reserve stocks or the amount required to bring up existing stocks to the desired level—have been determined."

The word " calculated " in paragraph 3 has led to some misunderstanding—for example, it has been taken to refer to such matters as the use of the Table of Equivalences on the first page of the Estimates Form B(L) in " calculating " the basic anhydrous alkaloid content of crude drugs, preparations, salts, etc. What is really intended, however, is that there should be an explanation of the *considerations taken into account* when establishing the figures furnished for the principal headings of the Estimates Form.

The Model Code, *ad* Article 5, page 5, points out that :

" The question of the methods to be adopted by Governments in calculating the estimates is of the greatest importance, and the Convention requires that Governments, in sending in their estimates, shall explain the method which they have adopted. It is recognised that different conditions and different administrative systems may lead Governments to adopt different methods, but, in order to assist Governments, the methods outlined in Annex I to this Code are suggested for their consideration."

§ 58. " If these amounts are calculated ".

The sentence of which these words form the beginning ensures that, if, in fact, Governments allow a margin for contingencies when calculating their estimates, the extent of that margin shall be *separately* indicated in the estimates.

¹ See page 9; also Statement for 1936, especially pages 7-8.

§ 59. " The estimates must indicate ".

The margin must be shown in the estimates themselves, and a special column for this purpose is provided on the Estimates Form B(L). The margin should never be indicated in "the statement explaining the method".

§ 60. " Extent of the margin ".

The Estimates Form B(L) requires the margin to be shown only in relation to headings I (Amount required for domestic consumption) and II (Amount required for conversion). The wording of the sentence does not make it clear whether the margin should be shown in relation to each one of the separate items or paragraphs on the Estimates Form, but the interpretation adopted by the present Estimates Form B(L) corresponds to the intention of the draftsmen of the estimates system in its original form.¹

The idea of a margin is not applicable to the stocks items.

Some Governments have taken the desired level of stocks as the margin to be included in headings I and II, and have included the amount which should be shown in heading III as a margin under headings I and II of the Estimates Form. This is of course incorrect. The margin and the provision for reserve stocks serve different purposes.

§ 61. " Possible fluctuations in demand ".

The following passage regarding methods of meeting possible *fluctuations in demand* may be quoted from the Statement issued by the Supervisory Body for the year 1934 : ²

" In other cases, an apparently high estimate appears to have been due to the provision of an unnecessarily large margin to cover *possible* fluctuations in demand over and above the *probable* requirements for the year. The Model Administrative Code points out that :

" In cases where the provision of a margin may be considered necessary, such margin should be kept at the lowest possible

¹ See the original plan drawn up by the Opium Advisory Committee at its thirteenth session (document C.138.M.51.1930.XI, page 21).

² See page 6.

figure, since, otherwise, the purpose of the Convention to limit manufacture to the actual medical and scientific needs may be defeated. . . .

“ In this connection, it should be noted that, under the Convention, there are three methods of meeting possible fluctuations in demand. One is the allowance of a margin on the consumption and conversion estimates. Another is the faculty of submitting at any time a supplementary estimate in the event of the original estimate proving to be inadequate. A third is the provision of reserve stocks in the hands of manufacturers and wholesalers, which can be drawn upon to meet an unexpected demand pending the submission of a supplementary estimate if necessary. These two latter alternatives should be borne in mind in deciding upon the margin, if any, to be allowed.”

§ 62. “ It is understood ”.

(As to the special regime applied to drugs in Group II under the Convention, see above, § 8, pages 30-33, under Article 1, paragraph 2.)

Historical Note.

For the principal discussions in the Conference on this clause, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 164-168 and 185-186.

The two clauses dealing with Group II in paragraphs 3 and 6 constitute, together with Article 13, paragraph 2, the principal element in the solution of the controversy regarding the limitation of the manufacture of codeine and dionine which occupied much of the time of the Conference. Two alternative methods of limitation were discussed.

The first method was that of indirect limitation through control over wholesale distribution and through a system of export authorisations but without import certificates. This method rejected direct limitation of manufacture and the furnishing of estimates of codeine requirements to this end, on the ground that the furnishing of such estimates was not practicable.

The second alternative, which was the one adopted, was that the system of limitation should be applied to the drugs which now appear in Group II (codeine and dionine). No concrete proposals as to how this should be achieved were, however, made until towards the end of the Conference. The main lines of the special regime adopted emerged for the first time in the second reading of the text of the Convention (Conference, Vol. I, Annex 12). They were the result of informal negotiations which took place during the intervals between the first and second readings. The two clauses under discussion appeared therefore for the first time in the text for the second reading together with the reference in Articles 5 and 6 to preparations for the

export of which export authorisations are not required. The words "*it is understood*" which precede (in the English text) both of the clauses in Article 5 referring to Group II are in fact a relic in the drafting of the informal understanding thus reached. The words mean that the delegations which had been opposed to the application of the limitation provisions to codeine had agreed to accept such limitation *on the understanding that*: (1) a "*wider margin*" should be allowed in the estimates, and (2) that, whilst the Supervisory Body might ask for explanations regarding any codeine or dionine estimates, a "summary statement" or explanation would be a sufficient reply on the part of the Government concerned.

Special Regime for Group II.

Article 5, paragraph 3, must be read in conjunction with the following clause at the end of paragraph 6: "It is understood that, in the case of any of the drugs which are or may be included in Group II, a summary statement shall be sufficient."

These two provisions in paragraphs 3 and 6 relating to drugs in Group II (provisions as to the wider margin and provisions as to the Summary Statement) constitute the main distinction for the purpose of estimates between drugs in Group I and Group II, and ensure the more elastic system of limitation in regard to drugs in Group II which the Conference desired. No special provision in regard to this group of drugs appears in Chapter III, dealing with limitation of manufacture.

§ 63. "May be included in Group II".

See under Article 11 below.

§ 64. "Wider margin".

No attempt is made to define this expression nor is there any indication in the published records of the Conference as to the extent of the margin contemplated. The phrase was intentionally left undefined, it being anticipated that the work of the Supervisory Body would in practice prevent abuse of this provision. In this connection, the remarks quoted above (page 113), made by the Supervisory Body about the various alternative methods—other than that of the margin—of meeting possible

fluctuations in demand, should be remembered. Wider margins should become less and less necessary as Governments gain experience regarding their real needs in respect of codeine and dionine.¹

The Convention also allows another sort of margin for drugs in Group II which may in practice prove to be a very wide one—namely, that a country may freely import codeine and dionine preparations “adapted to a normal therapeutic use” without such import counting against the total of their estimates for the purpose of Article 12, paragraph 2.²

The allowance of a wider margin for codeine and dionine involves the allowance of a similar margin in regard to the estimates for morphine required for conversion into codeine and dionine.³

§ 65. “ May be necessary ”.

The use of the word “ may ” indicates the feeling of uncertainty as to the possibility of securing accurate estimates of codeine and dionine in the initial period of the operation of the Convention. This was due to the fact that many Governments possessed practically no statistics at all of this drug at the time when the Convention was signed.

There are, however, considerations of a permanent character which must be taken into account in interpreting this phrase. The use of codeine for medical purposes is, owing to the occurrence of epidemics, subject to fluctuations to a greater degree than for most of the other drugs covered by the Convention. Moreover, the Convention does not provide for consumption statistics of codeine and dionine. In these circumstances, Governments may have difficulty in making estimates with the same degree of accuracy as in the case of drugs for which full statistics are available.

¹ The possibility that codeine may become regarded as a drug of addiction should also militate against large margins. See Report to the Council of the Opium Advisory Committee on the Work of its Nineteenth Session, document C.530.M.241.1934.XI, page 8. The question is at present being studied by the Health Committee of the League of Nations.

² See above, under paragraph 2(a), § 50.

³ See also remarks by the Supervisory Body in its Statement for 1936, page 4, and 1937, page 6, on the excessive estimates of morphine required for conversion.

ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPHS 4 AND 5.

4. *Every estimate shall reach the Permanent Central Board not later than August 1st in the year preceding that in respect of which the estimate is made.*

5. *Supplementary estimates shall be sent to the Permanent Central Board immediately on their completion.*

§ 66. " Every estimate shall reach".

Every estimate for every country and territory should "reach" (N. B.—Not "be despatched" to) the Board "not later" than August 1st. The observance of this due date for the receipt of the estimates is a formal obligation and, on or after August 2nd, the Supervisory Body has the right, under Article 2 of the Convention, to frame estimates for all countries and territories which have not furnished them "by the date specified in paragraph 4 of Article 5".

ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 6.

6. *The estimates will be examined by a Supervisory Body. The Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs of the League of Nations, the Permanent Central Board, the Health Committee of the League of Nations and the Office international d'Hygiène publique shall each have the right to appoint one member of this Body. The Secretariat of the Supervisory Body shall be provided by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will ensure close collaboration with the Permanent Central Board.*

The Supervisory Body may require any further information or details, except as regards requirements for Government purposes, which it may consider necessary, in respect of any country or territory on behalf of which an estimate has been furnished in order to make the estimate complete or to explain any statement made therein, and may, with the consent of the Government concerned, amend any estimate in accordance with any information or details so obtained. It is understood that in the case of any of the drugs which are or may be included in Group II a summary statement shall be sufficient.

§ 67. " A Supervisory Body ".

The members of the Supervisory Body are appointed in an individual capacity, their term of office being at present fixed at three years.

The special method of constituting the Supervisory Body, as set out in paragraph 6 of Article 5, was due to the feeling of the Conference that the nature and importance of the tasks to be carried out by it demanded medical and administrative experience.

It is to be noted that two of the four institutions which have the right of each appointing one member to the Supervisory Body are representative of public health and medicine, the reason being that the medical aspects of the tasks assigned to the Supervisory Body were regarded as of particular importance.¹

§ 68. " The Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs ".

The Advisory Committee was appointed by the Council in accordance with a resolution of the Assembly dated December 15th, 1920, to assist the Council and Assembly in carrying out the duties imposed on the League under Article 23(c) of the Covenant relating to " the general supervision over . . . the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs ".² The Committee is at present composed of representatives of twenty-four Governments and two assessors.³

In addition to its function of general supervision over the operation of the Limitation Convention, the Advisory Committee is charged with other specific functions under other articles of the Convention. Under Article 11, paragraph 4, the Advisory Committee has the task—which may recur at irregular intervals—of selecting one of the body of three experts provided for in that paragraph. Under Article 21, the Advisory Committee is assigned the task of drawing up, and consequently of revising

¹ See Conference, Vol. II, pages 69-70.

² See Committees of the League of Nations, document C.287.M.125.1934, pages 70-75 and Annex I.

³ For information regarding the work of the Advisory Committee, see the series from 1920 onwards of reports of the Committee to the Council and its published Minutes.

from time to time, when necessary, the form of the annual report to be submitted by Governments on the working of the Convention in their territories.

§ 69. " The Permanent Central Board "

See above under Article 2, paragraph 1, § 24, and under Article 14, § 153.

§ 70. " The Health Committee of the League of Nations "

For details regarding the constitution, powers and functions of the Health Committee, see Committees of the League of Nations, document C.287.M.125.1934, pages 20 *et sq.*, and Annex I.

Certain functions are carried out by the Health Committee under other articles of the Convention—namely, Article 11, paragraphs 2 to 4, where its functions are of the same general character as those performed under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention 1925. It may be assumed that the Health Committee exercises the same functions under Article 8 of the Geneva Convention 1925 in respect of drugs in Group I which are brought by Article 13 of the Limitation Convention under the system of control in the Geneva Convention 1925, as it has done in respect of the drugs mentioned in Article 4 of the Geneva Convention 1925.

In practice, the Health Committee is called upon on occasion to act in an advisory capacity in relation to matters affecting the operation of the Convention and falling within its technical competence. Examples of questions referred in this way are the question of the meaning of the words " compounds . . . adapted to a normal therapeutic use ", in Article 13, paragraph 2 (see under Article 13, paragraph 1, § 137), and the question whether codeine is a drug of addiction (see above, page 115 n. 1).

§ 71. " Office international d'Hygiène publique "

This body was set up under the Rome Agreement of December 9th, 1907. The members of its Permanent Committee are appointed by their respective countries, parties to the International Sanitary Conventions.

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 3, of the Limitation Convention, the Health Committee consults with the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique in respect of the decisions which the Health Committee is called upon to take under that article.

The only other function under the Convention which the Permanent Committee performs is that specified in the present paragraph—viz., the appointment of one member of the Supervisory Body.

§ 72. “ The Secretariat of the Supervisory Body ”.

The Secretariat of the Supervisory Body is constituted in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 6, which says that it shall be provided by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will ensure close collaboration with the Permanent Central Board.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations has entrusted the secretarial functions of the Supervisory Body to the Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections.

§ 73. “ The Supervisory Body may require any further information ”.

When the estimates are received by the Permanent Central Board, they are handed over by the Board to the Supervisory Body, which proceeds to examine them, conducts the necessary correspondence with Governments and issues the Statement containing the estimates.

The Supervisory Body and the Estimates.

The Supervisory Body deals with estimates for every country and territory in the world.

The purpose of the examination by the Supervisory Body of the estimates is to guard as far as possible against over-estimation. Although the Convention does not lay down any criteria which the Supervisory Body may apply in examining the estimates, this possibility of over-estimation constitutes the main consideration in practice in its examination. Indeed, in this way, criteria are gradually being established by that body in accordance

with the spirit and terms of the Convention. For instance, in cases of difficulty, the Supervisory Body has recourse to the data of imports and consumption supplied to the Permanent Central Board or to the Opium Advisory Committee, and, if these data are of no assistance, may take account of other matters, such as the number and character of the population, development of medical practice, etc., in the country or territory in question, as well as other relevant considerations. One particular example may be given of the practice of the Supervisory Body in its examination of the estimates. The Supervisory Body allows a wider "margin for countries distant from sources of supply than for countries near to these sources".

The Supervisory Body requests further information or explanations from Governments principally in cases where the prescribed methods have not been followed by Governments or where the terms of the Convention do not seem to have been observed. This has been done in the following cases: excess in the estimates for domestic consumption (Article 5, paragraph 2(a)), for conversion (Article 5, paragraph 2(b)), and for the desired level of stocks (Article 5, paragraph 2(c)), as compared with the *statistics* of past consumption, of the amounts actually manufactured in the past for conversion and of the amounts of the stocks actually kept in former years; the absence of certain data from the Estimates Form B(L), such as conversion data in respect of certain drugs, data regarding the desired level of the stocks, the absence of a statement regarding the method of calculating estimates; various misconceptions as to the meaning of the Estimates Form—for example, in respect of additions and deductions to be made for depleted or excessive stocks; estimates for drugs not known to be used in medical practice; conversion estimates for drugs in Group I seized in the illicit traffic and which have to be converted into non-narcotic substances, etc., according to the provisions of Article 18 of the Convention.

The power of the Supervisory Body to require "*any further information or details*" is limited (a) in respect of requirements for Government purposes which are exempted from investigation (Article 5, paragraph 6(a)) and (b) in respect of drugs in Group II for which a summary statement is to be regarded as sufficient (Article 5, paragraph 6).

The words "*in order to make the estimate complete*" imply a request for data missing from the form or which are wrongly presented in the form. The words "*in order . . . to explain any statement made therein*" cover a request for explanations on *anything* which is included in the Estimates Form. The word "statement" is to be taken in the most general sense; the corresponding word in the French text is "*indication*".

§ 74. " It is understood . . . a summary statement shall be sufficient ".

The words "*a summary statement*" are translated in the French text by "*une déclaration sommaire*". By a "summary statement" is meant simply that the Government, in replying to any request for explanations or further information regarding an estimate for a drug in Group II, may furnish a reply which is not required to go into the same detail as in the case of a request for explanations in respect of a drug in Group I.

ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 7.

7. After examination by the Supervisory Body as provided in paragraph 6 above of the estimates furnished, and after the determination by that Body as provided in Article 2 of the estimates for each country or territory on behalf of which no estimates have been furnished, the Supervisory Body shall forward, not later than November 1st in each year, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General, to all the Members of the League of Nations and non-member States referred to in Article 27, a statement containing the estimates for each country or territory, and, so far as the Supervisory Body may consider necessary, an account of any explanations given or required in accordance with paragraph 6 above, and any observations which the Supervisory Body may desire to make in respect of any such estimate or explanation, or request for an explanation.

§ 75. " Shall forward . . . through the intermediary of the Secretary-General ".

This method of communication emphasises the authoritative character of the Statement.

§ 76. " A statement containing the estimates for each country or territory ".

In the first Statement issued by it, the Supervisory Body made the following observation :

" This statement will form the basis for the application, in the year to which it refers, of the system of control, national and international, established by the Convention, and formulates the limits within which the Governments parties to the Convention have undertaken to confine their manufacture of and trade in the drugs for their respective territories during the year."¹

§ 77. " So far as the Supervisory Body may consider necessary ".

These words were inserted to obviate the communication by the Supervisory Body of explanations in all cases. See Conference, Vol. I, pages 231-232.

They give the Supervisory Body discretion whether to publish the observations received or not according to the circumstances of the case.

§ 78. " Any observations which the Supervisory Body may desire to make ".

The Supervisory Body has the power to make any observations which it may think fit, either in respect of the country's estimates as a whole contained in the Statement for the year, or of any particular estimate, or of information or explanations furnished by the Government of the country. It may also make observations in a case where a request for explanations has not been replied to by the Government concerned. In the discussions which took place on this clause in the Conference,² the importance of this provision was emphasised. The fact that it represented an essential form of moral control was referred to, and it was also pointed out that it was necessary inasmuch as, where explanations were unsatisfactory or no explanations were given, the Supervisory Body would have power to inform the other parties to the Convention of the facts.

¹ Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1934, page 5.

² Conference, Vol. I, pages 231-232.

For the observations made by the Supervisory Body in respect of the estimates so far received, see the introductions to their Annual Statements.

ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 8.

8. *Every supplementary estimate sent to the Permanent Central Board in the course of the year shall be dealt with without delay by the Supervisory Body in accordance with the procedure specified in paragraphs 6 and 7 above.*

**§ 79. “ Sent to the Permanent Central Board
in the course of the year ”.**

These words should be read as if they meant “ which reaches the Board in the course of the year ”. As the Supervisory Body has pointed out in its Statement for 1936,¹ under Article 3 a supplementary estimate must be furnished *in* the year to which it relates, and no effective action can be taken by that Body on estimates received after the close of the year to which they relate.

One essential feature of estimates and supplementary estimates is that they are made in advance of trade operations. There is no basis in the records for any idea that an estimate, or a supplementary estimate, relating to a particular year could be furnished and examined after the close of the year with the intention that it should rectify *ex post facto* some situation revealed in the trade statistics for the year.

A supplementary estimate under Article 14, paragraph 2, can obviously be resorted to only “ during the currency of the year ” to which it refers.

**§ 79A. “ Shall be dealt with without delay
by the Supervisory Body ”.**

It was expressly stated by the Conference that the procedure for dealing with supplementary estimates would be by correspondence with the members of the Supervisory Body.²

¹ Page 9.

² See Conference, Vol. I, page 232.

CHAPTER III. LIMITATION OF MANUFACTURE

HISTORICAL NOTE.

Limitation in the Hague and Geneva Conventions.

The limitation of manufacture to medical and scientific requirements goes back to the Hague Convention of 1912. As pointed out above (see under Preamble, § 3), the general principle of limitation of manufacture was incorporated in almost identical terms in Article 9 of the Hague Convention 1912 and Article 5 of the Geneva Convention 1925. The Hague Convention 1912, however, provided very little machinery for effecting limitation of manufacture. This was in fact provided by the Geneva Convention 1925, which coupled with the system of purely national control certain measures providing for international co-ordination and supervision. Thus the Convention not only set up the system of import certificates and export authorisations, but it provided for the presentation of statistics of national and international trade to the Permanent Central Board, on the basis of which the Board was empowered to conduct a general audit and supervision.

The Limitation Conference 1931.

In 1929, the League Assembly decided to call a new Conference to consider the creation of a system which would provide a fuller measure of limitation of manufacture than under the Geneva Convention. One reason which led them to take this step was the gravity of the disclosures made by the Opium Advisory Committee as to the extent of the illicit traffic. Encouragement was given to their decision by the fact that several of the leading manufacturing countries which had regarded direct limitation as impracticable or premature in 1925 now declared themselves in favour of it.

Two years later, in 1931, when the Conference commenced its discussions, further encouragement to its work was given by the results achieved since the putting into effect of the system of limitation under

the Geneva Convention 1925. These results were directly attributable to the operation of the provisions of the Geneva Convention 1925. Indeed, it was shown that, since that Convention had been put into force by the principal manufacturing countries of the world, the amount of drugs legally manufactured was beginning to approximate more closely to the world's legitimate consumption.¹

Two main schemes for extension of the machinery of the Geneva Convention 1925 were put forward in the Conference : (a) the quota system, and (b) the Franco-Japanese plan.

(a) *The Quota System.*—The quota system was adopted by the Advisory Committee in its plan of limitation prepared at its thirteenth session, and formed the basis of the draft Convention put by the Committee before the Limitation Conference for discussion. The essential features of this system may be summed up as follows :²

The world manufacture of drugs is limited each year to a specific quantity on the basis of estimates supplied by all countries of their legitimate needs for the year. The fraction of this total quantity to be manufactured by each manufacturing country is fixed in advance by agreements concluded between them according to a quota system. Arrangements are made to provide each country with direct supplies up to the amounts indicated in its estimates.

(b) *The Franco-Japanese Plan.*—This plan represented an amalgamation of certain features of a scheme put forward by the Japanese delegation with other elements added by the French delegation.

The Japanese scheme was in substance adopted in Article 6 of the Convention. The arguments put forward in support of it were as follows :

“ According to our plan, as long as a country manufactures the narcotic drugs required for internal consumption and for conversion within its annual estimate, it has the right to do so. But no country is allowed to manufacture for export unless it receives an actual and concrete order from abroad for the importation of narcotic drugs; such order must of course be accompanied by the import certificate issued by the authorities of the importing country as described under paragraph 3. The result will be that, at the end of the year, the quantities of all the import orders received by the countries in which the orders are placed will not exceed the quantity estimated for the world requirements.”³

¹ Analysis of the International Trade in Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine for the Years 1925-1930, Parts 1, 2 and 3; documents C.587.M.228. 1930.XI, C.168.M.62.1931.XI and A.51.1934.XI.

² Report to the Council on the Plan drawn up by the Advisory Committee. Conference, Vol. I, Annex 7(a), page 289.

³ Conference, Vol. I, page 302.

The common feature of this scheme and the French scheme was that both sought to limit manufacture to orders received, but in one case the limitation operated at the national frontier, while in the other it operated at the factory. The French scheme proposed to limit manufactures to the actual orders received at the factory; the factory thus having two outlets, one leading into the reservoir of the domestic consumption of the country as fixed by the estimates, the other leading into the channel of the import certificate system, while the filling of orders for exports in this channel was to be controlled from Geneva.

The plan finally adopted accepted the proposal common to both these schemes of limiting manufacture to the amount of the estimates for domestic consumption and conversion, plus the export orders received during the year, but did not require the manufacture for export to be restricted to meeting orders as they came in.

It may be useful to compare this scheme with the quota plan proposed by the Opium Advisory Committee. Both schemes involved in practice the reservation by the manufacturing country of its own home market, so that it appears at first a little difficult to appreciate the essential difference between them. This lies in the allocation of the export trade. The quota scheme apportioned that trade among the manufacturing countries as part of their quota, arrangements being made to transfer from one country to another in case a particular country received orders exceeding its quota. The scheme as finally adopted, however, divided up the export trade according to the free flow of demand—*i.e.*, on the basis of orders received.

The scheme generally commended itself to the Conference and, in particular, to the non-manufacturing countries precisely because it had been the intention of the Conference to secure real limitation of manufacture without sacrificing elasticity and freedom of competition. Under the scheme, all countries were put in exactly the same position to compete for export trade.

The Limitation Convention in effect constitutes an extension of the Geneva Convention 1925, by the addition of certain new features, manufacturing countries being obliged to limit their manufactures to domestic requirements plus exports, and these exports being confined to the channel of the import certificate system heavily reinforced to prevent leakages. The substantial improvement in the working of the import certificate system lies in the stringent new obligation, accepted by every importing country, not to import in excess of its estimates or even of its *actual requirements* within the limits of its estimates.

It was the proved efficiency of the import certificate system that made it possible to solve the problem of the export trade, and in a real sense this system was the very foundation both of the limitation of imports under Article 12 and of the international control of the import and export trade under Article 14, paragraph 2.

ARTICLE 6, PARAGRAPH 1.¹

1. *There shall not be manufactured in any country or territory in any one year a quantity of any of the drugs greater than the total of the following quantities :*

§ 80. “ Manufactured ”.

The manufacture which is referred to in this article is the manufacture of the drugs themselves—that is, the alkaloids, or the salts of the alkaloids, whether in a refined or in a crude state, but not preparations made therefrom. It also includes the manufacture of preparations made directly from raw or medicinal opium containing more than 20 % of morphine, and preparations made direct from the coca leaf containing more than 0.1 % of cocaine.

Article 6 is of direct concern only to manufacturing countries, although of course all non-manufacturing countries must take the necessary legislative measures to prohibit manufacture, except under licence (Article 13). It should be remembered that most countries manufacture only certain of the drugs. A country is a manufacturing country only in respect of the particular drug or drugs which it manufactures. In respect of drugs which it does not manufacture, it is in the same position as any other purely importing country (see Article 12, paragraph 2).

§ 81. “ Any country or territory ”.

Every territory to which the Convention applies and for which separate estimates are furnished must—if it engages in manufacture—be counted as a separate unit for the purpose of Article 6. It has its own manufacture total, determined by its own requirements “ within the limits of ” its own estimates, plus the amounts required to fill orders for export.

§ 82. “ Any of the drugs ”.

The Opium Advisory Committee has added the following additional paragraph to the Model Code to the Convention,

¹ For the principal discussions on Article 6, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 134-135, 144-152, 157-159, 227-228, 232-236.

ad Article 6, in regard to the manufacture of a new drug covered by the terms of Article 1 of the Convention but not previously manufactured :¹

“ *Ad Article 6.*

“ Before issuing a permit for the manufacture for trade of a drug covered by Article 1 but not in use for medical or scientific purposes on July 13th, 1931, the Government concerned (1) should satisfy itself that the product in question is of value for medical or scientific purposes ; (2) should furnish the necessary estimate of its domestic requirements as regards the drug in accordance with Articles 2 to 5 of the Convention, together with any necessary modification of its estimate for conversion in a case where conversion is involved in the manufacture of the new drug. Exports of any such drugs should only be permitted to countries which have furnished an estimate of their requirements of the drug in accordance with Articles 2 to 5. ”

The application of Article 6 to a new drug brought under the Convention by the procedure of Article 11 is dealt with under that article, paragraph 1, § 108.

§ 83. “ Greater than the total of the following quantities ”.

The following extracts ² from the Model Code referred to above bear on the question of the total amount of a drug which may be manufactured in a country under Article 6 and the methods which the Government of the country should adopt to confine manufacture within that total and to apportion the amount to be manufactured amongst the different manufacturing firms.

“ *Ad Article 6.*

“ The maximum quantity of a drug which a Government may allow to be manufactured is fixed by Article 6 and other provisions of the Convention.

“ It is to be noted that the limit to which a Government has to keep as nearly as possible is not the quantity stated in the estimates, but the quantities actually required within the limits of the estimates during the course of the year.

“ The effect of paragraph 1 of Article 6 is that the quantity of.

¹ Document C.774.M.365.1932.XI, second Addendum.

² See pages 5-6.

a drug which a Government may allow to be manufactured must not exceed the quantity *actually required*, subject to the proviso in paragraph 2. In other words, manufacture of more than is indicated in the estimates may not be permitted, and manufacture up to this limit may not be permitted if the limit set in advance in the estimates proves to be higher than the *actual* requirements.

“In order to ensure that manufacturers do not collectively manufacture more than the requirements of the country, the Governments will need to keep a running account of the quantities manufactured, quantities sold to retailers, quantities held in stock by manufacturers and wholesalers and quantities imported and exported.

“Some of the information required for this purpose will be provided by the quarterly returns of manufacturers under Article 17 and the quarterly import and export returns.

“It is suggested that licences issued by the Government to the manufacturers should contain a condition requiring them to reduce or cease manufacture on notification by the Government.

“The arrangements contemplated in the preceding paragraphs will be equally necessary whether a Government limits in advance the amount to be manufactured by each manufacturer or not.”¹

In the case of drugs in Group II for which full consumption statistics will not be available to the Governments under Article 13 of the Convention, the control of manufacture will be enforced by reference (*a*) to the amounts of the drugs as such sold by the manufacturers or the wholesalers to the retail trade or to the actual users—*i.e.*, medical practitioners, etc.; (*b*) to the amounts (ascertainable only at the end of the year) used by the manufacturers and wholesalers in the making of preparations from the drugs (see last paragraph of Article 17); (*c*) to the amounts of the drugs exported as such; (*d*) to the stocks in hand at the beginning and at the end of the year of the drugs as such (but not of the drugs in the form of preparations).

¹ Compare, for example, the Decree adopted in France on September 15th, 1933, which “fixes the ‘maximum quantities’ which manufacturers may have in their possession. . . . The order also fixes the ‘maximum quantities’ which may be delivered annually. By means of this system, a strict and, at the same time, flexible system of limiting manufacture is obtained.” A fresh order is issued at the beginning of each year fixing “the maximum quantities” for that year. See report of the Opium Advisory Committee to the Council on the work of the twentieth session, document C.253.M.125.1935.XI, page 9. A similar Decree providing that “persons licensed to manufacture narcotic drugs may not manufacture larger quantities than are annually notified to them” was issued in Belgium, dated October 20th, 1933. “Summary of Annual Reports of Governments for the Year 1933”, document C.258.M.130.1935.XI, page 12.

Under Articles 6 and 7, the *outside limit* of the amount which any country may manufacture is the "total of its estimates" plus its actual exports [*i.e.*, headings (a) plus (b) plus (d) plus (e), plus its actual exports (heading (c))] minus imports and seizures (Article 6, paragraph 2, and Article 7).

The *outside limit* for the world manufacture of a drug is the "grand total" of all the "totals of the estimates" for all the countries in the world. The real limit of world manufacture may, however, be below this outside limit.¹ It cannot be determined exactly in advance, since it consists of the *actual requirements* during the year of all countries and territories. It thus comprises: (a) the actual requirements of the manufacturing countries within the limits of their estimates and (b) the orders for imports—as determined under Article 12—of the non-manufacturing countries. By virtue of the working of the stock mechanism of the Convention, the orders for import by the non-manufacturing countries will in practice be confined to *their actual requirements within the limits of their estimates*. Any import by a non-manufacturing country above its *actual requirements* for domestic consumption and replenishment of stocks will raise the stocks of the country above the "desired level" stated in its estimates: just as any manufacture and import above the permitted amount by a manufacturing country will cause its stock to exceed the "desired level".

ARTICLE 6, PARAGRAPH 1(a).

(a) *The quantity required within the limits of the estimates for that country or territory for that year for use as such for its medical and scientific needs including the quantity required for the manufacture of preparations for the export of which export authorisations are not required, whether such preparations are intended for domestic consumption or for export.*

(For the principal discussions in the Conference on this paragraph, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 144-145, 227-229, 232-233. For the relation of each of the items (a), (b), (d) and (e) to the

¹ As the Supervisory Body points out, "the grand total" for each drug represents the *outside limit* for the manufacture of the drug during the year (Statement for the Year 1934, page 3). For a further reference to the nature of the world totals, see "the total of the estimates" above, § 54.

corresponding items under Article 5, paragraph 2, see the parallel texts inserted under Article 5, paragraph 1, on pages 75-76.)

Where any of the expressions used under these headings is the same in both Article 5 and Article 6, reference should be made to the appropriate heading in Article 5 for the commentary on this particular expression.

**§ 84. " The quantity required within the limits of
the estimates "**

The phrase " within the limits of the estimates " is used under both headings (a) and (b) of the paragraph. It is clear that the estimates to which it refers are those in (a) and (b) of Article 5, paragraph 2—*i.e.*, for domestic consumption and for conversion.

As is apparent from the discussions in the Conference,¹ the quantity required within the limits of the estimates means, in the case of consumption, the amount required within the limit of the consumption estimate; in the case of conversion, the amount actually required within the limits of the conversion estimate.

It might seem on comparison of headings (a) and (c) that there would be double-counting of certain exports. In practice, however, no difficulty arises, because the export figures which would be taken into account under paragraph (c) will not include the exports of preparations referred to under paragraph (a), as those exports are not controlled and therefore do not appear in the export statistics. This point is of particular importance in connection with normal medical preparations of codeine and dionine, all of which are exempted under Article 13, paragraph 2, from the operation of the import certificate and export authorisation system (see, on the question of exempted preparations, remarks under Article 5, paragraph 2(a), § 50).

¹ Conference, Vol. I, pages 234-235.

ARTICLE 6, PARAGRAPH 1(b).

(b) *The quantity required within the limits of the estimates for that country or territory for that year for conversion, whether for domestic consumption or for export.*

(For discussions in the Conference, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 147, 167, 219-221, 232-233; Vol. II, pages 22 *et sqq.*)

§ 85. “ Whether for domestic consumption
or for export ”.

In the case of a manufacturing country which produces the whole or part of its requirements of a drug under the Convention by conversion of another drug also under the Convention—*e.g.*, production of codeine from morphine—the estimates furnished by that country must show two things: (a) under the morphine heading, the amount of morphine which will be required to produce by conversion the amount of codeine needed in the country itself or for export, and (b) under the codeine heading, the amount of codeine needed. The size of this separate manufacture total for codeine is itself dependent upon the actual requirements of the country in respect of codeine under headings (a), (d) and (e), plus the amount which it may need to meet any orders for export under (c). In other words, the amount of the drug morphine which may be *converted* into codeine, dionine and diacetylmorphine is determined by the manufacture totals for the codeine, dionine, etc., which will be manufactured as a result of the conversion.

There is no risk that the Convention involves double-counting; indeed, this point is made clear by the following sentence inserted in the definitions clause under Article 1 :

“ When one of the drugs is converted into another of the drugs this operation shall be considered as conversion in relation to the first-mentioned drug and as manufacture in relation to the other.”¹

¹ See discussion in Conference, Vol. I, pages 185, 219 and 228; Vol. II, pages 21-22, and note on conversion under Article 5, paragraph 2, § 51.

ARTICLE 6, PARAGRAPH 1(c).

(c) *Such quantity as may be required by that country or territory for the execution during the year of orders for export in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.*

(For the discussions in the Conference on this clause, see particularly Conference, Vol. I, pages 105, 110, 144, 147 and 148.)

No similar clause appears in Article 5, since the estimates are not estimates of amounts to be exported.

§ 86. " For the execution, during the year, of orders for export "

The quantity which may be manufactured to fill export orders is the total quantity of export orders actually received less any part of them filled by re-export of quantities imported (see Article 7, sub-paragraph (i)).¹

By "*orders for export*" is meant actual orders received and executed "*during the year*". Emphasis was laid in the course of the Conference² on the importance of the word "execution", as indicating that the quantity which might be manufactured under this heading during the course of the year must correspond to orders *actually executed* and not to orders merely received.

The discussions in the Conference made it clear that this clause does not exclude the possibility of manufacturing in anticipation of orders. The definition of reserve stocks in fact clearly indicates that export may take place from reserve stocks, and this idea was, indeed, a prominent feature of the various drafts which went to make up Article 6.

§ 87. " Execution . . . in accordance with the provisions of this Convention "

This phrase refers to the system of import certificates and export authorisations incorporated in Chapter V of the Geneva Convention 1925, and applied under the Limitation Convention

¹ The quantity to be manufactured under (c) to meet "orders for export" does not duplicate any amounts covered by heading (a) such as the amounts required for the making of the exempted preparations referred to therein. See above under Article 6, paragraph 1(a), § 84.

² Conference, Vol. I, pages 147-148.

by its Article 13, subject, in the case of exports to countries which do not apply this system, to the conditions laid down in the first two paragraphs of Article 14. Exports must in all cases be covered by export authorisations. Export without import certificates can only take place under the conditions laid down in paragraph 1 of Article 14.

Reference may be made here to a slight difficulty which has arisen in the case of drugs produced by conversion. If the amount of the export orders is in excess of anticipations, the amount of morphine estimated as required for purposes of conversion may be insufficient. Unless the additional amount of morphine required can be produced direct from raw opium, it will be necessary for the country to submit a supplementary estimate increasing the estimate of morphine for conversion by the amount required for export orders.

ARTICLE 6, PARAGRAPH 1(d).

(d) The quantity, if any, required by that country or territory for the purpose of maintaining the reserve stocks at the level specified in the estimates for that year.

(For discussions in the Conference on this article, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 146-151, 162, 209, 221, 233-235.)

(For a general discussion of the wording of the provision, see above, Article 5, paragraph 2(c), § 52.)

§ 88. " The level specified in the estimates ".

The " *level specified in the estimates* " is the amount referred to under Article 5, paragraph 2(c): " the amount of the reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain "; and the amount, if any, which may be manufactured under (d) above is the amount which is actually required to bring stocks up to the desired level, if they fall below that level.

The sub-paragraph (d) only operates if, at the end of the year's transactions, the stocks fall below the desired level.

ARTICLE 6, PARAGRAPH 1(e).

(e) *The quantity, if any, required for the purpose of maintaining the Government stocks at the level specified in the estimates for that year.*

§ 89. “ **For the purpose of maintaining the Government stocks** ”.

In this case, the wording would more exactly express the intention of the Conference if the clause had read: “ The quantity, if any, required by that country or territory and specified by it in its estimate (i.e., the amount specified under Paragraph V(a) of the *Estimates Form*) for the purpose of maintaining the Government stocks at the desired level ”. The phrase “ level specified in the estimates ” is inaccurate, because no such level is, in reality, specified under Article 5, paragraph 2(d).

ARTICLE 6, PARAGRAPH 2.

2. *It is understood that, if at the end of any year any High Contracting Party finds that the amount manufactured exceeds the total of the amounts specified above, less any deductions made under Article 7, paragraph 1, such excess shall be deducted from the amount to be manufactured during the following year. In forwarding their annual statistics to the Permanent Central Board, the High Contracting Parties shall give the reasons for any such excess.*

Historical Note.

(For discussions on this paragraph, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 157-159 and 234-236.)

The paragraph was introduced in order to meet the objection that Governments had to work to a manufacture total which could not be ascertained with exactness until the end of the year. In the words of the President, “ the Conference . . . recognised the impossibility of obviating slight fluctuations on either side of the line ”.¹ Even if a Government follows the suggestions made in the Model Code and keeps a running account of all amounts manufactured, sold in the country, held in stock, imported and exported, it may still be unable to avoid exceeding the permitted manufacture total.

It was felt necessary, therefore, to insert a paragraph allowing Governments a certain amount of freedom without being subject to

¹ Conference, Vol. I, page 236.

a charge of breach of obligation. The suggestion that a margin of 10 % of the manufacture total should be allowed was first carried but subsequently withdrawn in favour of the present provision—namely, that, in the event of any excess occurring, the reasons for such excess should be stated by the Government concerned in forwarding its annual statistics to the Central Board.

§ 90. “ If at the end of any year any High Contracting Party finds ”.

The existence of an excess would become known when the “annual statistics” referred to in the next sentence—*i.e.*, the complete statistics of manufacture, imports, exports, consumption and stocks—are available to the Government.

§ 91. “ Under Article 7, paragraph 1 ”.

There is, in fact, no paragraph in Article 7 which is numbered “1”. The French text says correctly “premier alinéa”—*i.e.*, including the sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii).

§ 92. “ Such excess shall be deducted ”.

There is a precise obligation to make this deduction. It would appear that the deduction has to be made by the Government itself and not, for example, by the Supervisory Body or the Permanent Central Board, since an obligation stated in the Convention must be taken as an obligation falling upon the contracting parties unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. As the excess manufactured will be in hand at the end of the year in the form of stocks held in the country, the deduction can be effected by adjustment under IV(b) of the Estimates Form. This will take place automatically if, following the practice recommended by the Supervisory Body in its Statement for 1937,¹ the Government defers its estimate under IV(b) until after the end of the year.

§ 93. “ From the amount to be manufactured during the following year ”.

See discussion under Article 7, § 95.

¹ See pages 6-7.

§ 94. " Annual statistics ".

These words refer to the annual statistics furnished to the Permanent Central Board in pursuance of Article 22 of the Geneva Convention 1925, which is applied by Article 13 of the Limitation Convention, and in pursuance of Article 22 of the Limitation Convention. The statistics refer to the amounts specified in the various headings of paragraph 1 of Article 6 and in the first paragraph of Article 7—*i.e.*, statistics of amounts manufactured, imported and seized and of the amounts consumed, exported, used for conversion into other drugs and held in stock by wholesalers and manufacturers. The statistics as furnished to the Board would indicate the amount of the excess which had occurred. Governments are under an obligation to give at the same time *the reasons for any such excess.*

ARTICLE 7.

" There shall be deducted from the total quantity of each drug permitted under Article 6 to be manufactured in any country or territory during any one year :

- " (i) Any amounts of that drug imported including any returned deliveries of the drug, less quantities re-exported ;*
- " (ii) Any amounts of the drug seized and utilised as such for domestic consumption or for conversion.*

" If it should be impossible to make any of the above deductions during the course of the current year, any amounts remaining in excess at the end of the year shall be deducted from the estimates for the following year."

(For discussions on this article, see above on the deduction clauses of Article 6, paragraph 2, §§ 90-94; see also §§ 52 and 54.)

(For discussions on this article in the Limitation Conference, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 153, 161, 236-241, 245.)

The article concerns only manufacturing countries and has no application to non-manufacturing countries. (The equivalent article in the case of non-manufacturing countries is Article 12, paragraph 2.)

§ 95. " There shall be deducted ".

Article 7 limits the amount that may be manufactured during the year by requiring allowance to be made for any amounts of a drug imported or seized and utilised during the year. If it is possible to take those amounts into account during the currency of the year in which the imports or seizures take place, the total of the quantities specified in (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of Article 6 is to be reduced by those amounts. (See also paragraph 2 of Article 6.) If, however, it is not possible to make the whole or part of a deduction during the current year in which the imports or seizures take place, then the excess of the imports or seizures has to be deducted from the estimates for the following year. For example, it may be that a country which has a manufacturing total of, say, 100 kg. and by the end of September has manufactured 75 kg., in the last quarter of the year makes a seizure of 50 kg. It will be seen that it is mathematically impossible to make the deduction of 50 kg. when only 25 kg. remain to be manufactured, and therefore the excess of 25 kg. which cannot be deducted during the currency of the year has to be deducted from the estimates for the following year.

In such cases, the procedure for making the deduction from the estimates is not specified in the Convention, but would naturally take the form of a supplementary estimate furnished by the Government.

Article 7 uses the phrase " there shall be deducted ". The deduction has to be made by the Government itself. It will be checked by the Central Board on the basis of statistics received. The running account which the Model Code recommends should be kept for the purpose of Articles 6 and 7 will enable the necessary adjustments to be made during the course of and at the end of the year. (See above, under Article 6, paragraph 1, § 83.)

§ 96. " (i) Including any returned deliveries ".

(See Conference, Vol. I, page 245.) The words were inserted because, in some countries, goods exported which are for some reason returned to the country do not appear to be regarded as imports.

§ 97. " Less quantities re-exported ".

(See Conference, Vol. I, page 153.)

The amount to be deducted is that of imports *less* re-exports.

It may be convenient to point out that, in calculating the deductions to be made in pursuance of Article 7, it will not in practice be necessary to take account of imported goods which are re-exported. Re-exported goods are included under the system of statistics established by the Conventions in the statistics of exports which are furnished to the Permanent Central Board, which the Board uses in preparing its Statement under Article 14, and which includes all exports including amounts imported and re-exported. The Government will in practice include the imported goods re-exported in the general statistics of exports which are furnished to the Permanent Central Board under the Conventions, and, in this way, the re-exports will have been accounted for in arriving at the permissible total of manufacture.

§ 98. " (ii) Any amounts of the drug seized " .¹

As seizures are elements which cannot be foreseen when the estimates are prepared in advance, it may be expected that the occurrence of considerable seizures may necessitate adjustments in the estimates, particularly, in the case of a manufacturing country, in respect of its conversion estimate. Such seized amounts may be regarded in fact, from a statistical point of view, as a kind of unexpected import, and the deduction of an amount seized is therefore assimilated to the deduction of an amount imported. A difficulty is particularly liable to occur in respect of seizures of diacetylmorphine, since, under Article 18, diacetylmorphine must not be used as such, but must either be destroyed or converted. If it is converted, the corresponding amount is, under Article 7, deducted from the amount of diacetylmorphine which may be manufactured under the various heads (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of Article 6 and, since the amount deducted will not remain in the country as diacetylmorphine, the country will be short of an amount equivalent to the seizure. It seems clear that the only way out of this difficulty is to make

¹ For discussions in the Conference, see Conference, Vol. I, especially pages 153 and 236-245.

a supplementary estimate for the amount of diacetylmorphine which is converted. Such a supplementary estimate will in all probability be needed in any case and this for two reasons: (1) that normally a country would not possess any conversion estimate for diacetylmorphine and (2) that its needs in respect of drugs resulting from conversion will already have been provided for by means of a conversion estimate for morphine. In the case of a large seizure of diacetylmorphine, therefore, the supplementary estimate required to meet the situation would be two-fold: (1) a conversion estimate for diacetylmorphine itself and (2) a corresponding reduction in the existing conversion estimate for morphine.

§ 99. " If it should be impossible " .

The sentence beginning with these words was added in the second-reading text of the Convention.

The Model Code contains the following comments on this paragraph :¹

" Should a Government find, after it has furnished its estimates for the ensuing year, that it is impossible to make, during the course of the year, any of the deductions provided for in this article, it should furnish a supplementary estimate reducing, as far as may be necessary, its original estimate."

The deduction must be made by the Government itself.

ARTICLE 8.

The full amount of any of the drugs imported into or manufactured in any country or territory for the purpose of conversion in accordance with the estimates for that country or territory shall, if possible, be utilised for that purpose within the period for which the estimate applies.

In the event, however, of it being impossible to utilise the full amount for that purpose within the period in question, the portion remaining unused at the end of the year shall be deducted from the estimates for that country or territory for the following year.

¹ Ad Article 7, page 6.

Introductory Note.

Article 8 applies only to manufacturing countries, and is indeed subsidiary to the main purpose of the Convention.

The purpose of the article was to act as a safeguard against excessive manufacture, say of morphine, in the hope of large orders for the converted drug.

§ 100. " The portion remaining unused ".

This means the amounts remaining unused and held in the reserve stocks.

§ 101. " Shall be deducted from the estimates ".

The Model Code also contains the following comment *ad* Article 8 :¹

" So far as the obligation in regard to quantities of a drug imported for the purpose of conversion is concerned, the Government should insert in the import licence a condition that the quantity of the drug so imported shall be converted in the course of the current year.

" So far as the obligation in regard to quantities of the drug manufactured in the country for the purpose of conversion is concerned, the obligation may be discharged by the method of a running account, as indicated in the note on Article 6, the manufacturer being required to accept the condition that the conversion must take place within the course of the current year.

" If the contingency referred to in the second paragraph of Article 8 arises, it will be necessary to furnish a supplementary estimate reducing, so far as may be necessary, the original estimate."

ARTICLE 9.

If at the moment when all the provisions of the Convention shall have come into force, the then existing stocks of any of the drugs in any country or territory exceed the amount of the reserve stocks of that drug, which, according to the estimates for that country or territory, it is desired to maintain, such excess shall be deducted from the quantity which, during the year, could ordinarily be

¹ Page 6.

imported or manufactured as the case may be under the provisions of this Convention.

Alternatively, the excess stocks existing at the moment when all the provisions of the Convention shall have come into force shall be taken possession of by the Government and released from time to time in such quantities only as may be in conformity with the present Convention. Any quantities so released during any year shall be deducted from the total amount to be manufactured or imported as the case may be during that year.

(For discussions in the Conference, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 161-162 and 241.)

The article is transitory in character and its inclusion in the Convention was due to the conditions existing in certain countries in the years immediately preceding the Limitation Conference in 1931. During the years 1929 and 1930 and the first few months of 1931, a number of immense seizures of drugs, especially of heroin, had been made in several countries which seemed to threaten to lead to an excessive accumulation of stocks in the legitimate trade.¹ It was felt that, if a special article was not inserted to deal with this situation, it might imperil the successful application of the Convention in the first year or two of its operation.

¹ See Article 2 of the Advisory Committee's draft Convention (Conference, Vol. I, page 281) and Report of the Advisory Committee on the Work of its Fourteenth Session (document C.168.M.62.1931.XI). See also Conference, Vol. I, page 295.

CHAPTER IV.—PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.

ARTICLE 10.

1. *The High Contracting Parties shall prohibit the export from their territories of diacetylmorphine, its salts and preparations containing diacetylmorphine or its salts.*

(For the discussions in the Conference on Article 10, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 86-95, 139-143, 241-243; Vol. II, pages 79-80 and 93-105.)

General and Historical Note.

By Article 10, the Convention provides a special regime for the export and import of diacetylmorphine.

Under the Convention, the degree of limitation and regulation varies according to two criteria: the first is the degree of danger presented by a particular drug, and the second is the extent to which the drug is used by the medical profession. From these points of view, the drugs covered by the Convention fall into three groups:

(1) Drugs in Group II, codeine and dionine, are subjected to the least stringent measures, their manufacture being limited less strictly and their distribution being somewhat freer than in the case of the other drugs;

(2) The main body of drugs are subjected to the general scheme of limitation of manufacture and regulation of distribution;

(3) Diacetylmorphine, on the other hand, whilst treated like the main body of drugs as regards limitation of manufacture, is subjected to a specially stringent regime as regards its exports to and distribution in countries which do not themselves manufacture the drug.

The reason for subjecting diacetylmorphine to the most stringent regime provided by the Convention is that it is generally regarded as the most dangerous of the opium derivatives. It is the only derivative of morphine which is known to be absorbed by sniffing and it is extremely toxic as compared with other opium derivatives. Its

therapeutic value, moreover, was regarded by a number of delegations represented at the Conference as doubtful.¹

It was for this reason that a proposal for the total abolition of heroin was made as early as 1923 in the Opium Advisory Committee, which in its fifth session asked "the Council to request the Governments to communicate their views as to the possibility of a total suppression of the manufacture of heroin or of its limitation to the minimum required".² The replies received from Governments indicated a division of opinion, which continues to the present day, between Governments which were willing to consider the possibility of abolition and those which took the view that heroin is indispensable in certain cases in medical practice. A definite proposal for the abolition of the use of the drug was made and rejected at the Second Opium Conference in 1925,³ but the Conference agreed to abolish the exemption in the Hague Convention 1912 for preparations containing not more than 0.1 % of the drug.

In the Limitation Conference, a proposal was first moved to abolish the use of heroin completely. This was objected to on the grounds that the drug was of medical value; that, of the supplies which were being exported from the manufacturing countries on the basis of import certificates, practically nothing was now escaping into the illicit traffic, and that even if heroin were abolished it could be manufactured from morphine by any trafficker without special difficulty.

In view of these objections, the proposal contained in Article 10 was moved as a compromise.

§ 102. " Shall prohibit "

The general effect of the article as a whole is that the export of heroin is prohibited in all cases except as follows: a country which manufactures heroin may export to a non-manufacturing country, under the conditions specified in paragraph 2, the quantities required in that country for its medical and scientific needs. It follows from this that a non-manufacturing country or territory cannot export heroin to any other country or territory, as it can only obtain the supplies of heroin necessary for its own medical and scientific needs, and these supplies, as indicated in paragraph 3, are for distribution in the country itself. The prohibition even applies as between territories belonging to the same country or between one manufacturing country and another manufacturing country.

¹ For the views of the experts attached to the Conference on the medical value of diacetylmorphine, see Conference, Vol. II, page 129.

² Document A.13.1923.XI.

³ Records of the Second Opium Conference, Vol. I, page 496.

ARTICLE 10, PARAGRAPH 2.

2. Nevertheless, on the receipt of a request from the Government of any country in which diacetylmorphine is not manufactured, any High Contracting Party may authorise the export to that country of such quantities of diacetylmorphine, its salts, and preparations containing diacetylmorphine or its salts, as are necessary for the medical and scientific needs of that country, provided that the request is accompanied by an import certificate and is consigned to the Government Department indicated in the certificate.

§ 103. " On the receipt of a request " .

It was clearly understood at first that a special request from the Government of the importing country had to be addressed to the Government of the exporting country. The matter came before the Advisory Committee at its twentieth session, which referred to the matter in the following passage in its report :¹

" The main question submitted to the Committee was whether the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 10, in accordance with which no contracting party may authorise the export of diacetylmorphine except ' on the receipt of a request from the Government of any country in which diacetylmorphine is not manufactured ' , necessarily involved a special request *from one Government to another*, and whether, for instance, the import certificate furnished by the Government could not take its place.

" The Advisory Committee considers that, if the stipulations of the Model Code² are strictly observed, the question settles itself. This is in accordance with the text of the Convention,

¹ See document C.253.M.125.1935.XI, page 11. See also, for previous references to the matter, Report of the Committee on the Work of its Nineteenth Session, document C.530.M.241.1934.XI, pages 8-9, and Minutes of the Nineteenth Session, document C.33.M.14.1935.XI, pages 82, 85-86.

² The reference is to the following paragraph from the Model Code, *ad* Article 10, page 6 :

" Under the terms of paragraph 2 of this article, export authorisations are to be issued only against import certificates authorising import by a Government Department. Moreover, such import certificate is required to be accompanied by a formal request from the Government of the importing country, asking that the export should be permitted. The drug, when exported, is required to be consigned to the Government Department of the importing country indicated in the import certificate."

It should be noted that the article itself and the above passage from the report of the Advisory Committee say that the request must be accompanied by an import certificate.

which provides that the contracting party, before authorising export, shall receive a request to that effect from the Government of the importing country and that this request must be accompanied by an import certificate. Moreover, the drug must be consigned to the Government Department indicated in the certificate; it cannot be consigned to a private firm.

“ The Committee finally adopted the following resolution :

“ ‘ The Advisory Committee :

“ ‘ Notes the efforts made by the countries which export diacetylmorphine to apply the provisions of Article 10 of the Limitation Convention of 1931 :

“ ‘ Observes that an exporting country cannot carry out the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 10 of the Convention unless the Government of the importing country carries out its obligation under that article of making a formal request asking that the export should be permitted, and of forwarding to the Government of the exporting country this request, together with an import certificate in which the Government Department to which the drugs should be consigned is clearly designated;

“ ‘ Requests the Secretariat to write to the Governments of all countries importing or exporting diacetylmorphine, drawing their attention to the terms of the above-mentioned article.’¹ ”

§ 104. “ From the Government of any country in which diacetylmorphine is not manufactured ”.

This rules out any export to or import by a country which manufactures diacetylmorphine—in other words, no export or import of diacetylmorphine is possible between manufacturing countries.

The Government of the exporting country must, as the Model Code (*ad* Article 10) indicates,² take the necessary precautions to satisfy itself that the importing country which makes the request is, in fact, a country which does not manufacture the drug. For this purpose, as the Code points out, it may consult the information received by the Secretary-General under Article 20 and the reports to the Council of the Permanent Central Board. It should also consult the list of licensed factories periodically issued by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

¹ A circular letter to this effect was sent to Governments.

² Model Code, page 6.

Moreover, the conditions under which diacetylmorphine can be received and utilised by the importing country would even seem to preclude imports in a case where the country, whilst not manufacturing diacetylmorphine, proposed to use the imported drug for the purpose of conversion into some other drug, such as morphine or codeine. This interpretation is in accordance with the whole purpose of the article, which was to restrict export and import to the narrowest limits—*i.e.*, to forbid all export or import of diacetylmorphine, except export by a manufacturing country to a non-manufacturing country for use as such for medical or scientific purposes in the latter country under the stringent conditions specified in the article, and those supplies as indicated in paragraph 3 are for distribution in the country of import itself.

It follows that the use of any part of the supplies so imported for re-export¹ is precluded.

In practice, non-parties must comply too with the provisions of paragraph 2 of the article, if they wish to import diacetylmorphine from a contracting party.

§ 105. “ As are necessary for the medical and scientific needs of that country ”.

(Compare the wording used in paragraph 1 of Article 4 and paragraph 2(a) of Article 5.)

Amounts which may be imported are determined by the estimates of the importing country, subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 12 and of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 14.

§ 106. “ Provided that the request is accompanied by an import certificate and is consigned to the Government Department ”.

The drafting of this clause is defective, the words “ the quantity so exported ” having been inadvertently omitted before the words “ is consigned ”.² The attention of Governments was drawn to

¹ See also, as to re-export, Conference, Vol. I, pages 141, 143 and 173.

² See Report of the Opium Advisory Committee to the Council on the Work of the Seventeenth Session (document C.642.M.305.1933.XI, page 4). The replies received from Governments accepting this interpretation are contained in the progress report annexed to the Minutes of the Twentieth Session of the Advisory Committee (document C.277.M.144.1935.XI, pages 107-108). That

the matter by circular letter, and they were asked to state whether they agreed with this interpretation. Governments have since accepted the interpretation.

The stipulation that the export must be consigned to a Government Department is absolute. It cannot be made, for example, to a private firm designated by the Government.¹

ARTICLE 10, PARAGRAPH 3.

3. Any quantities so imported shall be distributed by and on the responsibility of the Government of the importing country.

§ 107. “ By and on the responsibility of the Government of the importing country ”.

The Model Code *ad* Article 10 contains the following comment on this paragraph :²

“ Under the terms of paragraph 3 of this article, the drug imported by the Government Department concerned may be distributed by that Department, on its responsibility, either directly to doctors or pharmacists, or through authorised wholesalers.”

As the Records of the Conference show, there can be no doubt that this interpretation, whereby distribution may take place by the Government Department either directly to doctors or pharmacists, or through authorised wholesalers, is in accordance with the intention of the Conference. The paragraph was, in fact, only adopted on the express understanding—as authoritatively stated by the President himself on behalf of the Conference—that the paragraph meant “ that the State would be responsible for designating a competent authority to receive supplies of the drug and to distribute them, but that it would not necessarily undertake the commercial operations of selling and buying ”.³

this interpretation corresponds to the intention of the Conference is shown by the original text of the article as proposed by the Technical Committee of the Conference (Conference, Vol. I, page 336).

¹ See also Conference, Vol. I, pages 139-140.

² Page 6.

³ Conference, Vol. I, page 141; see also Vol. I, pages 139, 140, 142, 241 and 242.

ARTICLE 11.

1. *No trade in or manufacture for trade of any product obtained from any of the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium or from the ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf, not in use on this day's date for medical or scientific purposes, shall take place in any country or territory unless and until it has been ascertained to the satisfaction of the Government concerned that the product in question is of medical or scientific value.*

In this case (unless the Government determines that such product is not capable of producing addiction or of conversion into a product capable of producing addiction), the quantities permitted to be manufactured, pending the decision hereinafter referred to, shall not exceed the total of the domestic requirements of the country or territory for medical and scientific needs, and the quantity required for export orders and the provisions of this Convention shall apply.

§ 108. "No trade in".

General Note on Article 11.

(For discussion in Conference, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 168-171, 213-214, 242-244, 310 and 317; see also above, §§1 and 6.)

Article 11 provides the machinery for bringing under the Convention new drugs, not already covered by Article 1. The drugs which were placed under Article 1 were those which were known in 1931 to be habit-forming or capable of being converted into habit-forming drugs; or which, on the basis of existing scientific knowledge, seemed likely, if produced, to be either dangerous or convertible into dangerous drugs.

At the time when Article 1 was drafted, derivatives of some of the drugs included under the article had been discovered; but they were not specified in the article, because not enough was known of them to permit any judgment on their possible habit-forming properties or on their convertibility into habit-forming drugs. The purpose of Article 11 is to make provision for all of the known or unknown possibilities not already covered by Article 1 which it may be proposed to place on the market.

Article 11 represents the third attempt made to solve the problem of new drugs, the first being Article 14 of the Hague

Convention 1912 and the second Article 10 of the Geneva Convention 1925.¹ Article 10 of the Geneva Convention 1925, which remains in force, continues to be of value. It has certain features which may make it useful in future contingencies where Article 11 cannot be effectively used. For example, Article 10 is wider in scope than Article 11, since it extends to any "narcotic drug", irrespective of whether it is a derivative of the "phenanthrene alkaloids of opium" or of the "ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf", or comes from some entirely different source, organic or otherwise. Moreover, under Article 10, the Health Committee is itself the judge in the first instance without having to wait for a notification from some Government—whether any particular narcotic drug "is liable to similar abuse and productive of similar ill effects" as the substances covered by Chapter III of the Geneva Convention 1925.

In any case where action is taken under Article 11 to add a new drug to Article 1 of the Limitation Convention, it is desirable that action should simultaneously be taken under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention 1925² in view of the fact that a State may be party to the Geneva Convention 1925 but not to the Limitation Convention. Under Article 11, paragraph 6, Governments are bound to accept the decisions taken by the technical organs mentioned in the article. Under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention 1925, on the other hand, the application of the decision of the technical organs concerned under that article depends on the consent of the parties to the Convention.

Is there any obligation on the part of a State party to the Limitation Convention only to extend the provisions of that Convention to a drug which has been made the subject of a decision under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention 1925, but not under Article 11 of the Limitation Convention? The answer appears to be that no such formal obligation exists. Article 13 of the Limitation Convention seems to have no application in such a case, since by it a Government agrees only to apply the provisions of the Geneva Convention 1925 to drugs in Group I of the 1931 Convention, and *a priori* the drug in question is not in Group I and cannot be put in Group I by means of Article 11.

¹ For text of Article 14 of the Hague Convention 1912, see § 6, Notes to the Table, Note 1, p. 15; and for Article 10 of the Geneva Convention 1925, § 6, Note 5, page 20.

² See, as to paracodine, above, § 6, page 13.

Article 11 was drafted with due regard to the experience gained under the previous Conventions. The working of the Geneva Convention 1925 had shown the importance of ensuring that no new drug was put on the market without adequate safeguards and also the importance of shortening the interval, under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention 1925, between the appearance of a new drug on the market and its control by the Convention.

Application of Article 11 to New Drugs.

Can Article 11 be applied in the case of drugs which were not in use for medical or scientific purposes at the time of the signature of the Convention but which are covered by the definitions in Article 1? The following opinion was expressed by the Advisory Committee in its report to the Council on the work of its sixteenth session :¹

“ Article 11 is not applicable to drugs which are already covered by Article 1 of the Convention, but only to the new drugs which do not come under the definitions of Article 1.”

It is important to note briefly the reasons which led to this conclusion being adopted. The *prima facie* interpretation of the article, particularly of its first paragraph, is that the words “ *any product . . . not in use on this day's date . . .* ” refer to *all* new drugs whether already under Article 1 or not. Now, a large number of drugs covered by Article 1 are “ new ” drugs in the sense that they have not yet been manufactured for trade, the majority of them being merely known as chemical possibilities.

The procedure laid down by Article 11, especially the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4, makes it quite clear, however, that what the article is concerned with is the case of a drug which has not already been included in either Group I(a) or (b) or Group II of the drugs. In other words, Article 11 has reference only to drugs which are outside the scope of the Convention as indicated in Article 1, and that that was the intention of the Conference is quite evident from the proceedings.

Nature of Decisions under Article 11.

The procedure laid down in Article 11 includes two stages :
(1) In the first stage, the Government of the country in which the

¹ Document C.385.M.193.1933.XI, page 6.

drug is produced must, before it is placed on the market be satisfied that the drug is of medical and scientific value, and in that event it must apply the provisions of the Convention to the manufacture and distribution of the drug, unless it determines that the drug is not capable of producing addiction or of conversion into a product capable of producing addiction. (2) The second stage follows immediately. The Government notifies the Secretary-General of the League that permission has been given by it to manufacture and/or trade in the drug, and the question of the nature of the drug from the point of view of its addiction-producing qualities is then taken into consideration by the Health Committee of the League. On the decision of the Health Committee and on a possible further study of the matter by a special committee of experts (see paragraph 4) depends the question whether the new drug shall be brought under the Limitation Convention at all or not, and if brought under the Limitation Convention, to which of the groups (Group I, sub-group (a); Group I, sub-group (b); or Group II) it is to be assigned.

Meaning of Trade and Manufacture.

Reference should be made to the definition of "trade" given in the Model Code and quoted above under Article 1, paragraph 4, page 46 n 1. The article does not prevent the production of a drug for scientific purposes. It is obvious that the drug must be manufactured in sufficient quantities before its value for medical or scientific purposes can be ascertained.

§ 109. "Obtained from".

The English text, by using the expression "obtained from" (instead of "derived from" or "a derivative of"), appears to emphasise the origin of the product rather than to refer to its chemical relationship. The French expression "*dérivé de*" might be taken as referring either to origin or to the possession of an analogous chemical structure.

The matter was submitted to the Advisory Committee by the Secretariat with the following statement of the considerations bearing on the point :

"The question of the meaning of the term 'derivative' was examined, at the request of the Conference, by the Committee

of Experts, whose conclusions are contained in their report on this matter (Records of the Limitation Conference, Vol. II, page 133). The experts concluded in their report that the French word '*dérivé*' means origin as well as group-relationship, and phrases like '*dérivés de la morphine*' cover, not only substances having analogous chemical structures, but also substances obtained from morphine, even if these substances have lost the characteristic structure of this alkaloid. The experts also decided that 'Origin or extraction should not be expressed in French by *dérivé de*; but by the more precise expression *dérivé provenant de* (derivative obtained from)'. The fact that in Article 11 the phrase '*dérivé de*' is used may perhaps be taken as indicating that the French-speaking members of the Conference, in adopting the French text of Article 11, took the phrase '*dérivé de*' as signifying not so much origin or extraction as 'group-relationship', or possession of an analogous chemical structure.

"It may be concluded therefore that, so far as the French text of the Convention is concerned, Article 11 applies in the case of a new drug made by a synthetic process, which has a chemical structure analogous to (*i.e.*, indicating that it is, from a chemical point of view, a derivative of) one of the phenanthrene or ecgonine alkaloids. The question of the origin of a drug in question would be therefore irrelevant from the point of view of the French text.

"It is not, however, equally clear that the English text of Article 11, paragraph 1, could be regarded, from a legal point of view, as applying to a synthetic drug which was in fact manufactured from, say, coal tar by a synthetic process, and was not 'obtained from' one of the phenanthrene or ecgonine alkaloids."

The Opium Advisory Committee adopted the following recommendation :¹

"The question has been raised whether the article applies not only to any product manufactured from any of the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium or the ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf, but also to any substance having a chemical structure identical with that of any such product which is produced by a synthetic process. It was undoubtedly the intention of the Conference that the article should apply to such synthetic substances, as appears from the records of the Conference, and the Committee recommends that Governments parties to the Convention should be asked to agree to apply the article accordingly."

¹ Report to the Council on the Work of the Seventeenth Session (document C.642.M.305.1933.XI, page 4).

§ 110. “ Any of the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium ”.

The most important phenanthrene alkaloids are morphine, codeine, thebaine, pseudo-morphine, neopine and porphyroxine. Of these, only the first three are included under Article 1 of the Convention, the others being found in opium only in minute quantities. The other group of alkaloids contained in opium is the isoquinoline group, which are excluded from the scope of Article 11 on the ground that they are neither habit-forming drugs nor capable of conversion into such drugs. (See report of the Committee of Experts on the alkaloids of opium and the opium poppy and their derivatives, cited under Article 1, § 8, pages 34-7).

§ 111. “ Or from the ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf ”.

By definition, ecgonine means lævo-ecgonine and all the derivatives of lævo-ecgonine which might serve industrially for its recovery.

The alkaloids found in the coca leaf—which are all derivatives of lævo-ecgonine—are the following :

<i>Cocaine</i>	$C_{17}H_{21}O_4N$
<i>Cinnamyl cocaine</i>	$C_{19}H_{23}O_4N$
<i>α-Truxilline</i>	$C_{38}H_{46}O_8N_2$ — γ -Isatropyl-cocaine.
<i>β-Truxilline</i>	$C_{38}H_{46}O_8N_2$ — δ -Isatropyl-cocaine.
<i>Benzoyl-ecgonine</i> .	$C_9H_{14}(CO.C_6H_5)O_3N$.

§ 112. “ Not in use on this day’s date for medical or scientific purposes ”.

The date referred to is the date of the signature of the Convention—*i.e.*, July 13th, 1931. The effect of these words is that no product which was in use on July 13th, 1931, for medical or scientific purposes, and which is not already under Article 1, can be brought under the Convention by Article 11. The only drugs obtained or derived from the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium which were not included under Article 1 but which were in use on July 13th, 1931, appear to be apomorphine and paracodine. Apomorphine is a powerful emetic and is neither habit-forming nor convertible into a habit-forming drug.

Paracodine, which is a derivative of codeine, is convertible into a dangerous habit-forming drug.¹

The expression "not in use, etc.," should, as the Model Code points out, *ad* Article 11,² be considered as meaning "not in use on this day's date in any country". The question whether a particular drug was in fact in use on July 13th, 1931, would be a question of fact which would be determined by reference to the medical or scientific practice of that time.

**§ 113. "Ascertained to the satisfaction
of the Government"**

What is involved here is not a mere administrative decision taken without adequate enquiry, but one based upon research into the value of the product from a medical or scientific point of view. The responsibility for this decision rests solely on the Government of the country in which the drug is to be manufactured. Only when the decision has been taken that the product is of medical or scientific value may a licence for its manufacture for trade be issued by the Government.

Having decided that the product is of medical or scientific value, the Government may take the further decision that the product "*is not capable of producing addiction or conversion into a product capable of producing addiction*". This decision is of a purely temporary character and is subject to the final judgment of the Health Committee under paragraphs 3 and 4. Until the Health Committee gives its decision, there is no direct restriction in such a case as regards the amounts of the drug which may be manufactured or as regards its distribution.

It must be remembered that, if the production of the new drug is effected by the conversion of any of the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium or of the ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf already covered by Article 1, provision for such conversion will have to be made in the estimates for the year.

¹ The manufacture of both products has to be supervised and accounted for under Article 17, first paragraph. As to paracodine, see above, page 13.

² Model Code, page 6.

An amendment to the Model Code adopted by the Advisory Committee at its seventeenth session¹ provides that :

“ Paragraph 1.—In the case contemplated in paragraph 1, where a Government permits the trade in, or manufacture for trade of, a product which it has ascertained to its satisfaction is of medical or scientific value (but which it has not determined to be a product ‘not capable of producing addiction or of conversion into a product capable of producing addiction’), the provisions of the Convention apply to the product in question. An estimate satisfying the conditions laid down in Articles 4 and 5 of the Convention should therefore be made by the Government, *before a permit is issued* authorising the trade in, or manufacture for trade of, the drug in question. Manufacture for export can only take place to fill orders for export in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.”

§ 114. “ The provisions of this Convention shall apply ”.

The understanding on which these words were added to the article was that the regime to be applied to the new product during the interim period should be the regime applied to drugs in Group I.²

The amount of the drug which may be manufactured will be limited in accordance with the provisions of Article 6.

ARTICLE 11, PARAGRAPH 2.

2. Any High Contracting Party permitting trade in, or manufacture for trade of, any such product to be commenced shall immediately send a notification to that effect to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall advise the other High Contracting Parties and the Health Committee of the League.

§ 115. “ Any High Contracting Party ”.

The second Addendum to the Model Code contains the following paragraph, *ad* Article 11 :³

“ The notification to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations provided for in paragraph 2 should be made in all cases,

¹ Document C.774.M.365.1932.XI, second Addendum.

² See Conference, Vol. I, pages 213-214, 242-244.

The President of the Conference stated during the discussion of the paragraph (page 244) that the new drug would either be “ subject to no restriction ” (*i.e.*, the case contemplated in the parentheses) or to “ a provisional restriction, and as if it were a drug belonging to Group I ”.

³ See page 6.

irrespective of whether the Government determines or does not determine that the product in question is capable of producing addiction or of conversion into a product producing addiction. It should be noted that, in all cases where manufacture of the new product involves the conversion of a drug covered by Article 1 of the Convention, the provisions of the Convention apply as regards estimates for, and control to be exercised over, such conversion.

“The notification referred to in the preceding paragraph should in all cases be accompanied by samples of the drug, in order to permit the investigations provided for under paragraphs 3 to 5 of Article 11 to be made without delay.”

The notification should be accompanied by the necessary data to facilitate a decision by the Health Committee.

In practice, the Secretary-General advises, not merely the contracting parties, but also, as in paragraph 5, non-parties.

ARTICLE 11, PARAGRAPH 3.

3. The Health Committee will thereupon, after consulting the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique, decide whether the product in question is capable of producing addiction (and is, in consequence, assimilable to the drugs mentioned in sub-group (a) of Group I), or whether it is convertible into such a drug (and is in consequence assimilable to the drugs mentioned in sub-group (b) of Group I or in Group II).

(See note on Group I and Group II, § 8.)

§ 116. “Thereupon”.

It is to be noted that the word “thereupon” does not occur in the French text, though it is implied. The Health Committee does not take official cognisance of the matter until notification has been received from the Government of the country under paragraph 2 to the effect that it has authorised manufacture of and trade in the drug.

The Health Committee may take three decisions under this paragraph :

1. The first decision is that “the product . . . is capable of producing addiction”. If it takes this decision, the effect is to place the drug under sub-paragraph (a) of Group I of Article 1.

2. The second decision which the Health Committee may take is that the product is not itself a drug capable of producing addiction, but is convertible into such a drug. In the event of this decision being taken, paragraph 4 comes into play, and the body of experts mentioned therein has to decide whether the drug should be allocated to sub-group (b) of Group I or to Group II.

3. The third decision which the Health Committee may take is that the drug is neither habit-forming nor convertible into a habit-forming drug.

Whichever of these three decisions is taken, the Secretary-General notifies the result to the contracting parties, and, in the case of the first and second decisions, the procedure for the inclusion of the drug under the Convention is thereby concluded. Any of the foregoing decisions may be revised in the light of further experience in accordance with paragraph 7 of the article.

When a new drug is added to Group I of Article 1 by the procedure under Article 11, the Health Committee has power, under Article 8 of the Geneva Convention 1925, to exempt from the provisions of that Convention which are applied by virtue of Article 13 such preparations containing narcotic drugs as it shall determine "cannot give rise to the drug habit on account of the medicaments with which the said drugs are compounded and which in practice preclude the recovery of the said drugs." (See Article 8 of the Geneva Convention 1925.)

ARTICLE 11, PARAGRAPH 4.

4. In the event of the Health Committee deciding that the product is not itself a drug capable of producing addiction, but is convertible into such a drug, the question whether the drug in question shall fall under sub-group (b) of Group I or under Group II shall be referred for decision to a body of three experts competent to deal with the scientific and technical aspects of the matter, of whom one member shall be selected by the Government concerned, one by the Opium Advisory Committee of the League, and the third by the two members so selected.

§ 117. " In the event of the Health Committee deciding ".

The decision of the Health Committee referred to in the opening words of this paragraph is the second of the three decisions discussed under paragraph 3 above.

The principles which determine the inclusion of a new drug in sub-group (b) of Group I or under Group II have been discussed under Article 1, paragraph 2, § 8.

ARTICLE 11, PARAGRAPH 5.

5. Any decisions arrived at in accordance with the two preceding paragraphs shall be notified to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will communicate it to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States mentioned in Article 27.

§ 118. " Who will communicate it ".

These notifications are in practice sent to all States whether parties or not.

ARTICLE 11, PARAGRAPH 6.

6. If the decisions are to the effect that the product in question is capable of producing addiction or is convertible into a drug capable of producing addiction, the High Contracting Parties will, upon receipt of the communication from the Secretary-General, apply to the drug the appropriate regime laid down in the present Convention according as to whether it falls under Group I or under Group II.

§ 119. " If the decisions are to the effect ".

The decisions referred to here are the first and second decisions indicated under paragraph 3. In contrast with Article 10 of the Geneva Convention 1925, these decisions are immediately binding on the Governments from the day on which they receive the communication from the Secretary-General. As from that date, the addition of the new drug to its appropriate group in paragraph 2 of Article 1 of the Limitation Convention takes effect.

A country is under the obligation, upon receipt of the communication, to take the necessary steps to amend its legislation or administrative regulations so that they apply to the drug in question and, in accordance with Article 21, to communicate to the other contracting parties through the Secretary-General the laws and regulations promulgated for this purpose (see Article 21).

ARTICLE 11, PARAGRAPH 7.

7. Any such decisions may be revised, in accordance with the foregoing procedure, in the light of further experience, on an application addressed by any High Contracting Party to the Secretary-General.

§ 120. " Any such decisions may be revised ".

Past experience in regard to narcotic drugs—for example, heroin—has shown the desirability of not treating the decisions taken under Article 11 as final but of leaving them open to revision in the light of further experience.

Article 11 cannot be used to shift drugs covered by Article 1 of the Convention from one group to another or from the scope of the Convention altogether. This can only be done by express amendment of the Convention.

ARTICLE 12.

1. No import of any of the drugs into the territories of any High Contracting Party or export from those territories shall take place except in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

(For discussions in the Conference on Article 12, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 176, 214.)

§ 121. " No import ".

Provisions of Convention relating to Imports.

The provisions of the Convention which relate directly to imports by any country or territory are :

Article 7.—Deduction of imports from the total quantity of a drug permitted under Article 6 to be manufactured by the country.

Article 8.—The full amount of drugs imported for conversion to be utilised during the year.

Article 10.—Subjection of imports of diacetylmorphine to a special procedure.

Article 12, Paragraph 2.—Import into any country or territory not to exceed the total of the estimates for that country or territory plus exports minus manufacture.

Article 13, Paragraph 1.—(a) Application of the provisions of the Geneva Convention 1925, including Chapter V (system of import certificates and export authorisations, etc.), to all drugs in Group I, including preparations other than those exempted from the system of import certificates and export authorisations; (b) application of the latter system to the solutions and dilutions mentioned in this paragraph.

Article 13, Paragraph 2.—The application to drugs in Group II of “ The provisions of Chapter V (of the Geneva Convention 1925), except as regards compounds containing any of those drugs which are adapted to a normal therapeutic use ”.

§ 122. “ Export ”.

Article 1, paragraph 4, says, “ Except when the context otherwise requires, the term ‘ export ’ shall be deemed to include re-export ”.¹

Article 6, paragraph 1(c), merely indicates that a drug may be manufactured for export in accordance with the provisions of the Convention governing export, but does not indicate what those provisions are.

Article 10 lays down special rules for the export of heroin and precludes its re-export.

Article 13, paragraph 1, applies the provisions of the Geneva Convention 1925, including Chapter V (system of import certificates and export authorisations, etc.), to all drugs in Group I, including preparations other than those exempted from the import certificate system. The provisions of the Geneva Convention 1925 applied by paragraph 1 include also Articles 5, 6, and 22. Article 5 of the Geneva Convention 1925 obliges Governments to limit their exports “ exclusively to medical and

¹ On the general question of re-export, see note immediately below, page 162.

scientific purposes”, and to “co-operate with one another to prevent the use of these substances for any other purposes”; whilst Article 6 obliges a Government to confine export to licensed persons who must enter all transactions in their books. By Article 22 of the Geneva Convention 1925, statistics of exports must be furnished quarterly to the Central Board.

Article 14, paragraph 1, lays down the conditions under which export may take place to countries, or territories, to which neither the Geneva nor the Limitation Conventions apply.

Article 14, paragraph 2, obliges Governments to cease export on receipt of a notification from the Central Board that the importing country has exceeded the total of its estimates plus any exports shown.

Note on Re-export.

By the definition clause, Article 1, paragraph 4, “Except where the context otherwise requires”, the term “export” shall be deemed to include re-export. Re-export is referred to once in the Convention, in Article 7(*i*) (*q.v.*).

The report of the London Conference of Manufacturing Countries (document C.669.M.278.1930.XI) proposed that a separate estimate should be furnished for quantities required for the purpose of re-export. Alternative suggestions were made in the course of the discussion, one being that a special import certificate might be furnished indicating that a quantity to be imported was required for re-export. The report of the Conference contained an additional suggestion—that indicated in the last sentence of the passage—dealing with the question of re-export:

“A suggestion was made in the Conference that it would greatly simplify the necessary trade arrangements and minimise the risk of abuse if the re-export trade could be reduced to the smallest possible limits. Few countries are engaged in it, and the quantities re-exported from them are declining. The Conference was not in a position to pursue the suggestion, but it has asked the Secretariat of the League to make a further study of the nature of this re-export trade for consideration by the Advisory Committee and the Conference next May. It seems clear, however, that the re-export trade cannot be done away with entirely. Distributing centres for remote places will continue to exist, and no doubt there will always be a trade in medical specialities

prepared from the drugs in countries which do not themselves manufacture. It was suggested, in the course of the discussion, that the danger of the re-export trade giving rise to abuse would be much diminished if the amount imported for re-export were to count against the estimate of the country's domestic requirements until it proves that the amount has been re-exported."¹

Of the alternatives suggested, it was the one contained in the last sentence which was finally adopted by the Limitation Conference. The total amount of the re-export trade has in fact been very small for a number of years.

The draft Convention drawn up by the Advisory Committee (Conference, Vol. I, Annex 7, Articles 14 and 17) and the draft prepared by several delegations at the Conference (*ibid.*, Annex 10, Articles 13 and 14) both contained special provisions to deal with re-export.² These proposals were in substance adopted at the first reading, but finally dropped before the second reading.³

The final solution adopted by the Conference was to define export as including re-export unless the context required otherwise. The effect of this is that the amount imported for re-export counts against the total of the estimates for the country until it is shown that the amount has been re-exported (Article 7; Article 12, paragraph 2; Article 14, paragraph 2).

All express reference to re-export in Article 12 is thus eliminated, but the term "export" as used here includes re-export.

In practice, re-export may give rise to certain difficulties, because the calculations for Article 12, paragraph 2, are made on an annual basis, whilst those of Article 14, paragraph 2, are made on a quarterly basis. As amounts imported for re-export in one quarter may be re-exported in another quarter, the "total of the estimates" might be exceeded in one quarter but not in the year taken as a whole. Hence a country, in importing for re-export, has to be careful that its imports, including quantities intended for re-export up to the end of any quarter, do not exceed the total of its estimates for the year.

¹ The study made by the Secretariat referred to here is contained in the *Analysis of the International Trade in Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine for the Years 1925-1929*, Part 1, pages 72 *et seq.* (document C.587.M.228.1930.XI). The annual reports of the Central Board to the Council show that the extent of the re-export trade at the present time is very small.

² Compare also the Japanese plan, Conference, Vol. I, pages 302-303 and 304.

³ Conference, Vol. I, pages 175-176 and 214.

In case of an excess occurring because of the import of quantities for re-export, which cannot in fact be exported during the same quarter, an explanation of the circumstances might be given to the Central Board with the import statistics.

A case has actually arisen in which the question was put to the League Secretariat whether a consignment of drugs ordered by a non-manufacturing country and returned by them to the supplying country as not being in accordance with the requirements of the national pharmacopœia or the terms of the order should be regarded as an export. It was the opinion of the Opium Advisory Committee that, in the case of diacetylmorphine, this returned delivery could not be regarded as an export within the meaning of Article 10.¹

Article 12 and Exporting Countries.

Article 12 establishes the obligation of an importing country to keep within the limits of its estimates. What can exporting countries do in order to co-operate in the fulfilment of this obligation? It is to be noted that under previous Conventions—Article 5 of the Geneva Convention 1925 and Article 9 of the Hague Convention 1912—contracting parties are under a strong moral obligation to co-operate with one another to this end.

The Permanent Central Board has carefully considered the question, with special reference to the case where an exporting country permits the export of drugs to an importing country in excess of the latter's estimates, and has made the following statement: ²

“ . . . that it would be in accordance with the spirit of the new Convention if each exporting country, when it appeared from its own records that a country had exceeded its import quota, refused to allow any further exports to that country until it had ascertained from the Board that the excess of imports had been counterbalanced by exports. It seemed to the Board that some such procedure is particularly necessary when the importing country is one that neither manufactures nor exports drugs. The fact that the Limitation Convention lays down that the estimates established for each country shall be communicated to all other

¹ See Report to the Council on the Work of the Twenty-first Session of the Opium Advisory Committee, document C.278.M.168.1936.XI, page 15.

² Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board to the Council on the Work of its Twenty-second, etc., Sessions, document C.364.M.185.XI, page 3.

countries seems to suggest that these other countries are expected to bear these estimates in mind when they are asked to authorise an export of drugs."

This statement may also be compared with the following extract from the Supervisory Body's Statement under Article 5, paragraph 7, for the year 1934 :¹

" The Convention requires the exporting countries to limit their exports to any country in accordance with the estimate fixed for every country."

In principle, exporting countries should co-operate in the fulfilment of obligations under Article 12 in the manner suggested by the Permanent Central Board and the Supervisory Body. One of the objects of the Limitation Convention was, indeed, to limit exports to legitimate requirements by basing them on the import certificates of the importing countries, these certificates being themselves limited by the estimates of the importing countries in pursuance of Article 12, paragraph 2.

Exporting countries may, however, be involved in certain difficulties when seeking to carry out the spirit of the Convention. The statement of one such country may be quoted here, as the country in question did not find itself in a position to accept the interpretation suggested :

" The Convention does not place any obligation on an exporting country to limit the amount of its exports to a particular country according to the estimates furnished for that country, except in cases where the Board has issued a notification under Article 14. It rests with the exporting country, before allowing an export, to ascertain that the import has been duly sanctioned by the responsible authority of the importing country; it is the duty of the latter authority to see that its estimate is not exceeded.

" In the opinion of this Government, the plan embodied in the Convention, whereby the importing country is made responsible for ensuring that its imports are within the estimates, is the best method of allocating responsibility, and any proposal that exporting countries should exercise further control—except by the machinery of the Permanent Central Board as provided in Article 14—might lead to delays and serious inconveniences. It would further place upon the exporting countries the invidious duty of questioning the proper exercise of their responsibilities by importing countries. Such additional procedure could, in the

¹ Page 4.

opinion of this Government, in any event only be carried into effect by an amendment of the Convention, or at least by agreement among all the contracting parties.”¹

Exporting countries should at any rate endeavour to follow the spirit of the Convention. For instance, the competent service should carefully scrutinise import certificates received to see whether they are genuine or not, and whether the amounts and other particulars indicated on the certificate give any ground for suspecting that the consignment is not intended for the purely licit requirements of the country. An exporting country, also, should not fail to compare the import certificate with the total of the estimates for the country concerned.

There is some ground for the view that the Central Board could proceed against an exporting country under Article 14, paragraph 3, in a case where such flagrantly excessive imports had taken place as to lead to a reasonable suspicion that the exporting country had deliberately failed to carry out its obligations.

ARTICLE 12, PARAGRAPH 2.

2. The imports in any one year into any country or territory of any of the drugs shall not exceed the total of the estimates as defined in Article 5 and of the amount exported from that country or territory during the year, less the amount manufactured in that country or territory in that year.

§ 123. “ The imports ”.

Imports within the estimates for a year can only take place within the year to which the estimates relate, and no surplus may be carried over to the following year.

What is the relation of Article 12, paragraph 2, to Article 14, paragraph 2? The calculation made in Article 12, paragraph 2, is on an annual basis, and this as a whole can only be made at the end of the year, when the imports and manufactures are added, the exports deducted from the total, and the result compared with the total of the estimates. Under Article 14, paragraph 2, however, a provisional check is kept quarter by quarter by the Permanent Central Opium Board on the basis

¹ Report to the Council on the Work of the Central Board during its Twenty-second, etc., Sessions, *op. cit.*, page 3.

of the import and export statistics which are received quarterly from the importing and exporting countries. If this quarterly check shows that there has been an excess over the "total of the estimates", the article requires that an "embargo" shall be imposed. This action is required to be taken notwithstanding the fact that, if the figures for the whole year had been available, the excess over the "total of the estimates" might be shown to have been temporary and to have disappeared by the end of the year.

The "embargo" provisions of Article 14, paragraph 2, make it essential that Governments should carefully watch quarter by quarter their imports and exports in relation to the total of their estimates. To this end, the following suggestion is made in the Model Code, *ad* Article 12 :

"To enable Governments, not merely of manufacturing countries, but also of non-manufacturing countries, to give effect to the provision in the second paragraph of Article 12, they will need to keep a running account of the amounts imported, manufactured, illicit imports seized and the quantities held in stock. A non-manufacturing country should, in making the calculation of the amounts which may be imported during the course of the year under paragraph 2 of Article 12, take into account any quantities of seized drugs which have been illicitly imported into the country."¹

§ 124. "Of any of the drugs".

This means the import of the drug whether in the form of the alkaloid or salts or of preparations of the alkaloid or salts—other than "preparations for the export of which export authorisations are not required". The latter preparations (see under Article 5, paragraph 2(a), § 50, and Article 13, paragraph 2(b), § 135) may be imported freely. Their import is not therefore affected by an embargo imposed under Article 14, paragraph 2.

Crude Drugs.

With regard to the import (or export) of drugs in a crude or partly manufactured form and its relation to the "total of the estimates", see under Article 1, § 7.

§ 125. "The total of the estimates as defined in Article 5".

(See note, § 54.)

¹ Model Code, page 6.

CHAPTER V.—CONTROL.

ARTICLE 13.

ARTICLE 13, PARAGRAPH 1 (a).

1 (a). The High Contracting Parties shall apply to all the drugs in Group I the provisions of the Geneva Convention which are thereby applied to substances specified in its fourth Article (or provisions in conformity therewith). The High Contracting Parties shall also apply these provisions to preparations made from morphine and cocaine and covered by Article 4 of the Geneva Convention and to all other preparations made from the other drugs in Group I except such preparations as may be exempted from the provisions of the Geneva Convention under its eighth Article.

§ 126. “ The High Contracting Parties shall apply . . . ”.

General Effect of Article 13.

The effect of paragraph 1 of Article 13 is that parties to the Convention, whether or not also parties to the Geneva Convention 1925, agree to apply to all drugs in Group I, whether covered by the Geneva Convention 1925 or not, the full provisions of the Geneva Convention 1925 in regard to morphine, cocaine, etc.

It should be noted, however, that the provisions of Article 21 of the Geneva Convention 1925, so far as manufactured drugs are concerned, are superseded by the estimates provisions of the Limitation Convention.

§ 127. “ To all the drugs in Group I ”.

“ Drugs in Group I ”—*i.e.*, whether included in the group at the date of signature of the Convention or added subsequently by the procedure of Article 11. On Group I, see under Article 1, § 8, and Article 5, paragraph 3, §§ 62-64.

§ 128. "The provisions of the Geneva Convention which are thereby applied to substances specified in its fourth Article".

The provisions of the Geneva Convention 1925 which are applied are those which regulate the manufacture, distribution, export, import and possession of morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine, etc.—viz. :

Article 5.—Limitation of manufacture, etc., exclusively to medical and scientific purposes; and obligation to co-operate to prevent illicit traffic.

Article 6.—All transactions to be confined to authorised persons, licence system, keeping of records, etc.

Article 7.—Forbids delivery of the drugs to or possession by unauthorised persons.

Article 8.—Exemption by the Health Committee of certain preparations which cannot give rise to the drug habit.

Article 10.—Application of the Convention to new drugs.

Articles 12-18.—Control of the international trade, system of import certificates and export authorisations, etc.

Article 22.—Furnishing of statistics of manufacture, conversion, stocks, consumption, seizures, imports and exports.

Articles 24-26.—Supervision of the international trade by the Central Board.

Articles 28, 29.—Punishment of breaches of the law by adequate penalties, etc.

It is not proposed to comment on these provisions here. Reference is made to them in this commentary only in so far as it appears essential in order to explain particular provisions in the Limitation Convention. Recommendations as to their application and enforcement will be found in the Model Code, cited above.

These provisions of the Geneva Convention 1925 are supplemented and strengthened in important respects by certain provi-

sions of the Limitation Convention, in particular Article 13 and Articles 16 to 19.

The whole subject of the regulation of international traffic by means of the system of export and import authorisations and import certificates has been reviewed by the Advisory Committee in document C.434.M.225.1935.XI, which has been circulated to Governments and which contains a number of recommendations as to the operation of the system.

For the purpose of the application of the statistical provisions of the Geneva and Limitation Conventions,¹ certain statistical forms have been drawn up by the Permanent Central Board.

§ 129. " Or provisions in conformity therewith ".

These words were inserted in order to meet the position of certain countries which were not parties to the Geneva Convention 1925, but which applied under their national laws a control equivalent to the provisions of that Convention.²

§ 130. " The High Contracting Parties shall also apply these provisions to preparations . . . ".

(For discussions in Conference, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 189-193, 214-215, 245, 248-249 and 263-264.)

Historical Note.

This provision was inserted in order to ensure that preparations containing the drugs were controlled as well as the drugs themselves, without, however, at the same time removing the exemptions of certain preparations containing morphine and cocaine which result

¹ The titles of the forms are : Forms A (G.L.), Quarterly Statistics of Imports and Exports; Forms A (L), Annual Statistics of Imports and Exports of Methylmorphine and Ethylmorphine; Form C (1) (G. L.), Annual Statistics of Consumption, of the Quantities purchased in the Country for Government Purposes, and of Quantities used in the Compounding of Preparations for the Export of which Authorisations are not required. Form C (2) (G.L.), Annual Statistics of Production and Manufacture, of the Quantities received in Factories, and of those disposed of by Manufacturers; Form D (G.L.), Annual Statistics of Stocks; Form E (G.L.), Annual Statistics of Confiscations.

² Conference, Vol. I, pages 186 *et seq.*

from Article 4(d) of the Geneva Convention 1925.¹ Doubts had been expressed in the Conference as to whether preparations of any of the drugs included in Group I were adequately covered by the text of the Convention as then drafted. The amounts of the drugs required for the making-up of preparations were covered by the limitation provisions; but it was not clear that, in the parts of the Convention relating to distribution rather than to limitation of manufacture, the preparations containing the drugs were covered.² It was proposed at first to insert the words under Article 1, but later it was decided to insert the reference to preparations in paragraph 1(a) of Article 13. The provision under discussion was therefore added. At the same time, in order to remove any possible doubt as to the application of the Convention to preparations, the words "whether in the form of the alkaloid or salts or of preparations of the alkaloid or salts" were added to Article 5, paragraph 2.³

§ 131. "Preparations made from morphine and cocaine and covered by Article 4 of the Geneva Convention".

Article 4 of the Geneva Convention 1925 refers to: "(d) all preparations, officinal and non-officinal (including the so-called anti-opium remedies) containing more than 0.2 per cent of morphine and more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine." The preparations covered by these words include, under the Geneva Convention 1925, those made directly from raw or medicinal opium or from coca leaves as well as those made from morphine or cocaine already existing in a manufactured state. The phraseology used in the Limitation Convention, "preparations made from morphine . . ." indicates, however, that preparations *made directly from raw or medicinal opium* and containing more than 0.2% but not more than 20% of morphine are excluded from the scope of this provision, and countries which are parties to this Convention but not parties to the Geneva Convention 1925 are

¹ An attempt was made in the Conference to sweep away these exemptions, but this proposal was not adopted (Conference Vol. I, pages 189-193 and 214-215). Nevertheless, certain safeguards were introduced into the new Convention for the purpose of securing an adequate accounting for the amounts of drugs used in making these exempted preparations (Article 22) as well as of the amounts of the drugs imported and exported in this form. (See the last paragraph of Article 17.) (See also Article 5, paragraph 2(a), § 50).

² Conference, Vol. I, pages 248-249.

³ Conference, Vol. I, pages 263-264; see also former draft of Article 5 on page 330.

under no obligation to apply the provisions of the Geneva Convention 1925 thereto. The obligation of course remains for countries which are parties to the Geneva Convention 1925.

§ 132. “ And to all other preparations made from the other drugs in Group I ”.

As there are no exempted percentages for any drugs in Group I except morphine or cocaine, the Limitation Convention applies the provisions of the Geneva Convention 1925 to all preparations containing these other drugs without distinction, except those exempted under Article 8 of the Geneva Convention 1925.

§ 133. “ Except such preparations as may be exempted . . . ”.

These words qualify all preparations referred to in the same sentence. Article 8 is one of the provisions applied to all drugs in Group I by Article 13. (For the text of Article 8, see page 246; see also document C.114.M.54.1932.III; “ Recapitulatory List of Preparations exempted from the Provisions of the 1925 International Opium Convention by Application of Article 8 of that Convention ”.)

ARTICLE 13, PARAGRAPH 1 (b).

(b) The High Contracting Parties shall treat solutions or dilutions of morphine or cocaine or their salts in an inert substance, liquid or solid, which contain 0.2 per cent or less of morphine or 0.1 per cent or less of cocaine in the same way as preparations containing more than these percentages.

For discussions on this paragraph, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 189-190 and 245-246.

§ 134. “ Solutions or dilutions ”.

As pointed out above, Article 13, in applying the provisions of the Geneva Convention 1925 to drugs in Group I, preserves the exemption resulting from Article 4 (d) of the Geneva Convention 1925 for preparations containing less than a certain percentage of morphine or cocaine; but, to prevent abuses of this exemption

which had been found to occur, the provision in paragraph 1 (b) was inserted, and its effect is to abolish the exemptions in the case of the solutions and dilutions of the drugs in an inert substance, liquid or solid, and to bring *all* such solutions and dilutions of morphine and cocaine, *irrespective of the percentage of the drug* which they contain, within the system of control established by the Geneva Convention 1925.

In connection with this paragraph, reference should be made to the recommendation in the Model Code *ad Article 13*,¹ drawing attention to the following recommendation of the Opium Advisory Committee :

“ When a drug to which Chapter III of the Geneva Convention applies is diluted by mixture with an inert substance, whether liquid or solid, the mixture shall be considered as falling within the Convention whatever the degree of concentration of the drug may be.”

The reason of this provision is to be found in the history of the working of the Hague Convention 1912 and of the Geneva Convention 1925. These Conventions allowed exemptions for certain preparations containing less than specified percentages of morphine and cocaine, and it was found that traffickers and others took advantage of the exemptions to escape control by diluting the drugs with water or other substances so as to bring them below the limits specified, while at the same time making it possible to recover the drugs subsequently by evaporation of the water or by other operation.

The provision in paragraph 1 (b) now makes the limitation fully binding.

ARTICLE 13, PARAGRAPH 2.

2. *The High Contracting Parties shall apply to the drugs which are or may be included in Group II the following provisions of the Geneva Convention (or provisions in conformity therewith) :*

(a) *The provisions of Articles 6 and 7 in so far as they relate to the manufacture, import, export and wholesale trade in those drugs ;*

¹ Page 7.

(b) *The provisions of Chapter V, except as regards compounds containing any of these drugs which are adapted to a normal therapeutic use ;*

(c) *The provisions of paragraphs 1 (b), (c) and (e) and paragraph 2 of Article 22, provided :*

(i) *That the statistics of import and export may be sent annually instead of quarterly ; and*

(ii) *That paragraph 1 (b) and paragraph 2 of Article 22 shall not apply to preparations containing any of these drugs.*

(For discussions on this paragraph, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 164-168, 185-186, 246, etc.)

§ 135. “ The High Contracting Parties shall apply . . . ”.

It results from these provisions of paragraph 2 that *all* export and import of the alkaloids or salts of drugs in Group II must be subjected to the full provisions of Chapter V of the Geneva Convention 1925, that manufacturers of and wholesalers dealing in these drugs must be licensed and that they must account completely to the Government for the whole quantity of the drugs involved—*i.e.*, the alkaloid or the salts which they manufacture, receive, handle, hold in stock, buy or sell, or dispose of in any manner whatsoever.

The following observations from the Model Administrative Code¹ *ad* Article 13, paragraph 2, may be quoted :

“ The effect of this paragraph is to apply to the drugs in Group II (codeine and dionine) the same system of control as is applied to morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine, in respect of the manufacture, distribution, import and export, with the following exceptions :

“ (a) Retail trade in the drugs in Group II is excluded from this system of control ;

“ (b) The preparations of the drugs in Group II adapted to a normal therapeutic use are excluded from the requirements as to export and import authorisations and import certificates. ”

The interpretation of this paragraph presents certain difficulties. The question arises whether, and if so to what extent,

¹ Page 7.

the paragraph applies to preparations containing drugs in Group II as well as the alkaloids themselves or their salts. The intention of the Conference undoubtedly was to exclude such preparations from the system of control applied in the Geneva Convention 1925. The difficulty arises because specific mention of preparations is made in paragraph 2 (b) and paragraph 2 (c) which would seem *prima facie* to imply, since similar exemptions are not included in paragraph 2 (a), that the system of control of Articles 6 and 7 of the Geneva Convention 1925 is to be applied to preparations containing the drugs. However, the interpretation of paragraph 2 (a) appears to be that it applies to such preparations of the drugs only as are *not* adapted to a normal therapeutic use.

In this connection, reference may be made to the following passages from a memorandum on the question prepared by the Secretariat, the conclusions of which were accepted by the Opium Advisory Committee :

“ I. The view that Article 13, paragraph 2, was not intended by the Conference to apply to the wholesale trade in the preparations of the drugs in Group II ‘ adapted to a normal therapeutic use ’ is well founded. The paragraph applies to the manufacture, import, export and wholesale trade in the *alkaloids and salts* of codeine and dionine; wholesalers or manufacturers who handle the drugs for the purpose of making preparations of any kind must therefore account fully to the Government for all quantities of the drugs received by them.

“ II. A close historical and analytical study of the whole question of preparations in Group II under the Convention indicates that Governments have a sound legal basis for constituting paragraph 2(a) of Article 13 as providing only for control over the wholesale trade in the drugs, and not for control over the wholesale trade in the preparations, except such preparations as are not ‘ adapted to a normal therapeutic use ’.”

§ 136. “ The provisions of Chapter V . . . ”.

“ *The provisions of Chapter V* ” of the Geneva Convention 1925 deal with the import certificate and export authorisation system.

§ 137. " Except as regards compounds containing any of these drugs which are adapted to a normal therapeutic use "

These words were inserted as the result of a compromise between two points of view at the Conference. There was general agreement that the ordinary medical preparations should be exempted from control as regards their distribution, but fears were expressed that attempts might be made by the illicit traffickers to evade the control established over the drugs themselves by putting them up in the form of preparations with an abnormal percentage of drug. To meet this possibility, the words " adapted to a normal therapeutic use " were inserted.

The effect of these words is that all preparations (or " compounds ")¹ " adapted to a normal therapeutic use " are exempt from the system of import and export control and become, in the terms of the Convention (Article 5, paragraph 2 (a); Article 6, paragraph 1 (a); Article 14, paragraph 3 (g); Article 17, last paragraph; and Article 22), " preparations for the export of which export authorisations are not required ". All other preparations or " compounds " of codeine and dionine *not* adapted to a normal therapeutic use are, however, subject to the system of import certificates and export authorisations.²

¹ The use of the word " compounds " (compositions) is of no special significance. It is synonymous with " preparations ". The word appears to be a relic of the intention of the Conference to state in the draft that non-medical preparations of codeine and dionine (such as solutions and dilutions, as well as preparations of a non-medical character which are simply made as a disguise for codeine itself in order to escape the import certificate system) were not to be exempt from the import certificate system. This appears to have led to the use of the word " compounds " rather than " preparations ". In the final drafting, however, the clause was turned round into its present form, the word " compound " being thereby applied to normal medical preparations. The word " compounding " (French "*confection* ") is used in connection with the making-up of medical preparations in Article 14, paragraph 3 (g), and Article 22, and the use of this word appears to be subsequent to and possibly influenced by the prior use of the term in Article 13, paragraph 2 (b).

² In the memorandum prepared by the Secretariat, cited above, page 175, the following passage occurs :

" There is no doubt, as a matter of history, as well as from the point of view of clear legal construction, that wherever the Convention uses the formula ' preparations for the export of which export authorisations are not required ', this formula covers codeine and dionine preparations . . . The only exceptions to this rule are that codeine and

The interpretation of this somewhat vague phrase—“compounds . . . adapted to a normal therapeutic use”—has led to difficulties. It is obviously essential for the smooth working of the import certificate system that the phrase should, as far as possible, be interpreted by Governments in a uniform manner. Otherwise a particular preparation might be exempted by one Government from the system of import certificates and export authorisations, whilst other Governments might require an import certificate and export authorisation for it. In order to secure, if possible, a uniform interpretation of the phrase, the question of its meaning was referred to the Health Committee for an opinion. The opinion given by the Health Committee is indicated in the following resolution adopted by it :¹

“The Health Committee . . . considers that, in the case of dry preparations (pills, tablets, etc.) containing codeine and dionine, those which contain not more than 0.1 grm. of either substance (this being the highest of the maximum doses prescribed in the majority of pharmacopœias) might be regarded as ‘adapted to a normal therapeutic use’, while, in the case of solution, the definition is applicable to those in which the proportion included does not exceed 10 per cent . . .”

At its twentieth session, the Opium Advisory Committee decided, “with a view to securing uniformity in the application of the Convention”, to recommend to Governments the acceptance by them of the above resolution of the Health Committee, and further observed :

“The Advisory Committee draws the attention of Governments to the advisability of allowing exemption from the import certificate system, in respect of solid compounds, only in the case of pharmaceutical compounds in which codeine or dionine is associated with other medicinal substance. In the case of liquid compounds, the Committee recommends that exemption from the

dionine preparations were not covered by Article 22, and consequently not by Article 14, paragraph 3(*g*) in the final text of the Convention. This results from the proviso contained in the last clause of Article 13, paragraph 2, exempting Governments from any obligation to furnish *manufacture* statistics as regards preparations . . .”

¹ Report of the Health Organisation to the Council on the Work of the Twentieth Session of the Health Committee (document C.652.M.312.1933.III, page 6).

import certificate system should not be allowed in respect of compounds consisting of a solution of codeine or dionine in one or more inert fluids.”¹

§ 138. “(c) The provisions of paragraphs 1(b), (c) and (e) and paragraph 2 of Article 22, provided . . .”.

The effect of Article 13, paragraph 2 (c), is that no statistics in regard to the compounding and the imports and exports of preparations of Group II drugs are required to be sent by the Governments to the Permanent Central Board.

(Paragraph 1 (b) of Article 22 of the Geneva Convention 1925 refers to statistics of manufacture; paragraph 1 (c) of that article to statistics of stocks, and paragraph 1 (e) to seizures; paragraph 2 of the same Article 22 refers to statistics of imports and exports.)

ARTICLE 14.

ARTICLE 14, PARAGRAPH 1.

1. *Any Government which has issued an authorisation for the export of any of the drugs which are or may be included in Group I to any country or territory to which neither this Convention nor the Geneva Convention applies shall immediately notify the Permanent Central Board of the issue of the authorisation; provided that, if the request for export amounts to 5 kilogrammes or more, the authorisation shall not be issued until the Government has ascertained from the Permanent Central Board that the export will not cause the estimates for the importing country or territory to be exceeded. If the Permanent Central Board sends a notification that such an excess would be caused, the Government will not authorise the export of any amount which would have that effect.*

Historical and Introductory Note.

The Conference had before it three possibilities with respect to measures of international control:

- (1) The system of review on the basis of statistics received, already incorporated in the Geneva Convention 1925;

¹ Report to the Council on the Work of the Twentieth Session (document C.253.M.125.1935.XI); for the reasons which led to the adoption of this resolution, see Minutes of the Twentieth Session of the Opium Advisory Committee, document C.277.M.144.1935.XI, pages 9-12.

(2) A centralised clearing-house system whereby each export and import transaction would be controlled in advance;

(3) Some sort of compromise between these two systems. As finally adopted, Article 14 represented such a compromise.

The second proposal of a centralised clearing-house for all exports and imports was put forward by the Opium Advisory Committee. The scheme involved a number of functions which this central narcotics office was required to perform—*e.g.*, the keeping of records, the issuing of certificates by the office to manufacturers or traders forwarding their orders, the receipt of notifications of export and of consignment, etc. This proposal was not adopted and a counter-proposal was made that the import certificate system should be compulsory, and on each certificate should be entered the amount of the drug previously imported by the country during the year. But this, and another proposal that the central office, while it should not have the right to determine whether an order should be filled, might receive copies of each certificate as soon as issued, were not adopted.

Eventually the Conference decided to rely on the import and export system of control in the case of countries parties to either the 1925 or the 1931 Conventions, and to strengthen the system as regards countries which are not parties to either of those Conventions by requiring previous notification to the Central Board before any export to such a country exceeding 5 kg. in amount is authorised by a Government, and, in other cases, immediate notification after the issue of the authorisation.¹

It was decided to entrust the functions of the central international organ under Article 14 to the Permanent Central Opium Board, and not to create any new body for this purpose. The Board itself expressed the view that the new duties imposed by the Convention on it were not incompatible with its existing constitution.²

Audit by the Central Board.

The Convention has, as the President of the Conference pointed out in his closing speech, created "an accountancy System", with the following results: "There will now be a central account for the drug traffic. No country may manufacture, import, export or convert drugs without making a return. Each must furnish estimates and at the end of the year give an accurate account of what has been done. Each Government's returns will be checked and discussed". It is the Central Board which has charge of this centralised system of world accountancy. Its function is not merely to control this "intricate system of book-keeping", as the President called it, but to audit the

¹ See, for discussions, Conference, Vol. I, pages 212-213, 249-250.

² See Report to the Council on the Statistics for the Year 1930, document C.439.M.186.1931.XI, page 4.

world's accounts and to pass judgment as to whether or not each Government has observed the obligations imposed upon it under the Convention—in so far as such a judgment is possible on the basis of the statistical returns furnished by the Government concerned or by other Governments. Its function under the Limitation Convention, as under the Geneva Convention, is thus, in part, judicial in character.¹

§ 139. “ Any Government which . . . ”.

Relation of Article 14 to Article 24 of the Geneva Convention 1925.

This article supplements and strengthens Article 24 of the Geneva Convention 1925 in the following respects :

(1) It provides in paragraph 2 for an embargo in the case of imports into any given country exceeding the estimates of that country as shown by the quarterly returns of imports and exports furnished to the Board or by the notifications of the issue of export authorisations.

(2) The powers of the Board set out in Article 24 of the Geneva Convention 1925 viz., to make a recommendation that no further exports of any drugs shall be made to a specific country until the Board reports that it is satisfied as to the situation in that country in regard to the drugs in question—are extended to cover the case of a country which is found by the Board, on the basis of the annual statistics furnished under the Geneva Convention 1925 and the Limitation Convention, to have failed to carry out its obligations under the Convention.

There would appear to be no obstacle against the Board using the powers set out in Article 24 of the Geneva Convention 1925 to make the recommendation of a general embargo at an earlier stage—that is, *during*, and not *after*, the year. In the event of the quarterly figures of import or export having indicated a very serious excess over the “ total of the estimates ” for a country,

¹ “Under the Geneva Convention, the action taken by the Board under Articles 24 and 26 is in the nature of judicial proceedings.” (Report to the Council on the Work of the Central Board during its Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Sessions, document C.364.M.185.1935.XI, page 7.) For details regarding the work of the Central Board under the Geneva Convention, see the Annual Reports of the Board to the Council of the League, made under Article 27 of the Geneva Convention 1925, for the year 1929 onwards.

the Board might reinforce an embargo on a specific drug under Article 14, paragraph 2, by a general recommendation covering all drugs, as under Article 24 of the Geneva Convention 1925.

Effect of Article 14 with respect to Drugs in Group II.

Drugs in Group II of Article 1 (codeine and dionine) are not affected by paragraph 1 of Article 14, which is confined to drugs in Group I. Nor are they affected in practice by the provisions of paragraph 2. The reason for this is that, under Article 13, the Board receives *annual—i.e.*, not quarterly—import and export returns for codeine and dionine and it receives no import and export statistics of any kind for the normal medical preparations [see Article 13, paragraph 2 (b) and (c) (ii)].

If any action were contemplated by the Board in relation to excessive accumulation of codeine and dionine, it could only be taken under paragraph 3 of Article 14. Export of codeine and dionine to countries not parties to either of the Conventions can, however, only taken place in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Geneva Convention 1925 as applied by Article 13 of the Limitation Convention—*i.e.*, in pursuance of an import certificate, *unless it is impossible to obtain such certificates*. An export authorisation must be issued and, in accordance with Article 13 of the Geneva Convention 1925, it must accompany the consignment and a copy of it be sent to the Government of the importing country.

The system of accountancy established by the Limitation Convention cannot be fully applied to drugs in Group II because (1) the Statement drawn up under paragraph 3 would not contain consumption data of such drugs, and (2) the imports and exports contained in the Statement would be limited by the absence of data regarding all the normal medical preparations.

Effect of Paragraph 1 of Article 14.

The significance of this paragraph has been pointed out above. The requirement of prior notification is confined to the case of a small number of countries which, not being parties to the Geneva Convention 1925 or the Limitation Convention, are not legally bound to apply the system of import certificates and export authorisations or to furnish statistics to the Permanent Central

Board. These countries are now only few in number and the amount of the export trade to them forms only a small percentage of the total volume of the export trade of the world. Nevertheless, the provision is an important one, as at any time the illicit traffickers might take advantage of the position of such countries to utilise them as bases for their operations. In fact, a number of these countries import only on the basis of import certificates issued by their Governments. Moreover, the practice has been adopted by several of the exporting countries of allowing no exports to take place to any country except on the basis of an import certificate.

§ 140. " An authorisation for the export " .

The reference is to the export authorisation referred to in Article 13 of the Geneva Convention 1925, which is applied under Article 13 of the Limitation Convention.

§ 141. " To which neither this Convention nor the Geneva Convention applies " .

In other words, this means a country or territory which is not bound by international agreement to issue import certificates or to furnish Statistics to the Permanent Central Board. A territory to which neither the Geneva Convention 1925 nor the Limitation Convention applies, as the result of a notification made under the " Colonies Clauses " (Article 39 of the Geneva Convention 1925 and Article 26 of the Limitation Convention), is also subject to the provisions of the paragraph, even though the mother country may be a party to one or other of the Conventions.

§ 142. " Shall immediately notify " .

The notification must be sent immediately upon the issue of the authorisation without waiting for the execution of the order.

§ 143. " If the request for export amounts to 5 kilogrammes or more " .

The French text says : " si les demandes d'exportation . . . ". This difference between the two texts does not appear to be of real importance. If a country has several orders simultaneously

from another country which together exceed that figure, it must still ascertain from the Board whether the combined exports would cause an excess over the estimates of the importing country. The authorisation to export cannot be issued until the Board has replied that the order or orders will not cause such an excess. An export of 5 kilogrammes would, in fact, be a considerable export in the case of most of the countries which are not parties to either Convention.

§ 144. “ The estimates for the importing country ”.

The phrase “ the estimates for the importing country ” means *the total of the estimates* of the importing country (see the corresponding phrase in paragraph 2 of Article 14).

§ 145. “ A notification that such an excess would be caused ”.

If the order or orders would cause an excess over the total of the estimates for the importing country, the Board will indicate in its notification the amount of the excess caused, and the Government, in authorising an export, will reduce the quantities asked for by the amount of that excess.

ARTICLE 14, PARAGRAPH 2.

2. If it appears from the import and export returns made to the Permanent Central Board or from the notifications made to the Board in pursuance of the preceding paragraph that the quantity exported or authorised to be exported to any country or territory exceeds the total of the estimates for that country or territory as defined in Article 5, with the addition of the amounts shown to have been exported, the Board shall immediately notify the fact to all the High Contracting Parties, who will not, during the currency of the year in question, authorise any new exports to that country except :

(i) In the event of a supplementary estimate being furnished for that country in respect both of any quantity over-imported and of the additional quantity required ; or

(ii) In exceptional cases where the export, in the opinion of the Government of the exporting country, is essential in the interests of humanity or for the treatment of the sick.

§ 146. "If it appears".

General Nature of Embargo Proceedings.

The Geneva Convention 1925 provides in Article 24 that: "The Central Board shall continuously watch the course of the international trade." In fact, the Board holds quarterly meetings at which it examines the course of the trade on the basis of quarterly statistics received by it,¹ and this quarterly check enables the Board to judge whether a country is accumulating drugs to such an extent as to make it a possible centre of the illicit traffic.

The Limitation Convention, however, goes a step further. It places on the Board the duty of seeing that the total of the estimates is not exceeded.

It will be noted that paragraph 2 takes no account of any amounts that may be manufactured in the country during the year (see Article 12, paragraph 2). This was inevitable, for the reason, that the Board can only judge whether an excess has taken place in respect of manufacture or import at a second stage in the proceedings—*i.e.*, when it receives the annual statistics for manufacture as well as for imports and exports after the termination of the year.

It should be noted that paragraph 2 can only have reference to drugs in Group I, since in the case of drugs in Group II only annual and not quarterly import and export figures are available (see Article 13, paragraph 2 (c) (i)).

As the French text shows, the words "or territory" have been inadvertently omitted after the words "that country" in the seventh and eighth lines of the English text.

¹ See the Preliminary Report of the Board to the Council in 1930 (document C.241.M.120.1930.XI); and Report on the Statistics for the year 1931 (document A.35.1932.XI). The Report on the Statistics for the Year 1932 (document C.495.M.250.1933.XI, page 13) says:

"The Board takes this opportunity of recording with satisfaction that the discrepancies which were found in earlier years in various returns from different countries are now few in number. This satisfactory result is largely due to the constant watch kept by the Board by means of quarterly sessions, as well as for other reasons inherent in the Geneva Convention, and the Board therefore thinks that, in order to maintain the progress already achieved, it is essential that the Board shall continue to meet quarterly."

§ 147. " From the import and export returns ".

In considering whether or not imports in excess of the estimates have taken place, the Board may base its action either on the import returns of the importing countries or on the export returns of the exporting countries, or both.

§ 148. " The notifications made to the Board . . . ".

The notifications made under paragraph 1 are notifications only in respect of export. The notifications have to be taken into account as well as the actual import and export returns.

In the case of a country which is not a party to either of the Conventions, the Board does not have to wait for the quarterly returns of imports or exports to judge whether an excess has occurred. Under paragraph 1 of the article, it receives immediate notification from all countries parties to the Limitation Convention (which include, with only one or two important exceptions, all the exporting countries) of every export authorisation issued for such non-party country. It is thus in a position to keep a current account and at any moment, on receipt of a notification, to judge whether the export so authorised causes an excess of the estimates.

**§ 149. " The amounts shown to have been
exported . . . ".**

Allowance for exports has to be made in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 of Article 12 : " and of the amount exported from that country or territory during the year ".

**§ 150. " The Board shall immediately notify
the fact . . . ".**

The embargo, consisting in the cessation of exports by the contracting parties as a result of the notification, applies only to the particular drug for which an excess has been shown.

The notification sent out by the Board indicates the drug in respect of which an excess has occurred, the amount exported or authorised to be exported to the country concerned, the " total of the estimates " of the country, the total of the exports, and the amount of the actual excess. In practice, the Board does not

send out a notification in cases where the excess is unimportant, but merely draws the attention of the importing country to the fact of the excess. The Boards' notification is sent, in practice, not merely to contracting parties, but to all Governments whether parties or non-parties. In the case of non-parties, the notification is sent for the information of the Government concerned, with a suggestion that it should assist, if it finds it possible to do so, in securing the effective application of the Convention.

§ 151. “ (i) In the event of a supplementary estimate being furnished . . . ”.

Lifting of Embargo.

When and how can the embargo so imposed be raised? As the text indicates, it is effective only “ *during the currency of the year in question.*”

The effect of the Board's notification is that during the currency of the year, no further exports of the drug concerned to the country in question can be made by parties to the Convention. (1) If a country in question requires further supplies during the currency of the year, it will be necessary for it, under the provisions of paragraph 2, to furnish a supplementary estimate covering both the excess which has already occurred and the further amounts required. (2) If the country in question requires no further supplies, it simply regularises the excess that has already occurred by furnishing during the currency of the year a supplementary estimate to cover that excess. It should be noted that the supplementary estimate must be furnished before the end of the year to which it relates. Unless the position is regularised in the way just suggested, the Permanent Central Board will presumably call attention in its annual report (submitted under Article 14, paragraph 3) to the fact that the country in question has failed to carry out its obligations under the Convention.¹

¹ As is indicated in document C.C.P.148(1) (Progress Report by the Secretary of the Central Board at the Twenty-second Session of the Board), the Central Board has accepted the view that sub-clause (i) of paragraph 2 of Article 14 of the Convention “ becomes applicable only when the Supervisory Body referred to in Article 5 of that Convention, after receiving and accepting a supplementary estimate, has communicated to the various Governments a supplementary statement of estimates including the supplementary estimate in question ”. *Ibid.*, page 19.

**§ 152. " In the opinion of the Government
of the exporting country"**

The application of this provision of sub-paragraph (ii) is left entirely to the discretion of the Governments of the exporting country, and their action cannot be questioned.

ARTICLE 14, PARAGRAPH 3.

3. The Permanent Central Board shall each year prepare a Statement showing, in respect of each country or territory for the preceding year :

- (a) The estimates in respect of each drug ;*
- (b) The amount of each drug consumed ;*
- (c) The amount of each drug manufactured ;*
- (d) The amount of each drug converted ;*
- (e) The amount of each drug imported ;*
- (f) The amount of each drug exported ;*
- (g) The amount of each drug used for the compounding of preparations, exports of which do not require export authorisations.*

If such Statement indicates that any High Contracting Party has or may have failed to carry out his obligations under this Convention, the Board shall have the right to ask for explanations, through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, from that High Contracting Party, and the procedure specified in paragraphs 2 to 7 of Article 24 of the Geneva Convention shall apply in any such case.

The Board shall, as soon as possible thereafter, publish the Statement above mentioned together with an account, unless it thinks it unnecessary, of any explanations given or required in accordance with the preceding paragraph and any observations which the Board may desire to make in respect of any such explanation or request for an explanation.

The Permanent Central Board shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the statistics and other information which it receives under this Convention shall not be made public in such a manner as to facilitate the operations of speculators or to injure the legitimate commerce of any High Contracting Party.

§ 153. " The Permanent Central Board shall each year prepare a Statement ".

This Statement is a review of the operation of the Convention and its observance by the parties during the year to which the Statement refers, and is based on the statistics furnished and a comparison with the estimates for the year as incorporated in the Statement or Statements of the Supervisory Body.

In making this comparison and in examining the way in which Governments have fulfilled their duties under the Limitation Convention, the Board considers two matters principally: (1) the case of manufacturing countries (Articles 6, 7 and 12); (2) the case of importing countries which do not manufacture (Article 12).

(1) In regard to manufacturing countries, the Board annually prepares and publishes tables¹ in respect of each drug showing for each year how the manufacturing countries have fulfilled their obligations under the Limitation Convention—*i.e.*, whether the quantities manufactured have remained within the limits stipulated by Articles 6 and 7 or whether any quantities have been manufactured in excess of these limits. These tables are not drawn up for drugs in Group II, since their consumption is not reported to the Board.

In establishing these tables, the Board considers the quantity consumed as such within the limits of the estimates, the quantity used for the purpose of conversion, the quantity exported, the quantity used to maintain the reserve stocks at the specified level, the quantity acquired to maintain Government stocks at the desired level, the quantity imported, the quantity seized and utilised as such for domestic consumption or for conversion, and the surplus manufacture for the year in question calculated in accordance with Articles 6 and 7 of the Convention. By means of these figures, the quantity permitted to be manufactured under Article 6 is calculated, and this is compared with the quantity actually manufactured. The Board is thereby enabled to determine whether an excess of manufacture has occurred, which excess will have to be deducted from the amount to be manufactured during the following year (Article 6, paragraph 2).

¹ The tables for 1935 are published in the Report to the Council of the Permanent Central Board on the Work of its Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Sessions, document C.368.M.242.1936.XI.

The Board also compares the estimates for consumption, for conversion, for the level of the reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain, with the corresponding statistics presented for all these amounts.

(2) In regard to importing countries which do not manufacture, the Board examines the extent to which they have succeeded in carrying out their obligations under Article 12, paragraph 2. As such countries do not generally export, all that the Board will find it necessary to do is to compare the total of the estimates with the quantity actually imported. As in case (1), it also compares the estimates for consumption and for the level of the reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain with the corresponding statistics presented for these amounts.

§ 154. “ (g). . . Preparations, exports of which do not require export authorisations ”.

For the nature of these preparations, see above under Article 5, paragraph 2(a), § 50.

The estimate given under Article 5, paragraph 2(a), of the amounts required for consumption includes an estimate of the amount of the preparations shown under the heading (g) of Article 14, paragraph 3. Hence, in comparing the quantity indicated as actually consumed under Article 14, paragraph 3(b), with the amount of the estimate under Article 5, paragraph 2(a), the amount shown under heading (g) will have to be taken into account. The information which is shown under (g) is obtained by virtue of the first paragraph of Article 22. This information is, however, only available in the case of drugs in Group I, since Article 13, paragraph 2(c) (ii), expressly states that statistics regarding manufacture of drugs in Group II “ shall not apply to preparations containing any of these drugs ”.

§ 155. “ The Board shall have the right to ask for explanations ”.

This right does not supersede, but is in addition to, any rights the Board has under the Geneva Convention 1925, Article 24.

§ 156. " Through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations "

Formal requests for explanations through the Secretary-General are, in practice, reserved for more serious cases. In minor cases, the Board adopts a less formal procedure—namely, that of writing semi-officially to Governments and, where the matter is of sufficient interest, of publishing their replies in its Report to the Council.¹

§ 157. " From that High Contracting Party "

Application to Non-parties.

What powers has the Central Board in respect of non-parties under paragraph 3 of Article 14? The paragraph refers specifically only to contracting parties, and the reason for this is clear, since only contracting parties can have formal obligations under the Convention. The Statement prepared by the Board under the paragraph cannot therefore show, in the case of a non-party, that it has failed to carry out any formal obligation. The powers of the Board in respect of a non-party are those given to it under Article 26 of the Geneva Convention 1925, which indicates that the Board may take, in relation to a non-party, " the same measures as are specified in Article 24, if the information at the disposal of the Board leads it to conclude that there is a danger of the country becoming a centre of the illicit traffic . . ." ²

In acting under Article 26 of the Geneva Convention 1925, and in judging whether there is a danger of a country becoming a centre of the illicit traffic, the Board will be able to use the information at its disposal as incorporated in the Statement drawn up by it under paragraph 3 of Article 14 of the Limitation Convention. The Statement will indicate the limits within which the country would have manufactured or imported if it had been a party to the Convention. If the country has itself furnished the estimates contained in the Statement, it may be regarded as in some sense under a moral, if not a legal, obligation to observe these estimates.

¹ For the manner in which the procedure indicated in Article 24 has been applied, see the Permanent Central Board's reports to the Council for the years 1930-1934 inclusive.

² For full text of Article 26, see page 254.

§ 158. “ The procedure specified in paragraphs 2 to 7 of Article 24 of the Geneva Convention ”.

Under paragraphs 2 to 7 of Article 24 of the Geneva Convention 1925, the Board has the right, in the circumstances indicated in paragraph 1 of that article, to make a recommendation that no further exports of any or all of the substances covered by that Convention should be made to the country concerned. That power still remains. The effect of paragraph 3 of Article 14 is to apply the procedure of paragraphs 2 to 7 of Article 24 to cases in which the contracting party is shown, by the Statement prepared by the Permanent Central Board, to have failed to carry out its obligations under the Limitation Convention in respect of any of the drugs mentioned in that Convention.

§ 159. “ As soon as possible thereafter ”.

These words imply that the Statement shall not be published until the procedure indicated in the preceding paragraph has been completed. The difficulties in the way of a literal compliance with this requirement have been pointed out by the Board in its Annual Report for 1934.¹

§ 160. “ . . . Shall not be made public . . . ”.

The wording of this, the final sub-paragraph of Article 14, is similar to that used in the second paragraph of Article 27 of the Geneva Convention 1925 (for text, see page 254).²

¹ Document C.304.M.185.1935.XI, pages 6-7.

² The Conference decided to adopt similar words in respect of the Statement containing the estimates to be issued by the Supervisory Body under paragraph 7 of Article 5, but failed to insert any such paragraph in the Convention.

CHAPTER VI.—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 15.

The High Contracting Parties shall take all necessary legislative or other measures in order to give effect within their territories to the provisions of this Convention.

The High Contracting Parties shall, if they have not already done so, create a special administration for the purpose of :

- (a) *Applying the provisions of the present Convention ;*
- (b) *Regulating, supervising and controlling the trade in drugs ;*
- (c) *Organising the campaign against drug addiction, by taking all useful steps to prevent its development and to suppress the illicit traffic.*

§ 161. “ All necessary legislative or other measures ”.

For discussions in the Conference on the first paragraph, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 85-86 and 96-99.

There is no article in the Hague Convention 1912 or the Geneva Convention 1925 which corresponds exactly to Article 15. The first paragraph of the article unites in a single clause the obligations scattered throughout various articles in the Geneva Convention 1925 “ to enact the laws and regulations ” necessary for the purpose of a particular article, etc.

§ 162. “ Create a special Administration ”.¹

This provision does not necessarily mean a single authority, since the Conference was unable to secure agreement regarding the establishment of a single central authority and relegated this

¹ For discussions in the Conference on the second paragraph of Article 15, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 186, 201, 251. Reference should also be made to Recommendation I in the Final Act, and to the Model Code and Addenda.

proposal therefore to a recommendation in the Final Act (see pages 228-9).

The Model Code states with reference to Article 15: "The 'special administration' provided for in this article does not need to be a single authority for all the purposes mentioned in the article . . .".

Recommendation I in the Final Act recalls the proposal made by the Advisory Committee in the Model Code drawn up in regard to the Geneva Convention 1925 to the effect that, "in countries the administrative organisation of which allows of such a procedure, the supervision of the trade in narcotics as a whole should be in the hands of a single authority, so that all supervisory measures over this trade may be unified; and that, in countries where this supervision is in the hands of several authorities, steps should be taken to establish co-ordination among them."¹

- § 163. " (a) Applying the provisions of the present Convention;
(b) Regulating, supervising and controlling the trade in drugs ".

Without attempting to detail the kind of activities which are covered by these words, attention may be drawn to some of the more important of them. The "special administration" will have the task of preparing the estimates under Article 5 of the Convention and of preparing the statistics and other information to be forwarded to the Central Board under Articles 13, 14, 17 and 22, etc. It will have the task of exercising a strict supervision over every manufacturer under Article 16 and of securing from

¹ At its sixteenth session, the Advisory Committee adopted a recommendation urging upon Governments "the importance of establishing in each country a central official organisation charged with the task of watching the application of laws and regulations promulgated in pursuance of the Conventions and of communicating directly to the central official organisations in other countries all information regarding the illicit traffic". (Minutes of the Sixteenth Session, document C.480.M.244.1933.XI, page 85.)

In conformity with the resolution adopted by the Fifth Committee of the fifteenth Assembly, the Advisory Committee decided at its nineteenth session to obtain from Governments particulars regarding the specialised police service dealing with the campaign against dangerous drugs (Report to the Council on the Work of the Nineteenth Session, document C.530.M.241.1934.XI, page 5). Compare also the resolution adopted by the Advisory Committee at its eighteenth session asking Governments for information regarding the measures taken by them to establish the "special administration" referred to in this article.

him the data required under Article 17. It should also make the necessary arrangements to ensure that manufacture does not exceed the total permitted under Article 6. It should exercise control over all persons selling or distributing drugs under Article 13 of the Limitation Convention and under Articles 6 and 7 of the Geneva Convention 1925. It should control imports and exports, issue the necessary certificates and see that the obligation regarding the maximum amounts which may be imported under Article 12 is observed.

§ 164. “ (c) Organising the campaign against drug addiction . . . and to suppress the illicit traffic.”

This article recognises specifically the responsibility on the part of Governments to conduct an organised campaign against the development of drug addiction, and this will be one of the tasks of the “ special administration ” mentioned therein.

The obligation “ to suppress the illicit traffic ” and to co-operate with other Governments for this purpose is already incorporated in Article 9 of the Hague Convention 1912 and Article 5 of the Geneva Convention 1925. The purpose of Articles 5 and 7 of the Geneva Convention 1925 is to “ prevent ” the illicit traffic. This obligation is, indeed, implicit in the whole conception of the international drug Conventions, the purpose of which is to draw a sharp dividing line between legitimate trade and illicit traffic and to prevent and suppress the latter.

In the Convention of 1936 for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, steps have now been taken to supplement the provisions of the earlier Conventions by definite provisions in relation to the prosecution, extradition and punishment of illicit traffickers and the co-ordination of the activities of the national administrations engaged in the campaign against the drug traffic.

ARTICLE 16.

ARTICLE 16, PARAGRAPH 1.

1. Each High Contracting Party shall exercise a strict supervision over :

(a) The amounts of raw material and manufactured drugs in the possession of each manufacturer for the purpose of

the manufacture or conversion of any of the drugs or otherwise;

(b) The quantities of the drugs or preparations containing the drugs produced;

(c) The disposal of the drugs and preparations so produced with especial reference to deliveries from the factories.

Introductory Note.

Articles 16 and 17 indicate the measures to be taken by Governments for making definitive the limitation of manufacture provided for in Chapter III of the Convention. As an additional means of preventing excessive manufacture, Governments are obliged by paragraph 2 of Article 16 to restrict the amounts of the raw materials which manufacturers may have in their possession.

Historical Note.

The control of manufacture by limiting the amounts of the raw materials used is that adopted in the United States of America by the Jones Miller Act of 1922. This Act has two main aspects:

(1) It prohibits the import of any *manufactured* narcotic drugs into the United States;

(2) It provides that the annual imports of opium and of coca leaves—the raw materials from which all the drugs are manufactured—shall not exceed the quantities estimated by the Government as necessary to supply the medical and scientific needs of the country for the year.

In the exercise of its power to issue import licences, the United States Government limits the amounts of raw materials which may be imported by each manufacturer.

The United States delegation proposed at the Conference that the manufacture of opium and coca-leaf derivatives should be limited by the restriction of the quantities of raw materials which might be imported (the alkaloidal content being ascertained by Government assay). In view of the existence of an "entrepôt" trade in certain countries, this idea was abandoned in favour of limiting the amounts of raw materials entering the factories.¹

¹ See report by the delegation of the United States to the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs, Conference Series No. 10, Washington, 1932, pages 6-7; also Conference, Vol. I, page 48. See also the draft Convention presented by the delegation, *ibid.*, Annex 9, pages 312-318, and Conference, Vol. II, pages 41-46.

§ 165. "A strict supervision".

The most essential element in the "strict supervision" over each manufacturer and factory—namely, the nature of the inspection to be exercised and the powers of the inspectors—is indicated as follows in the Model Code.¹

Ad Article 16.

"In order to ensure the strict supervision with regard to manufacture provided for in Article 16, it is recommended that the authorities should provide a sufficient number of fully qualified inspectors to carry out inspections at irregular intervals as frequently as may be necessary.

"Inspection should include checking of stocks of raw materials and of manufactured drugs and preparations in the possession of manufacturers against the records and returns of the manufacturers and their customers, and checking the records of deliveries against the written vouchers which must be presented to obtain such delivery, where such order or vouchers are required.

"The inspectors should be given powers to enter all rooms or premises forming part of the factory or connected therewith and to examine all books, registers, records or documents which may have any bearing upon the operations of the factory, the products made in the factory and the disposal of all drugs and preparations produced from raw materials or manufactured drugs in the possession of manufacturers for the purpose of manufacture or conversion of any of the drugs or otherwise; to take samples of any substance covered by the law or presumed by the inspector to be covered by the law or used in the process of manufacture, to make chemical analyses or arrange for the making of analyses of such substances."

§ 166. "Raw material".

The meaning of the term "raw material" is discussed under Article 17 below, § 175.

§ 167. "Manufactured drugs".

Under Article 1, the term "drugs" denotes the drugs "whether partly manufactured or completely refined", and the term "manufacture" includes "any process of refining".

¹ Pages 7-8.

§ 168. " In the possession of each manufacturer ".*Manufacturer's Register.*

The Model Code¹ contains the following :

" The manufacturer must keep a register on a model approved or prepared by the authority, in which he must enter the quantities of raw materials introduced into the factory, with the date of entry and the exact name of the material; the quantities of raw materials used for the manufacture of drugs coming under the Convention; the quantities of manufactured products delivered, with the date of despatch and the exact name of the product; the quantities destroyed and the losses occurring in course of manufacture; and the quantities used for the manufacture of products not coming under the Convention. All these entries will be made from day to day as the operations in question take place.

" This register will be open for inspection by the authority, who, when carrying out the inspection, must verify the particulars entered in it, and must in particular ascertain the actual use made of raw materials and manufactured products employed for the preparation of drugs not coming under the Convention. The manufacturer will be bound to supply the authority with any further particulars required as a check on the details shown in his register."

§ 169. " In the possession of the manufacturer ".

The term " manufacturer " here means a manufacturer of any of the drugs specified in Article 1, and does not apply to establishments which merely compound preparations containing the drugs. For a discussion of the meaning of the term " manufacture ", see under Article 1, paragraph 4, § 18.

§ 170. " Or otherwise ".

For example, a manufacturer may use raw opium for making extracts or tinctures directly from it. This is not a process of manufacture or of conversion in the sense of the Convention, but has to be supervised and accounted for under Articles 16 and 17 when it takes place in a drug factory.

¹ Page 20.

§ 171. "Preparations containing the drugs produced".

The expression "preparations containing the drugs" as used in this sub-paragraph (*b*) and in sub-paragraph (*c*) must be understood as including all preparations, irrespective of the amount of the drug which they contain and irrespective of whether they are or are not manufactured directly from the raw material. This follows from the purpose of these paragraphs, which is to secure complete accountancy for all raw materials and manufactured drugs going into and issuing from the factory.

"Produced" means produced by the manufacturer.

§ 172. "Disposal".

The meaning attached to the terms "disposal" or "disposed of" as used here and under Article 17 (see § 181) is : disposal by sale, export, or otherwise.

ARTICLE 16, PARAGRAPH 2.

2. No High Contracting Party shall allow the accumulation in the possession of any manufacturer of quantities of raw materials in excess of those required for the economic conduct of business, having regard to the prevailing market conditions. The amounts of raw material in the possession of any manufacturer at any one time shall not exceed the amounts required by that manufacturer for manufacture during the ensuing six months, unless the Government, after due investigation, considers that exceptional conditions warrant the accumulation of additional amounts, but in no case shall the total quantities which may be accumulated exceed one year's supply.

§ 173. "No High Contracting Party shall allow".

For discussions in the Conference, see Conference, Vol. I, especially page 172.

The Model Code contains the following passage :¹

"Ad Article 16, paragraph 2.

"This provision applies to raw materials—*i.e.*, raw opium and the coca leaf—and not to manufactured drugs to be used for

¹ Page 8.

conversion or to partly manufactured drugs such as crude morphine, crude cocaine. The quantity of manufactured or partly manufactured drugs in the country to be used for the purpose of manufacture or conversion will be automatically limited by the operation of the provisions of the Convention."

As the last sentence of this passage indicates, the accumulation of stocks of manufactured drugs, including drugs in a crude form in the factories, and in the country as a whole, is prevented by the operation of Articles 6 to 8, etc.

The amounts of raw materials of all kinds in the possession of any manufacturer, no matter where they are situated, are covered by the paragraph. The Government is under an obligation to exercise a strict supervision over each business and to satisfy itself that the amounts of raw materials in the possession of the manufacturer do not exceed the amounts required in connection with his business for manufacture during the ensuing six months. It may allow larger quantities after "due investigation" and in view of the existence of "exceptional conditions", but only up to a year's supply.

ARTICLE 17.

ARTICLE 17, PARAGRAPH 1.

1. *Each High Contracting Party shall require each manufacturer within his territories to submit quarterly reports stating :*

(a) *The amount of raw materials and of each of the drugs received into the factory by such manufacturer and the quantities of the drugs, or any other products whatever, produced from each of these substances. In reporting the amounts of raw materials so received, the manufacturer shall state the proportion of morphine, cocaine or ecgonine contained in or producible therefrom as determined by a method prescribed by the Government and under conditions considered satisfactory by the Government ;*

(b) *The quantities of either the raw material or the products manufactured therefrom which were disposed of during the quarter ;*

(c) *The quantities remaining in stock at the end of the quarter.*

Historical Note.

For discussions in the Conference on Article 17, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 194-195; on analysis of drug content, *ibid.*, pages 167, 191-194, 251-253, 340 *et seq.* and Vol. II, pages 43, 46.

**§ 174. " Each High Contracting Party shall
require . . . "**

This article supplements the provisions of Article 16 and is designed to facilitate fulfilment by the Government of its duty to keep manufacture within the limits laid down in the Convention.

**§ 175. " The amount of raw materials and of each
of the drugs "**

The expression " each of the drugs " covers drugs received into the factory, whether in a crude or a refined form, for the purpose of conversion, etc.—*e.g.*, it covers seized diacetylmorphine, sent to a factory under Article 18 for conversion.

Meaning of Term " Raw Materials "

The term " raw material " covers raw opium or opium in any form (medicinal, prepared, etc.), poppy straw or any part of the poppy plant or coca leaves or any other substance from which any of the drugs may be produced.

The question as to whether the term " raw materials " covers poppy straw was raised at the twentieth session of the Opium Advisory Committee, which reported as follows :¹

" This enquiry was carried out in consultation with the Legal Section of the Secretariat and shows that poppy straw is, in fact, a 'raw material' within the meaning of the Conventions and that, as such, it is covered by Article 22 of the Geneva Convention and Articles 16 and 17 of the Limitation Convention.

" The question of control falls under two heads : (1) national control and (2) international control through the medium of statistics.

" The national and international control prescribed in the Conventions applies to poppy straw entering the factory and used for the manufacture of opium alkaloids.

" With regard to statistics, States are required to supply to the Permanent Central Opium Board the statistics specified in

¹ Report to the Council on the Work of the Twentieth Session, document C.253.M.125.1935.XI, page 13.

Article 22, paragraph 1(b), of the Geneva Convention—*i.e.*, *inter alia*, statistics of the raw materials (in this case poppy straw) used for manufacture of drugs. The Permanent Central Board was asked to look into the question whether the absence of statistical data other than those provided under Article 22, paragraph 1(b), of the Geneva Convention presented serious drawbacks for the control over the drug trade.

“Furthermore, the new form of annual reports contains questions as to the area in hectares of the crops from which the poppy straw used for manufacturing purposes was obtained, the average content in morphine and other alkaloids of one ton of poppy straw and the method used to extract morphine from the straw.”

§ 176. “ The quantities of the drugs, or any other products ”.

The information has to be given in relation to each drug, or any other products whatever, produced from the raw materials or drugs received into the factory.¹

§ 177. “ The manufacturer shall state the proportion ”.

As to the history of the insertion of this provision, see Conference, Vol. I, Annex 22, pages 340 *et sqq.*, and Vol. II, page 46.

§ 178. “ Contained in or producible therefrom ”.

These words cover (a) the case of the South American leaf, which contains free cocaine, and (b) the case of the Java leaf, which contains no free cocaine but contains ecgonine in the form of alkaloids from which ecgonine is *produced* and subsequently converted into cocaine.

§ 179. “ By a method prescribed by the Government and under conditions . . . ”.

These words give recognition to the existing commercial practice (approved by Governments) under which opium is sold on the world markets by reference to its morphine content as determined by certain firms of international repute.²

¹ See the Central Board's Statistical Form C.2 (G.L.).

² Conference, Vol. I, pages 251-253.

Governments still retain the power of refusing to accept analyses made by methods or under conditions which they do not regard as satisfactory.

The administrative consequences of this part of the article are stated in the following passage in the Model Administrative Code:¹

“ Ad Article 17.

“ It is desirable that, in stating the proportions of morphine, cocaine or ecgonine contained in or producible from the amounts of raw materials received in the factory, the manufacturer should also report the proportions of codeine and thebaine contained therein.

“ The analyses referred to in this article may be conducted :

“ (a) By the Government itself;

“ (b) By a firm of analysts of recognised standing, provided that such analyses are made under conditions considered satisfactory by the Government.

“ In the latter case, (a) the manufacturer should be required to file for the use of the inspector the certificate of analysis supplied by the approved analyst; (b) the approved analyst may be required to forward to the Government a copy of the certificate of analysis.

“ The certificate of analysis should contain the following particulars—namely, the firm for which the analysis is made, sufficient particulars to identify the consignments (*e.g.*, numbers and marks of cases) to which the analysis refers.

“ The information which, under this system, would be available for checking the quantities of drugs produced from the raw material will enable the Governments to check the annual returns sent in by the manufacturers, and thus ensure that the statistics furnished to the Permanent Central Board are accurate.”²

§ 180. “ The quantities of either the raw material or the products . . . ”.

Sub-paragraph (b) speaks only of raw material or the products manufactured therefrom. It does not appear what the intention of the Conference was as to the disposal of the drugs received in

¹ Page 8.

² A Commission of Experts has been entrusted by the Health Committee of the League, at the suggestion of the Opium Advisory Committee, with the task of formulating a standard method of determining both the morphine content of opium and the cocaine or ecgonine content of coca leaves.

the factory or the products made therefrom as mentioned in paragraph (a). It is, at all events, desirable that the manufacturers' quarterly reports should cover this as well as the products directly obtained from the raw material.

§ 181. "Disposed of".

The report of the Opium Advisory Committee to the Council on the work of the seventeenth session (1933) contains the following passage regarding the interpretation of these words: ¹

"There is a divergence between the English and French texts of paragraph (b) of this article. The English text uses the phrase, 'quantities . . . *disposed of* during the quarter', and the French text, 'quantités . . . *utilisées* au cours du trimestre'. The Minutes of the Conference show that the English text more correctly represents the intention of the Conference. A question was also raised in the Committee as to the meaning of the phrase 'disposed of'. The Minutes of the Conference show that the phrase was intended to be used in a general sense as equivalent to 'sold, exported or otherwise disposed of'. ² The Committee recommended that Governments parties to the Convention should be informed accordingly and asked to agree to enforce the provisions of the article accordingly."

§ 182. "The quantities remaining in stock at the end of the quarter".

By "quantities" is meant, as the introductory words to subparagraph (a) indicate, "the amount of raw materials and of each of the drugs received into the factory . . . and the quantities of the drugs, or any other products whatever, produced from each of these substances".

ARTICLE 17, PARAGRAPH 2.

2. *Each High Contracting Party shall require each wholesaler within his territories to make at the close of each year a report stating, in respect of each of the drugs, the amount of that drug contained in*

¹ Document C.642.M.305.1933.XI, page 4.

² Conference, Vol. I, page 195. This question was submitted to Governments by Circular Letter, and replies from Governments are contained in the Progress Report of the Opium Advisory Committee (see Annex 2 of the Minutes of the Twentieth Session of the Committee, document C.277.M.144.1935.XI).

preparations, exported or imported during the year, for the export or import of which authorisations are not required.

Historical Note.

See, for discussions in Conference, Conference, Vol. I, pages 167, 191-193 and 253.

§ 183. " Shall require each wholesaler"

Nature of the Obligation in Article 17, Second Paragraph.

The interpretation of the second paragraph was considered in the memorandum by the Secretariat on the question of codeine and dionine preparations under the Limitation Convention, and the following conclusion was accepted by the Opium Advisory Committee :

" The obligation undertaken by each contracting party under the last paragraph of Article 17 . . . extends unquestionably to all codeine and dionine preparations and is essential to the proper working of the estimates system.

" The term ' wholesaler ' in this paragraph may be interpreted as having the same meaning as the term ' wholesaler ' in other articles of the Limitation and the Geneva Convention—*i.e.*, a wholesaler licensed to engaged in the wholesale trade in the drugs covered by the Conventions. There is no authority for an interpretation that the Conference intended by this article to extend the category of recognised licensed wholesalers by creating a new category—*i.e.*, wholesalers dealing exclusively in codeine and dionine preparations ' adapted to a normal therapeutic use '. In view of this fact, the statement in the Model Administrative Code, *ad* Article 13, paragraph 2, that ' persons engaged in the export or import of the preparations will require to be licensed and to keep registers of their exports and imports ', appears to need qualification. The statement might be modified as follows (new words in italics):

" ' It should be noted that, although the export and import of such preparations adapted to a normal therapeutic use are not subject to the requirements of export and import authorisations and import certificates, *wholesalers licensed to engage in the wholesale trade in drugs covered by Article 1 of the Convention will require to keep registers of their exports and imports of such preparations in order to make at the close of each year the report provided for in the last paragraph of Article 17.*' "

The Opium Advisory Committee accordingly made the modifications suggested in the first Addendum to the Model Administrative Code on September 8th, 1933.

As the Convention, apart from this paragraph, provides for no data as regards the import and export of codeine and dionine preparations nor as regards their consumption in the country, the information received by Governments under this paragraph will be a useful indication to them as to the amounts of such preparations which may be exported from or imported into the country. The information obtained under this paragraph is not required to be communicated to the Central Board, since, under Article 22, the information communicated in respect of Article 17 applies only to the information given by *manufacturers*—*i.e.*, under the first paragraph of Article 17. (For the meaning of the term “preparations for the export of which export authorisations are not required”, see under Article 5, paragraph 2(a), § 50.)

ARTICLE 18.

Each High Contracting Party undertakes that any of the drugs in Group I which are seized by him in the illicit traffic shall be destroyed or converted into non-narcotic substances or appropriated for medical or scientific use, either by the Government or under its control, when these are no longer required for judicial proceedings or other action on the part of the authorities of the State. In all cases diacetylmorphine shall either be destroyed or converted.

Historical Note.

For the discussions in the Conference on this article, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 153-156, 159-160, 236-241, 244-245; see also under Article 7, Article 12, paragraph 2, and under Article 10.

§ 184. “ Each High Contracting Party undertakes . . . ”.

General Note on Article 18.

The following passage from the Report of the Opium Advisory Committee to the Council on the Work of its Nineteenth Session (November 1934)¹ relates to the interpretation of this article:

“ The possibility of export and re-export under this article seems to be ruled out, not only because the records of the 1931 Conference seem to show that this possibility was not contemplated, but also by virtue of the wording of the article itself.

¹ Document C.530.M.241.1934.XI, pages 9-10.

This article provides for certain possibilities, but not for the contingency of export, which indeed appears to be explicitly excluded by reason of the fact that the drugs must remain under Government control. It should, however, be pointed out that the Committee was not unanimous on this point.

“ With regard to the meaning of the words ‘ or under its control ’, in the phrase ‘ appropriated for medical or scientific use, either by the Government *or under its control* ’, it may be maintained that these words should not be interpreted in too restrictive a sense. It seems that drugs can be utilised in the country for domestic consumption, since control still exists in this case, and such utilisation appears to be covered by the words in Article 7 : ‘ any amounts of the drug *seized and utilised as such for domestic consumption or for conversion* ’.”

The Committee went on to make a further recommendation :

“ The Committee, however, being desirous of reconciling the preoccupations of States which, at the Conference, had declared themselves in favour of the destruction of seized quantities with the possibilities admitted by Article 18 of the Convention, considered that the best solution to be recommended within the framework of this article to States which desire to safeguard their right to use seized drugs for the country’s legitimate consumption was to incorporate such drugs in the Government stocks or to make them available for the requirements of the public hospitals. The following recommendation was adopted by the Committee by twelve votes to four, with two abstentions :

“ ‘ The Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs,

“ ‘ Reminding Governments that the Convention of 1931 does not permit the export of seized drugs;

“ ‘ Considering that seized drugs, if again employed in trade, might jeopardise the proper working of the said Convention :

“ ‘ Recommends to Governments that seized drugs, if not destroyed or converted, but reserved for medical and scientific use within the meaning of Article 18 of the Convention, should be devoted to the requirements of hospitals and scientific institutions or incorporated in Government stocks.’ ”

§ 185. “ Any of the drugs in Group I ”.

“The drugs in Group I” means drugs mentioned in Article 1 as belonging to Group I or subsequently added to this Group in virtue of Article 11.

§ 186. "Converted into non-narcotic substances".

By "non-narcotic substances" was meant substances other than those in Group I, sub-group (a)—*i.e.*, substances in sub-group (b) or in Group II or not covered by the Convention.

§ 187. "Either by the Government or under its control".

The expression "either by the Government or under its control" qualifies each of the three alternatives permitted: (1) destruction, (2) conversion, (3) appropriation for medical or scientific use.

The alternative of export appears to be ruled out by the wording of the article. (See passage quoted above, § 184.) There appears to be only one reference in the records of the Conference to the possibility of export in connection with seized drugs—*i.e.*, the use of the term "or for export" in the earlier drafts of Article 7 (ii). These words were, however, finally omitted from the text of Article 7.¹

The term "control" does not preclude, as the Advisory Committee points out, utilisation of the drug for the normal domestic consumption of the country. The word "control" as used in the French text is more or less equivalent to "supervision". Compare the words in Article 15 (b); "regulating, supervising and controlling the trade in the drugs" ("*de réglementer, surveiller et contrôler le commerce des drogues*"). The word "control" is used both in the English and the French texts in many places in the Opium Conventions in the general sense of supervision. Compare also the term "strict supervision" ("*surveillance rigoureuse*") over the factories as used in Article 16, and note the interpretation of the phrase "distributed by and on the responsibility of the Government" in Article 10, paragraph 3, § 107.

§ 188. "In all cases diacetylmorphine shall either be destroyed or converted".

The word "converted" refers back to the expression "converted into non-narcotic substances" in the previous sentence.

¹ See Conference, Vol. I, page 245.

Diacetylmorphine cannot be appropriated for medical or scientific use, either by the Government or under its control—much less can it be exported.

The conversion of heroin into a non-narcotic substance such as codeine by the process of the conversion of heroin into morphine and of the morphine so produced into codeine would seem to be in compliance with the article.

ARTICLE 19.

The High Contracting Parties will require that the labels under which any of the drugs, or preparations containing those drugs, are offered for sale shall show the percentage of the drugs. These labels shall also indicate the name of the drugs as provided for in the national legislation.

For the discussions on this article, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 56, 183, 203-204, 253; and Vol. II, pages 100-101 and 105.

§ 189. “ Will require that the labels ”.

The article contains two obligations : (1) that the drugs should be labelled; (2) that the labels should indicate the name of the drug as provided for in the national legislation and the percentage of the drug.¹

All preparations—including “ exempted preparations ” (*i.e.*, preparations of codeine, dionine, morphine, cocaine, etc.), referred to in the Convention as “ preparations for the export of which export authorisations are not required ”—are covered by this general provision.

The expression “ the name of the drugs as provided for in the national legislation ” was adopted because the practice in different countries on this matter was not uniform, some countries permitting use of the trade name, others forbidding it. A further reason given for using this expression was the difficulty of labelling small phials with the very long names possessed by some of the drugs in Article 1.

¹ See Conference, Vol. I, page 253.

CHAPTER VII.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 20.

1. *Every High Contracting Party in any of whose territories any of the drugs is being manufactured or converted, at the time when this Convention comes into force, or in which he proposes either at that time or subsequently to authorise such manufacture or conversion, shall notify the Secretary-General of the League of Nations indicating whether the manufacture or conversion is for domestic needs only or also for export, the date on which such manufacture or conversion will begin, and the drugs to be manufactured or converted, as well as the names and addresses of persons or firms authorised.*

2. *In the event of the manufacture or conversion of any of the drugs ceasing in the territory of any High Contracting Party, he shall notify the Secretary-General to that effect, indicating the place and date at which such manufacture or conversion has ceased or will cease and specifying the drugs affected, as well as the names and addresses of persons or firms concerned.*

3. *The information furnished under this article shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the High Contracting Parties.*

(For the discussions on this article in the Conference, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 143-144, 173, 253.)

§ 190. “ Every High Contracting Party . . .
shall notify . . . ”.

Notifications of Manufacture or Conversion under Article 20.

This article has the effect of giving a treaty basis to a practice adopted by the League of Nations for a number of years whereby Governments were asked to communicate the names and addresses of all factories manufacturing the drugs covered by the Conventions.

A factory list incorporating this information is drawn up from time to time by the Secretariat and circulated to Governments.

At its twentieth session (May 1935), the Opium Advisory Committee requested the Secretariat to draw the attention of Governments to the following points in connection with the application of Article 20.¹

“ (1) Notifications made by Governments under Article 20 of the Limitation Convention should be restricted to factories authorised to manufacture the drugs mentioned in Article 1 of the 1931 Limitation Convention.

“ (2) The Committee found that, in certain countries, the licences (which are sometimes couched in very general terms) authorising the factories to manufacture narcotic drugs appeared to be issued to firms which had never in fact engaged in such manufacture.

“ The Committee desires to draw the attention of Governments to the fact that the purpose of Article 20 is to ascertain what factories are actually engaged in manufacture. It further lays down that, if a factory ceases to manufacture, a notice to that effect should be sent to the Secretary-General for the information of the contracting parties. The Committee therefore suggests that, where factories are in possession of licences of which they make no use, the authorities concerned should consider the desirability of cancelling the licence.

“ (3) A firm should not be in possession of a licence authorising it to engage in manufacturing or trading transactions more extensive than those in which it is in fact engaged—*e.g.*, the manufacture of a particular drug, wholesale or retail trade, import or export trade, etc.; *i.e.*, the wording of the licence should correspond exactly to the manufacturing or trading transactions in which the firm is in fact engaged.

“ (4) As the purpose of Article 20 is to ascertain what factories are producing for the purpose of trade, it is desirable that, in cases where Governments include certain laboratories in the list of factories, a clear indication should be given as to whether or not they are producing for the purpose of trade.”

It should be noted that the obligation to notify the Secretary-General, in accordance with Article 20, applies as soon as any of the facts mentioned in the article have occurred.

¹ See Report to the Council on the Work of the Twentieth Session, document C.253.M.125.1935.XI, pages 12-13. For the discussion in the Committee on this question, see Minutes of the Twentieth Session, document C.277.M.144.1935.XI, pages 88-89.

In this connection, attention may be called to the paragraph which has been added to the Model Code to the following effect :

“ A general licence to manufacture all the products coming under the Convention should not be granted. The licence should be confined to a specified drug or to specified drugs, in use at the date of the issue of the licence for medical or scientific purposes.”¹

The manufacture of new drugs (including, for example, new preparations containing all the alkaloids of opium of the pantopon type), already covered by Article 1 but not at present being manufactured, which may be put on the market under the conditions laid down in the Convention, must be notified to the contracting parties through the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 20. The purpose of the notifications made under this article will be to keep all the contracting parties regularly informed of the situation as regard firms manufacturing drugs covered by the Convention in the different countries.

ARTICLE 21.

The High Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the laws and regulations promulgated in order to give effect to the present Convention, and shall forward to the Secretary-General an annual report on the working of the Convention in their territories, in accordance with a form drawn up by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.

For discussions in the Conference on this article, see Conference, vol. I, pages 193-194 and 254.

§ 191. “ The laws and regulations promulgated ”.

The provision that Governments “ shall communicate to one another through the Secretary-General . . . the laws and regulations promulgated in order to give effect to the . . . Convention ” is similar to that contained in Article 21 of the Hague Convention 1912 and Article 30 of the Geneva Convention 1925.

¹ Addendum of September 8th, 1933, to the Model Administrative Code. See also the Code, pages 5-8, 19-21.

§ 192. " An annual report on the working of the Convention " .

Since its institution in 1920, the Advisory Committee, with the approval of the Council, had made a practice of asking Governments to furnish an annual report on the operation of the Conventions in their territories, and on the illicit traffic and other matters bearing on the function of the League to exercise the supervision in pursuance of Article 23 (c) of the Covenant. These reports proved to be of great value to the Advisory Committee in its work, and, in order to ensure that they should be regularly furnished by all Governments, it was agreed that a definite obligation to furnish them should be inserted in the Convention.

A " Form of Annual Reports for the Use of Governments " has been drawn up by the Opium Advisory Committee in accordance with Article 21 of the Limitation Convention. For the convenience of Governments, the form covers particulars in regard to the working of the Hague Convention 1912 and the Geneva Convention 1925 on which Governments were asked to furnish annual reports in the past. The form also asks Governments to supply corresponding information in respect of their colonies, possessions, protectorates, leased territories, mandated territories, etc. The report is to be forwarded to the Secretary-General each year not later than July 1st, except in the case of Far-Eastern States, which should forward the report not later than October 1st.

ARTICLE 22.

The High Contracting Parties shall include in the annual statistics furnished by them to the Permanent Central Board the amounts of any of the drugs used by manufacturers and wholesalers for the compounding of preparations whether for domestic consumption or for export for the export of which export authorisations are not required.

The High Contracting Parties shall also include a summary of the returns made by the manufacturers in pursuance of Article 17.

(See under Article 5, paragraph 2 (a), § 50.)

§ 193. " Shall include in the annual statistics ".

The statistics regarding the preparations referred to in the first paragraph are requested by the Central Board in Statistical Form C (1) (G.L.), Annual Statistics of Consumption. The information supplied under this paragraph furnishes the Board with the data which it is required to set out in its statement under Article 14, paragraph 3 (g).

The information asked for in the first paragraph must be supplied by all countries (including countries which are not technically manufacturing countries under Article 20) in which manufacturers of the alkaloids themselves or wholesale pharmaceutical houses use the drugs to compound preparations, whether for domestic consumption or for export, for the export of which export authorisations are not required. This paragraph does not, however, apply to preparations of drugs in Group II " adapted to a normal therapeutic use " (see Article 13, paragraph 2 (c) (ii), § 138, and under Article 14, paragraph 3 (g), § 154).

§ 194. " A summary of the returns . . . ".

The nature of the summary which is requested by the Central Board under this heading is indicated in its statistical form C (2) (G.L.).

ARTICLE 23.

The High Contracting Parties will communicate to each other, through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, as soon as possible, particulars of each case of illicit traffic discovered by them which may be of importance either because of the quantities involved or because of the light thrown on the sources from which drugs are obtained for the illicit traffic or the methods employed by illicit traffickers.

The particulars given shall indicate as far as possible :

- (a) The kind and quantity of drugs involved ;*
- (b) The origin of the drugs, their marks and labels ;*
- (c) The points at which the drugs were diverted into the illicit traffic ;*

(d) *The place from which the drugs were despatched, and the names of shipping or forwarding agents or consignors; the methods of consignment and the name and address of consignees, if known;*

(e) *The methods and routes used by smugglers and names of ships, if any, in which the drugs have been shipped;*

(f) *The action taken by the Government in regard to the persons involved, particularly those possessing authorisations or licences and the penalties imposed;*

(g) *Any other information which would assist in the suppression of the illicit traffic.*

§ 195. "Particulars of each case of illicit traffic".

The terms of Article 23 are modelled on a resolution adopted by the Assembly at its eleventh session.¹ In this case, also, as in the case of Articles 20 and 21, the Convention gives a treaty basis to a practice which has been adopted by the League since its foundation. The Assembly at its second session, on September 30th, 1921, and the Advisory Committee at its second session of April 1922, adopted resolutions recommending the furnishing by Governments of information regarding cases of illicit traffic.² The examination of such seizure reports has formed one of the principal tasks of the Opium Advisory Committee since that date.

¹ *Official Journal*, Eleventh Session of the Assembly, Special Supplement No. 84, page 550.

² In accordance with a recommendation adopted by the Advisory Committee at its fifth session, in June 1923, the Council drew the attention of Governments to "the extreme desirability, not only of direct communication to other immediately interested Governments of the details of any seizures made, but also of a general communication to the Secretariat of the League of all important seizures in order that the fullest international publicity may be secured by the transmission, with the consent of the Governments concerned, of this information by the Secretariat both to other Governments not immediately concerned in the specific case and to the Press" (Report of the Advisory Committee to the Council on the Work of its Fifth Session, document A.13.1923.XI, page 6). A recommendation proposing such direct communication between Governments was also adopted by the second Opium Conference of 1925 in its Final Act. For instructions given to the Secretariat from time to time by the Opium Advisory Committee as to the procedure to be adopted in connection with cases of illicit traffic communicated to it by Governments, see the various reports to the Council made by the Advisory Committee, in particular the reports on the work of its twentieth session (document C.253.M.125.1935.XI, pages 3-4), and twenty-first session (document C.278.M.168.1936.XI, page 16).

By virtue of Article 23, parties to the Convention undertake to furnish all the particulars specified as far as this is possible. The obligation to furnish seizure reports is an obligation assumed by each contracting party in relation to the other contracting parties, and any party has a just ground for complaint if another party fails in respect of this particular obligation, as much as in respect of any other obligation assumed by it under the Convention. Cases of illicit traffic furnish an important indication as to weak points in the world system of regulation for the legitimate trade, and notification of them is therefore necessary to the efficient operation of the Convention.

ARTICLE 24.

The present Convention shall supplement the Hague Convention of 1912 and the Geneva Convention of 1925 in the relations between the High Contracting Parties bound by at least one of these later Conventions.

(For the discussions in the Conference on this article, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 174, 186-189 and 255. See also the note on the Preamble, § 2, and other relevant articles, especially Articles 2, 11, 13 and 14.)

The text of this article should be compared with the text of Article 31 of the Geneva Convention 1925, which reads :

“ The present Convention replaces, as between the Contracting Parties, the provisions of Chapters I, III and V of the Convention signed at The Hague on January 23rd, 1912, which provisions remain in force as between the Contracting Parties and any States Parties to the said Convention which are not parties to the present Convention.”

§ 196. “ The present Convention shall supplement ”.

As introduced in the Limitation Conference, Article 24 had the following explanatory note attached to it :

“ *Explanatory Note.*—As a result of this article :

“ (1) Any provision of the 1925 Convention (including Article 31) remaining unaltered by the new Convention would be maintained as between the Powers party to both Conventions.

“ (2) Preference would be given, in relations between the said Powers, to the provisions of the new Convention, wherever these modify or replace the provisions of the old Convention.

“ (3) The position of Powers party to the 1925 Convention but not to the new Convention would not be affected . . . ”

ARTICLE 25.

If there should arise between the High Contracting Parties a dispute of any kind relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention, and if such dispute cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, it shall be settled in accordance with any applicable agreements in force between the Parties providing for the settlement of international disputes.

In case there is no such agreement in force between the Parties, the dispute shall be referred to arbitration or judicial settlement. In the absence of agreement on the choice of another tribunal, the dispute shall, at the request of any one of the Parties, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice, if all the Parties to the dispute are Parties to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, relating to the Statute of that Court, and, if any of the parties to the dispute is not a party to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, to an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with the Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

(For discussions, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 195-200.)

§ 197. “ A dispute of any kind relating to the interpretation or application . . . ”.

Similar clauses to Article 25 now usually appear in multilateral Conventions concluded under League auspices.

The article provides for three means of settling disputes of interpretation or application :

- (1) Diplomacy;
- (2) Special agreements in force between the parties to the dispute, providing for settlement of disputes between them;
- (3) “ Arbitration or judicial settlement ”.

These words, “ arbitration or judicial settlement ”, must not be understood in any general sense. In the absence of agreement on the choice of a tribunal, the dispute is, “ *at the request of any one*

of the Parties”, referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice if all the parties to the dispute are parties to the Protocol of December 1920 relating to the Statute of the Court. Attention should be drawn to the words in italics. Once the request by one of the disputant parties is made, the invocation of the Permanent Court’s jurisdiction is compulsory. The purpose of inserting these words was to obviate constitutional difficulties in certain States where consent to arbitration might be subject to the sanction of a particular constitutional organ. If any one of the parties is not party to that Protocol and there is equally no agreement on the choice of a tribunal, the dispute is referred to an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with the Hague Convention of 1907 for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

ARTICLE 26.

Any High Contracting Party may, at the time of signature, ratification, or accession, declare that, in accepting the present Convention, he does not assume any obligation in respect of all or any of his colonies, protectorates and overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate, and the present Convention shall not apply to any territories named in such declaration.

Any High Contracting Party may give notice to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations at any time subsequently that he desires that the Convention shall apply to all or any of his territories which have been made the subject of a declaration under the preceding paragraph, and the Convention shall apply to all the territories named in such notice in the same manner as in the case of a country ratifying or acceding to the Convention.

Any High Contracting Party may, at any time after the expiration of the five-years period mentioned in Article 32, declare that he desires that the present Convention shall cease to apply to all or any of his colonies, protectorates and overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate, and the Convention shall cease to apply to the territories named in such declaration as if it were a denunciation under the provisions of Article 32.

The Secretary-General shall communicate to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States mentioned in Article 27 all declarations and notices received in virtue of this Article.

(Cf. Article 39 of the Geneva Convention 1925.)

§ 198. " Does not assume any obligation ".

This article was introduced to meet the difficulties and delay which might arise in obtaining the adoption of the necessary legislative and administrative measures by the various colonies and territories.¹

It is to be noticed that the third paragraph of Article 26 is equivalent to a denunciation of the treaty with respect to a territory. It should be compared with the general provision for denunciation in Article 32.

Declarations in pursuance of Article 26 have been made by Belgium and the United Kingdom.

Application of the Convention to Territories.

Definition of Territory.

The Convention does not define the meaning of the term "territory". The Advisory Committee's draft Convention, however, contained the following definition, which seems to be applicable :

"The term 'territory' or 'territories' in relation to any High Contracting Party shall denote the territory or territories of that High Contracting Party to which this Convention applies."²

It is to be noticed, however, that paragraph 3 of Article 2 applies to territories even where a formal declaration under Article 26 has been made.

Imports and Exports in Relation to Territories.

Whenever the Convention speaks of exports and imports, it refers almost always to those in relation to each country and territory. Presumably, in the case of "territories" to which the Convention applies, export and import relations between two "territories" of the same contracting party and between the "territory" of the contracting party and another Country or contracting party are separate import and export relations for the purposes of the Convention. In principle, for every territory for which there is an estimate and a total of the estimates in the

¹ Conference, Vol. I, pages 201-202.

² Conference, Vol. I, page 281.

Statement of the Supervisory Body, there is a separate manufacture total (Articles 6 and 7) and a separate import total (Articles 7 and 12). These totals are binding.

A colony or territory in respect of which such a declaration is made under the first paragraph of this article is in exactly the same position as countries which have not ratified the Convention.¹

ARTICLE 27.

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts shall both be authoritative, shall bear this day's date, and shall, until December 31st, 1931, be open for signature on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations, or of any non-member State which was represented at the Conference which drew up this Convention or to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

§ 199. " The French and English texts shall both be authoritative "

Article 27 of the Limitation Convention is an example of the usual provision now inserted in multilateral Conventions.

Comparison between the English and French texts of the Limitation Convention.

Article 1, Paragraph 2, Group I, Sub-group (a) iv.

The French text, last line, reads : " les composés N-oxymorphiniques ainsi que les autres *composés* morphiniques à azote pentavalent ".

The English text says " derivatives " in both cases.

Article 1, Paragraph 3.

The English text, line 6, reads : " whether in powder form or granulated or *otherwise* ".

The French text does not translate " or otherwise ".

¹ Despite declarations under Article 26, the parties concerned appear to be fulfilling *de facto* most of the principal requirements of the Convention, such as the furnishing of estimates, statistics and annual reports, etc., and by applying the system of import certificates and export authorisations and not importing over the total of the estimates for the territory concerned.

In the same paragraph, line 5, the English text says : " the national pharmacopœia ".

The French text, however, only says : " selon les exigences de la pharmacopée ".

Article 6, Paragraph 1.

The French text, line 11, reads : " des commandes destinées à l'exportation et effectuées conformément aux dispositions de la présente convention ".

This apparently means that the method by which these orders are given must be in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. On the contrary, the English text—" in accordance with the provisions of this Convention "—seems to apply to the whole operation; that is, including the execution of the orders, and not merely to the method by which they are made.

Article 9, First Paragraph.

The English text, third line, says : " according to the estimates for that country or territory ".

The French text, third line, says only : " conformément à ses évaluations ".

Article 11, Paragraph 1.

The English text, first line, says : " obtained from ", for which the French text reads : " dérivé de ". (For discussion of this difficulty, see above, § 109.)

There is also another small difference, for line 3 of the French text says : " ne pourront être permis ", which certainly implies an official authorisation.

The English text expresses the same idea without introducing the notion of authorisation : " No trade shall take place ".

Article 13, Paragraph 1.

The French text (third line) says : " ou des dispositions équivalentes ". This is more precise than the English text, which says simply, " in conformity therewith ".

Article 13, Paragraph 2 (b).

The French text, line 6, reads : "les compositions qui contiennent l'une de ces drogues *et qui se prêtent*". Here the words "qui se prêtent" refer to "compositions".

The English text is ambiguous, for "which" may refer to "drugs" and not to "compounds".

Article 14, Paragraph 2.

The French text, fifth line, says : "pour cette année". This is omitted in the English text.

In the same paragraph, the French text, line 7, says : "à destination dudit pays *ou territoire*".

The English text does not mention "territory".

In the English text, line 8, the words "for that country" are not translated in the French text.

Article 14, Paragraph 3, Line 14.

The French text says : "sera applicable".

The English text is more precise : "shall apply *in any such case*".

Article 15.

The English text, last line, reads : "to *suppress* the illicit traffic".

The French text says : "*combattre*".

Article 17.

The French text, line 10, says : "*qui ont été utilisés*".

The English text reads : "*which were disposed of*" (see § 181).

Article 20, Paragraph 2.

The French text, last line, says : "les personnes ou maisons visées ainsi que leur nom et leur adresse".

The English text reads only : "as well as the names and addresses of persons or firms concerned".

ARTICLE 28.

The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in the preceding Article.

§ 200. " The present Convention shall be ratified ".

Certain countries, in ratifying, have made reservations. The reservation made by the United States of America is recorded in the text of the Convention. Reservations similar to the first reservation of the United States were made by other States (c.g., Mexico) during the proceedings of the Conference, and were recorded in the Minutes. A similar reservation is also attached to the signature of the Siamese representative.

In accordance with the decision of the Conference, the President made a formal declaration to the following effect :¹

" It is understood that nothing in the Convention may be interpreted as in any way restricting the measures of prohibition, limitation or control which may have been taken or may hereafter be taken by any of the contracting parties with a view to placing the traffic in and use of narcotic drugs in his territory under a more rigorous system than that provided in the present Convention."

ARTICLES 29-31.

ARTICLE 29.

As from January 1st, 1932, the present Convention may be acceded to on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or any non-member State mentioned in Article 27.

The instruments of accession shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States mentioned in that Article.

¹ Conference, Vol. I, page 269.

ARTICLE 30.

The present Convention shall come into force ninety days after the Secretary-General of the League of Nations has received the ratifications or accessions of twenty-five Members of the League of Nations or non-member States, including any four of the following :

France, Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States of America.

Provided always that the provisions of the Convention other than Articles 2 to 5 shall only be applicable from the first of January in the first year in respect of which estimates are furnished in conformity with Articles 2 to 5.

ARTICLE 31.

Ratifications or accessions received after the date of the coming into force of this Convention shall take effect as from the expiration of the period of ninety days from the date of their receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

(See Conference, Vol. I, pages 255-257, 269.)

The Convention came into force as a whole on January 1st, 1934.

§ 201. " May be acceded to ".

The following formal declaration was made by the President on the closing day of the Conference :¹

" For the purposes of the application of Article 30, the term ' accession ' shall be understood to mean accessions made without any reservation, and consequently final."

ARTICLE 32.

After the expiration of five years from the date of the coming into force of this Convention, the Convention may be denounced by an instrument in writing, deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The denunciation, if received by the Secretary-General on or before the first day of July in any year, shall take

¹ Conference, Vol. I, page 269.

effect on the first day of January in the succeeding year, and, if received after the first day of July, shall take effect as if it had been received on or before the first day of July in the succeeding year. Each denunciation shall operate only as regards the Member of the League or non-member State on whose behalf it has been deposited.

The Secretary-General shall notify all the Members of the League and the non-member States mentioned in Article 27 of any denunciations received.

If, as a result of simultaneous or successive denunciations, the number of Members of the League and non-member States bound by the present Convention is reduced to less than twenty-five, the Convention shall cease to be in force as from the date on which the last of such denunciations shall take effect in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

(Cf. Article 26 for other provision as to denunciation.)

ARTICLE 33.

A request for the revision of the present Convention may at any time be made by any Member of the League of Nations or non-member State bound by this Convention by means of a notice addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. Such notice shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the other Members of the League of Nations or non-member States bound by this Convention, and, if endorsed by not less than one-third of them, the High Contracting Parties agree to meet for the purpose of revising the Convention.

ARTICLE 34.

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on the day of its entry into force.

THE PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

I. *When signing the Convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs dated this day, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, duly authorised to that effect and in the name of their respective Governments, declare to have agreed as follows :*

If, on July 13th, 1933, the said Convention is not in force in accordance with the provisions of Article 30, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall bring the situation to the attention of the Council of the League of Nations, which may either convene a new Conference of all the Members of the League and non-member States on whose behalf the Convention has been signed or ratifications or accessions deposited, to consider the situation, or take such measures as it considers necessary. The Government of every signatory or acceding Member of the League of Nations or non-member State undertakes to be present at any Conference so convened.

(For discussion, see Conference, Vol. I, page 264.)

Sufficient ratifications were, in fact, obtained to bring the Convention into force by the date specified—July 13th, 1933.

II. *The Japanese Government made the following reservation, which is accepted by the other High Contracting Parties :*

Crude morphine resulting from the manufacture of prepared opium in the factory of the Government-General of Formosa and held in stock by that Government shall not be subjected to the limitation measures provided for in this Convention.

Such stocks of crude morphine will only be released from time to time in such quantities as may be required for the manufacture of refined morphine in factories licensed by the Japanese Government in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.

(See Conference, Vol. I, pages 264-265 for discussion.)

It was explained at the Conference that "the reservation applied to Articles 5 and 6 and to stocks".¹

Only stocks held by the Government-General of Formosa are exempt from the limitation provisions, not stocks held in Japan itself or in territories other than Formosa.

Quantities imported into Japan or other Japanese territories are subject to all the provisions of the Convention, including limitation of manufacture, imports, exports, stocks, etc.

¹ Conference, Vol. I, page 264.

THE FINAL ACT

Introductory Note.

The Final Act, as the President pointed out to the Conference, was "to all intents and purposes a summary record of the entire proceedings of the Conference. It reproduced the various recommendations, statements and resolutions".¹ In order to avoid the impression that the signature by delegates of the Final Act implied acceptance of its recommendations, statements and resolutions, each recommendation was submitted separately to the Conference and any contrary votes are recorded in the text itself.²

Throughout the Final Act, the procedure is adopted of linking up each recommendation, where practicable, with the permanent machinery of the League of Nations—the Council, the Secretary-General, the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs and the Health Committee—in order to ensure that the recommendations are not lost sight of and that the maximum possible action is taken upon them. (For the action taken by the Opium Advisory Committee on the various recommendations, see the reports of the Committee to the Council on the work of its sixteenth and later sessions and the Progress Reports of the Secretary for these sessions.)

The Governments of Albania, Germany, the United States of America, the Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, the Free City of Danzig, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Spain, Abyssinia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hejaz, Nejd and Dependencies, Hungary, India, the Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, the Netherlands, Peru, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, San Marino, Siam, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia,

Desiring to supplement the provisions of the International Opium Conventions, signed at The Hague on January 23rd, 1912, and at Geneva on February 19th, 1925, by rendering effective by inter-

¹ Conference, Vol. I, page 265.

² *Ibid.*, pages 265-268.

national agreement the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs to the world's legitimate requirements for medical and scientific purposes, and by regulating their distribution ;

Having received the invitation extended to them by the Council of the League of Nations, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations on September 24th, 1929, and October 1st, 1930, in order to study a draft Convention for facilitating the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs to the world's legitimate requirements for medical and scientific purposes, and for regulating their distribution :

Have, in consequence, appointed the following Delegates :

*.....
In the course of a series of meetings between May 27th and July 13th, 1931, the instruments hereinafter enumerated were drawn up :*

I. Convention limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs ;

II. Protocol of Signature of the Convention.

The Conference also adopted the following recommendations :

I.

The Conference,

Recalling the proposal made by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs in the Model Code for the Administrative Control of the Drug Traffic,¹ which was drawn up at its eleventh session to the effect that, in countries the administrative organisation of which allows of such a procedure, the supervision of the trade in narcotics as a whole should be in the hands of a single authority, so that all supervisory measures over this trade may be unified ; and that, in countries where this supervision is in the hands of several authorities, steps should be taken to establish co-ordination among them :

Recommends that such Members of the League of Nations and non-member States as do not at present possess such a single authority should forthwith consider the desirability of establishing one,

¹ Document C.241.1928.XI, Annex VIII.

with the duty of regulating, supervising and controlling the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs and of preventing and combating drug addiction and the illicit traffic; and that they should report to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations within a period of one year from the present date on the results of their examination of this question.¹

II.²

The Conference :

Recognising that the Model Code above referred to has been of considerable value to a number of Governments as a guide in the framing of legislation and administrative measures for the application of the Geneva Convention in their territories :

Recommends that a similar Code should be drawn up before the entry into force of the Convention signed this day, and should be circulated to Governments with a request that they should be guided as far as possible by the Code in framing the necessary legislative and administrative measures for the application in their territories of the said Convention ;

Requests the Council of the League of Nations to ask the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs to prepare such a Code.

III.³

The Conference :

Having decided, in accordance with the advice of the Experts attached to the Conference, to include among the drugs which should be subject to the full provisions of this Convention and of the Geneva

¹ See under Article 15, § 162.

² For Model Code to the Geneva Convention 1925, see reports of the Opium Advisory Committee to the Council on the work of the tenth session (document C.521.M.179.1927.XI, page 5) and eleventh session (document A.7.1928.XI, page 13 and Annex 8).

On Model Code to Limitation Convention, see reports for the fifteenth session (document C.420.M.229.1932.XI, page 5), for the sixteenth session (document C.388.M.193.XI, page 6), and for the seventeenth session (document C.642.M.305.1933.XI, page 5).

The text of both Codes is contained in document C.774.M.365.1932.XI and Addenda.

³ See above under Articles 1 and 11. For recommendations adopted by the Health Committee under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention, see Minutes of the Committee's eighteenth session (document C.980.M.545.1931.III) and report to the Council on the work of the Committee's twentieth session (document C.652.M.812.1933.III).

Convention (Group I) certain drugs not at present brought under the Geneva Convention and the Hague Convention of 1912 :

Recommends :

(1) That the Council of the League of Nations should request the Health Committee of the League to consider forthwith the desirability of bringing these drugs under the Geneva Convention, in accordance with the procedure of Article 10 of that Convention ;

(2) That the Council should call the attention of Governments of countries to which the Hague Convention applies, but to which the Geneva Convention does not apply, to the proposal in this Convention and to the report of the Experts, with reference to the provisions of Article 14 (d) of the Hague Convention.

IV.¹

The Conference :

Recommends that Governments should consider the desirability of establishing a State monopoly over the trade in, and, if necessary, over the manufacture of, the drugs covered by the Convention signed on this day's date.

(The German delegation stated that it could not accept this recommendation.)

V.

The Conference :

Considering that, in order to combat more efficiently the smuggling and abuse of the substances covered by the Convention of this day's date, it is necessary by means of an international agreement to supplement the penalties provided for in Article 20 of the Hague Convention of 1912 and in Article 28 of the Geneva Convention ;

Considering that the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs has been presented by the International Criminal Police Commission with a draft International Convention for the suppression of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, the main features of which are based on the Convention of April 20th, 1929, against Counterfeit Currency :

Expresses the wish that, on the basis of the work undertaken by the

¹ For discussions in the Conference on State Monopolies, see Conference, Vol. I, pages 20, 35, 42, 46-47, 60, 73, 85-86, 96-99, 115-116, 258, 266; Vol. II, page 16. See also under Article 15.

Advisory Committee, a Convention may be concluded with the least possible delay for the prosecution and punishment of breaches of the law relating to the manufacture of trade in and possession of narcotic drugs;

And requests the Council to draw the attention of Governments to the importance of such a Convention, in order to hasten the meeting of a Conference to conclude a convention on this question.

VI.¹

The Conference :

Recognising the highly dangerous character of diacetylmorphine as a drug of addiction and the possibility in most, if not all, cases of replacing it by other drugs of a less dangerous character :

Recommends that each Government should examine in conjunction with the medical profession the possibility of abolishing or restricting its use, and should communicate the results of such examination to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

VII.²

The Conference :

Recommends that the Governments should study the possibility of applying the system of international control provided in the Geneva Convention to every preparation containing any of the drugs included in Group I, whatever the drug content of the preparation.

The Conference further recommends that the Council of the League of Nations should invite the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs to examine the question.

(The German delegation stated that it could not accept these recommendations.)

VIII.³

The Conference :

Recommends that, in order to facilitate the application of the measures directed against drug addiction and the illicit traffic,

¹ See above under Article 10. See also Minutes of the twentieth session of the Opium Advisory Committee (document C.277.M.144.1935.XI, page 109).

² See under Article 5, paragraph 2 (a), and § 50 for exempted preparations. The Opium Advisory Committee decided at its seventeenth session that further consideration of this matter should be deferred until experience had been gained of the working of the Convention; see Minutes of the seventeenth session (document C.661.M.316.1933.XI, page 32).

³ See Conference, Vol. I, pages 266-267, 345.

Governments should consider the possibility of excluding from the benefits of most-favoured-nation clauses in future commercial treaties and agreements the substances to which the Geneva Convention and this Convention apply.

(The delegations of Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Siam, Sweden and Switzerland stated that they could not accept this recommendation.)

IX.¹

The Conference :

Considering that, subject to possible fluctuations in world requirements for medical and scientific purposes, the amounts of morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine manufactured for use as such during the period prior to the coming into force of the Convention signed to-day should not exceed the average amount of the total world needs, based on the average medical and scientific requirements of the individual countries and that the studies made by the Secretariat of the League of Nations in documents of the Conference (documents L.F.S.3(1)—Parts I, II and III, 8, 61 and 65) for the years 1928, 1929 and 1930 have resulted in an estimate of the total present world requirements of these drugs for use as such which is approximately as follows :

	Tons
<i>Morphine</i>	9
<i>Diacetylmorphine</i>	2
<i>Cocaine</i>	5 1/2.

Requests the Council of the League of Nations to instruct the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the Members of the League

¹ See Conference, Vol. I, pages 121-128, 267.

Document L.F.S.3(1), Parts I, II and III, is the "Analysis of the International Trade in Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine for the Years 1925-1930" (document C.587.M.228.1930.XI). Document L.F.S.61 is printed as Annex 21 in Conference, Vol. I, pages 337-340; for document L.F.S.65, see statement of the Secretariat, *ibid.*, pages 121-128.

The amounts of the three drugs mentioned in the recommendation manufactured for use as such in 1931, 1932 and 1933 as reported to the Central Board were as follows :

	1931	1932	1933
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>Morphine for use as such</i>	8,438	7,276	9,767
<i>Diacetylmorphine for use as such</i>	1,249	1,315	1,347
<i>Cocaine for use as such</i>	4,612	3,968	4,010

and the States non-members to these documents and to the present resolution; and

Recommends that, pending the entry into force of the Convention signed to-day, the countries manufacturing these drugs shall limit the manufacture of these drugs for use as such as nearly as possible to the quantities required for domestic consumption, and export for medical and scientific purposes.

X.¹

The Conference :

Recommends that the League of Nations be enabled to give prizes as a reward for results obtained by research work for the purpose of discovering medicines which, although producing the same therapeutic effects as the drugs, do not give rise to drug addiction.

¹ See Conference, Vol. I, pages 263, 268. Also Opium Advisory Committee, reports on the work of the nineteenth session (document C.530.M.241.1934.XI, page 13) and the twentieth session (document C.253.M.125.1935.XI, page 14).

APPENDICES

Appendix I

NOTE ON PRINCIPAL ADDITIONAL OBLIGATIONS CREATED BY THE LIMITATION CONVENTION OF 1931 IN THE CASE OF A COUNTRY PARTY TO BOTH THE GENEVA CONVENTION 1925 AND THE LIMITATION CONVENTION.

[*Note.*—L.C. is used to denote Limitation Convention and G.C. to denote Geneva Convention 1925.]

1. *Substances covered.*

All drugs covered by the Limitation Convention have been brought under the Geneva Convention 1925 by action under Article 10 of that Convention so far as the recommendations have been accepted by countries parties only to the Geneva Convention 1925.

2. *Estimates.*

The Limitation Convention requires estimates of amounts to be consumed, whereas the Geneva Convention 1925 required estimates of amounts to be imported for consumption. The new estimates (see Article 5, L.C.) are somewhat more detailed than those required under the G.C. and are binding. There is also the obligation to give an estimate of the desired level of stocks (Article 5, paragraph 2).

3. *Manufacture.*

L.C., Chapter III and Articles 16 and 17. These simply replace the general obligation under the G.C. by a precise obligation not to manufacture in excess of estimates (or as against orders for export covered by import certificates). The administration must therefore keep a check on the amounts manufactured and imported so as to ensure that manufacture + imports + seizures — exports or re-exports do not exceed estimated consumption.

Articles 16 and 17 of the L.C. define more precisely the obligation to supervise and require exact accountancy from factories. There is the further obligation (Article 16, paragraph 2) not to allow manufacturers to accumulate excessive quantities of raw materials.

4. *Prohibitions and Restrictions.*

Chapter IV, L.C.

Article 10 only affects a country exporting diacetylmorphine.

Article 11 (Procedure to cover new drugs) involves for a manufacturing country the additional obligation of making immediate notification of any new drug which it places on the market. Article 12 involves the new obligation that imports shall not exceed the total of the estimates plus exports less manufacture.

5. *Control.*

Chapter V, L.C.

Article 13, paragraph 2, involves a new obligation to apply to codeine and dionine the provisions of Articles 6 and 7 of the G.C. in respect of manufacture, import, export and wholesale trade in these drugs. The system of import certificates and export authorisations is also applied to these two drugs, but not to medical preparations made from them. There is a further obligation to send for the drugs themselves, but not for preparations, annual statistics of imports and exports and of manufacture, amounts confiscated and stocks.

6. *Administrative Provisions.*

Chapter VI, L.C.

Article 15 requires Governments, if they have not already done so, to create a special administration for the purposes specified in the article. This is not an obligation to create a single centralised administration, but rather some method of co-ordinating effectively the work of the various departments which deal with the different aspects of enforcement.

Article 18 : Obligation to destroy or convert seized drugs, or appropriate them for medical or scientific use.

Article 19 : Labels of drugs to show percentage and name.

7. *General Provisions.*

Chapter VII.

Article 20 : Obligation to give names and addresses of manufacturers and of drugs to be manufactured.

Article 21 : Obligation to forward an annual report.

Article 22 : Obligations as to statistics.

Article 23 : Seizure reports on important cases of illicit traffic.

Note.—Articles 20, 21 and 23 merely give a legal basis to reports or periodical data which Governments have been accustomed since 1921 to furnish to the Opium Advisory Committee in pursuance of Article 23 of the Covenant.

Appendix II.

APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION TO NON-MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.

All States parties to the Convention are bound equally by its provisions. But a non-manufacturing country—*i.e.*, a State in which "the drugs" are not manufactured—has, in practice, much simpler and less exacting obligations to fulfil than those which a manufacturing country has to carry out in respect of each of the drugs which it manufactures.

The principal obligations of a non-manufacturing country party to the Convention may be stated very summarily as follows :

1. To furnish estimates of its requirements as regards each of the drugs in accordance with the provisions of Articles 2-5. (In the event of any country, whether a party or a non-party, not furnishing such estimates, the Supervisory Body created under Article 5 is charged (under Article 2) with the duty of making such estimates on behalf of the country.)

2. To reduce stocks to the level desired by the Government if, at the time of the coming into force of the Convention, they exceed this level (Article 9).

3. To prohibit the re-export of diacetylmorphine and to import it only under the conditions specified in Article 10.

4. Not to permit trade in a new derivative not of medical or scientific value (Article 11).

5. Not to import more than the total of its estimates plus re-exports (Article 12).

6. (a) To apply the provisions of the Geneva Convention 1925 to all drugs in Group I (Article 13, paragraph 1).

(b) To apply certain provisions of the Geneva Convention 1925 to the export and import and wholesale (*not* the retail) trade in drugs in Group II (Article 13, paragraph 2).

7. To carry out certain obligations which have as their purpose the prevention of excessive export to particular countries or territories (Article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2).

8. Under Article 15, to create a special administration (which does not need to be a single authority for all the purposes mentioned in the article) to apply the provisions of the Convention, to regulate, supervise and control the trade in the drugs, to organise the campaign against and to prevent drug addiction and to suppress the illicit traffic.

9. Assuming that the non-manufacturing country desires to remain in this condition, and that therefore the question of the conversion of

seized drugs would not arise, it is under the obligation to destroy all confiscated diacetylmorphine and to destroy or appropriate for medical or scientific use, under certain conditions laid down in Article 18, any seized drug belonging to Group I other than diacetylmorphine.

10. To label in a certain way all the drugs and their preparations (Article 19).

11. To forward laws and regulations and an annual report to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations (Article 21).

12. To furnish to the Central Board statistics of the amounts of drugs used by wholesalers in compounding preparations for the export of which export authorisations are not required (Article 22).

13. To communicate reports of all important seizures (Article 23).

Appendix III.

ALTERATION OF THE LATEST DATE OF ISSUE OF THE SUPERVISORY BODY'S ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Article 5, paragraph 7, of the Convention provides for the issue of this statement on a date not later than November 1st in each year. Certain difficulties had arisen in the application of this provision and as a result, steps were taken to alter the latest date of issue to December 1st. During the Conference for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, which was held at Geneva from June 8th to 26th, 1936, a meeting took place of the representatives of the countries parties to the Limitation Convention. This meeting drew up a *Procès-verbal* for the purpose of altering the date to December 1st. The text of the *Procès-verbal*, which was signed at Geneva on June 26th, 1936, is as follows :

“ In view of Article 5, paragraph 7, of the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs of July 13th, 1931, which reads as follows :

“ After examination by the Supervisory Body as provided in paragraph 6 above of the estimates furnished, and after the determination by that Body as provided in Article 2 of the estimates for each country or territory on behalf of which no estimates have been furnished, the Supervisory Body shall forward, not later than November 1st in each year, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General, to all the Members of the League of Nations and non-member States referred to in Article 27, a statement containing the estimates for each country or territory, and, so far as the Supervisory Body may consider necessary, an account of any explanations given or required in accordance with paragraph 6 above, and any

observations which the Supervisory Body may desire to make in respect of any such estimate or explanation, or request for an explanation', and

" In view of the difficulties which have arisen in the application of this provision,

" The undersigned, acting on behalf of the Governments which they represent, Parties to the aforesaid Convention, have agreed as follows :

" 1. For practical reasons, the aforesaid Governments are not opposed to the postponement by the Supervisory Body, until December 1st at the latest, of the statements which that Body is obliged to communicate to Members of the League of Nations and to non-member States under Article 5, paragraph 7, of the Convention.

" This derogation is agreed to without affecting the right of each of the aforesaid Governments to obtain, should it so desire, a reversion to the strict application of the Convention, the text of which remains unaltered.

" 2. The present *Procès-verbal* will come into force as soon as it shall have been signed in the name of all Governments Parties to the Convention of July 13th, 1931."

At the date of printing of this study, 49 States parties to the Limitation Convention have signed the *Procès-verbal*. Since the present total number of ratifications of the Limitation Convention amounts to 62, 13 signatures are still necessary for the *Procès-verbal* to come into force.

Appendix IV

LIST OF COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE RATIFIED OR ACCEDED TO THE LIMITATION CONVENTION 1931 UP TO OCTOBER 1st, 1937.

EUROPE :	
Germany	Latvia
Austria	Liechtenstein
Belgium	Lithuania
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Luxemburg
Bulgaria	Monaco
Denmark	Norway
Danzig (Free City of)	Netherlands
Spain	Poland
Estonia	Portugal
Finland	Roumania
France	San Marino
Greece	Sweden
Hungary	Switzerland
Irish Free State	Czechoslovakia
Italy	Turkey
	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

AMERICA :

North America :
Canada
United States of America

Central America :

Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Salvador

South America :

Brazil
Chile
Colombia

Ecuador
Peru
Uruguay
Venezuela

ASIA :

Afghanistan
Sa'udi Arabia
China
India
Iraq
Iran
Japan
Siam

AFRICA :

Egypt
Sudan

OCEANIA :

Australia
New Zealand

ANNEX I.

Statistical Form B (L).

CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS OF JULY 13th, 1931.

Permanent Central Opium Board

ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF DRUGS.

(These Estimates should reach the Central Board not later than August 1st.)

If for any country estimates are not furnished by the above date, the Supervisory Body shall itself draw up the estimates. (See Article 2 of the Convention of July 13th, 1931.)

GOVERNMENT OF..... 19...
COMPETENT DEPARTMENT..... Signed.....
Head of Department.....

These estimates relate to the calendar year 19.....

EXTRACT FROM THE CONVENTION OF JULY 13TH, 1931.

Article 5.

3. Every estimate shall be accompanied by a statement explaining the method by which the several amounts shown in it have been calculated. If these amounts are calculated so as to include a margin allowing for possible fluctuations in demand, the estimates must indicate the extent of the margin so included. It is understood that, in the case of any of the "drugs" which are or may be included in Group II, a wider margin may be necessary than in the case of the other "drugs".

4. Every estimate shall reach the Permanent Central Board not later than August 1st in the year preceding that in respect of which the estimate is made.

For definitions, see Article 1 of the Convention of July 13th, 1931, and also Notes 1 and 2 on the back of this form.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Fill in every blank space in every column. Where there is nothing to report, write the word "nil".

If there is not sufficient space on this form, attach additional pages with a proper designation at the head of each page.

Show weight in kilogrammes and grammes; if impossible, state clearly the weight used in the table.

Figures for kilogrammes should be shown without full-stops or commas.

Only net weights should be entered in the table (i.e., excluding packing material, such as cases, bottles, tubes and other containers, wrappers, etc.).

ONLY THE WEIGHT OF THE PURE ALKALOID CONTENT SHOULD BE GIVEN IN THE CASE OF CRUDE ALKALOIDS AND OF SALTS AND PREPARATIONS. (See table of equivalences.)

TABLE OF EQUIVALENCES.

(By pure alkaloid is meant basic anhydrous alkaloid.)

Morphine: The principal morphine salts found on the market contain about 80 per cent of pure morphine.

Diacetylmorphine (diamorphine, heroin): The principal diacetylmorphine salts (diamorphine, heroin) found on the market contain about 90 per cent of pure diacetylmorphine.

Cocaine: Hydrochloride of cocaine contains about 90 per cent of pure cocaine. Nitrate of cocaine contains 75 per cent of pure cocaine. Tincture of coca ordinarily contains 0.2 per cent of pure cocaine. Fluid extract of coca ordinarily contains 0.6 per cent of pure cocaine.

Hydrochloride of dihydrohydrooxycodine (encodal) contains 78 per cent of pure dihydrohydrooxycodine.

Bitartrate of dihydrocodeinone (dicodide) contains 60 per cent of pure dihydrocodeinone.

Hydrochloride of dihydromorphinone (dilauido) contains 89 per cent of pure dihydromorphinone.

Hydrochloride of acetyldihydrocodeinone or hydrochloride of acetyldemethyldihydrothebaine (acedicone) contains 90 per cent of pure acetyldihydrocodeinone.

Hydrochloride of dihydromorphine (paramorfan) contains 89 per cent of pure dihydromorphine.

Hydrochloride of benzylmorphine (peronine) contains 87 per cent of pure benzylmorphine.

Methylmorphine (codeine): Phosphate of codeine contains on an average 70 per cent of pure methylmorphine (codeine).

Hydrochloride of codeine contains 81 per cent of pure methylmorphine (codeine).

Sulphate of codeine contains 76 per cent of pure methylmorphine (codeine).

Hydrochloride of ethylmorphine (dionine) contains 81 per cent of pure ethylmorphine.

Show weight in kilogrammes and grammes. If impossible, state clearly the weight used in the table. Only the weight of the pure alkaloid content should be given in the case of crude alkaloids and of salts and preparations. (See table of equivalences.)	1 MORPHINE (Note 1)		2 DIACETYLMORPHINE (diamorphine, heroin) and its salts and preparations		3 COCAINE (Note 2)		4 DIHYDROHYDRO-OXYCODEINONE and its salts (eucodal) and preparations		5 DIHYDROCODEINONE and its salts (dicodide) and preparations		6 DIHYDROMORPHINONE and its salts (dilaudide) and preparations		7 ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINONE OR ACETYLDEME-THYLODIHYDROTHEBAINE and its salts (acedicone) and preparations		8 (Note 3)		9 METHYLMORPHINE (codeine) and its salts		10 ETHYLMORPHINE and its salts (dionine)		
	Including margin, if any	Margin*	Including margin, if any	Margin*	Including margin, if any	Margin*	Including margin, if any	Margin*	Including margin, if any	Margin*	Including margin, if any	Margin*	Including margin, if any	Margin*	Including margin, if any	Margin*	Including margin, if any	Margin*	Including margin, if any	Margin*	
	kg grm	kg grm	kg grm	kg grm	kg grm	kg grm	kg grm	kg grm	kg grm	kg grm	kg grm	kg grm	kg grm	kg grm	kg grm	kg grm	kg grm	kg grm	kg grm	kg grm	
I. The quantity necessary for use as such for medical (Note 4) and scientific needs, including in this quantity both the quantity required for the manufacture for domestic consumption of preparations for which export authorisations are not required (Note 5) and the quantity required for the manufacture for export of the said preparations (but the quantity of the said preparations which is to be imported into the country is to be excluded from the estimate)																					
II. The quantity necessary for the purpose of conversion**, whether the substance resulting from this conversion is for domestic consumption or for export																					
III. The amount of the reserve stocks (Note 6) which it is desired to maintain	kg	grm	kg	grm	kg	grm	kg	grm	kg	grm	kg	grm	kg	grm	kg	grm	kg	grm	kg	grm	
NOTE. The estimates of the quantities to be added to or deducted from the stocks to bring them up or down to the desired level cannot be accurately calculated until the stocks in hand at the beginning of the year covered by this form have been ascertained. The Governments of countries, territories, etc., in which reserve stocks and/or Government stocks are maintained (see Note 6) are therefore recommended not to fill up items IV and V, but to send a supplementary estimate, if necessary, as soon as those stocks have been ascertained. (See document O.S.B Statement 1937, pages 6 and 7.)																					

* See page 1 of this form (Article 5, paragraph 3, of the Convention of July 13th, 1931).

** The term 'conversion' shall denote the transformation of a drug by a chemical process, with the exception of the transformation of alkaloids into their salts.

*** When one of the drugs is converted into another of the drugs, this operation shall be considered as conversion in relation to the first-mentioned drug and as manufacture in relation to the other." (Article 1, paragraph 4, of the Convention of July 13th, 1931.)

Remarks :

Please give here the statement explaining the method by which the several amounts shown in this estimate have been calculated (Article 5, 3, of the Convention of July 13th, 1931) :

NOTES.

Note 1. Morphine: This heading refers to morphine in the following forms: (a) pure morphine; (b) crude morphine; (c) salts of morphine; (d) preparations which contain more than 20 per cent of morphine made direct from raw or medicinal opium; (e) preparations which contain more than 0.2 per cent of morphine made from any of the forms of morphine mentioned in (a), (b), (c) or (d); (f) solutions and dilutions of morphine in an inert substance, liquid or solid, made from any of the forms of morphine mentioned in (a), (b), (c) or (d), even if these solutions and dilutions contain 0.2 per cent or less of morphine.

Where the figure entered in this column includes pure morphine contained in crude morphine, the weight of such pure morphine and also the weight of the crude morphine should be indicated separately under "Remarks".

Note 2. Cocaine: This heading refers to cocaine in the following forms: (a) pure cocaine; (b) crude cocaine; (c) salts of cocaine; (d) preparations which contain more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine made direct from the coca leaf; (e) preparations which contain more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine made from any of the forms of cocaine mentioned in (a), (b), (c) or (d); (f) solutions and dilutions of cocaine in an inert substance, liquid or solid, made from any of the forms of cocaine mentioned in (a), (b), (c) or (d), even if these solutions and dilutions contain 0.1 per cent or less of cocaine.

Where the figure entered in this column includes pure cocaine contained in crude cocaine, the weight of such pure cocaine and also the weight of the crude cocaine should be indicated separately under "Remarks".

Note 3. When figures are given for one of the substances mentioned below in answer to the questions in the present form, the quantities required should be inserted in the blank column; when more than one substance is required, additional columns should be added.

Dihydromorphine and its salts (paramorfan) and preparations;
Morphine-N-oxide (genomorphine) and its preparations;
Thebaine and its salts and preparations;
Ecgonine and its salts and preparations;
The esters of ecgonine and their salts and preparations;
The esters of morphine other than diacetylmorphine and their salts and preparations;
Benzylmorphine and its salts (perouine) and preparations;
The other ethers of morphine and their salts and preparations, except methylmorphine (codeine) and its salts, and ethylmorphine and its salts (dionine);
The esters of the following: dihydrohydroxycodeinone, dihydrocodeinone, dihydromorphinone, acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldimethylodihydrothebaine, dihydromorphine and their salts and preparations;
The morphine-N-oxide derivatives and the other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives and their preparations.

Note 4. By medical needs are to be understood all requirements for medical purposes, including dental and veterinary requirements.

Note 5. The preparations for the export of which export authorisations are not required are: (1) preparations containing any of the drugs which have been exempted under Article 8 of the Convention of February 19th, 1925; (2) preparations containing 0.2 per cent or less of morphine or 0.1 per cent or less of cocaine, but not the solutions or dilutions in an inert substance (see Article 13, 1 (b), of the Convention of July 13th, 1931); (3) preparations containing any of the drugs in group II (codeine and dionine) which are adapted to a normal therapeutic use (see Article 13, 2, of the Convention of July 13th, 1931).

Note 6. In order to secure a uniform basis for the preparation of estimates and statistics, it is recommended that Governments should adopt the following interpretation of the terms "reserve stocks" and "Government stocks".

The term "reserve stocks" should be taken to mean the *normal* working stocks maintained by manufacturers and wholesalers for the *normal* domestic consumption of the country, for conversion in the country, and for export. The effect of this interpretation will be that, in making estimates and in compiling statistics of reserve stocks, Governments will not take into account stocks in the hands of retailers.

"Government stocks" should, as far as possible, be regarded as including only stocks under Government control for the use of the military, naval and air forces of the country or to meet *exceptional* circumstances.

Any stocks of drugs held by the Government for normal domestic consumption in the country by the civilian population, whether such drugs are sold by the Government or distributed gratuitously, should, for the purpose of the estimates and the statistics furnished to the Permanent Central Board, be included in the "reserve stocks".

ANNEX II.

CHAPTERS III AND V OF THE HAGUE CONVENTION 1912.

CHAPTER III.—MEDICINAL OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE, ETC.

Definitions.—By “ medicinal opium ” is understood :

Raw opium which has been heated to 60° Centigrade and contains not less than 10 per cent of morphine, whether or not it be powdered or granulated or mixed with indifferent materials.

By “ morphine ” is understood :

The principal alkaloid of opium having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$.

By “ cocaine ” is understood :

The principal alkaloid of the leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca* having the formula $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$.

By “ heroin ” is understood :

Diacetylmorphine, having the formula $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$.

Article 9.

The Contracting Powers shall enact pharmacy laws or regulations to limit exclusively to medical and legitimate purposes the manufacture, sale, and use of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts unless laws or regulations on the subject are already in existence. They shall co-operate with one another to prevent the use of these drugs for any other purpose.

Article 10.

The Contracting Powers shall use their best endeavours to control, or to cause to be controlled, all persons manufacturing, importing, selling, distributing and exporting morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts, as well as the buildings in which these persons carry on such industry or trade.

With this object, the Contracting Parties shall use their best endeavours to adopt, or cause to be adopted, the following measures, unless regulations on the subject are already in existence :

(a) To confine the manufacture of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts to those establishments and premises alone which have been licensed for the purpose, or to obtain information

respecting the establishments and premises in which these drugs are manufactured and to keep a register of them;

(b) To require that all persons engaged in the manufacture, import, sale, distribution, or export of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts shall be furnished with a licence or permit to engage in these operations, or shall make to the competent authorities an official declaration that they are so engaged;

(c) To require that such persons shall enter in their books the quantities manufactured, imports, sales, and all other distribution, and exports of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts. This rule shall not necessarily apply to medical prescriptions and to sales by duly authorised chemists.

Article 11.

The Contracting Powers shall take measures to prohibit, as regards their internal trade, the delivery of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts to any unauthorised persons, unless regulations on the subject are already in existence.

Article 12.

Due regard being had to the differences in their conditions, the Contracting Powers shall use their best endeavours to restrict to authorised persons the import of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts.

Article 13.

The Contracting Powers shall use their best endeavours to adopt, or cause to be adopted, measures to ensure that morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts shall not be exported from their countries, possessions, colonies, and leased territories to the countries, possessions, colonies, and leased territories of the other Contracting Powers except when consigned to persons furnished with the licences or permits provided for by the laws or regulations of the importing country.

With this object each Government may communicate from time to time to the Governments of the exporting countries lists of the persons to whom licences or permits for the import of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts have been granted.

Article 14.

The Contracting Powers shall apply the laws and regulations respecting the manufacture, import, sale, or export of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts :

(a) To medicinal opium;

(b) To all preparations (officinal and non-officinal, including the so-called anti-opium remedies) containing more than 0.2 per cent of morphine or more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine;

(c) To heroin, its salts and preparations containing more than 0.1 per cent of heroin;

(d) To all new derivatives of morphine, of cocaine, or of their respective salts, and to every other alkaloid of opium, which may be shown by scientific research, generally recognised, to be liable to similar abuse and productive of like ill-effects.

.....

CHAPTER V.

Article 20.

The Contracting Powers shall examine the possibility of enacting laws or regulations making it a penal offence to be in illegal possession of raw opium, prepared opium, morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts, unless laws or regulations on the subject are already in existence.

Article 21.

The Contracting Powers shall communicate to one another, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands :

(a) The texts of the existing laws and administrative regulations respecting the matters referred to in the present Convention or promulgated in virtue of the clauses thereof;

(b) Statistical information as regards the trade in raw opium, prepared opium, morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts, as well as in the other drugs or their salts or preparations referred to in the present Convention.

These statistics shall be furnished with as many details and within a period as short as may be considered possible.

ANNEX III.

TEXT OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION 1925.

PREAMBLE.

Taking note of the fact that the application of the provisions of the Hague Convention of January 23rd, 1912, by the Contracting Parties has produced results of great value, but that the contraband trade in and abuse of the substances to which the Convention applies still continue on a great scale.

Convinced that the contraband trade in and abuse of these substances cannot be effectually suppressed except by bringing about a more effective limitation of the production or manufacture of the substances, and by exercising a closer control and supervision of the international trade, than are provided for in the said Convention;

Desirous therefore of taking further measures to carry out the objects aimed at by the said Convention and to complete and strengthen its provisions;

Realising that such limitation and control require the close co-operation of all the Contracting Parties;

Confident that this humanitarian effort will meet with the unanimous adhesion of the nations concerned :

Have decided to conclude a Convention for this purpose.

The High Contracting Parties have accordingly appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

[*Here follow the names of heads of States and their Plenipotentiaries.*]
who, after communicating their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :

CHAPTER I.—DEFINITIONS.

Article 1.

The Contracting Parties agree to adopt the following definitions for the purposes of the present Convention :

Raw Opium.—“ Raw opium ” means the spontaneously coagulated juice obtained from the capsules of the *Papaver somniferum L.*, which has only been submitted to the necessary manipulations for packing and transport, whatever its content of morphine.

Medicinal Opium.—“ Medicinal opium ” means raw opium which has undergone the processes necessary to adapt it for medicinal use in

accordance with the requirements of the national pharmacopœia, whether in powder form or granulated or otherwise or mixed with neutral materials.

Morphine.—"Morphine" means the principal alkaloid of opium having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$.

Diacetylmorphine.—"Diacetylmorphine" means diacetylmorphine (diamorphine, heroin) having the formula $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$.

Coca Leaf.—"Coca leaf" means the leaf of the *Erythroxylon Coca Lamarck* and the *Erythroxylon novo-granatense* (Morris) Hieronymus and their varieties, belonging to the family of Erythroxylaceæ and the leaf of other species of this genus from which it may be found possible to extract cocaine either directly or by chemical transformation.

Crude Cocaine.—"Crude cocaine" means any extract of the coca leaf which can be used directly or indirectly for the manufacture of cocaine.

Cocaine.—"Cocaine" means methyl-benzoyl lævo-ecgonine ($[\alpha]_D^{20} = -16.4$) in 20 per cent solution of chloroform, of which the formula is $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$.

Ecgonine.—"Ecgonine" means lævo-ecgonine ($[\alpha]_D^{20} = -45.6$ in 5 per cent solution of water), of which the formula is $C_8H_{15}NO_3, H_2O$, and all the derivatives of lævo-ecgonine which might serve industrially for its recovery.

Indian Hemp.—"Indian hemp" means the dried flowering or fruiting tops of the pistillate plant *Cannabis sativa L.* from which the resin has not been extracted, under whatever name they may be designated in commerce.

CHAPTER II.—INTERNAL CONTROL OF RAW OPIUM AND COCA LEAVES.

Article 2.

The Contracting Parties undertake to enact laws and regulations to ensure the effective control of the production, distribution and export of raw opium, unless laws and regulations on the subject are already in existence; they also undertake to review periodically, and to strengthen as required, the laws and regulations on the subject which they have enacted in virtue of Article 1 of the Hague Convention of 1912 or of the present Convention.

Article 3.

Due regard being had to the differences in their commercial conditions, the Contracting Parties shall limit the number of towns, ports or other localities through which the export or import of raw opium or coca leaves shall be permitted.

CHAPTER III.—INTERNAL CONTROL OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS.*Article 4.*

The provisions of the present Chapter apply to the following substances :

- (a) Medicinal opium;
- (b) Crude cocaine and ecgonine;
- (c) Morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine and their respective salts;
- (d) All preparations official and non-official (including the so-called anti-opium remedies) containing more than 0.2 per cent of morphine or more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine;
- (e) All preparations containing diacetylmorphine;
- (f) Galenical preparations (extract and tincture) of Indian hemp;
- (g) Any other narcotic drug to which the present Convention may be applied in accordance with Article 10.

Article 5.

The Contracting Parties shall enact effective laws or regulations to limit exclusively to medical and scientific purposes the manufacture, import, sale, distribution, export and use of the substances to which this Chapter applies. They shall co-operate with one another to prevent the use of these substances for any other purposes.

Article 6.

The Contracting Parties shall control all persons manufacturing, importing, selling, distributing or exporting the substances to which this Chapter applies, as well as the buildings in which these persons carry on such industry or trade.

With this object, the Contracting Parties shall :

- (a) Confine the manufacture of the substances referred to in Article 4 (b), (c) and (g) to those establishments and premises alone which have been licensed for the purpose.
- (b) Require that all persons engaged in the manufacture, import, sale, distribution, or export of the said substances shall obtain a licence or permit to engage in these operations;
- (c) Require that such persons shall enter in their books the quantities manufactured, imports, exports, sales and all other distribution of the said substances. This requirement shall not necessarily apply either to supplies dispensed by medical

practitioners or to sales by duly authorised chemists on medical prescriptions, provided in each case that the medical prescriptions are filed and preserved by the medical practitioner or chemist.

Article 7.

The Contracting Parties shall take measures to prohibit, as regards their internal trade, the delivery to or possession by any unauthorised persons of the substances to which this Chapter applies.

Article 8.

In the event of the Health Committee of the League of Nations, after having submitted the question for advice and report to the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique in Paris, finding that any preparation containing any of the narcotic drugs referred to in the present Chapter cannot give rise to the drug habit on account of the medicaments with which the said drugs are compounded and which in practice preclude the recovery of the said drugs, the Health Committee shall communicate this finding to the Council of the League of Nations. The Council will communicate the finding to the Contracting Parties, and thereupon the provisions of the present Convention will not be applicable to the preparation concerned.

Article 9.

Any Contracting Party may authorise the supply to the public by chemists, at their own discretion, as medicines, for immediate use in urgent cases, of the following opiate officinal preparations: tincture of opium, Sydenham laudanum and Dover powder. The maximum dose, however, which may be supplied in such cases must not contain more than 25 centigrammes of officinal opium, and the chemist must enter in his books the quantities supplied, as provided in Article 6 (c).

Article 10.

In the event of the Health Committee of the League of Nations, after having submitted the question for advice and report to the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique in Paris, finding that any narcotic drug to which the present Convention does not apply is liable to similar abuse and productive of similar ill-effects as the substances to which this Chapter of the Convention applies, the Health Committee shall inform the Council of the League accordingly and recommend that the provisions of the present Convention shall be applied to such drug.

The Council of the League shall communicate the said recommendation to the Contracting Parties. Any Contracting Party which is

prepared to accept the recommendation shall notify the Secretary-General of the League, who will inform the other Contracting Parties.

The provisions of the present Convention shall thereupon apply to the substance in question as between the Contracting Parties who have accepted the recommendation referred to above.

CHAPTER IV.—INDIAN HEMP.

Article 11.

1. In addition to the provisions of Chapter V of the present Convention, which shall apply to Indian hemp and the resin prepared from it, the Contracting Parties undertake :

(a) To prohibit the export of the resin obtained from Indian hemp and the ordinary preparations of which the resin forms the base (such as hashish, esrar, chiras, djamba) to countries which have prohibited their use, and, in cases where export is permitted, to require the production of a special import certificate issued by the Government of the importing country stating that the importation is approved for the purposes specified in the certificate and that the resin or preparations will not be re-exported;

(b) Before issuing an export authorisation under Article 13 of the present Convention, in respect of Indian hemp, to require the production of a special import certificate issued by the Government of the importing country and stating that the importation is approved and is required exclusively for medical or scientific purposes.

2. The Contracting Parties shall exercise an effective control of such a nature as to prevent the illicit international traffic in Indian hemp and especially in the resin.

CHAPTER V.—CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

Article 12.

Each Contracting Party shall require a separate import authorisation to be obtained for each importation of any of the substances to which the present Convention applies. Such authorisation shall state the quantity to be imported, the name and address of the importer and the name and address of the exporter.

The import authorisation shall specify the period within which the importation must be effected and may allow the importation in more than one consignment.

Article 13.

1. Each Contracting Party shall require a separate export authorisation to be obtained for each exportation of any of the substances to

which the present Convention applies. Such authorisation shall state the quantity to be exported, the name and address of the exporter and the name and address of the importer.

2. The Contracting Party, before issuing such export authorisation, shall require an import certificate, issued by the Government of the importing country and certifying that the importation is approved, to be produced by the person or establishment applying for the export authorisation.

Each Contracting Party agrees to adopt, so far as possible, the form of import certificate annexed to the present Convention.

3. The export authorisation shall specify the period within which the exportation must be effected, and shall state the number and date of the import certificate and the authority by whom it has been issued.

4. A copy of the export authorisation shall accompany the consignment, and the Government issuing the export authorisation shall send a copy to the Government of the importing country.

5. The Government of the importing country, when the importation has been effected, or when the period fixed for the importation has expired, shall return the export authorisation, with an endorsement to that effect, to the Government of the exporting country. The endorsement shall specify the amount actually imported.

6. If a less quantity than that specified in the export authorisation is actually exported, the quantity actually exported shall be noted by the competent authorities on the export authorisation and on any official copy thereof.

7. In the case of an application to export a consignment to any country for the purpose of being placed in a bonded warehouse in that country, a special certificate from the Government of that country, certifying that it has approved the introduction of the consignment for the said purpose, may be accepted by the Government of the exporting country in place of the import certificate provided for above. In such a case, the export authorisation shall specify that the consignment is exported for the purpose of being placed in a bonded warehouse.

Article 14.

For the purpose of ensuring the full application and enforcement of the provisions of the present Convention in free ports and free zones, the Contracting Parties undertake to apply in free ports and free zones situated within their territories the same laws and regulations, and to exercise therein the same supervision and control, in respect of the substances covered by the said Convention, as in other parts of their territories.

This Article does not, however, prevent any Contracting Party from applying, in respect of the said substances, more drastic provisions in its free ports and free zones than in other parts of its territories.

Article 15.

1. No consignment of any of the substances covered by the present Convention which is exported from one country to another country shall be permitted to pass through a third country, whether or not it is removed from the ship or conveyance in which it is being conveyed, unless the copy of the export authorisation (or the diversion certificate, if such a certificate has been issued in pursuance of the following paragraph) which accompanies the consignment is produced to the competent authorities of that country.

2. The competent authorities of any country through which a consignment of any of the substances covered by the present Convention is permitted to pass shall take all due measures to prevent the diversion of the consignment to a destination other than that named in the copy of the export authorisation (or the diversion certificate) which accompanies it, unless the Government of that country has authorised that diversion by means of a special diversion certificate. A diversion certificate shall only be issued after the receipt of an import certificate, in accordance with Article 13, from the Government of the country to which it is proposed to divert the consignment, and shall contain the same particulars as are required by Article 13 to be stated in an export authorisation, together with the name of the country from which the consignment was originally exported. All the provisions of Article 13 which are applicable to an export authorisation shall be applicable equally to the diversion certificate.

Further, the Government of the country authorising the diversion of the consignment shall detain the copy of the original export authorisation (or diversion certificate) which accompanied the consignment on arrival in its territory, and shall return it to the Government which issued it, at the same time notifying the name of the country to which the diversion has been authorised.

3. In cases where the transport is being effected by air, the preceding provisions of this Article shall not be applicable if the aircraft passes over the territory of the third country without landing. If the aircraft lands in the territory of the said country, the said provisions shall be applied so far as the circumstances permit.

4. Paragraphs 1 to 3 of this Article are without prejudice to the provisions of any international agreement which limits the control which may be exercised by any of the Contracting Parties over the substances to which the present Convention applies when in direct transit.

5. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to transport of the substances by post.

Article 16.

A consignment of any of the substances covered by the present Convention which is landed in the territory of any Contracting Party

and placed in a bonded warehouse shall not be withdrawn from the bonded warehouse unless an import certificate, issued by the Government of the country of destination and certifying that the importation is approved, is produced to the authorities having jurisdiction over the bonded warehouse. A special authorisation shall be issued by the said authorities in respect of each consignment so withdrawn and shall take the place of the export authorisation for the purpose of Articles 13, 14 and 15 above.

Article 17.

No consignment of the substances covered by the present Convention while passing in transit through the territories of any Contracting Party or whilst being stored there in a bonded warehouse may be subjected to any process which would alter the nature of the substances in question or, without the permission of the competent authorities, the packing.

Article 18.

If any Contracting Party finds it impossible to apply any provision of this Chapter to trade with another country by reason of the fact that such country is not a party to the present Convention, such Contracting Party will only be bound to apply the provisions of this Chapter so far as the circumstances permit.

CHAPTER VI.—PERMANENT CENTRAL BOARD.

Article 19.

A Permanent Central Board shall be appointed, within three months from the coming into force of the present Convention.

The Central Board shall consist of eight persons who, by their technical competence, impartiality and disinterestedness, will command general confidence.

The members of the Central Board shall be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

The United States of America and Germany shall be invited each to nominate one person to participate in these appointments.

In making the appointments, consideration shall be given to the importance of including on the Central Board, in equitable proportion, persons possessing a knowledge of the drug situation, both in the producing and manufacturing countries on the one hand and in the consuming countries on the other hand, and connected with such countries.

The members of the Central Board shall not hold any office which puts them in a position of direct dependence on their Governments.

The members shall be appointed for a term of five years, and they will be eligible for re-appointment.

The Central Board shall elect its own President and shall settle its rules of procedure.

At meetings of the Board, four members shall form a quorum.

The decisions of the Board relative to Articles 24 and 26 shall be taken by an absolute majority of the whole number of the Board.

Article 20.

The Council of the League of Nations shall, in consultation with the Board, make the necessary arrangements for the organisation and working of the Board, with the object of assuring the full technical independence of the Board in carrying out its duties under the present Convention, while providing for the control of the staff in administrative matters by the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General shall appoint the secretary and staff of the Board on the nomination of the Board and subject to the approval of the Council.

Article 21.

The Contracting Parties agree to send in annually before December 31st, to the Permanent Central Board set up under Article 19, estimates of the quantities of each of the substances covered by the Convention to be imported into their territory for internal consumption during the following year for medical, scientific and other purposes.

These estimates are not to be regarded as binding on the Government concerned, but will be for the purpose of serving as a guide to the Central Board in the discharge of its duties.

Should circumstances make it necessary for any country, in the course of the year, to modify its estimates, the country in question shall communicate the revised figures to the Central Board.

Article 22.

1. The Contracting Parties agree to send annually to the Central Board, in a manner to be indicated by the Board, within three (in the case of paragraph (c), five) months after the end of the year, as complete and accurate statistics as possible relative to the preceding year, showing :

(a) Production of raw opium and coca leaves;

(b) Manufacture of the substances covered by Chapter III, Article 4 (b), (c) and (g) of the present Convention and the raw material used for such manufacture. The amount of such substances used for the manufacture of other derivatives not covered by the Convention shall be separately stated;

(c) Stocks of the substances covered by Chapters II and III of the present Convention in the hands of wholesalers or held by the Government for consumption in the country for other than Government purposes;

(d) Consumption, other than for Government purposes, of the substances covered by Chapters II and III of the present Convention;

(e) Amounts of each of the substances covered by the present Convention which have been confiscated on account of illicit import or export; the manner in which the confiscated substances have been disposed of shall be stated, together with such other information as may be useful in regard to such confiscation and disposal.

The statistics referred to in paragraphs (a) to (e) above shall be communicated by the Central Board to the Contracting Parties.

2. The Contracting Parties agree to forward to the Central Board, in a manner to be prescribed by the Board, within four weeks after the end of each period of three months, the statistics of their imports from and exports to each country of each of the substances covered by the present Convention during the preceding three months. These statistics will, in such cases as may be prescribed by the Board, be sent by telegram, except when the quantities fall below a minimum amount which shall be fixed in the case of each substance by the Board.

3. In furnishing the statistics in pursuance of this Article, the Governments shall state separately the amounts imported or purchased for Government purposes, in order to enable the amounts required in the country for general medical and scientific purposes to be ascertained. It shall not be within the competence of the Central Board to question or to express any opinion on the amounts imported or purchased for Government purposes or the use thereof.

4. For the purposes of this Article, substances which are held, imported, or purchased by the Government for eventual sale are not regarded as held, imported or purchased for Government purposes.

Article 23.

In order to complete the information of the Board as to the disposal of the world's supply of raw opium, the Governments of the countries where the use of prepared opium is temporarily authorised shall, in a manner to be prescribed by the Board, in addition to the statistics provided for in Article 22, forward annually to the Board, within three months after the end of the year, as complete and accurate statistics as possible relative to the preceding year showing :

- (1) The manufacture of prepared opium, and the raw material used for such manufacture;
- (2) The consumption of prepared opium.

It is understood that it shall not be within the competence of the Board to question or to express any opinion upon these statistics, and that the provisions of Article 24 are not applicable to the matters

dealt with in this Article, except in cases where the Board may find that illicit international transactions are taking place on an appreciable scale.

Article 24.

1. The Central Board shall continuously watch the course of the international trade. If the information at its disposal leads the Board to conclude that excessive quantities of any substance covered by the present Convention are accumulating in any country, or that there is a danger of that country becoming a centre of the illicit traffic, the Board shall have the right to ask, through the Secretary-General of the League, for explanations from the country in question.

2. If no explanation is given within a reasonable time or the explanation is unsatisfactory, the Central Board shall have the right to call the attention of the Governments of all the Contracting Parties and of the Council of the League of Nations to the matter, and to recommend that no further exports of the substances covered by the present Convention or any of them shall be made to the country concerned until the Board reports that it is satisfied as to the situation in that country in regard to the said substances. The Board shall at the same time notify the Government of the country concerned of the recommendation made by it.

3. The country concerned shall be entitled to bring the matter before the Council of the League.

4. The Government of any exporting country which is not prepared to act on the recommendation of the Central Board shall also be entitled to bring the matter before the Council of the League.

If it does not do so, it shall immediately inform the Board that it is not prepared to act on the recommendation, explaining, if possible, why it is not prepared to do so.

5. The Central Board shall have the right to publish a report on the matter and communicate it to the Council, which shall thereupon forward it to the Governments of all the Contracting Parties.

6. If in any case the decision of the Central Board is not unanimous, the views of the minority shall also be stated.

7. Any country shall be invited to be represented at a meeting of the Central Board at which a question directly interesting it is considered.

Article 25.

It shall be the friendly right of any of the Contracting Parties to draw the attention of the Board to any matter which appears to it to require investigation, provided that this Article shall not be construed as in any way extending the powers of the Board.

Article 26.

In the case of a country which is not a party to the present Convention, the Central Board may take the same measures as are specified in Article 24, if the information at the disposal of the Board leads it to conclude that there is a danger of the country becoming a centre of the illicit traffic; in that case the Board shall take the action indicated in the said Article as regards notification to the country concerned.

Paragraphs 3, 4 and 7 of Article 24 shall apply in any such case.

Article 27.

The Central Board shall present an annual report on its work to the Council of the League. This report shall be published and communicated to all the Contracting Parties.

The Central Board shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the estimates, statistics, information and explanations which it receives under Articles 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 or 26 of the present Convention shall not be made public in such a manner as to facilitate the operations of speculators or injure the legitimate commerce of any Contracting Party.

CHAPTER VII.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 28.

Each of the Contracting Parties agrees that the breaches of its laws or regulations by which the provisions of the present Convention are enforced shall be punishable by adequate penalties, including in appropriate cases the confiscation of the substances concerned.

Article 29.

The Contracting Parties will examine in the most favourable spirit the possibility of taking legislative measures to render punishable acts committed within their jurisdiction for the purpose of procuring or assisting the commission in any place outside their jurisdiction of any act which constitutes an offence against the laws of that place relating to the matters dealt with in the present Convention.

Article 30.

The Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another, through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, their existing laws and regulations respecting the matters referred to in the present Convention, so far as this has not already been done, as well as those promulgated in order to give effect to the said Convention.

Article 31.

The present Convention replaces, as between the Contracting Parties, the provisions of Chapters I, III and V of the Convention signed at The Hague on January 23rd, 1912, which provisions remain in force as between the Contracting Parties and any States Parties to the said Convention which are not Parties to the present Convention.

Article 32.

1. In order as far as possible to settle in a friendly manner disputes arising between the Contracting Parties in regard to the interpretation or application of the present Convention which they have not been able to settle through diplomatic channels, the parties to such a dispute may, before resorting to any proceedings for judicial settlement or arbitration, submit the dispute for an advisory opinion to such technical body as the Council of the League of Nations may appoint for this purpose.

2. The advisory opinion shall be given within six months commencing from the day on which the dispute has been submitted to the technical body, unless this period is prolonged by mutual agreement between the parties to the dispute. The technical body shall fix the period within which the parties are to decide whether they will accept the advisory opinion given by it.

3. The advisory opinion shall not be binding upon the parties to the dispute unless it is accepted by each of them.

4. Disputes which it has not been found possible to settle either directly or on the basis of the advice of the above-mentioned technical body shall, at the request of any one of the parties thereto, be brought before the Permanent Court of International Justice, unless a settlement is attained by way of arbitration or otherwise by application of some existing convention or in virtue of an arrangement specially concluded.

5. Proceedings shall be opened before the Permanent Court of International Justice in the manner laid down in Article 40 of the Statute of the Court.

6. A decision of the parties to a dispute to submit it for an advisory opinion to the technical body appointed by the Council of the League of Nations, or to resort to arbitration, shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and by him to the other Contracting Parties, which shall have the right to intervene in the proceedings.

7. The parties to a dispute shall bring before the Permanent Court of International Justice any question of international law or question as to the interpretation of the present Convention arising during proceedings before the technical body or arbitral tribunal, decision of

which by the Court is, on the demand of one of the parties, declared by the technical body or arbitral tribunal to be necessary for the settlement of the dispute.

Article 33.

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall bear to-day's date and shall be open for signature until the 30th day of September, 1925, by any State represented at the Conference at which the present Convention was drawn up, by any Member of the League of Nations, and by any State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

Article 34.

The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to the Members of the League which are signatories of the Convention and to the other signatory States.

Article 35.

After the 30th day of September, 1925, the present Convention may be acceded to by any State represented at the Conference at which this Convention was drawn up and which has not signed the Convention, by any Member of the League of Nations, or by any State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

Accession shall be effected by an instrument communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat. The Secretary-General shall at once notify such deposit to all the Members of the League of Nations signatories of the Convention and to the other signatory States.

Article 36.

The present Convention shall not come into force until it has been ratified by ten Powers, including seven of the States by which the Central Board is to be appointed in pursuance of Article 19, of which at least two must be permanent Members of the Council of the League. The date of its coming into force shall be the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the last of the necessary ratifications. Thereafter, the present Convention will take effect in the case of each Party ninety days after the receipt of its ratification or of the notification of its accession.

In compliance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Secretary-General will register the present Convention upon the day of its coming into force.

Article 37.

A special record shall be kept by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations showing which of the Parties have signed, ratified, acceded to or denounced the present Convention. This record shall be open to the Contracting Parties and the Members of the League at all times; it shall be published as often as possible, in accordance with the directions of the Council.

Article 38.

The present Convention may be denounced by an instrument in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The denunciations shall become effective one year after the date of the receipt of the instrument of denunciation by the Secretary-General, and shall operate only in respect of the Contracting Party which makes it.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall notify the receipt of any such denunciations to all Members of the League of Nations signatories of or adherents to the Convention and to the other signatory or adherent States.

Article 39.

Any State signing or acceding to the present Convention may declare, at the moment either of its signature, ratification or accession, that its acceptance of the present Convention does not include any or all of its colonies, overseas possessions, protectorates, or overseas territories under its sovereignty or authority, or in respect of which it has accepted a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations, and may subsequently accede, in conformity with the provisions of Article 35, on behalf of any such colony, overseas possession, protectorate or territory excluded by such declaration.

Denunciation may also be made separately in respect of any such colony, overseas possession, protectorate or territory, and the provisions of Article 38 shall apply to any such denunciation.

ERRATA

1. Contents, page v, Article 1 : insert “ *Paragraph 4* ”, between the items “ **Definitions of the Drugs** ” and “ **Manufacture and Refining** ”.
 2. Page 77, § 45, line 3 : insert “ of Article 1 ” after “ paragraph 3 ”.
 3. Page 101, last line : instead of “ page 254 ” read : “ page 256 ”.
-

INDEX

ABBREVIATIONS

Adv.	=	Advisory
Art.	=	Article
1925 Conv.	=	Geneva Convention 1925, adopted by the Second Opium Conference of 1925
1931 Conv.	=	Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, Geneva, July 13th, 1931
Cttee.	=	Committee
Final Act	=	Final Act of the 1931 Conference
Govt.	=	Government
N.	=	Footnote
Para.	=	Paragraph
Perm.	=	Permanent
Recom.	=	Recommendation of the Final Act of the 1931 Conference
Sec.-Gen.	=	Secretary-General

The figures refer to the pages and not to the numbered paragraphs of the text.

References to the various conventions always specify the conventions except in the case of the 1931 Convention, of which this publication is a commentary.

	Page		Page
Acedicone, <i>see</i> Acetyldihydrocodeinone		Addiction	
Acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine, <i>see</i> Acetyldihydrocodeinone		Caused by diacetylmorphine or its derivatives... 13-14, 34, 143-144, 231 (<i>Recom.</i>)	
Acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine (acedicone)		Drugs which may, or not, give rise to addiction	
Character of the drug ...	17, 35	Classes of drugs covered by 1931 Conv.	13-14, 28-33
Chemical formula.....	42	Definition, <i>see</i> Drugs: Definition	
Comparative table of provisions of the three Convs. with regard to.....	17	New drugs, <i>see under that title</i>	
Conversion of codeine and of thebaine into acedicone	82 n. 1	Technical memorandum annexed to Report of Cttee. of Experts to 1931 Conf.	33-36
Estimates: Form B (L) (<i>table</i>), 240-241	77, 101	Measures to be taken by Govts. in campaign against... 192, 194, 228-229 (<i>Recom.</i>), 231-232 (<i>Recom.</i>), 236	
Inclusion in Group I of the drugs covered by the 1931 Conv.	10, 17		

	Page		Page
Addiction (contd.)		Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs (contd.)	
Narcotic drugs necessary for treatment of addicts : inclusion in medical and scientific needs	71	Reports of, on certain subjects : allusions to Article 18 : interpretation (19th Session)	205-206
Prizes to be given for research work for medicines not giving rise to addiction 233 (<i>Recom.</i>)		Article 20 : application (20th Session)	210
Additions to Stocks, see Stocks, etc. : Level		Diacetylmorphine : abolition of its manufacture (5th Session)	144
Administrative provisions		Diacetylmorphine : import and export (20th Session) . . .	145-146
Chapter VI of Conv., see Limitation Convention, 1931 : Articles 15-19		Divergences between English and French texts of the Conv. (17th Session) . . .	203
Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs		Govt. stocks (13th Session)	96
Composition	117	New drugs which may be brought within the scope of the Conv. (16th and 17th Sessions) . .	151, 153
Linking-up of Cttee. with Recoms. in Final Act	227	Poppy straw (20th Session)	200-201
Powers and functions with regard to certain subjects; proposals and resolutions adopted		Preparations exempted from import certificate system (20th Session) . . .	177-178
Appointment of one member of the Supervisory Body, and of one expert on the Cttee. provided for by Art. II.	116, 117, 158	Agreements between Contracting Parties	
Campaign against the illicit traffic 214, 230-231		Settlement of disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the 1931 Conv., in accordance with special agreements in force between the parties to the dispute	216, 217
Centralised clearing-house for imports and exports	179	Alkaloids	
Draft Conv. : definition of term "territory"	218	Alkaloid content of poppy straw	201
Form of annual reports; preparation and revision . . .	117-118, 201, 211, 212	Artificial and natural, of the coca leaf and their derivatives	
Model Code 229 (<i>Recom.</i>)		List based on habit-forming character or possibility of conversion into habit-forming drugs.	35-36
Preparations of drugs in Group I 231 (<i>Recom.</i>)			
Preparations of drugs in Group II	204		
Seizure reports : examination	214, 235		
Single central authority	228		
<i>See also below Reports, etc.</i>			

Page	Page
Alkaloids (contd.)	Alkyl-halids 35
Artificial and natural, of opium and opium poppy and their derivatives	Analyses
List based on habit-forming character or possibility of conversion into habit-forming drugs 33, 34-35	of the Proportion of morphine, etc., contained in raw materials received at the factory . . . 199, 201-202
Conversion of alkaloids into their salts : process not treated as "conversion" with-in meaning of term used in 1931 Conv. 45, 46, 81-82	Rights of inspectors to make chemical analyses 196
Definition 77	Annual reports of Governments
Ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf 1, 10, 11, 12-13, 35-36, 154	Communication to Sec.-Gen. 211-212, 235, 237
Ecgonine in the form of alkaloids contained in the Java coca leaf 201	Date for forwarding 212
Estimates : Form B (L) 77, 78-79, 81, 240-241	Form prepared by Adv. Cttee. : revision . . . 117-118, 201, 211-212
Isoquinoline group 11, 33, 37, 41, 154	<i>See also</i> Statistics : Annual, etc.
Lævo-ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf, <i>see above</i> Ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf	Annual statistics, see under Statistics
Manufacture 127	Apomorphine 13, 82 n. 1, 154
Natural, of opium, not habit-forming and not convertible into habit-forming drugs	Application of the Geneva Convention, 1925, to the drugs covered by the 1931 Convention
Exclusion from scope of 1931 Conv. 11, 12, 13	to Drugs in Group I . . . 150, 151, 161-162, 168-173, 179, 231 (<i>Recom.</i>), 236
Technical memorandum annexed to the Report of the Cttee. of Experts to the Conference 35, 36	to Drugs in Group II . . . 151, 173-178, 181-182, 235, 236
Phenanthrene, of opium 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 33, 34, 154	Exemptions
Products obtained from, and derivatives, of the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium or the ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf, <i>see under</i> Derivatives, Article 11, etc.	Preparations adapted to a normal therapeutic use, <i>see</i> Preparations : Exempted
Report and technical memorandum of Experts of the Conference 33-36, 154	Preparations excluded from régime of the 1925 Conv., Art. 8 80, 168, 169, 172
<i>See also the drugs concerned</i>	Export authorisations, see under Export
	New obligations created by 1931 Conv. for countries parties to both Conventions : summary 234-235
	to Preparations containing Drugs in Group I . . . 168, 171-173, 231 (<i>Recom.</i>)
	Provisions of the 1925 Conv. which are thereby applied to substances specified in its Art. 4 169-170
	Recommendations in Final Act : text 229-232

	Page		Page
Application of Limitation Convention, 1931, see under Convention, etc.		Britain, Great, and Northern Ireland, United Kingdom of	
Arbitration, see Arbitral Tribunal		Declaration in execution of Art. 26 of the 1931 Conv.	218
Army		Caffeine	2
Requirements of army in drugs, <i>see</i> Government stocks : Nature and functions		Central Narcotics Office	
Artificial alkaloids, see under Alkaloids		Proposed creation and functions	170
Assembly of the League of Nations		Centralised Clearing-House for Imports and Exports, see Central Narcotics Office	
Resolutions relating to the following subjects :		Certificates, Import, see under Imports	
Illicit Traffic (2nd and 11th Sessions)	214	Chemical formulæ of drugs	41, 42-43, 43-44
Summoning of the Conference (September 24th, 1929, and October 1st, 1930)	228	Cinnamyl cocaine	154
Authorisations, Export, see under Exports		Classification of the drugs, see Drugs : Groups I and II	
Authority, Single central		Coca leaf	
Creation and purpose ..	228-229	Alkaloids of the coca leaf, <i>see under Alkaloids</i>	
(<i>Recom.</i>), 235		Definition and inclusion in term "raw materials"	42, 43, 200
Model Codes for the 1925 and 1931 Convs.		Derivatives, <i>see under Derivatives</i>	
Provisions relating to a special administration	192-193, 228-229	Import into the United States of America : Govt. control	195
(<i>Recom.</i>)		Preparations made direct from the coca leaf, <i>see under Preparations</i>	
Reports to be forwarded by the Govts. to the Sec.-Gen.	229	Proportion of cocaine and of ecgonine contained in the South American and Java leaves, or which is producible therefrom	201
<i>See also</i> Special Administration		Stocks : accumulation by manufacturers and supervision	199-200
Barbiturics	2	Cocaine and its salts	
Belgium		Character of the drug	13-14, 35-36
Declaration in execution of Art. 26 of the Conv.	218	Chemical formula	42, 154
Benzoylmorphine			
Character of the drug....	34		
Benzylmorphine (peronine) and its salts			
Character of the drug....	34, 35		
Chemical formula.....	43		
Comparative table of provisions of the three Convs. concerning	15-17		
Inclusion in Group I of drugs covered by the 1931 Conv.	10, 17, 40		

	Page		Page
Cocaine and its salts (<i>contd.</i>)		Colonies, protectorates, territories under mandate, etc.	
Cocaine content of raw materials : information to be supplied	199, 200-222	Application of the 1931 Conv. to colonies, etc. : declarations to be made by Govts.	182, 217-219
Comparative table of provisions of the three Convs. applying to, and explanatory notes	15, 18	Definition of term "territory" in the case of any High Contracting Party	59, 218
Conversion of ecgonine into cocaine	82	Imports and exports between territories belonging to the Contracting Parties	218-219
Crude cocaine		Information required to be supplied by the Govts. in their annual reports	212
Definition	24, 43	<i>See also</i> States or territories to which, etc.	
Mentioned in the 1925 Conv.	16, 18, 43	Coming into force of Convention, see under Limitation Convention, 1931, etc.	
Percentage of pure cocaine	24	Committee of Experts for examination and classification of new drugs, see under New drugs	
Working of the 1931 Conv. as regards partly manufactured or crude cocaine	23-27	Committee of Experts of the Conference	
Definition	42, 43, 44, 154	Report and technical memorandum, etc. 11, 33-36, 152-153, 154, 229-230	
Estimates: Form B (L)	38-39, 75, 78, 101 (<i>table</i>), 240-241	Compounding and making up of pharmaceutical preparations, see under Preparations	
Inclusion in Group I of drugs covered by the 1931 Conv.	10, 16, 38-39	Compounds, see Preparations	
Inclusion within term "narcotic drug" by the 1926 Conv.	3	Conference for the Limitation of Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs, 1931	
Limitation of manufacture of cocaine used as such during period prior to entry into force of 1931 Conv.	232 (<i>Recom.</i>)	Closing speech of President	179
Preparations of cocaine, <i>see under</i> Preparations		Convention adopted, <i>see</i> Limitation Convention	
Solutions or dilutions, <i>see that title</i>		Delegates : appointment (Final Act)	228
Total average of world needs in cocaine	232 (<i>Recom.</i>)		
Cocaine, Dextro-rotatory	44		
Codeine, see Methylmorphine			
Codeine methyl-bromide ("Eucodin")	40		
Codeinone			
Derivatives of codeinone and their esters	34, 35		

	Page		Page
Conference for the Limitation of Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs, 1931 (contd.)		Conference to be summoned in the case of the non-entry into force of the Conv. by the date specified.....	225
Discussions and work relating to :		Content	
Crude or partly manufactured drugs : definition for the purposes of the Conv.....	24-26	in Alkaloids, of poppy straw	201
Groups I and II of the drugs to which the Conv. applies; special régime for Group II	30-31	in Cocaine, of raw materials.....	199, 201, 202
Limitation of manufacture	124-126	in Codeine, of raw materials.....	202
Measures of international control ..	178-180	in Ecgonine of Java coca leaf....	201
Final Act, <i>see that title</i>		of Raw materials : determination	199, 201-202
Limitation of imports of raw materials : proposal of United States of America delegation	195	in Morphine, of Crude morphine	24
Non-Member States of the League of Nations represented at the Conference, <i>see States Members and States non-members</i>		Opium	36, 201-202
Official declarations of President concerning Accession to the Conv. Interpretation of Conv.....	223 222	Poppy straw	201
<i>Procès-verbal</i> for the alteration of the latest date of issue of the Supervisory Body's annual statement : text and signatures	237-238	Raw materials : particulars required	36, 199, 201-202
Reservations made during the course of Conference	222	in Thebaine, of raw materials:determination	202
Terms of reference: resolution of the Assembly, dated Sept. 24th, 1929	4	Contracting Parties, <i>see States Parties, etc.</i>	
Conference for the Revision of the 1931 Convention		Control, national and international	
Provision for summoning	224	Basis of control, <i>see Estimates and Statistics</i>	
Conference for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic		Chapter V of the Conv., <i>see Articles 13-14 of Conv.</i>	
Proposal for summoning 230-231 (<i>Recom.</i>)		Codeine and dionine Special régime provided in the Conv., <i>see Drugs, Groups I and II</i>	
		Co-ordination of measures of control, <i>see above</i>	
		Single central authority	
		Imports and Exports, <i>see these titles</i>	
		by Limitation of raw materials	194-199
		Measures other than those provided for in the Conv.....	222
		Rôle of Perm. Central Board 32-33, 52, 57-58, 164-165, 182-186, 188-191	
		Rôle of the Supervisory Body, <i>see Estimates : Supervisory Body, etc.</i>	

	Page		Page
Control, national and international (<i>contd.</i>)		Council of the League of Nations (<i>contd.</i>)	
Single central authority 228-229		Activity with regard to (<i>contd.</i>):	
by a Special Administration of each Govt. 192, 193-194, 228-229 (<i>Recom.</i>), 235, 236		Invitation to Adv. Cttee. to examine the question of application of international control to preparations containing drugs in Group I. 231 (<i>Recom.</i>)	
by Statistics, <i>see</i> Statistics, etc.		Invitation to Adv. Cttee. to prepare a model code for the application of the Conv. 229 (<i>Recom.</i>)	
<i>See also</i> Introduction, pp. XIII-XX		Invitation to Govts. to study the draft Conv. 228	
Conversion		Limitation of manufacture of morphine, diacetylmorphine, and cocaine during period prior to entry into force of Conv. 232-233 (<i>Recom.</i>)	
Definition of term 45, 46, 81-82, 132		Measures to be taken to bring within the scope of the 1925 Conv., certain drugs not covered by the Conv. 229-230 (<i>Recom.</i>)	
Drugs manufactured by way of conversion: orders for export. . . 132-134		Proposal for Conv. against the Illicit Traffic 230-231 (<i>Recom.</i>)	
Estimates of amounts required for purposes of conversion. . . 81-84, 88, 101 (<i>table</i>), 105, 120, 133-134, 189		Situation which might have arisen in the case of non-entry into force of Conv. in pursuance of Article 30 225	
Imports of drugs for purposes of conversion, <i>see under</i> Imports		Linking-up of Council with <i>Recoms.</i> in Final Act. 227	
Manufacture of drugs for conversion purposes 132, 133, 134		Report of Perm. Central Board to Council. 190	
New products which may be converted into drugs of addiction, <i>see under</i> New drugs		Counterfeiting Currency	
Notifications to be sent by Govts. to other contracting parties through Sec.-Gen. 209-211, 235		Convention of 1929 for Suppression of. 230	
Particulars to be published in Statement of Central Board, <i>see under</i> Statement, etc.		Covenant of the League of Nations	
Products obtained by conversion of morphine, codeine, ecgonine, and thebaine 82		Reports sent by Govts. to Adv. Cttee. under Art. 23 of Covenant. 212	
of Seized drugs, <i>see</i> Seizures: Seized drugs used, etc.			
Stocks required for conversion purposes, <i>see</i> Reserve stocks			
Council of the League of Nations			
Activity with regard to:			
Communication of copies of Conv. to States non-members of the League 219			

	Page		Page
Crude drugs, see Drugs :		Derivatives (contd.)	
Crude		Morphine-N-oxide Derivatives	
Date as from which new drugs may be considered as such... 14-15, 22, 151, 154-155		Comparative table of provisions of the three Convs. applying to	17
Date for supplying estimates... 61, 64, 109, 110, 116		Inclusion in Group I of drugs covered by 1931 Conv....	10, 17
Date of Convention.....	219	New derivatives, which may fall within scope of Convs., see New drugs	
Date of registration of Convention	224	Pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives	
Decisions with regard to new drugs, see under New drugs		Comparative table of provisions of the three convs. applying to	17
Declarations relative to estimates, of a supplementary nature, see Estimates : Information, etc.		Inclusion in Group I of drugs covered by 1931 Conv. 10, 17, 40	
Deductions		Technical memorandum annexed to Report of Cttee. of Experts to Conference	35
<i>re Imports, see under Imports</i>		of Phenanthrene alkaloids of opium and of ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf	
<i>re Manufacture, see under Limitation</i>		Substances to which Art. 1 of Conv. applies	12, 33-36
<i>re Stocks, see under Stocks, etc. : Level</i>		Substances to which Art. 11 of Conv. applies... 14-15, 149-160	(passim)
Definitions (Chapter I of Convention), see under various subjects		<i>See also New drugs</i>	
Denmark		<i>See also the various drugs</i>	
Vote of Denmark against Recom. VIII of Final Act	232	Dextro-rotatory substances, see Cocaine (Dextro-rotatory) and Pseudo-cocaine (Dextro-rotatory)	
Dental treatment		Diacetylmorphine (heroin, diamorphine)	
Drug requirements : inclusion in medical and scientific needs.	71	Abolition or restriction of its use : measures to be taken by Govts..... 231 (<i>Recom.</i>)	
Derivatives		Addiction which may be caused by diacetylmorphine or its derivatives 13-14, 34, 231	
Acylalkylderivatives of l-ecgonine	36	Average total world needs	232
Definition; corresponding French expressions 40, 152-153		Comparative table of provisions of the three Convs. applying to..	16
Esters, <i>see that title</i>			
Ethers, <i>see that title</i>			
of Lævo-ecgonine which might serve industrially for its recovery, <i>see Ecgonine : Definition</i>			
Limitation of manufacture by restriction of import of raw materials (proposal) ...	195		

	Page		Page
Diacetylmorphine (heroin, diamorphine) (<i>contd.</i>)		Diamorphine, see Diacetylmorphine	
Conversion of diacetylmorphine into non-narcotic substances	207-208	Diesters	38
Conversion of morphine into diacetylmorphine	82	Dihydrocodeinone (dicodide) and its salts	
Definition	42, 43	Chemical formula	42
Destruction or conversion of amounts seized	139-140, 205, 207-208, 237	Comparative table of provisions of the three Convs. applying to..	17
Distribution by Govt. of importing country, of amounts imported ..	148	Conversion of thebaine into dicodide	82 n. 1
Estimates : Form B (L)	77, 101	Estimates : Form B (L)	77, 101
(<i>table</i>), 240-241		(<i>table</i>), 240-241	
Exports and imports of diacetylmorphine, its salts, and preparations containing diacetylmorphine or its salts		Inclusion in Group I of drugs covered by 1931 Conv.	10, 17
Distribution of amounts imported ..	148	Nature of the drug	14, 35
Formalities involved in requests for imports : duties of Govts. of importing and exporting countries ..	145-148, 236	Dihydrohydroxycodine (eucodal) and its salts	
Prohibition of export save in certain cases due to medical or scientific needs..	142-144, 145-148, 161, 235, 236	Character of the drug ...	14, 35
Inclusion in Group I of drugs to which 1931 Conv. applies...	9, 16, 38	Chemical formula	42
Limitation of manufacture of diacetylmorphine used as such, during period prior to coming into force of Conv. ...	231-233 (<i>Recom.</i>)	Comparative table of provisions of the three Convs. applying to..	16
Reasons for which diacetylmorphine is subjected to a stricter régime	143-144	Conversion of codeine and thebaine into eucodal	82 n. 1
Received by factories for purposes of conversion : particulars to be given in quarterly returns	200	Estimates : Form B (L)	77, 101
Replacement by other drugs of a less dangerous character....	231	(<i>table</i>), 240-241	
(<i>Recom.</i>)		Inclusion in Group I of drugs covered by 1931 Conv.	10, 16
		Dihydromorphine (paramorfan) and its esters	
		Character of the drug ...	34
		Chemical formula	42
		Comparative table of provisions of the three Convs. applying to..	17
		Inclusion in Group I of drugs covered by 1931 Conv.	10, 13, 17
		Dihydromorphinone (dilauidide) and its salts	
		Character of the drug ...	14
		Chemical formula	42
		Comparative table of provisions of the three Convs. applying to..	17
		Conversion of morphine into dilauidide ...	82 n. 1
		Estimates : Form B (L)	77, 101
		(<i>table</i>), 240-241	
		Inclusion in Group I of drugs covered by 1931 Conv.	10, 17

	Page		Page
Dilaudide, <i>see</i> Dihydro-morphinone		Domestic consumption	
Dilutions, <i>see</i> Solutions or dilutions, etc.		(<i>contd.</i>)	
Dionine, <i>see</i> Ethylmorphine		Stocks required, <i>see</i> Reserve stocks	
Diplomatic channel		<i>See also under the various drugs</i>	
Settlement by diplomacy of disputes between Govts. as to interpretation and application of Conv.	216-217	Drugs	
Disputes arising out of the Convention		Classification, <i>see below</i>	
Procedure for settlement	216-217	Groups I and II	
Distribution		Commercial name : question of its use on labels under which drugs are offered for sale.	208
of Codeine and dionine : special régime set up by Conv., <i>see</i> Drugs : Groups I and II : Régime, etc.		Comparative table of drugs covered by Hague Conv., 1912, Geneva Conv., 1925, and Limitation Conv., 1931	
of Diacetylmorphine, <i>see under that title</i>		Commentary, notes, and references.	12, 15, 18-23
Regulation of : object of Conv.	1-3, 228	Text	16-17
Supervision by a special administration of the Govts. . .	193-194, 195, 198	Conversion, <i>see that title</i>	
Divergences between English and French texts of the Convention, <i>see</i> Languages : Comparison		Covered by the Limitation Convention, 1931	
Doctors, <i>see</i> Medical profession		Application of certain provisions of 1925 Conv., <i>see</i> Application of Geneva Conv., 1925, etc.	
Domestic consumption		Categories of such drugs, <i>see below</i>	
Definition	68-69	Groups I and II	
Estimates 49-51, 57-71, 73, 74, 75-76, 78-79, 81, 88, 101, 105-106, 120, 189, 234		Comparative table and notes, <i>see above</i>	
Limitation of manufacture of morphine, diacetylmorphine, and cocaine to quantities required for domestic consumption	232-233	Definition	42-43 (<i>text Conv.</i>), 43-44
(<i>Recom.</i>)		Embargo on experts to a country which has acted in breach of obligations under Conv., recom. of Central Board . . .	191
Manufacture for domestic consumption : deduction of amounts of drugs seized.	130, 131, 137, 138, 139-140, 188	Exclusion from benefit of most-favoured-nation clause 232-233 (<i>Recom.</i>)	
Particulars to be published in the Perm. Central Board's statement, <i>see</i> Statement, etc.		General commentary	12-41
		List	9-10
		New drugs, <i>see that title</i>	
		Opinion of Cttee. of Experts of Conference, and annexed technical memorandum.	11, 33-36, 229-230
		Text of Conv.	9-10

- | | Page | | Page |
|--|-----------------------------|---|---------------|
| Drugs (contd.) | | Drugs (contd.) | |
| Crude or partly manu-
factured drugs | | Legitimate needs of world
in drugs, <i>see</i> Medical
and scientific needs | |
| Definition for the
purpose of working
of Conv. as regards
such drugs (estab-
lishing estimates,
etc.) | 23-26 | Manufacture, <i>see that title</i> | |
| Falling within scope
of 1925 Conv. | 18 | "Manufactured" drugs 7, 195-
197, 234-235 | |
| Imports and exports | 26-27,
167 | New drugs which may be
brought within scope
of Conv., <i>see that title</i> | |
| <i>See also the various
drugs</i> | | Particulars to be publish-
ed in statements of
Central Board and
Supervisory Body,
<i>see</i> Statement, etc. | |
| Definition of term : | | Possession, <i>see that title</i> | |
| French translation
and equivalents | 2-3,
9-10, 16, 23, 28-29 | Seizures, <i>see that title</i> | |
| Derivatives, <i>see that title</i> | | Stocks, <i>see that title</i> | |
| Distribution, <i>see that title</i> | | Synthetic drugs, <i>see that
title</i> | |
| Drugs to which Conv.
may be extended, <i>see</i>
New drugs | | Trade in drugs, <i>see that
title</i> | |
| Estimates to be supplied,
<i>see</i> Estimates | | Used for the compound-
ing of exempted
preparations, <i>see
under</i> Preparations : | |
| Groups I and II | | Exempted | |
| Application of Gene-
va Conv., 1925, <i>see
that title</i> | | Earthquakes | |
| Application of 1931
Conv., <i>see the sub-
jects concerned</i> | | Exceptional circumstan-
ces which may neces-
sitate a need for
drugs, <i>see</i> Govt.
stocks : Nature and
functions | |
| Classification and de-
finition | 12, 13-14,
19, 28-33 | Ecgonine and its salts | |
| Control of manufac-
ture of drugs in
Group II, <i>see under</i>
Manufacture, etc. | | Character of the drug . . . 14, 19,
23, 35-36 | |
| Inclusion in Group I
of certain drugs
not within the
scope of Hague
and 1925 Convs.
229-230 (<i>Recom.</i>) | | Chemical formula 42 | |
| New drugs : Classi-
fication, <i>see that
title</i> | | Comparative table of pro-
visions of the three
Convs. applying to,
and explanatory note | 16,
17, 19 |
| Preparations con-
taining drugs in
Group I, <i>see</i> Pre-
parations | | Definition . . . 19, 42, 43, 44, 154 | |
| Special régime for
Group II 29, 30-33, 113-
116, 116, 121, 143, 181,
184, 188 | | Ecgonine alkaloids of the
coca leaf, <i>see under</i>
Alkaloids | |
| <i>See also various drugs</i> | | Ecgonine content | |
| Labels, <i>see that title</i> | | of Java coca leaf . . . 201 | |
| | | of Raw materials :
determination, etc. 199-
200, 201-202 | |
| | | Inclusion, with its esters
in Group I of drugs
covered by 1931
Conv. 10, 12, 16, 17, 19, 38-
39, 40 | |

	Page		Page
Ecgonine and its salts (<i>contd.</i>)		Estimates (<i>contd.</i>)	
Products obtained by conversion of ecgo- nine	82, 84	Establishment by Super- visory Body, for States which have not supplied estimates	52, 54, 60, 61-64, 116, 236
Embargo on exports, see <i>under Exports</i>		Examination, <i>see above</i> Functions, etc.	
Entrepôt trade in Certain countries	195	Excesses over estimates Application of emb- bargo, <i>see Exports</i> : Embargo	
Epidemics Circumstances which may involve exceptional need for drugs, <i>see</i> Government stocks : Nature and functions		in the Case of coun- tries to which the 1925 and 1931 Conv. do not ap- ply ...	178-186, 190-191
Esters and their salts Definition and use of term	38, 40	Form B (L), prescribed by the Permanent Cen- tral Board	
Di-esters and mono-esters	38	Communication to Members and non- member States of League of Nations	72, 76
of Drugs covered by 1931 Conv. : Inclusion in Group I	10	Comparative table of provisions of Form and of Article 5 of Conv.	75-76
Estimates Alterations by Supervi- sory Body	62, 116	Elements of the Form; alterations, etc.	72-73, 75-76, 77, 79, 109, 111-113, 136
of Amounts to be manu- factured, <i>see Limita- tion</i> : Amounts		<i>See also below</i> Nature of esti- mates	
Chapter II of the Con- vention		Extracts and allu- sions to	38-39, 61, 70-71, 80, 81, 91, 103, 104, 106, 107, 109, 111-112
Articles 2-5, <i>see un- der Convention</i>		Text	240-241
Summary and com- mentary	51-58	Functions of Supervisory Body and of Perm. Central Board	49, 52, 53, 54, 55-56, 57-58, 60, 64- 65, 72-74, 92, 94, 97-98, 103, 116-123 (<i>passim</i>)
Codeine and dionine : spe- cial régime set up by the Conv., <i>see</i> Drugs : Groups I and II : Régime		Fundamental characteris- tics of Estimates...	49, 51, 51-52, 67-71
Coming into force of pro- visions other than Articles 2-5 : date...	223	General obligation to sup- ply annual estimates for each drug...	49, 52, 56- 57, 58, 76-77, 234
Comparison of estimates with statistics, <i>see</i> <i>under Permanent</i> Central Board		Historical note, origin, and working of esti- mates system	49-58
of Consumption, manu- facture, stocks, etc., <i>see under subjects con- cerned</i>		Margins : definition, es- tablishment, calcula- tion	94, 111-115, 120
Crude or partly manu- factured drugs	26-27		
Date for supplying esti- mates . . . 61, 63, 109-110, 116			
Deductions	137-142		
Definition and interpre- tation of term...	45, 73-74		

	Page		Page
Estimates (contd.)		Ethers	
Method of calculation of estimates . . .	111-113, 120	Definition	40
Nature of, and details required	49, 52, 54-55, 60-61, 63-64, 72-76, 77-115 (<i>passim</i>), 234	of Morphine, <i>see under</i> Morphine	
Part played by estimates system in operation of Conv.	51-58	Ether-salts, <i>see</i> Esters	
Period covered by estimates, <i>see that title</i>		Ethylmorphine (dionine) and its salts	
Preparation by a special administration of the Govts.	193	Application to dionine of certain provisions of 1925 Conv., <i>see</i> Application of Geneva Conv., 1925, etc.	
Provisions of the 1925 Conv.: summary, and allusions to 50-51, 73-74, 234		Character of the drug	14, 23, 30-31, 34, 35
Statement issued by the Supervisory Body, <i>see that title</i>		Chemical formula	43
Statement published by Permanent Central Board, <i>see that title</i>		Comparative table of provisions of the three Convs. applying to	17
relative to States non-parties to Conv., <i>see under</i> States, etc.		Conversion of morphine into dionine	82, 83-84
Supplementary estimates		Estimates	101 (<i>table</i>)
Date for supplying	116	Import certificates and export authorisations : application of system to dionine	161, 174-178, 181, 235
Definition	45, 65	Inclusion in Group II of drugs covered by the 1931 Conv.	10, 17, 28
Establishment and justification 52, 65-67, 74, 83-84, 109-110, 112-113, 123, 134, 139-140, 141, 183, 186		Preparations of codeine and dionine adopted to a normal therapeutic use, <i>see</i> Preparations : Exempted	
Examination by Supervisory Body	123	Real needs in dionine	32, 114-115
Inclusion in term "Estimates"	45, 65	Special régime, less strict in character, set up by the Conv., <i>see</i> Drugs : Groups I and II : Régime	
<i>See also below</i> Supplementary information		Statistics, <i>see</i> Statistics relative to drugs in Group II	
Supplementary information : request by Supervisory Body; replies to be supplied; insertion in Annual Statement 62, 97, 98, 114, 116, 119-121, 122-123		Substitution for morphine or heroin considered desirable	31
<i>See also above</i> Supplementary estimates		Eucodal, <i>see</i> Dihydrohydroxydeinone	
"Total of the estimates"; definition, function in relation to certain articles; negative total of the estimates 50, 54, 86, 88-90, 92-93, 99-106, 109-110, 130, 183, 189		"Eucodin" (codeine methyl-bromide)	40
Universality of system	52-54	Excesses	
		of Imports, <i>see under</i> Imports	
		of Manufacture, <i>see under</i> Manufacture	

	Page
Excesses (contd.)	
of Stocks, <i>see</i> Reserve stocks : Excesses and Government stocks : Level	
Exports	
Centralised clearing-house : proposal for creation	179
Cessation of exports, <i>see below</i> Embargo	
Codeine and dionine	
Application of system of authorisations to	161, 174-178, 181, 235, 236
Spécial regime set up by the Conv. for preparations of codeine and dionine, <i>see</i> Preparations : Exempted	
Control by a special administration of the Govts.	194
to Countries to which the 1925 and 1931 Convs. do not apply	161-162, 178-179, 181-183, 185-186
Crude or partly manufactured drugs	27, 167
Definition and scope of expression	45, 48
of Diacetylmorphine, <i>see under that title</i>	
Drugs in Group II : control, and application of 1925 Conv.	174-175
Embargo in the case of an importing country exceeding its estimates	
Lifting of embargo 183, 186	
Procedure and application	162, 164-166, 167, 180-181, 184-187
Embargo in the case of breach by a State of its obligations : recom. of Central Board	191
Essential to treatment of sick	183, 187
of Exempted Preparations, <i>see</i> Preparations : Exempted	
Export authorisations	
Exemption allowed for certain preparations, <i>see</i> Preparations : Exempted	

	Page
Exports (contd.)	
Export authorisations (contd.)	
Issue by Govts., <i>see below</i> System, etc.	
System established by 1925 Conv. and re-adopted by 1931 Conv.; working of 79-80, 124, 133-134, 161, 170, 174-178, 179, 181-183, 235	
Functions of Perm. Central Board 32-33, 52, 57, 58, 164-166, 178-187	
Manufacture for export; execution of orders, etc. 75, 129-134, 149, 161-162, 234	
Obligation to make exports in conformity with provisions of Conv.	160-166 (<i>passim</i>)
Orders for export, <i>see above</i> Manufacture, etc.	
Particulars to be published in statement of Central Board, <i>see under</i> Statement, etc.	
Re-exports	
Attitude of Conference of Manufacturing Countries, London, 1930	162-163
of Diacetylmorphine 147, 161, 236	
Inclusion in term "export"	45, 48, 161, 162, 163
of Seized drugs : prohibition	205-207
Orders for export : re-export of imported quantities 133, 137-140	
Relationship to estimates 74, 75-76, 78, 79, 81, 83-84, 88, 93, 102-103, 130-134, 164-165	
Returned goods. 137, 138, 139, 164	
Seized drugs : prohibition of exports	205-206, 207
Statistics, <i>see that title</i>	
Stocks required for export, <i>see</i> Reserve stocks	
Summary of provisions of Conv. 161-166, 234-235, 236	
between Territories belonging to Contracting Parties	218-219

	Page		Page
Extracts		Geneva Convention, Feb-	
of Coca leaf, <i>see</i> Prepara-		ruary 19th, 1925 (<i>contd.</i>)	
tions : of cocaine,		Article 4 : allusions to	10, 20,
made directly from,		21, 22, 118, 168, 169, 171-	172
etc.		Article 5 : allusions to	6, 124,
Opium, made from raw		161, 164, 167, 169, 194	
opium.....	197	Article 6 : allusions to	169, 173,
Factories		175, 194, 235	
Communication by Govts.		Article 7 : allusions to	169, 173,
of names and ad-		175, 194, 235	
resses of factories of		Article 8 : allusions to	80, 158,
drugs covered by		168, 169, 172	
Conv.....	209-211, 235	Article 10 : allusions to	11, 18,
Inspection, <i>see that title</i>		20-22, 118, 150, 151, 159,	169, 230, 234
Licences issued to fac-		Text	20
tories : provisions re-		Articles 12-18 (Chapter V	
lating to.....	210-211	of the Conv.), <i>see</i>	
Final Act of the 1931 Con-		under Imports : Cer-	
ference		tificates of, etc.	
Introductory note	227	Article 12 : allusions to..	160
Recommendations		Article 13 : allusions to..	169,
Allusions to and ex-		181, 182	
tracts from 7, 21, 50, 193		Articles 14-17 : allusions	
Linked up with per-		to	160
manent machinery		Article 18 : allusions to	169, 181
of League of Na-		Article 21 : allusions to	51, 68,
tions	227	73, 168	
List of States having		Article 22 : allusions to	68, 97,
adopted.....	227-228	98, 137, 161, 169, 174,	178, 200
Non-acceptance by		Article 24 : allusions to	56, 94,
certain countries	230,	169, 180-181, 184, 187,	190-191
231, 232		Article 25 : allusions to..	160
Submission of each		Article 26 : allusions to.	169, 190
recom. to vote of		Article 27 : allusions to..	191
Conference.....	242	Article 28 : allusions to...	169,
Text, <i>see that title</i>		230-231	
<i>below</i>		Article 29 : allusions to..	169
Text	227-233	Article 30 : allusions to..	211
Fluctuations in demand		Article 31 : allusions to..	215
for drugs		Article 39 : allusions to..	182
Margin allowed, <i>see</i> Esti-		Definition	1,0
mates : Margins		Drugs to which the Conv.	
Formosa		applies : compara-	
Stocks of crude morphine		tive table : <i>see under</i>	
held by Govt.-Gen-		Drugs : Table	
eral of Formosa : re-		Inclusion within the drugs	
servation of Japanese		covered by the 1925	
Govt.	225-226	Conv. of certain	
Franco-Japanese plan of		drugs not under the	
limitation, <i>see under</i> Li-		scope of the Conv.	
mitation		21, 229-230 (<i>Recom.</i>)	
Geneva Convention, Feb-		Model Code for applica-	
ruary 19th, 1925		tion of the Conv.,	
Application of the Geneva		<i>see that title</i>	
Conv., 1925, to the			
drugs covered by the			
1931 Conv., <i>see that</i>			
<i>title</i>			

- | | Page | | Page |
|--|--|---|---|
| Geneva Convention, February 19th, 1925 (contd.) | | Habit-forming drugs, see | |
| Obligations additional to those of the 1925 Conv., <i>see</i> Obligations, etc. | | Addiction | |
| Provisions examined with reference to certain questions, <i>see under the various subjects</i> | | Hague Convention, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, see Arbitral tribunal | |
| Relationship with the 1931 Conv., <i>see</i> Relationship, etc. | | Hague Convention, 1912 | |
| Scope of the Conv. | 3 | Article 9, allusions to | 6, 124, 164, 194 |
| States parties and non-parties to the Conv., <i>see</i> States, etc. | | Article 14 : allusions to | 15, 18, 230 |
| Strengthening of the Conv. by the 1931 Conv., <i>see</i> Limitation Conv. : Articles 13 and 16-19 | | Article 20 : allusions to | 230 |
| Substances to which the Conv. applies : question of exclusion from benefits of most-favoured-nation clause | 232-233 (Recom.) | Article 21 : allusions to | 211 |
| Text of the Conv. | 245-259 | Definition | 1, 9 |
| Genomorphine, see Morphine-N-oxide | | Drugs to which the Conv. applies : comparative table, <i>see under</i> Drugs : Table | |
| Germany | | Drugs to which the Conv. does not apply : measures to bring them within the scope of the 1925 Conv. | 230 (Recom.) |
| Non-acceptance of Recoms. IV, VII, and VIII of Final Act. | 230, 231, 232 | Relationship with 1931 Conv., <i>see</i> Relationship, etc. | |
| Government stocks | | States parties to the Conv., <i>see that title</i> | |
| Creation and maintenance | 71-72 | Text of Chapters III and V | 242-244 |
| Definition | 45, 47, 90, 91, 95-96 | Health Committee | |
| Desired level : additions and deductions | 95, 96-97, 99, 101, 107-110, 112-113, 120, 129-130, 134, 188 | Functions and recommendations as to various subjects | |
| Estimates : Form B (L) | 76, 86, 95-98, 101, 107, 234 | Appointment of one member of the Supervisory Body | 116 |
| Manufacture for purpose of maintaining stocks at level, <i>see above</i> | | New drugs which may be brought within the scope of the 1925 and 1931 Convs. | 20-22, 150, 152, 155, 156-158, 229-230 (Recom.) |
| Desired level | | Preparations adopted to a normal therapeutic use | 177-178 |
| Nature and functions | 95-97, 136 | Summary of its powers, etc. | 118 |
| Provisions of 1925 Conv. | 97-99 | Linking-up of Cttee. with Recom. in Final Act | 227 |
| Statistics, <i>see that title</i> | | Heroin, see Diacetylmorphine | |
| Total of the estimates, <i>see under</i> Estimates | | | |
| Groups I and II of drugs covered by Convention, see under Drugs | | | |

	Page		Page
Illicit traffic		Imports (contd.)	
Campaign against illicit traffic		Control by a special administration of the Govts.	194, 234-235
Draft International Conv. for Suppression of Illicit Traffic, summoning of Conference	230-231 (Recom.)	Crude or partly manufactured drugs. . .	26-27, 167
Measures to be taken by Govts. 192, 194, 228-229, 231-232 (Recom.), 236 (Recom.)		Deduction of amounts imported from amounts allowed to be manufactured 130, 137-139, 140, 142, 161, 234-235, 236	
<i>See also below</i> Information, etc.		Deduction of amounts manufactured from amounts permitted to be imported. . .	166-167, 184, 235, 236
Danger of a country accumulating drugs becoming a centre of illicit traffic	184, 190	of Diacetylmorphine, <i>see</i> Diacetylmorphine :	
Despatch and consignment of drugs; methods, names and addresses of agents	213-214	Exports and imports	
Illicit traffickers, <i>see that title</i>		of Drugs for purposes of conversion	84, 92, 140-141
Information required to be communicated by Govts. through Sec.-Gen. . . .	213-215, 235, 237	of Drugs in Group II : control, and application of 1925 Conv.	161, 174-175, 181, 235, 236
Resolutions of Assembly on Illicit Traffic	214	Excesses : supplementary estimates to be supplied	183, 186
Seizures, <i>see that title</i>		of Exempted Preparations, <i>see under</i> preparations	
Ships, <i>see that title</i>		Import certificates	
Sources from which drugs are obtained for illicit traffic	212, 213	for Codeine and di- nine 161, 174-175, 181, 235	
Illicit traffickers		for Diacetylmorphine	144, 145-148
Extradition, prosecution, and punishment	194	Exemption for certain preparations, <i>see</i> Preparations :	
Methods employed by traffickers	213-215	Exempted	
Penal measures, and other action taken by Govts.	214	Issue of certificates by :	
Possible use by, of countries to which neither 1925 nor 1931 Convs. apply, as bases of operation	181-182	Countries to which the 1925 and 1931 Convs. do not apply. . .	181-182
<i>See also</i> Illicit traffic and Seizures		a Special administration	194
Imports		the United States Govt.	195
Case of importing countries exceeding their estimates, <i>see</i> Exports : Embargo		Special certificates for re-exports : proposal	162
Centralised clearing-house : proposal for creation	179	System set up by the 1925 Conv. and re-adopted by the 1931 Conv.; its working	124, 125-126, 133-134, 161, 165, 166, 170, 174-178, 181

- | | Page | | Page |
|---|---|---|----------------------|
| Imports (contd.) | | Japan | |
| Licences, <i>see above</i> Certificates | | Manufacture of refined morphine in licensed factories | 225-226 |
| Limitation of imports to estimates figures | 52, 55, 73, 88-89, 92-93, 102, 103, 104, 106, 130, 161, 164-166, 166-167, 194, 235, 236 | Reservation of Japanese Govt. as regards stocks of crude morphine held by Govt.-General of Formosa . . | 225 |
| Maximum amounts, <i>see above</i> Limitation, etc. | | Jones-Miller Act, <i>see</i> United States of America: Control, etc. | |
| Non-manufacturing importing countries, <i>see</i> Non-manufacturing countries | | Labels | |
| Obligation to make imports in accordance with provisions of Conv. | 160-166 (<i>passim</i>) | Provisions relative to labels under which drugs and preparations containing drugs are put up for sale | 208, 235, 237 |
| Particulars to be published in statement of Central Board, <i>see under</i> Statement, etc. | | Laboratories | |
| Powers of Perm. Central Board | 32-33, 52, 57-58, 164-165, 179-181, 184-187 | List to be established by the Govts. with indication of object of production | 210 |
| of Raw materials: proposal of restriction | 195 | Languages (English and French) of texts of Convention | |
| Statistics, <i>see that title</i> | | Comparison of, and divergences between the texts | |
| Summary of provisions of Conv. | 160-161, 234-236 | Article 1 | 219-220 |
| between Territories belonging to contracting parties | 218-219 | Article 2 | 63-64 |
| in the United States: control | 195 | Article 3 | 66 |
| Indian hemp | | Article 5 | 121 |
| Galenic preparations of | 3 | Article 6 | 220 |
| Information to be furnished, <i>see under the subjects concerned</i> | | Article 7 | 135, 136 |
| Inspection in factories | | Article 9 | 220 |
| Nature of: powers and functions of inspectors, etc. | 196-197 | Article 11 | 157, 220 |
| International Criminal Police Commission | | Article 13 | 220-221 |
| Draft Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic | 230 (<i>Recom.</i>) | Article 14 | 63-64, 182, 184, 221 |
| Interpretation of the Convention, <i>see under</i> Convention, etc. | | Article 15 | 221 |
| Isoquinoline alkaloids, <i>see under</i> Alkaloids | | Article 17 | 203, 221 |
| | | Article 20 | 221 |
| | | Summary | 219-221 |
| | | Title and preamble . . | 1-3 |
| | | Equal validity of the two texts | 219 |
| | | Laws and regulations, <i>see</i> Legislation | |
| | | League of Nations | |
| | | Assembly, <i>see that title</i> | |
| | | Council, <i>see that title</i> | |
| | | Granting of prizes, <i>see</i> Prizes, etc. | |

	Page		Page
League of Nations (<i>contd.</i>)		Limitation Convention,	
Secretary-General, <i>see that title</i>		<i>i.e.</i> the Convention for	
States Members and		limiting the Manufacture	
States non-members		and regulating the	
of League, <i>see that title</i>		Distribution of Narcotic	
L.-ecgonine, <i>see</i> Ecgonine		Drugs, Geneva, July 13th,	
Legislation		1931 (<i>contd.</i>)	
Laws and regulations promulgated :		Accessions (<i>contd.</i>)	
communication through		Received after date	
Sec.-Gen.	211-212, 237	of coming into	
Legislative or other measures		force of Conv. :	
to be taken by Govts. to give		date at which they	
effect to provisions of Conv.	192-	take effect	223
194, 229 (<i>Recom.</i>)		States which have	
in the United States	195	ratified or acceded	
Legitimate trade, <i>see</i>		to the Conv. up to	
Trade in drugs		Oct. 1st, 1937 :	
Level of the stocks, <i>see</i>		list	238-239
<i>under</i> Stocks, etc.		States which may	
Licences and authorisations		accede	222
Delivered to factories and		Application and operation	
manufacturers : provisions		Annual reports, <i>see</i>	
concerning 128-129,		<i>that title</i>	
174, 175, 210-211		to Colonies, etc., <i>see</i>	
for Export, <i>see</i> Exports :		<i>under that title</i>	
Authorisations		Communication	
Held by persons involved		through the Sec.-	
in illicit traffic	214	Gen. of laws and	
for Import, <i>see</i> Imports :		regulations promulgated,	
Import certificates		and of an annual report	211-
for Wholesale trade	204-205	212, 237	
Limitation Convention,		Model Code, <i>see that title</i>	
<i>i.e.</i> the Convention for		to New drugs, <i>see</i>	
limiting the Manufacture		<i>under</i> New drugs	
and regulating the		to Non-manufacturing	
Distribution of Narcotic		States	236-237
Drugs, Geneva, July 13th,		Settlement of disputes	
1931		as to the application of the	
Accessions		Conv.	216-217
Accessions necessary		Statement published	
for the Conv.'s entry		by the Permanent	
into force	223	Central Board, <i>see</i>	
Declaration of President		<i>that title</i>	
of Conference	223	<i>See also under the various subjects</i>	
Declarations to be		Article 1, para. 1	1
made in the acceptance		Commentary	9
of the Conv., <i>see</i> Colonies :		Text	9
Application		Article 1, para. 2	
General provisions as		Allusions to	
to accessions	222-223	43, 45, 158,	
		159, 168, 196, 197, 204,	
		206, 211	
		Commentary	12-41
		Comparison between	
		English and French	
		texts	219

	Page		Page
Limitation Convention, i.e. the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Nar- cotic Drugs, Geneva, July 13th, 1931 (contd.)		Limitation Convention, i.e. the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Nar- cotic Drugs, Geneva, July 13th, 1931 (contd.)	
Article 1, para. 2 (contd.)		Article 5, para. 2 (intro- ductory clause)	
Historical note	10-11	Allusion to	171
Text	9-10	Commentary	76-78
Article 1, para. 3		Text	76
Commentary	43-44	Article 5, para. 2, sub- para. (a)	
Comparison between English and French texts	219-220	Allusions to 46, 48, 67, 68, 70, 131, 176, 189, 205	
Text	42-43	Commentary	78-81
Article 1, para. 4		Text	78
Allusions to 26, 65, 67, 68, 74, 79, 81-82, 98, 132, 161		Article 5, para. 2, sub- para. (b)	
Commentary	45-48	Allusions to 47, 48, 67, 68, 131	
Text	45	Commentary	81-84
Article 2, para. 1		Text	81
Allusion to	9	Article 5, para. 2, sub- para. (c)	
Commentary	49-61	Allusions to 47, 67, 68, 234	
Text	49	Commentary	84-99
Article 2, para. 2		Text	84
Allusion to	65	Article 5, para. 2, sub- para. (d)	
Commentary	61-63	Allusion to	47
Text	61	Commentary	84-99
Article 2, para. 3		Text	84
Allusions to . 65, 116, 218		Article 5, para. 2, last sub-para.	
Commentary	63-64	Allusion to	54
Comparison between English and French texts	63-64	Commentary	99-110
Text	63	Text	99
Article 2 (in general)		Article 5, para. 3	
Allusions to 45, 52, 53, 72, 223, 236, 238		Allusion to 29, 30, 32, 168	
Article 3		Commentary	110-115
Allusions to 45, 52, 53, 223, 236		Text	110
Commentary	65-67	Article 5, para. 4	
Comparison between English and French texts	66	Commentary	116
Text	65	Text	116
Article 4, para. 1		Article 5, para. 5	
Commentary	67-71	Commentary	116
Text	67	Text	116
Article 4, para. 2		Article 5, para. 6	
Allusion to	98	Allusions to	29, 30, 62
Commentary	71-72	Commentary	116-121
Text	71	Comparison between English and French texts	121
Article 4 (in general)		Text	122
Allusions to	7, 45, 52, 53, 72, 223, 236	Article 5, para. 7	
Article 5, para. 1		Allusions to 22, 54, 237-238	
Commentary	72-76	Commentary	121-123
Text	72	Text	121

	Page		Page
Limitation Convention, i.e. the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Nar- cotic Drugs, Geneva, July 13th, 1931 (contd.)		Limitation Convention, i.e. the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Nar- cotic Drugs, Geneva, July 13th, 1931 (contd.)	
Article 5, para. 8		Article 7 (contd.)	
Commentary	123	Commentary	137-140
Text	123	Text	137
Article 5 (in general)		Article 8	
Allusions to . . 29, 46, 52, 53, 55, 67, 113, 133, 169, 193, 223, 226, 234, 236		Allusions to . . 52, 67, 73, 84, 90, 104, 161, 199	
Article 6, para. 1 (intro- ductory clause)		Commentary	141
Commentary	127-130	Text	140
Text	127	Article 9	
Article 6, para. 1, sub- para. (a)		Allusions to 90, 99, 107, 236	
Allusions to 46, 79, 138, 176		Commentary	142
Commentary	130-131	Comparison between English and French texts	220
Text	130	Text	141-142
Article 6, para. 1, sub- para. (b)		Article 10, para. 1	
Allusions to . . 68, 84, 138		Commentary	144
Commentary	132	Text	143
Text	132	Article 10, para. 2	
Article 6, para. 1, sub- para. (c)		Allusions to . . 48, 68, 70	
Allusions to . . . 27, 48, 138, 144, 161		Commentary	145-148
Commentary	133-134	Text	145
Text	133	Article 10, para. 3	
Article 6, para. 1, sub- para. (d)		Allusions to	207
Allusions to 85, 86, 93, 138		Commentary	148
Commentary	134	Text	148
Text	134	Article 10 (in general)	
Article 6, para. 1, sub- para. (e)		Allusions to 161, 235, 236	
Allusions to 86, 93, 98-99, 138		General Commentary	143-144
Commentary	135	Article 11, para. 1	
Article 6, para. 2		Allusions to 43, 48, 68, 77	
Allusions to	90	Commentary	152-156
Commentary	135-137	Comparison between English and French texts	220
Text	135	Text	149
Article 6 (in general)		Article 11, para. 2	
Allusions to 52, 55, 73, 90, . 100, 103, 104, 113, 125, 137, 156, 188, 194, 199, 219, 226		Allusions to	118
Comparison with Ar- ticle 5, para. 2	86	Commentary	156-157
Article 7		Text	156
Allusions to 27, 52, 67, 68, 73, 84, 90, 102, 103, 104, 105, 130, 135, 136, 160, 162, 188, 199, 206, 207, 219		Article 11, para. 3	
		Allusions to . 29, 118, 119	
		Comparison between English and French texts	157
		Text and commen- tary	157-158
		Article 11, para. 4	
		Allusions to . 29, 117, 118	
		Text and commen- tary	158-159

	Page
Limitation Convention, <i>i.e.</i> for the Convention limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Nar- cotic Drugs, Geneva, July 13th, 1931 (<i>contd.</i>)	
Article 11, para. 5	
Text and commen- tary	159
Article 11, para. 6	
Allusions to	30
Text and commen- tary	159-160
Article 11, para. 7	
Text and commen- tary	160
Article 11 (in general)	
Allusions to 2, 10, 11-12, 14-15, 28, 44, 123, 168, 206, 235, 236	
Commentary of gen- eral nature ...	149-152
Committee of experts provided for by Article 11, <i>see un- der</i> New drugs	
Article 12, para. 1	
Allusion to	48
Commentary ...	160-166
Text	160
Article 12, para. 2	
Allusions to 48, 52, 53, 55, 68, 90, 99, 100, 102, 103, 109, 115, 127, 130, 185, 188, 189, 194, 219, 235, 236	
Commentary ...	166-167
Text	166
Article 12 (in general)	
Allusions to 52, 53, 55, 68, 90, 103, 109, 130, 188, 219, 235, 236	
Article 13, para. 1 (<i>a</i>)	
Allusions to 9, 21, 39, 70, 118, 161-162, 236	
Commentary ...	168-172
Comparison between English and French texts	220
Text	168
Article 13, para. 1 (<i>b</i>)	
Allusion to	161
Commentary ...	172-173
Text	172
Article 13, para. 2	
Allusions to 9, 29, 32, 48, 113, 161, 181, 189, 204, 213, 235, 236	
Commentary ...	174-178

	Page
Limitation Convention, <i>i.e.</i> the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Nar- cotic Drugs, Geneva, July 13th, 1931 (<i>contd.</i>)	
Art. 13, para. 2 (<i>contd.</i>)	
Comparison between English and French texts	221
Text	173-174
Article 13 (in general)	
Allusions to ... 20, 97, 127, 129, 134, 137, 150, 182	
Article 14	
Relationship with Article 24 of the 1925 Conv. ...	180-181
Article 14, para. 1	
Allusions to . 9, 32, 33, 49, 134, 162, 236	
Commentary ...	178-183
Text	178
Article 14, para. 2	
Allusions to . 32, 33, 49, 67, 100, 102-103, 123, 126, 162, 166-167, 236	
Commentary ...	184-187
Comparison between English and French texts ...	63-64, 184, 221
Text	183
Article 14, para. 3	
Allusions to . . 9, 22, 46, 49, 75, 79, 84, 99, 166, 176, 213	
Commentary ...	188-191
Comparison between English and French texts	221
Text	187
Article 14 (in general)	
Allusions to 22, 52, 53, 55, 75, 109, 193	
Article 15	
Allusions to . . 207, 235, 236	
Commentary ...	192-194
Comparison between English and French texts	221
Text	192
Article 16, para. 1	
Allusion to	193
Commentary ...	195-199
Text	194-195
Article 16, para. 2	
Commentary ...	198-199
Text	198

	Page
Limitation Convention, i.e. the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, Geneva, July 13th, 1931 (contd.)	
Article 16 (in general)	
Allusions to . . . 3, 13, 43, 193,	200, 207, 234
Article 17, para. 1	
Allusions to 43, 129, 196, 205	
Commentary . . .	200-203
Comparison between English and French texts	203, 221
Text	199
Article 17, para. 2	
Allusions to 48, 79, 129, 176	
Commentary . . .	204-205
Text	203-204
Article 17 (in general)	
Allusions to 3, 13, 43, 129,	193-194, 195, 196, 197,
.	205, 212, 234
Article 18	
Allusions to . . . 28, 70, 120,	139, 200, 235, 236-237
Commentary . . .	205-208
Text	205
Article 19	
Allusions to	235, 237
Commentary	208
Text	208
Article 20	
Allusions to . . . 48, 68, 146,	213, 214, 235
Commentary . . .	209-211
Comparison between English and French texts	221
Text	209
Article 21	
Allusions to 160, 214, 235,	237
Commentary . . .	211-212
Text	211
Article 22	
Allusions to 46, 68, 79, 137,	189, 193, 205, 235, 237
Commentary	213
Text	212
Article 23	
Allusions to	235, 237
Commentary . . .	214-215
Text	213-214
Article 24	
Allusions to	9, 97
Commentary . . .	215-216

	Page
Limitation Convention, i.e. the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, Geneva, July 13th, 1931 (contd.)	
Article 24 (contd.)	
Explanatory note	215-216
Text	215
Article 25	
Commentary . . .	216-217
Text	216
Article 26	
Allusions to	224
Commentary . . .	218-219
Text	217
Article 27	
Allusions to 159, 217, 222,	224, 237
Commentary . . .	219-221
Text	219
Article 28	
Commentary	222
Text	222
Article 29	
Commentary	223
Text	222
Article 30	
Allusions to	223, 225
Commentary	223
Text	223
Article 31	
Commentary	223
Text	223
Article 32	
Allusions to	217
Text	223-224
Article 33	
Text	224
Article 34	
Text	224
Coming into force of Conv.	222,
.	223, 224, 225, 233
Date of Conv.	219
Date of registration	224
Definition	1
Denunciations	
Colonies, etc.; declarations to be made by Govts. on behalf of	182, 217
Provisions as to denunciation	217,
.	223-224
Divergences between texts of certain articles, see Languages : Comparison	

	Page		Page
Limitation Convention, <i>i.e.</i> the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Nar- cotic Drugs, Geneva, July 13th, 1931 (<i>contd.</i>)		Limitation Convention, <i>i.e.</i> the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Nar- cotic Drugs, Geneva, July 13th, 1931 (<i>contd.</i>)	
Draft Conv.		Ratifications (<i>contd.</i>)	
Examination of draft Conv. : invitation sent by the Council to Govts.	228	Ratifications neces- sary for Conv. to come into force. . .	223
Presented by Opium Adv. Committee. . .	51, 85, 125, 218	Received after date of coming into force of Conv. : date at which they take effect	223
Drawing up of Conv.	228	Reservations made by certain States. .	222
Drugs to which the Conv. applies, <i>see under</i> Drugs		Relationship with the Hague Conv., 1912, and the 1925 Conv., <i>see that title</i>	
Interpretation		Revision of Conv.	
Declaration by Pre- sident of Conference	222	Notice of request for revision of Conv. to be communica- ted to States par- ties to Conv.; Con- ference to be sum- moned to revise Conv.	224
of Preamble	5-6	Signature	
Settlement of dis- putes as to	216-217	Date	219
Model Code for application of Conv., <i>see that title</i>		Declarations to be made at moment of signature, <i>see</i> Colonies, etc. : Ap- plication to	
Object of the Conv. 4-8, 124- 126, 227-228		Reservation attached to signature of re- presentative of Siam	222
Obligations laid down by Conv., <i>see that title</i>		States to which sig- nature of Conv. is open . . 219, 222, 223-224	
Preamble		States parties and non- parties to Conv., <i>see</i> States, etc.	
Commentary	5-8	Strengthening of 1925 Conv. by 1931 Conv., <i>see above</i> Articles 13 and 16-19	
Historical note	4	Text, <i>see</i> Languages, Eng- lish and French, and <i>under different Ar- ticles</i>	
Text	3	Title	1-3
Protocol of Signature			
Commentary	225, 226		
Drawing up of pro- tocol	228		
Text	225		
Ratifications			
Declarations to be made at moment of ratification, <i>see</i> Colonies, etc. : Ap- plication to			
List of States which have ratified or acceded to Conv. to Oct. 1st, 1937	238-239		
Measures to be taken in case an insuffi- cient number of ra- tifications received to enable Conv. to come into force by a specified date. . .	225		
Provisions as to rati- fication	222, 223		

- | | Page | | Page |
|--|------|---|------|
| Limitation of manufacture | | Mandated Territories, | |
| Aim of Conv. 4-5, 6-7, 124-126, | 228 | <i>see</i> Colonies, etc. | |
| Amounts which may be manufactured : estimates and limit 52, 55-56, 86, 88, 92-93, 125, 128-137, 137-140, 142, 234-235 | | Manipulation | |
| <i>See also below</i> Deductions and "Outside limit" | | of Raw opium, <i>see</i> Raw opium : Definition | |
| Chapter III of Conv. : Articles 6-9, <i>see under</i> Limitation Convention, 1931. | | Manufacture | |
| Control, <i>see that title</i> | | Amounts authorised, <i>see</i> Limitation of manufacture | |
| Deductions from amounts authorised to be manufactured . . . 129-131, 135-140, 140-141, 188, 234-236 | | Application to manufacture of drugs, of certain provisions of 1925 Conv., <i>see</i> Application of Geneva Conv., 1925, etc. | |
| Direct and indirect 4, 6-7, 124-126 | | Codeine and dionine, <i>see below</i> Drugs in Group II | |
| Franco-Japanese Plan 125-126 | | by Conversion, <i>see that title</i> | |
| General principles of limitation envisaged by Hague Conv., 1912, and Geneva Conv., 1925 3, 6-7, 124 | | Definition and scope of term "manufacture" 45, 45-47, 79, 81-82, 127, 132, 152, 197 | |
| History of question . . . 124-126 | | for Domestic consumption : deduction of amounts seized from amounts authorised 130, 131, 132, 137, 138-140, 188 | |
| by Limitation of raw materials 195-199 | | Drugs in Group II : control; application of 1925 Conv.; statistics . . 32, 113, 129-130, 143, 174-175, 235, 236 | |
| Measures taken or to be taken by Govts. | | Drugs used for the compounding of exempted preparations; information to be supplied, <i>see under</i> Preparations : Exempted | |
| Other than those provided for in Conv. 222 | | Estimate of amounts to be manufactured, <i>see</i> Limitation of manufacture : Amounts, etc. | |
| Provided in Conv. 127-129, 135-136, 142, 194-199, 234-236 | | Excesses of manufacture | |
| "Outside limit" for manufacture 54, 55, 103-104, 128-130 | | Deduction from amounts to be manufactured in the following year . . 136-137, 188 | |
| Quantitative 6-7 | | Determination by Permanent Central Board 188-189 | |
| Quota system : submitted to 1931 Conference 125-126 | | for Export, <i>see</i> Export : Manufacture | |
| Recommendation in Final Act relating to manufacture of morphine, diacetylmorphine, and cocaine during period prior to coming into force of Conv. 232-233 | | Limitation of manufacture, <i>see that title</i> | |
| Title of Conv. 1-3 | | | |
| to World's medical and scientific needs, <i>see under</i> Needs, etc. | | | |
| <i>See also</i> Manufacture | | | |

- | | Page | | Page |
|--|--------------|--|----------------------------|
| Manufacture (contd.) | | Manufacturers (contd.) | |
| New drugs which may be brought within scope of Conv. 128, 149-156 (<i>passim</i>), 211, 235 | | Supervision by a special administration of the Govts. 193, 228-229 (<i>Recom.</i>) | |
| Notifications to be sent by Govts. to other contracting parties through the Sec.-Gen. 209-211, 235 | | Manufacturing countries | |
| <i>See also</i> New drugs : Notification | | Conference of manufacturing countries, London, 1930 | 162 |
| Particulars to be inserted in Central Board's statement, <i>see under</i> Statement, etc. | | Countries considered to be manufacturing countries | 45-46, 127 |
| Partly manufactured drugs, <i>see</i> Crude or partly manufactured drugs | | Countries importing crude drugs for purposes of refining | 27, 45-46 |
| of Preparations, <i>see</i> Preparations | | Countries manufacturing preparations made directly from raw opium and containing more than 20% of morphine | 37 |
| Prosecution, and punishment of breaches of manufacturing regulations; proposed international Conv. (<i>Recom.</i>) | 230-231 | Diacetylmorphine : Govt. and experts | 143-148 |
| State monopolies, <i>see that title</i> | | Fulfilment by, of obligations under Conv. : tables published by Central Board | 188-189 |
| Manufacturers | | Imports of drugs limited to estimates, <i>see</i> Imports : Limitation, etc. | |
| of Alkaloids : statistics of amounts of drugs used, <i>see</i> Alkaloids : Quantities, etc. | | Notifications of manufacture or of conversion, <i>see under</i> Conversion and Manufacture | |
| Definition and scope of term | 197 | Margins of estimates, see under Estimates | |
| Licences issued to manufacturers | 129, 174 | Medical profession | |
| Manufacturing countries, <i>see that title</i> | | Distribution of diacetylmorphine to doctors : function of Govts. of importing countries | 148 |
| Non-manufacturing countries, <i>see that title</i> | | Examination by members of, of possibility of abolishing or restricting use of diacetylmorphine | 231 (<i>Recom.</i>) |
| Quarterly reports, <i>see that title</i> | | Medical and scientific needs and requirements | |
| Raw materials in the possession of manufacturers | | for 1937 : table I of the statement prepared by the Supervisory Body | 100-102 |
| Particulars to be given to Govts. in quarterly returns 198-203 | | Actual requirements | 130, 131 |
| Provisions dealing with accumulation of stocks | 198-199, 234 | Appropriation of seized drugs for medical or scientific use | 205, 205-207, 235, 236-237 |
| Supervision by Govts. | 194-198, 234 | | |
| Registers to be kept by manufacturers : verification by inspectors | 197 | | |

	Page		Page
Medical and scientific needs and requirements (contd.)		Medicinal opium (contd.)	
Average total of world needs in morphine, diacetylmorphine, and cocaine	232	Preparations of morphine made directly from medicinal opium, <i>see</i> under Preparations	
Definition of "legitimate requirements". 7-8,	68-71	Members of the League of Nations and non-member States, <i>see</i> States Members, etc.	
in Diacetylmorphine, <i>see</i> Diacetylmorphine : Exports, etc. : Prohibitions		Methyl - benzoyl lævo-ecgonine	42, 44
Domestic consumption, <i>see</i> that title		<i>See also</i> Cocaine	
Domestic requirements, <i>see</i> Domestic consumption		Methyl-ecgonine	19
Estimates, <i>see</i> that title		Methylmorphine (codeine) and its salts	
Exports essential in the interests of humanity or for the treatment of the sick	183, 187	Application to codeine of certain provisions of 1925 Conv., <i>see</i> Application of Geneva Conv., 1925 : Drugs in Group II	
Government requirements, <i>see</i> Government stocks : Nature and functions		Character of the drug	14, 22, 29-31, 33, 34, 35, 154
Limitation of drugs to medical and scientific requirements	49, 50, 51, 52, 67-71, 77, 78, 124-125, 131, 147, 195, 228, 232-233 (<i>Recom.</i>)	Chemical formula	43
Medical and scientific value of new drugs, <i>see</i> New drugs, etc.		Codeine content of raw materials : determination	202
Method of estimating legitimate needs, <i>see</i> Estimates		Comparative table of provisions of three Convs. applying to the drug, and explanatory note	17, 22
in New drugs which may be brought within the scope of the Conv., <i>see</i> New drugs, etc.		Conversion of morphine and heroin into codeine	82, 83-84, 208
Possible fluctuations in world needs, <i>see</i> Estimates : Margin, etc.		Estimates	101 (<i>table</i>)
Preparations adapted to a normal therapeutic use, <i>see</i> Preparations : Exempted		Import certificates and export authorisations : application of system to codeine	161, 174-178, 181, 235
Real needs of countries in respect of codeine and dionine	32, 114-115	Inclusion in Group II of drugs covered by 1931 Conv. 10, 12, 17, 28-29	
Medicinal opium		Preparations of codeine and dionine adopted to a normal therapeutic use, <i>see</i> Preparations : Exempted	
Definition	42, 43, 44	Products obtained by conversion from codeine	82
Inclusion in term : "Narcotic drugs", under the 1925 Conv.	3	Proposed inclusion in drugs covered by Hague Conv., 1912, and Geneva Conv., 1925	31
"Raw materials"	200	Real needs in respect of codeine	32, 114-115

	Page		Page
Methylmorphine (codeine) and its salts (<i>contd.</i>)		Model Code for the application of the 1931 Convention (<i>contd.</i>)	
Special régime, less strict in character, set up by Conv., <i>see</i> Drugs : Groups I and II : Régime		Provisions relative to the following subjects (<i>contd.</i>) :	
Statistics, <i>see</i> Statistics relative to drugs in Group II		New drugs which may be brought within the scope of the 1931 Conv. . .	14-15, 155, 156, 156-157
Substitution for morphine or heroin considered desirable	31	Preparations of cocaine made direct from the coca leaf.	39
Mexico		Preparations of drugs in Group II adapted to a normal therapeutic use . .	174
Reservations made during Conference	222	Reserve stocks and Govt. stocks . .	91, 95, 98, 109, 110
Model Code for application of Geneva Convention, 1925		Solutions in an inert substance of narcotic drugs to which Chapter III of the 1925 Conv. applies	173
Provisions relating to single central authority	192-193, 228-229	Special administration	193
Value of the code to a number of Govts. . . .	229	Stocks of raw materials and of manufactured drugs : accumulation by manufacturers	198-199
Model Code for the application of the 1931 Convention		Trade in narcotic drugs . .	46 n. 1, 152, 174
Addendum of Sept. 8th, 1933		Mono-esters	38
Imports and exports of preparations of codeine and di- nine : registers to be kept by whole- salers	204	Monopolies, see State mon- opolies	
Provisions for the issue of licences to factories	211	Morphine	
Preparation by Opium Advisory Cttee.	229 (<i>Recom.</i>)	Average total of world's needs	232
Provisions relative to the following subjects :		Character of the drug	13-14, 33, 34, 42, 154
Content of morphine, cocaine, ecgonine, codeine, and the- baine in raw materials : determina- tion of content	202	Chemical formula	42, 43-44
Diacetylmorphine: im- port and export; distribution. 146-147, 148		Comparative table of provisions of the three Convs. applying to . .	16
Estimates	69, 82, 111, 112-113, 140, 141	Crude morphine	
Imports and exports	167	Definition	24
Inspection of fac- tories	196, 197	Percentage of pure morphine in	24
Manufacture	46-47, 128, 128-129	Stocks held by Govt.- General of Formosa : reservation of Japanese Govt.	225-226
		Working of Conv. as regards crude or partly manufac- tured morphine . .	23-27
		Definition	42, 43, 154

Page	Page
Morphine (contd.)	Morphine-N-oxide (genemorphine)
Esters of morphine	Chemical formula 42
Inclusion in Group I of drugs covered by 1931 Conv. 9	Comparative table of provisions of the three Convs. applying to. . . 17
<i>See also the various drugs</i>	Derivatives, <i>see that title</i>
Estimates : Form B (L). 75, 78, 101 (table), 240-241	Estimates 101 (table)
Ethers of morphine and their salts	Inclusion in Group I of drugs covered by 1931 Conv. 10, 17
Inclusion in Group I of drugs covered by 1931 Conv. 10, 40	Derivatives of morphine and their esters 34
Extraction of morphine from poppy straw : method used 201	Morphosan, see Morphine methylbromide
Inclusion in Group I of drugs covered by 1931 Conv. . . 9, 12, 16, 25, 36-38	Most-favoured-nation Clause
Inclusion under term "narcotic drug" by 1925 Conv. 3	Exclusion from benefits of clause, of substances covered by the 1925 and 1931 Convs. . . . 232 <i>(Recom.)</i>
Limitation of manufacture of morphine used as such during period prior to coming into force of Conv. . . 232-233 <i>(Recom.)</i>	"Narcotic drugs"
Morphine content :	Definition of term ; French equivalents. . . 1-3
of Crude morphine. . . 24	Narcotine 11, 33
of Opium . . . 36, 201-202	Natural alkaloids, see under Alkaloids
of Poppy straw 201	Neopine 12, 154
of Raw materials ; determination, and particulars to be given 36-37, 199, 201-203	Netherlands
Phenolic ethers of morphine 34, 35	Vote of Netherlands against Recom. VIII of Final Act 232
Preparations of morphine, <i>see under Preparations</i>	New drugs or preparations which may be brought within the scope of the Convention : trade and manufacture
Products obtained by conversion of morphine. 82, 83-84, 208	Addiction properties of these drugs
Replacement by codeine or dionine considered desirable 31	Examination of question by Health Cttee. . . 20-22, 149-151, 152, 155-156, 157-159
Solutions or dilutions, <i>see that title</i>	Examination to be made by Govts. concerned 15, 149, 151-152, 155-156, 156-157
Synthetic morphine, <i>see Synthetic drugs : Drugs falling within scope of Conv., etc.</i>	Régime which is to be applied to drugs capable of producing addiction, etc. 159-160
Morphine-methobromide 35	
Morphine methylbromide ("morphosan") 40	

- | | Page | | Page |
|---|--|--|-----------------------|
| New drugs or preparations which may be brought within the scope of the Convention : trade and manufacture (contd.) | | Non-manufacturing countries (contd.) | |
| Classification and definition of drugs coming within this category : assimilation to drugs in Groups I and II . . . | 12, 29, 30, 114, 149-156, 157-160 | Examination by Central Board of way in which they have fulfilled obligations under Conv. | 188-189 |
| Committee of experts for examination and classification of new drugs | | Imports of drugs : limited to estimates, <i>see</i> Imports : Limitation | |
| Appointment and powers | 152, 158-159 | Obligations of non-manufacturing countries under Conv. | 236-237 |
| Members of Cttee. . . | 117, 158 | Normal therapeutic use | |
| Date as from which new drugs may be considered as such . . . | 14-15, 22, 151, 154-155 | Preparations adapted for, <i>see</i> Preparations : Exempted, etc. | |
| Decisions relative to the putting into circulation of new drugs | | Notifications of manufacture, <i>see under</i> Manufacture | |
| Functions of Health Cttee. and other bodies | 20-22, 150, 152, 155-156, 157-158 | Obligations laid down by the 1931 Convention | |
| Notification of decisions to Sec.-Gen., and by him to Govts. . . | 156-157, 158-159, 211, 235 | Case of failure of a Contracting Party to carry out its obligations | |
| Part played by Govts. . . | 14-15, 149, 151-152, 155-156, 156-157, 159-160 | Explanations to be given to the Central Board | 187, 190 |
| Revision of decisions | 160 | Measures to be taken by Central Board | 180-181, 185-187, 190 |
| Medical or scientific value; determination, etc. | 15, 149, 151-152, 155-157, 235-236 | Examination by Central Board of way in which Govts. have fulfilled their obligations | 188-191 |
| Notification of decisions taken by Govts. and Health Cttee. as to new drugs | 156-160, 211, 235 | New obligations additional to those in the 1925 Conv. : summary | 234-235 |
| Provisions of Hague Conv., 1912, and Geneva Conv., 1925 | 15, 18, 20-22, 149-151 | Working and operation of Conv., <i>see under</i> Limitation Convention, 1931 | |
| Recommendation III in Final Act | 21, 229-230 | <i>See also the subjects concerned</i> | |
| Samples to be submitted. | 157 | Office international d'Hygiène publique: Comité permanent | |
| Non-manufacturing countries | | Appointment of one member of the Supervisory Body | 116, 118-119 |
| Diacetylmorphine : imports, and formalities to be fulfilled : prohibition of exports . | 145-148 | Consultation by Health Cttee. on certain questions | 119, 157 |
| | | Functions under 1925 Conv. as regards drugs | 20 |

	Page		Page
Opium Advisory Committee, <i>see</i> Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs		Permanent Central Opium Board (<i>contd.</i>)	
Orders		Powers and functions with regard to (<i>contd.</i>) :	
Execution of, <i>see</i> Exports : Manufacture, etc.		Control of international trade; im- ports and exports 32-33, 52, 56-58, 164, 178-181, 183-187	
Export authorisations, <i>see</i> <i>under</i> Exports		Estimates . . . 40, 53, 56-57, 58, 61, 63, 64, 72-74, 94, 97, 103, 116-123 (<i>pas-</i> <i>sim</i>), 178-190	
Import certificates, <i>see</i> <i>under</i> Imports		Failure of a State to fulfil its obligations : measures that may be taken 166, 180-181, 186, 187, 189-191	
Pantopon		Judicial nature of its functions 180	
Preparations of "panto- pon" type, <i>see</i> Pre- parations of morphine made directly, etc.		States or territories to which the 1925 and 1931 Convs. do not apply . . . 178, 179, 181-183, 185-186, 190	
Papaverine 11, 33		Statistics . . . 56, 57-68, 124, 137, 138, 139, 164, 166, 179, 180-186, 200-201, 202	
Paracodine 13, 82, 154-155		Reports of the Board to the Council . . 190 n. 1, 191	
Paramorfan, <i>see</i> Dihydro- morphine		Statement published by the Board; <i>see that</i> <i>title</i>	
Penal provisions		Statistical forms pre- pared by the Board, <i>see under</i> Statistics	
Provisions in Hague and Geneva Convs. : need of completion by in- ternational agree- ment 230-231		Permanent Court of In- ternational Justice	
Pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives, <i>see under</i> Derivatives		Obligation of Govts. par- ties to Protocol of December, 1920, to submit to Court dis- putes as to Conv. . . 216-217	
Period covered by esti- mates		Peronine, <i>see</i> Benzylmor- phine	
Determination and dura- tion . . 49, 58, 66-67, 107-108		Pharmacists	
Period for which imports are authorised . . . 163-164, 166-167		Distribution of diacetyl- morphine to pharma- cists : Govt. of im- porting country 148	
Period for which manu- facture is authorised : deductions to be made, <i>see under</i> Limi- tation : Deductions		Use by, in retail trade, of small quantities of extract or tinctures made directly from coca leaf 39	
Use of drugs authorised during period cov- ered by estimates . . 140-141		Phenanthrene alkaloids of opium, <i>see under</i> Alka- loids	
Permanent Central Opi- um Board			
Powers and functions with regard to :			
Appointment of one member of the Su- pervisory Body . . . 116			

- | | Page | | Page |
|---|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Phenolic ethers, <i>see</i> Morphine : Phenolic ethers | | Preparations (<i>contd.</i>) | |
| Poppy straw | | of Cocaine made direct from the coca leaf and containing more than 0.1% of cocaine (<i>contd.</i>) | |
| Content in morphine and other alkaloids | 201 | Manufacture | 127 |
| Extraction of morphine from poppy straw | 201 | Inclusion in Group I of drugs covered by the 1931 Conv. 10, 16, 38-39, 47 | |
| Question of its inclusion in term "raw materials" | 200 | of Codeine or dionine (drugs in Group II), adopted to a normal therapeutic use, <i>see below</i> Exempted | |
| Used for manufacturing purposes : area in hectares of crops from which obtained | 201 | Comparative table of provisions of the three Convs. applying to, with explanatory notes | 16, 19-20, 22 |
| Porphyroxine | 12, 15-4 | Containing drugs in Group I | |
| Possession of dangerous drugs | | Application of provisions of 1925 Conv. to | 168, 171-172, 231 (<i>Recom.</i>) |
| Proposed Convention for prosecution and punishment of breaches of drug laws | 230-231 (<i>Recom.</i>) | Containing drugs in Group II (codeine or dionine) adopted to a normal therapeutic use : special régime under Conv., <i>see below</i> Exempted | |
| Preparations of Alkaloids or salts | | of Diacetylmorphine : exports and imports : <i>see</i> Diacetylmorphine : Exports, etc. | |
| Definition | 77-78 | Exempted from system of import certificates and export authorizations | |
| Estimates : Form B (L) | 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 240-241 | Drugs used for the compounding of exempted preparations : particulars and information | 75-76, 106-107, 187, 189, 203-205, 212-213, 237 |
| Application of Geneva Conv., 1925, to certain preparations, <i>see</i> Application of Geneva Conv., 1925, etc. | | Enumeration of | 40, 80 |
| of Cocaine, containing 0.1% or less of cocaine | 39, 80, 173 | Estimates; "total of the estimates": explanations required 32-33, 75-76, 78, 79-81, 106-107, 113-115, 189 | |
| <i>See also below</i> Exempted | | Imports and exports. | 131, 181, 204-205, 235 |
| of Cocaine, covered by Art. 4 of the 1925 Conv. : application to these preparations of provisions of 1925 Conv. by States parties to 1931 Conv. | 168, 171-172 | | |
| of Cocaine made direct from the coca leaf and containing more than 0.1% of cocaine | | | |
| Comparative table of provisions of the three Convs. applying to, with explanatory note | 16, 22 | | |

	Page
Preparations (contd.)	
Exempted from system of import certificates and export authorisations (contd.)	
Interpretation of expression "adapted to a normal therapeutic use"...	176-178
Labels, <i>see that title below</i>	
Manufacture : amount of drugs required...	75-76, 80, 129, 130, 131, 170-171
Memorandum of Secretariat : extracts	175, 176 n. 2, 204
Returns to be made by wholesalers..	203-205
Special régime under Conv. : commentary...	113-114, 161, 174-178, 181, 189, 213, 235
Statistics, <i>see</i> Statistics : relative to drugs in Group II and preparations of Galenical preparations of Indian hemp	
Inclusion under term "narcotic drug" by 1925 Conv....	3
Interpretation of expression "preparations containing the drugs produced".....	198
Labels under which preparations are put up for sale : provisions <i>re</i>	208, 235, 237
of Morphine, containing 0.2% or less of morphine.....	80, 172-173
<i>See also above</i> Exempted	
of Morphine, covered by Art. 4 of 1925 Conv.; application thereto of provisions of 1925 Conv. by parties to 1931 Conv. ..	168, 171-172
of Morphine, made direct from raw or medicinal opium and containing more than 20% of morphine	
Comparative table of provisions of the three Convs., with explanatory note.	16, 22

	Page
Preparations (contd.)	
of Morphine, made direct from raw or medicinal opium and containing more than 20% of morphine (contd.)	
Inclusion in Group I of drugs covered by 1931 Conv....	9, 16, 25, 36-37, 47
Manufacture.....	127
New preparations...	211
New preparations, <i>see</i> New drugs	
of "Pantopon" type, <i>see above</i> , of Morphine, made direct, etc.	
Pharmaceutical preparations	
Exemption from export authorisations, etc., <i>see above</i>	
Exempted "Compounding"; meaning of term as compared with "manufacture"...	46-47, 79, 81-82
Solutions or dilutions, <i>see that title</i>	
Prizes	
Granting of prizes for research work for the discovery of medicines not giving rise to addiction	233 (Recom.)
Production	
Conversion, <i>see that title</i>	
Manufacture, <i>see that title</i>	
by Synthetic process, <i>see</i> Synthetic drugs	
Prohibitions and restrictions	
Chapter IV of the Conv., <i>see</i> Convention, etc. : Articles 10-12	
Protectorates, <i>see</i> Colonies, etc.	
Protocol of Signature, <i>see under</i> Limitation Convention, 1931	
Pseudo-cocaine (Dextro-rotatory).....	44 n. 4
Pseudomorphine.....	12, 154

- | | Page | | Page |
|---|------------------|--|------------------------|
| Quarterly reports of manufacturers | | Raw opium (contd.) | |
| Particulars to be supplied | 93, | Preparations of morphine made directly from raw or medicinal opium, <i>see under</i> Preparations | |
| <i>See also</i> Statistics : Annual and quarterly | 128-129, 199-203 | Stocks : accumulation by manufacturers, and supervision by Govts. | 198 |
| Quarterly statistics, <i>see</i> Statistics : Annual and quarterly | | Re-exports, <i>see under</i> Exports | |
| Quotas | | Refining | |
| System of limitation submitted to 1931 Conference | 125, 126 | Countries importing crude drugs for purposes of refining | 26-27, 45 |
| Ratification of Convention, <i>see under</i> Limitation Convention, 1931 | | Operation included under term "manufacture" | 45-46, 82, 196 |
| Raw materials | | Registers, <i>see under</i> Manufacturers | |
| Amounts received, used, and remaining in stock in the factories : particulars to be supplied in quarterly reports | 199, 202-203 | Regulation of distribution | |
| Imports : proposed restriction | 195 | Title and object of Conv. | 1-3, 228 |
| Meaning of the expression | 44, 196, 200-201 | Regulations, <i>see</i> Legislation | |
| Morphine, cocaine, and ecgonine content : determination and particulars to be sent | 199, 201-203 | Relationship between the Hague, Geneva, and Limitation Conventions | |
| in Possession of manufacturers : particulars to be supplied and supervision by Govts. | 194-205, 234 | Additional obligations created by 1931 Conv. : summary | 234-235 |
| Used for manufacture of drugs not falling within scope of Conv. : control by an inspector | 197 | Aim of Limitation Conv. | 4-5, 6-7, 124-126, 228 |
| <i>See also</i> Preparations : Exempted : Drugs used, etc. | | Application of 1935 Conv. to drugs covered by 1931 Conv., <i>see that title</i> | |
| <i>See also</i> Coca leaf | | Commentary | 125-126, 192, 194 |
| Poppy straw | | Connection established by Article 24 of 1931 Conv. | 215-216 |
| Raw opium | | by Preamble of 1931 Conv. | 5-6 |
| Raw opium | | through Final Act of 1931 Conference | 228 |
| Definition | 42, 43, 44 | Drugs covered by the three Convs. : Comparative table, <i>see under</i> Drugs | |
| Extracts or tinctures of raw opium | 197 | Strengthening of 1925 Conv. by 1931 Conv., <i>see</i> Limitation Conv., 1931 : Articles 13 and 16-19 | |
| Inclusion in term "raw materials" | 200 | Report of Permanent Central Board to Council | 190, 191 |
| Morphine content, etc., <i>see</i> Morphine : Morphine content | | | |

	Page		Page
Reports of Advisory Committee, <i>see under</i> Advisory Committee		Secretariat: Opium Traffic and Social Questions Section	
Reserve stocks		Calculation by Secretariat of totals of world needs in morphine, diacetylmorphine, and cocaine	232
Definition ...	27, 45, 47, 71-72, 74, 86-88, 90-92	Director : entrusted with Secretariat of Supervisory Body	119
Desired level : determination, additions and deductions...	63, 85-90, 92-93, 93-94, 99, 103-104, 107-110, 112-113, 120, 129-130, 134, 188-189, 236	Secretary-General : functions entrusted to, under Convention	
Estimates : Form B (L)	63, 67, 68, 76, 79, 85, 101, 104, 105, 107, 109-110, 189, 234	Annual reports...	211-212, 235, 237
Excesses		Information to be communicated to or through him	
Taken into possession by Govt. at time of putting into force of Conv.	99, 107, 141-142	Case where a Contracting Party fails to fulfil its obligations	187, 190
Use in deduction from quantities normally allowed to be manufactured or imported...	107-108, 141-142, 236	Declarations relative to application of Conv. to colonies, etc.	217-218
<i>See also above, Desired level</i>		Diacetylmorphine ; possibility of abolishing its use	231 (<i>Recom.</i>)
Insufficiency, <i>see above</i> Desired level		Illicit traffic	213-215
Manufacture for purpose of keeping stocks at a certain level, <i>see above</i> Desired level		Laws promulgated to give effect to Conv.	211-212, 237
Nature and functions...	67-68, 85-88, 89 (<i>diagram</i>), 90, 133, 136, 141	Manufacture and conversion of drugs	156-159, 209, 210, 211, 235
Statistics, <i>see that title</i>		New drugs ..	156-160, 211
Total of the estimates, <i>see under</i> Estimates		Ratifications, accessions, and denunciations	222-224
Working of provisions of Conv. relating to : summaries ...	88-90, 92-93	Requests for revision of Conv.	224
		Links established between Recoms. of Final Act, and action by Sec.-Gen.	227
Salts		Measures to be taken as regards limitation of manufacture of morphine, diacetylmorphine, and cocaine during period prior to coming into force of Conv. ...	232-233 (<i>Recom.</i>)
Definition	36, 77	Receipt of ratifications and accessions ...	222-223
<i>See also the various drugs</i>		Registration of Conv. ...	224
Samples			
of New drugs	157		
Scopolamin.....	2		
Secretariat of Supervisory Body, <i>see</i> Supervisory Body : Constitution, etc.			

- | | Page | | Page |
|---|------------------------|--|--|
| Secretary-General: functions entrusted to, under Convention (contd.) | | Solutions or dilutions of a determinate percentage of morphine or cocaine or their salts in an inert substance | |
| Reports to be sent to him as to single central authorities. | 229 (<i>Recom.</i>) | Application of Conv. to | 80, 161, 172-173, 177-178 |
| Submission to Council of position, in event of non-entry into force of Conv. by specified date | 225 | Special administration to be created by Governments | |
| Seizures | | Creation, purpose, etc. | 192-194, 235, 236 |
| Annual statistics of seizures of codeine and dionine, <i>see</i> Statistics relative to drugs in Group II | | <i>See also</i> Single Central Authority | |
| Destruction of seized drugs | 205-208, 235, 237 | Speculators | |
| Export or re-export of seized drugs : prohibition | 205-207 | Information likely to facilitate operations of : Central Board to avoid publication | 187, 191 |
| Seized drugs used for domestic consumption or conversion | | Statement issued by the Supervisory Body | |
| Conversion into non-narcotic substances or use for medical or scientific purposes | 200, 205-208, 235, 237 | for 1934 : allusions to and extracts | 55-56, 56, 59, 69, 73-74, 78-79, 83, 93-94, 122, 165 |
| Deduction from amounts authorised to be manufactured | 130, 137, 138, 139-140 | for 1935 : allusions to and extracts | 56, 69, 80-81, 84, 111 |
| Seizure reports | | for 1936 : allusions to and extracts | 58-59, 66-67, 83-84, 91-92 |
| Examination by Adv. Cttee. | 214-215 | for 1937 : allusions to and extracts | 54-55, 136 |
| Obligation of Govts. concerning | 213-215, 235, 237 | Alteration of latest date of issue | 237-238 |
| Ships | | Estimates and information embodied in statement :
Tables I-III, 22, 54-55, 57, 73-74, 85, 99-101 (<i>Table I and Commentary</i>), 107, 110, 122-123, 136, 237-238 | |
| Use in illicit traffic | 214 | Preparation : date and method of communication to Govts. | 121-123, 237-238 |
| Siam | | Supplementary statements | 73, 110 |
| Reservation accompanying signature of Conv. | 222 | Statement published by the Permanent Central Board | |
| Vote against <i>Recom. VIII</i> of Final Act. | 231-232 | Particulars of service to speculators or injurious to commerce of States : non-publication of | 187, 911 |
| Smoking opium | | Preparation : particulars to be given; publication | 22, 187-191 |
| Crude morphine produced by Govt.-General of Formosa in course of manufacture of smoking opium : reservation of Japanese Govt. | 225-226 | | |
| Smuggling, <i>see</i> Illicit traffic | | | |

- | | Page | | Page |
|---|----------------------------|--|---|
| State monopolies | | States parties to Limitation Convention, 1931 | |
| Creation of monopolies in trade and manufacture of drugs covered by Conv. | 230 (<i>Recom.</i>) | Application by them : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> of Certain provisions of 1925 Conv., <i>see</i> Application of Geneva Conv., 1925 of the 1931 Conv., <i>see</i> Limitation Convention, 1931 : Application | |
| States Members and States non-members of the League | | Obligations laid down by the Conv., <i>see that title, and</i> Limitation Conv., 1931 : Application | |
| Attention drawn to the question of limitation of manufacture of morphine, diacetylmorphine, and cocaine during period prior to coming into force of Conv. | 232-233 (<i>Recom.</i>) | States or territories non-parties to 1925 or 1931 Conventions or to which these Conventions do not apply | |
| Communication to, of : | | Definition of term "territory" | 50, 218 |
| Decisions taken by Govts. <i>re</i> new drugs | 156-157, 158, 159, 211 | Estimates | 49, 53, 59-60, 63-64, 65, 178-183, 185, 190 |
| Declarations with regard to application, ratification, and denunciation of Conv. | 217, 219, 222-223, 223-224 | Exports to such countries | 162, 178-183, 185 |
| Estimates: Form B(L) | 72-73, 75 | Imports : issue of certificates | 181-182 |
| Statement of estimates prepared by the Supervisory Body | 121, 237-238 | Manufacturing countries. | 127 |
| States non-parties to Geneva Convention, 1925, but applying a control equivalent to that setup by the Convention . . . | 168, 170 | Measures to be taken by Central Board with regard to | 178-183, 185-186, 190 |
| States parties to Geneva Convention, 1925 | | Possible employment as bases of operation by illicit traffickers . . | 182, 190 |
| Acceptance of recoms. made under Art. 10 of 1925 Conv. | 20-22, 234 | Reserve stocks and Govt. stocks | 72 |
| New obligations created by 1931 Conv. : summary | 234-235 | Statistical forms of Permanent Central Board Form B (L), <i>see under</i> Estimates | |
| States parties to Hague Convention, 1912 | | List and references | 170 n. 1, 213 |
| Attention drawn to proposal in 1931 Conv. and to report of Experts with reference to Art. 14 (<i>d</i>) of Hague Conv. | 229-230 (<i>Recom.</i>) | Statistics | |
| | | Annual and quarterly. | 135-136, 137, 162, 163, 166-167, 174, 180, 184-185, 212-213 |
| | | Comparison of estimates with statistics, <i>see</i> Estimates : Functions, etc. | |
| | | Control over trade in narcotic drugs by means of the statistics, <i>see below</i> System | |

	Page		Page
Statistics (contd.)		Sweden	
Data furnished by Govts. since 1925	8	Vote against Recom. VIII of Final Act.	232
relative to Drugs in Group II (codeine and dionine) and preparations	174, 178, 181, 188, 212-213, 235, 237	Switzerland	
Excesses of manufacture; determination of, and explanations to be given with annual statistics	135, 137, 188-189	Vote against Recom. VIII of Final Act.	232
Forms prepared by Permanent Central Board for purposes of application of 1925 and 1931 Convs. Form B (L), <i>see under</i> Estimates		Synthetic drugs	
List and allusions to	170, 213	Application of Art. II to	152-153
Preparation by a special administration of the Govts.	193	Falling within scope of Conv.	10, 12, 41
Quarterly reports of manufacturers, <i>see that title</i>		Synthetic production of certain drugs.	41
to be Supplied by Govts. to Permanent Central Board	135, 137, 174, 180-185, 188, 212-213, 235, 237	Synthetic equivalents	2
System set up by the 1925 Conv., and under the 1931 Conv.; functions of Perm. Central Board	50, 56-58, 97-98, 124, 137-140, 162, 166-167, 170, 180-185, 200-202	Thebaine and its salts	
Stocks of Government-General of Formosa		Character of drug.	14, 23, 33, 34, 154
Reservation of Japanese Govt. with regard to stocks of crude morphine	225-226	Chemical formula	42
"Stupéfiants"		Comparative table of provisions of the three Convs. applying to	17
Definition of term: English translation and equivalents	1-3	Content of raw materials: determination	200-201
Supervisory Body		Estimates	101 (<i>table</i>)
Constitution, composition, and functions.	116, 117, 119-123, 236	Inclusion in Group I of drugs covered by the 1931 Conv.	10, 12, 17, 40
<i>See also</i> Estimates: Functions, etc.		Products obtained by conversion from thebaine	82 n. 1, 84
Statement issued by the Supervisory Body, <i>see that title</i>		Tinctures	
		of Coca leaf, <i>see</i> Preparations: of Cocaine, made direct, etc.	
		of Opium, made from raw opium.	197
		Total of the estimates, <i>see under</i> Estimates	
		Trade in drugs	
		Breaches of the law <i>re</i> : proposal for Conv. for prosecution and punishment of 230-231 (<i>Recom.</i>)	
		Control, <i>see that title</i>	
		Definition of term. 46 n. 1, 152	
		Demarcation between legitimate trade and illicit traffic: object of International Convs.	194
		"Entrepôt" trade, in certain countries	195
		Illicit traffic, <i>see that title</i>	

	Page		Page
Trade in Drugs (contd.)		United States of America (contd.)	
Information likely to injure trade of States : non-publication by Central Board . . .	187, 191	Reservation attached to ratification of Conv. by United States . . .	222
Labels, <i>see that title</i>		Use of drugs authorised during period covered by estimates, <i>see under</i> Estimates	
in New Drugs which may be brought within the scope of the 1931 Conv., <i>see</i> New drugs		Veterinary requirements	
Statistics, <i>see that title</i>		Inclusion in medical and scientific needs	70-71
State monopolies, <i>see that title</i>		Wholesale dealers	
Wholesale trade in drugs in Group II : control, and application of the 1925 Conv. . . .	173-174, 175, 235, 236	Distribution of diacetylmorphine to wholesale dealers : function of Govts. of importing countries . . .	148
Wholesalers, <i>see that title</i>		Drugs in Group II and preparations of : declarations and statistics to be supplied by	174-175, 203-205, 212-213, 235, 237
Treaties and commercial agreements		Licences for wholesale trade	204-205
Exclusion from benefit of most-favoured-nation clause, of substances covered by 1925 and 1931 Convs.	231-232 (<i>Recom.</i>)	Meaning of term	204
Truxilline (α-Truxilline and β-Truxilline)	154	Working of Convention, <i>see</i> Limitation Convention, 1931, etc. : Application and operation	
United States of America		World consumption	
Control of manufacture by limitation of quantities of raw materials employed : Jones Miller Act 1922	195	Estimates, <i>see</i> Estimates : Total, etc.	
		"Years", <i>see</i> Period, etc.	

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

3

HANDBOOK

OF

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

(ASSOCIATIONS, BUREAUX, COMMITTEES, ETC.)

GENEVA 1938

Series of League of Nations Publications
XII.B. INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX
1937. XII.B. 4.

CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	5
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS:	
I. Politics and International Relations: Pacifism	7
II. Religion; Humanitarianism and Morals	38
III. Arts and Sciences	105
IV. Education.	172
V. Students' and University Organisations	191
VI. Medicine and Hygiene	199
VII. Law and Administration	228
VIII. Press	255
IX. Feminism	264
X. Labour and Professions	273
XI. Agriculture	308
XII. Economics and Finance	327
XIII. Trade and Industry	332
XIV. Communications and Transit	369
XV. Sport and Tourism	400
XVI. Miscellaneous	421
SUBJECT INDEX	435
ALPHABETICAL INDEX	452
GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX	470

INTRODUCTION

In the nature of things, the League of Nations interests itself in the work of international organisations and associations. Its relations with them, and the services it can render them, vary according to their different natures. With official bureaux they take the form of technical, and sometimes administrative, co-operation. With private associations, the League's relations are very flexible; it serves as a link, or source of information, as circumstances may dictate.

One thing that the League felt it could do to help both official and private international organisations was to publish a Handbook. The League Secretariat has compiled this book with the direct assistance of the organisations themselves, which give it particulars of their structure and activities, so that the *Handbook of International Organisations* is a joint production.

When issuing this new English edition, the Secretariat thinks it well to reproduce some of the facts mentioned in previous issues.

(a) *The League of Nations and International Bureaux.*

The relations between the League and these organisations are defined by Article 24 of the Covenant in the following terms:

“There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaux already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaux and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League.

“In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general Conventions but which are not placed under the control of international bureaux or commissions, the Secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council and, if desired, by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

“The Council may include as part of the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League.”

There are at present six international bureaux placed under the direction of the League, as provided in Article 24. These are: the Central International Office for the Control of the Liquor Traffic in Africa (Brussels); the International Hydrographic Bureau (Monaco); the International Exhibition Office (Paris); the International Office for Information and Research concerning Assistance to Foreigners (Paris); the International Commission for Air Navigation (Paris); and the Nansen International Office for Refugees (Geneva).

In addition to these offices, there are three international institutes directly attached to the League — the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation (Paris); the International Educational Cinematographic Institute (Rome); and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (Rome).

Other international bureaux within the meaning of Article 24 of the Covenant are not placed under the direction of the League, but co-operate with it either generally or in some special field.

(b) *The League and Unofficial International Associations.*

As the years have gone on, the League's relations with international associations have increased in scope and variety. With some of them it works in close and permanent co-operation: certain associations, it will be remembered, are represented on League committees by assessors or experts.

Official League bodies lend an attentive ear to the wishes and suggestions of private associations, as witness the reception of their delegations by the President of the Assembly and by the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments. The League's administrative services are in constant touch with the international organisations: the Secretariat sends representatives to their congresses and conferences and keeps up a continuous correspondence with them, besides frequent personal contacts.

The League's aim in publishing a *Handbook of International Organisations* in 1921 and periodically issuing revised and more up-to-date editions has been to provide a source of information for all who are interested, whether theoretically or practically, in the international movement. Organisations are classified in the Handbook according to the subjects with which they deal. There are three indices to facilitate reference. The League's own organisations are not mentioned, full information about them being available in such publications as *Essential Facts about the League of Nations*, the latest edition of which was published by the Secretariat in 1937.

The Handbook ignores international organisations which are run solely for profit as well as those which, though international in their objects, exist on a purely national basis.

There are gaps in the Handbook, because not all the organisations approached have answered the Secretariat's questionnaire, and there may be other omissions or errors. These, if reported to the Editor, will be corrected in the next edition.

It should be realised that the Handbook is in no sense final; each edition may be said to mark a new stage in international life. It is hoped that the successive issues illustrate the continuity of the purpose — to further the development of international relations by bringing within the reach of the public a fuller knowledge of the work that goes on in that sphere.

I. POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: PACIFISM.

UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS. UNION PANAMÉRICAINÉ.

Seat: Washington, D.C., Pan-American Union.

Foundation: 1890, as the International Bureau of American Republics. The Union was reorganised at the Buenos Aires Conference in 1910 and given its present title.

Object: It is a non-political organisation. Its aim is to promote better understanding among the American countries by exchanging mutually useful information concerning commerce, agriculture, industry, education, peace, etc.

Members: The Republics of the American Continent.

Governing Body: The Governing Board, composed of the Secretary of State of the United States of America and the diplomatic representatives of the American Republics.

Officers: *Director-General:* L. S. Rowe.

Assistant Director: Pedro de Alba.

Finance: Subscriptions from the Republics according to population, at the rate of \$1,200 per million inhabitants. Expenditure: approximately \$275,000 per annum.

Activities: Publication of a bulletin and a series of descriptive pamphlets on each of the Latin-American Republics; reports on Pan-American commerce, transport, international relations, education and statistics; maintenance of a library of 90,000 volumes; organisation of conferences attended by representatives of all the American Republics.

Historical Facts: Founded by the First International Pan-American Conference held in Washington in 1889 and 1890. The Union was continued for a period of ten years by the Second Pan-American Conference held at Mexico City in 1901 and 1902. The Third Pan-American Conference was held at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth at Santiago de Chile in 1923; the Sixth at Havana, Cuba, in 1928, and the Seventh at Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933. At the Sixth Conference, in addition to a resolution, a Convention was adopted on the organisation of the Union, which has been submitted to the signatory States for ratification. This Convention has been ratified by fourteen of the American Republics.

Official Publication: An official Bulletin in three separate editions (English, Spanish and Portuguese).

Building: The building of the Pan-American Union is located at the 17th Street entrance to Potomac Park; the structure and grounds represent an investment of \$1,100,000, of which the American Republics contributed \$250,000, and Mr. Andrew Carnegie \$850,000. The building is constructed largely of marble, and the architecture is a combination of the classical with the Spanish renaissance. Due to the rapid expansion of the Pan-American Union in recent years, plans have been drawn up for an administration building to be erected at the rear of the present building.

**INTERNATIONAL ANTI-MILITARIST BUREAU AGAINST WAR AND REACTION
(I.A.M.B.).**

**BUREAU INTERNATIONAL ANTIMILITARISTE CONTRE LA GUERRE
ET LA RÉACTION (B.I.A.).**

Seat: Heemstede (Netherlands), 4, Hugo de Grootlaan.

Foundation: March 1921.

Object: To work internationally against militarism, with a view to making war and the oppression of the working classes impossible.

Members: Various organisations and individual members in the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, the United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America, with a total of 100,000 members.

Governing Body: An Executive Committee.

Officers: *Secretary:* Han Kuijsten (Heemstede).

Treasurer: L. J. Bot, Jr. (The Hague).

Finance: Members' subscriptions; donations.

Activities: International Anti-Militarist Congresses. Publications in Dutch, English, French, German, Spanish and Esperanto. International correspondence. Organisation of anti-war action. Assistance to imprisoned conscientious objectors. Campaign against compulsory military service, etc.

Historical Facts: Founded at the Third Anti-Militarist Congress at The Hague in 1921 (the first I.A.M. Congress was in 1904, the second in 1907, at Amsterdam); International Conference at Berlin in 1923.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ANTI-MILITARIST MINISTERS AND CLERGYMEN.
LIGUE INTERNATIONALE DE PASTEURS ET D'ECCLÉSIASTIQUES
ANTIMILITARISTES.**

INTERNATIONALER BUND ANTIMILITARISTISCHER PFARRER.

Seat: Ammerstol (Netherlands).

Foundation: August 1928, at Amsterdam.

Object: To unite the anti-militarist ministers of all Churches, of all denominations and of all countries, and, if possible, to create groups of anti-militarist ministers and clergymen; to study the question of war from the theological and philosophical standpoint; to demonstrate by word and deed, within and outside the Churches, against war and preparation for war.

Members: Groups of anti-militarist clergymen in Great Britain, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, and individual members in several countries.

Governing Bodies: (a) International Council, (b) Executive Committee.

Officers: *Secretary-Treasurer:* Rev. J. B. Th. Hugenholtz, Ammerstol (Netherlands).

Finance: Subscriptions; donations. Amount of subscription: 0.25 Dutch florin (minimum).

Activities: Conferences, publications, petitions.

Historical Facts: The International Committee of Anti-militarist Clergymen (I.C.A.C.) was founded at Geneva in 1926 by some clergymen from Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United States of America. From August 13th to 15th, 1928, a Congress was held at Amsterdam. There the International Union of Anti-militarist

Ministers and Clergymen was founded. International Congresses have been held at Amsterdam in 1928, at Zurich in 1931, at Basle in 1935 and at Edinburgh in 1937.

Official Publications: Communications (irregularly).

**INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION LEAGUE.
LIGUE INTERNATIONALE D'ARBITRAGE.**

Seat: 53, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

Foundation: 1870.

Object: The International Arbitration League has only one condition of association — support of arbitration as a substitute for war. A High Court of Nations was in its original objects, and the Hague Tribunal seemed to achieve it, but it now looks to a League of Nations, endowed with the power to enforce its will, as the means by which a durable peace, based on justice, can be secured, and a general, simultaneous, and substantial reduction of armaments effected, with a view to their ultimate abolition.

Members: All who agree with the above.

Governing Body: A Council.

Officers: *President:* The Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman.

Chairman: Alderman John Joy, J.P.

Secretary: R. C. Hawkin.

Finances: Income derived from annual subscriptions and donations, and from the Cremer Trust.

Activities: General propaganda, making a feature of the League of Nations and its work, and also that of the Permanent Court of International Justice and the International Labour Office; lectures in schools, etc.; membership of the International Peace Bureau at Geneva.

Historical Facts: Founder, William Randal Cremer, afterwards knighted by King Edward VII for his work on behalf of peace; he also founded the Inter-Parliamentary Union and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

Official Publication: *The Arbitrator.*

**INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN PEACE FELLOWSHIP.
FONDATION INTERNATIONALE CHRÉTIENNE POUR LA PAIX.**

Seat: 195-197, Walworth Road, London, S.E. 17.

Foundation: 1916.

Object: To unite for consultation, educational and propaganda purposes members and adherents of all Christian communities in all lands who affirm that war and preparation for war are incompatible with the teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Members: Membership is open to all communities, groups and individuals who accept this basic principle.

Governing Body: Representatives of various denominational peace fellowships; also a limited number of individuals elected at the annual Assembly.

Officers: *Chairman:* The Rt. Hon. Lord Allen, of Hurtwood.

Vice-Chairman: The Rev. A. G. Billings, M.A.

Secretary: The Rev. Herbert Dunnico, M.P., J.P.

Finance: The funds are derived from the subscriptions of affiliated organisations.

Activities: Conferences, literature, sermons, meetings, primarily among the churches of Great Britain, Ireland, the United States of America and the British Colonies.

Historical Facts: Founded during the war at the Memorial Hall, London, by the Rev. Herbert Dunnico, Dr. Stanley Mellor and Dr. Richard Roberts.

**INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF DIPLOMACY.
ACADÉMIE DIPLOMATIQUE INTERNATIONALE.**

Seat: Paris (VIII^e), 4a, avenue Hoche.

Foundation: 1926.

Object: The International Academy of Diplomacy is an international institution founded with the support of a large number of Governments. Its object is to bring together diplomats and qualified diplomatic experts who desire to study international problems together.

Members: Two hundred full members and four hundred associate members representing seventy-three States.

Governing Body: The Bureau is composed as follows: M. Alvarez, delegate of Chile to the Pan-American Conferences; M. Beneš, President of the Czechoslovak Republic; M. Bernhoft, Minister of Denmark; M. Guerrero, Minister of Salvador and President of the Permanent Court of International Justice, President of the Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations; Viscount Poulet, Minister of State, former President of the Council of Belgium; M. Titulesco, Minister of Roumania, President of the Eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations.

Permanent General Secretary: M. A. F. Frangulis, minister plenipotentiary, delegate to the League of Nations.

The Executive Committee is composed as follows: M. Sato, Ambassador of Japan; M. Suad, Ambassador of Turkey; Count Pignatti, Ambassador of Italy; Henry Bérenger, Ambassador, President of the Senatorial Commission for Foreign Affairs; M. Osusky, Minister of Czechoslovakia; M. Spalaikovitch, Minister of Yugoslavia; M. Oldenburg, Minister of Denmark; Lord Derwent, Member of the House of Lords; M. de la Barra, former President of the Republic of Mexico; M. Mayard, Minister of Haiti; Mr. Perry Belmont, former Ambassador of the United States; M. Edouard Soulier, Vice-President of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Chamber.

Member of the Executive Committee responsible for financial administration: M. J. Noulens, Ambassador of France, former Minister of Finance.

Activities: The Academy of Diplomacy has hitherto published a *Diplomatic Dictionary* and twenty-four volumes of proceedings. It holds regular monthly meetings and hears communications from diplomats in private.

Finance: Receipts: Contributions from Governments and from members.

Official Publication: *Bulletin de l'Académie diplomatique internationale*. Meetings and proceedings.

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ASSOCIATIONS OF DISABLED SOLDIERS
AND EX-SERVICE MEN.
CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS DE MUTILÉS DE GUERRE
ET ANCIENS COMBATTANTS (C.I.A.M.A.C.).
INTERNATIONALE ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT DER KRIEGSTEILNEHMER
UND KRIEGBESCHÄDIGTEN.**

Offices: Geneva, 1, rue du Cloître.

Foundation: September 1925, at Geneva.

Object: To organise regular contact between associations of war invalids, widows, orphans and ex-service men in all countries; to defend the material and moral interests of war victims and ex-service men; to contribute actively to the improvement of international relations and the maintenance of world peace.

Members: Thirty National Federations, representing nine countries and having a total membership of 2,500,000.

Governing Body: Annual Assembly, International Committee and Secretariat.

Officers: *Chairman:* M. Jacques Delahoche (France).

Retiring Chairman: Dr. Lev. Sychrava (Czechoslovakia).

Vice-Chairmen: General Marco Nikiforov (Bulgaria).

Commandant E. Wagner (Poland).

Friedrich Andresen (Denmark).

General Secretary: J. Ch. de Watteville (Geneva).

Income: Contributions from member Associations.

Activities: Annual Conferences: Geneva 1925, 1926, 1933, 1934; Vienna 1927, 1932; Berlin, 1928; Warsaw 1929; Paris 1930; Prague 1931; Belgrade 1935; Copenhagen 1936. Demonstrations in favour of Peace and of the League of Nations. Petitions to Governments on behalf of war victims, etc. Work of member Associations in the cause of peace, the League of Nations and disarmament.

Official Publication: *Bulletin de la Ciamac*; published twice monthly from 1929 to 1933: since then occasionally (in French and German).

LEAGUE FOR THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE. — YOUNG EUROPE.

LIGUE POUR LES ÉTATS-UNIS D'EUROPE. — JEUNE EUROPE.

Seat: Geneva, care of M. Fernand-Lucien Mueller, 7, rue Verdaine.

Foundation: June 1933 (to replace the "Young Europe Union", founded in 1930).

Object: To bring about a Confederation of European States and, in the first place, to convene a constituent Assembly, as the direct and supreme representative of the peoples, for the purpose of organising the Confederation.

Members: In Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland; total, about 15,000 members.

Governing Body: A Central Committee.

Officers: *President:* Simon Gauthier (Meyrin-Geneva).

General Secretary: Fernand-Lucien Mueller.

National Delegates of the Central Committee: Edouard Didier (Belgium), Robert Mangin (France), Schultz van Haegen (Belgium), Hermann Aepli (Switzerland).

Finance: Individual subscriptions.

Activities: Conferences, congresses, demonstrations: The Day for International Understanding, at Basle, etc.

Official Publications (monthly): Belgium: *Jeune Europe*; France: *Europe d'abord!* Netherlands: *Nieuw Europa*; Switzerland: *Europa-Union*.

Other Publications of the League: Published by "Jeune Europe", Brussels: *Europe d'abord!* by H. Stark; *Utopies*, by S. Corvino. — Published by "Jung Europa", Basle: *Vaterland und Völkergemeinschaft*, by Dr. Hans Bauer; *Wir fordern Europa!* by Hermann Aepli. — Published by "Jeune Europe", Paris: *Le memento de la conscience européenne*, by Robert Mangin. — Published by "Jeune Europe", Geneva: *Les Etats fédérés d'Europe*, etc.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF COMMITTEES FOR EUROPEAN CO-OPERATION.

(Formerly: Federal Committee of European Co-operation.)

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES COMITÉS DE COOPÉRATION EUROPÉENNE.

(Anciennement: Comité fédéral de coopération européenne.)

Seat: Paris (VI^e), 107, Boulevard Raspail.

Foundation: 1928.

Object : To bring together, systematically and without reference to party, all political, economic and moral forces which, within the framework and in accordance with the ideals of the League of Nations, seek to organise and develop among the nations of Europe a constant co-operation with a view to the progressive lowering of the barriers which separate them, the strengthening of their desire for peace, the solution of the problems which concern them, and, in general, the increase of their moral and material welfare.

Members : National Committees in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : *President :* Emile Borel (Paris).

Vice-Presidents : Viscountess Gladstone (London), His Excellency M. C. Dumba (Vienna), M. Erik Ehrström (Finland), Dr. J. Limburg (The Hague), Professor Vespasian Pella (Bucharest).

General Secretary : Jules Rais (Paris).

Treasurer : Ove Meyer (Copenhagen).

Finances : (1) Subscriptions from National Committees, the amount of which is settled by the Standing Committee in agreement with the above Committees or the Associations to which the latter belong; (2) Donations accepted by the Standing Committee.

Activities : Publication of the following reports: *La coopération européenne dans le domaine de la politique douanière ; Le problème de la souveraineté des Etats ; La solidarité européenne et l'organisation internationale ; Le chômage industriel ; La crise et le crédit agricoles ; L'avenir de l'esprit européen ; L'unité européenne ; L'union européenne et les ententes régionales ; Hommage au Président Masaryk.*

Meetings have been held at Paris and Brussels (1928); Brussels, Madrid, Stockholm and Zurich (1929); Brussels, Geneva, London, Zoppot-Danzig (1930); Brussels, Prague and Budapest (1931); Paris, Perugia and Geneva (1932); Brussels, Geneva and Paris (Society of European Studies) (1933); Stockholm, Bucharest and Istanbul (1934).

FEDERATION OF EXCHANGE ASSOCIATIONS. FÉDÉRATION DES ASSOCIATIONS D'ÉCHANGES.

Seat : Paris, 45, Boulevard Pasteur.

Foundation : July 1925.

Object : To develop better international understanding.

Members : All the associations, clubs and societies for promoting exchanges which have accepted the statutes of the Federation.

Governing Body : Robert Graffiot and Raymond Julliard, editor and publisher, respectively, of the *Revue de l'Univers*.

Finances : Subscriptions from clubs, etc.

Activities : Publications, conferences, Press *communiqués*.

Official Publications : *Revue de l'Univers* (monthly).

INTER-ALLIED FEDERATION OF EX-SERVICE MEN. FÉDÉRATION INTERALLIÉE DES ANCIENS COMBATTANTS.

Seat : Paris VIII^e, 39, Boulevard Malesherbes.

Foundation : November 1920.

Object : Constantly to strengthen the bonds which united the Allied and Associated Powers during the world war and to place at the service of peace the ex-service men's strength and experience.

Members : Sixty-six ex-service men's associations in Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, United States of America and Yugoslavia. A total membership of eight millions.

Officers : *President:* Carlo Delcroix (Italy).

Honorary Presidents: Colonel Thomas W. Miller (United States of America); Lieut.-Col. George R. Crosfield (United Kingdom); Marcel Heraud (France); Major Nicola Sansanelli (Italy); Achille Reisdorff (Belgium); Lieut.-Col. Fred. W. Abbot (United Kingdom); Lieut.-Col. Milan G. Radossavijevitch (Yugoslavia); Major Edward L. White (United States of America); General Roman Gorecki (Poland); Victor Cadere (Roumania); Jean Desbons (France); Count Adrian van der Burch (Belgium).

General Secretary: André Boulard (France).

Administrative Director: H. W. Dunning (United States of America).

Treasurer: S. P. Bailey (United States of America).

Deputy-Treasurer: Georges Devos (France).

Vice-Presidents: Léon Leonard (Belgium); Rev. Robert J. White (United States of America); Louis Fontenaille (France); Major F. W. C. Fetherston-Godley (United Kingdom); Captain G. L. Nicolaides (Greece); Onorabile Gianni Baccarini (Italy); General Roman Gorecki (Poland); Colonel Abel Joaquim Travassos Valdez (Portugal); V. G. Ispir (Roumania); Commandant Antonin Sykora (Czechoslovakia); Lieut.-Col. Lioubomir V. Stephanovitch (Yugoslavia).

Activities : Inter-allied and international meetings, conferences and congresses; press service; organisation of youth and encouragement of the Scout movement. Exchange of correspondence and international group visits; conference; information bureau; publications; prizes for peace programmes and international rapprochement; exchange of newspapers and periodicals; international shooting competitions, etc.

Official Publication : *Fidac*, monthly, in English and French.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL PERMANENT DES ANCIENS COMBATTANTS.

Seat : Rome, Casa Madre dei Mutilati. The seat of the Committee is in the capital of the country of which the Chairman is a delegate.

Foundation : Rome 1936.

Objects : (a) To establish closer, more constant and more effective relations between the ex-service men of all the countries which took part in the world war;

(b) To place the moral influence of the ex-service men, who in their respective countries represent courage, sacrifice and honour, at the service of international reconciliation and co-operation;

(c) To develop in all countries, and irrespective of their various political systems, that spirit of understanding and solidarity without which peace cannot be maintained;

(d) To defend and improve the financial and general circumstances of war victims.

Members : Nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Yugoslavia, Poland, Roumania and the United States of America.

Governing Body : The Committee itself.

Officers : *Chairman:* Signor Delcroix, Rome.

Secretary: Colonel George Crosfield, Vice-President of the F.I.D.A.C., London.

Finances : Each country bears the expense of sending its own delegates and the headquarters of the President bears the charges connected with postage and stationery.

Historical Facts : Following a resolution, moved by the F.I.D.A.C., calling for the formation of an international Committee of ex-service men, an international meeting

was held at Berlin in August 1936 and, in accordance with its decisions, the inaugural session of the International Committee of ex-Service men was held at Rome on November 6th, 1936.

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIPS ASSOCIATION. ASSOCIATION DES AMITIÉS INTERNATIONALES.

Seat: Paris. At the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, 2, rue Montpensier.

Foundation: January, 1926.

Object: To foster the growth of mutual respect and goodwill between the nations. To this end the Association proposes to promote cordial relations between the largest possible number of persons of different nationalities.

Members: Of all nationalities, drawn from artistic and literary circles and interested in peace and League of Nations propaganda.

Governing Body: *President:* M. de Monzie.

Vice-Presidents: The Ambassador of the United States of America; Sir Thomas Barclay (United Kingdom); M. Nicolas Politis (Greece); M. F. de la Barra (Mexico).

Founder — Secretary-General: M. Charles Braibant.

Activities: Lectures, lecture-outings, "friends of peace" luncheons, travel, musical gatherings, exchanges of hospitality, conversation, etc.

GENEVA RESEARCH CENTRE.

Seat: Geneva, 14, avenue de France.

Foundation: 1920.

Objects: (1) To advance the knowledge and understanding of international relations, notably the sciences of international politics, economics and jurisprudence, and to promote the study and classification of the materials pertaining thereto;

(2) To encourage and facilitate the exchange of information, knowledge and thought on international affairs and the understanding of the conditions and views of states and peoples;

(3) To facilitate the publication and dissemination of literature pertaining to these subjects.

Members: Dr. Fritz Berber, Director, German Co-ordinating Committee of the International Studies Conference, Director, Institut für Auswärtige Politik, Hamburg; M. Henri Bonnet, Director, International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, Paris; M. Maurice Bourquin, Rapporteur of the International Studies Conference, Professor, Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales, Geneva; Mr. J. B. Condliffe, Professor, London School of Economics; Professor E. Dennery, Secretary-General, Centre d'Etudes de Politique étrangère, Paris; Dr. Benjamin Gerig, Information Section, League of Nations Secretariat; Dr. Ch. L. Lange, Director, Norwegian Co-ordinating Committee of the International Studies Conference, Oslo; Mr. Lewis L. Lorwin, International Labour Office; Mr. Ivison S. Macadam, Secretary, Royal Institute of International Affairs, London; Mr. Herbert L. May, Member of the Central Opium Board of the League of Nations; Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan, Associate Secretary, National Council for Prevention of War; Professor Pitman B. Potter, Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales; Professor W. E. Rappard, Director, Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales, Rector of the University of Geneva; Mr. Arthur Sweetser, Secretariat, League of Nations.

Governing Body: The members, as mentioned, and known as "Governing Board".

Officers : *Chairman:* Professor J. B. Condliffe.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Arthur Sweetser.

Treasurer: Mr. Herbert L. May.

Assistant Treasurer: Dr. Benjamin Gerig.

Director: Professor John B. Whitton.

Secretary: Mlle. M. L. Berg.

Activities : Research studies on international problems. Fellowships granted for this purpose to scholars brought to Geneva. Hostel for its fellows and visiting professors or students. Publication of special studies on international affairs. Conferences on world problems. Centre of information and liaison in connection with other research organisations.

Historical Facts : Founded 1920 by American committee, to issue information on League activities ; in 1930 became research centre, publishing *Geneva* and *Special Studies* ; re-organised in 1936, Governing Board broadened by addition of personalities from six countries.

Official Publications : VOL. I (1930) : *No. 1. The First Conference for the Codification of International Law ; *No. 2. The Movement to Unify the Laws regarding Bills of Exchanges and Checks ; *No. 3. The Palestine Mandate ; *No. 4. American Co-operation with the League of Nations ; No. 5. International Aerial Navigation ; *No. 6. The Assembly of the League of Nations ; No. 7. The Palestine Mandate (*Revised*) ; No. 8. Permanent Delegations to the League of Nations, by Pitman B. Potter ; No. 9. The Covenant and the Pact.

VOL. II (1931) : *No. 1. The United States and the League of Nations during 1930 ; No. 2. The League and Concerted Economic Action, by E. M. Winslow ; *No. 3. Unemployment as an International Problem, by T. G. Spates ; No. 4. The Suppression of Slavery ; *No. 5. Agriculture as a World Problem ; No. 6. European Union and the League of Nations by A. W. Cordier, Ph. D. ; No. 7. American Co-operation with the League of Nations, 1919-1931 (*Revised*) ; No. 8. International Labor Standards and American Legislation, by Alice S. Cheyney, Ph. D. ; No. 9. The Protection of Minorities by the League of Nations, by H. B. Calderwood, Ph. D. ; No. 10. The League and Manchuria, First Phase (September 18th-30th, 1931) ; No. 11. The League and Manchuria, Second Phase (October 1st-24th, 1931) ; No. 12. The League and Manchuria, Third Phase (October 25th-December 31st, 1931).

VOL. III (1932) : No. 1. The United States and the League of Nations during 1931 ; *No. 2. Sanctions and Security, by Pitman B. Potter ; No. 3. International Planning of Public Works, by T. G. Spates (A Factor in the Regularisation of Economic Relationships) ; No. 4. Disarmament and Equality, by Clarence A. Berdahl ; No. 5. The League and Shanghai, Fourth Phase (January 1st-April 30th, 1932) ; No. 6. The League and Economic Reconstruction, by C. C. McIvor ; No. 7. International Research in Geneva ; No. 8. The First Stage in Disarmament. A Commentary on the Continuing Programme of the Conference ; No. 9. The Revision of Treaties, by Pitman B. Potter ; No. 10. The League and the Lytton Report, Fifth Phase (May 1st-December 31st, 1932) ; No. 11. Councils against War. A Comparison of Cases in Third-Party Dealing with Disputes between Nations, by Malcolm W. Davis ; No. 12. The United States and the League of Nations during 1932.

VOL. IV (1933) : No. 1. The Draft Disarmament Convention. A Synthesis of Conference Decisions ; No. 2. Problems of the World Economic Conference, by Leo Pasvolsky ; No. 3. The United States and the League of Nations during 1933.

VOL. V. (1934) : No. 1. The Soviet Union and the League of Nations, 1919-1933, by Kathryn W. Davis ; *No. 2. The Chaco Dispute. The Development and Phases of

* Out of print.

the Bolivia-Paraguay Conflict and League Intervention, by Russell Cooper and Mary D. Mattison; No. 3. The League and "Manchukuo", Sixth Phase (January 1st, 1933-August 1st, 1934); No. 4. Duties of Non-Recognition in Practice, 1775-1934, by Roland Hall Sharp; No. 5. The Chaco Arms Embargo. Developments to September 1934, by Mary D. Mattison; No. 6. The League of Nations and other International Organisations, by Pitman B. Potter; No. 7-8. Reform of the League of Nations. Changes in the League, Past and Proposed, by George Kidd, with an Introduction by Quincy Wright; No. 9. The Munitions Industry. An analysis of the U.S. Senate Investigation, September 4th-21st, 1934; No. 10. The United States and the League of Nations during 1934.

VOL. VI (1935): No. 1. International Administration of Narcotic Drugs, 1928-1934, by Helen H. Moorhead; No. 2. The Ratification of League Conventions, by Francis O. Wilcox; No. 3. The Suez Canal and League Sanctions, by Raymond L. Buell; No. 4. The Italian-Ethiopian Dispute (Background), by William Koren, Jr.; No. 5. The International Problem of Refugees, by Norman Bentwich; No. 6. American Neutrality and Collective Security, by Raymond Leslie Buell; No. 7. The 16th Assembly of the League of Nations, by Helen P. Kirkpatrick; No. 8. The League and the Italian-Ethiopian Dispute (August 2nd-September 10th), by Vera M. Dean; No. 9. The Social Services of the League of Nations, by Pitman B. Potter; No. 10. The United States and World Organisation during 1935.

VOL. VII (1936): No. 1. Public Opinion and the Italo-Ethiopian Dispute, by Helen Hiatt; No. 2. The Quest for Ethiopian Peace, by Vera M. Dean; No. 3. Nazi Pressure in Danzig, by Mildred S. Wertheimer; No. 4. The Chaco Dispute, the League and Pan-Americanism, by Helen Paull Kirkpatrick; No. 5. The International Distribution of Raw Materials, by John C. de Wilde; No. 6. The Montreux Straits Convention, by Helen Paull Kirkpatrick; No. 7. Reform of the League, by Pitman B. Potter; No. 8. European Diplomacy in the Spanish Crisis, by Vera Michele Dean; No. 9. The United States and World Organisation during 1936; No. 10. The Re-organisation of the Geneva Research Centre, by John B. Whitton.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION. UNION INTERPARLEMENTAIRE.

Seat: Geneva, 6 rue Constantin (General Secretariat).

Foundation: 1888.

Object: To unite in common action members of all parliaments, constituted into national groups in order to secure the co-operation of their respective States in the firm establishment and democratic development of the work of international peace and co-operation between nations by means of a universal organisation of nations. Its object is also to study all questions of an international character suitable for settlement by parliamentary action.

Members: National groups formed in the various parliaments. There are groups in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Iran, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Switzerland, Indies, Norway, Philippine Islands, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Yugoslavia. In some countries parliament as such has acceded to the Union. Total membership about 5,000.

Governing Body: The Inter-Parliamentary Council consisting of two delegates from each national group. The Executive Committee of five members, composed as follows in 1936-37: Count Carton de Wiart (Belgium), *Chairman of the Inter-Parliamentary*

Council and of the Committee, Arthur Engberg (Sweden); Waclaw Makowski (Poland), M. Juan Estelrich (Spain), and Baron Láng (Hungary).

Secretary General: M. Léopold Boissier (Switzerland).

Finance: Grants from the Governments or Parliaments and in a few cases contributions from members of groups. Budget for 1937: receipts 220,000 gold francs; expenditure 165,000 gold francs.

Activities: Organisation of annual conferences; meetings of the Council and study committees. Preparation of memoranda and circulars relating to their proceedings; publication of verbatim records of conferences. Minutes of the Council and Committees; *Inter-Parliamentary Bulletin*; Various studies, investigations and collections of documents; propaganda tours.

Historical Facts: The Union was founded at the meeting convened in Paris on October 31st, 1888, by William Randal Cremer and Frédéric Passy, which was attended by nine English and twenty-five French Members of Parliament. The first Inter-Parliamentary Conference in the strict sense met in the following year, 1889; eight parliaments were represented. The Union has held thirty-three conferences in all, eighteen before the war and the most recent at Paris in September 1937. It has now national groups in thirty-one parliaments. The Union's programme of work comprises the following questions: development of international law; reduction of armaments and security; economic and financial problems; protection of national minorities; colonial questions; social questions; evolution of the representative system.

Official Publications: *Inter-Parliamentary Bulletin* in English, French and German, eight times a year. Proceedings of Conferences. *Informations constitutionnelles et parlementaires*, published eight times a year. Occasional publications.

Other publications containing information concerning the Union: *Annuaire Inter-parlementaire: La vie politique et constitutionnelle des peuples* by B. Mirkin-Guetzévitch and Léopold Boissier, Paris, Librairie Sirey. (General survey of the Organisation and Work of the Union). Lange (Chr. L.), *Histoire documentaire de l'Union inter-parlementaire. I. Conférences de 1888 et 1889*. Brussels 1915. *Bureau interparlementaire, Résolutions des Conférences et décisions principales du Conseil*, I, Brussels, 1911; II, Geneva 1935 (preceded by an introduction and followed by a bibliography); *Resolutions adopted by Inter-Parliamentary Conferences and Principal Decisions of the Council, 1911-1936* (preceded by an introduction and followed by a bibliography), Geneva 1937; *Inter-Parliamentary Documents I-IX (1910-1913)*, Brussels 1913. *Annuaire of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, 1910-1914*. Lange, Chr. L., *The Conditions of a Lasting Peace, a Statement of the Work of the Union*, Christiania, 1917. Martin (William) *Disarmament and the Inter-Parliamentary Union*, Geneva 1931.

JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

(World Zionist Organisation).

AGENCE JUIVE POUR LA PALESTINE

(Organisation Sioniste Mondiale).

Seat and Offices: The seat of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine (and of the World Zionist Organisation, which is incorporated with it), is in *Jerusalem*. The office in *London* (77, Great Russell Street, W.C.1.) under the direction of a member of the Executive Committee, is in charge of current matters arising between the mandatory Government and the Jewish Agency. A *Permanent League of Nations, Office of the Jewish Agency for Palestine*, which has existed since June 1925 in Geneva

(95, rue de Lausanne, tel. 27,185) is in constant touch with the various services of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Office, and with the representatives of the various Governments. An office of the Jewish agency in Paris (17, rue de la Bienfaisance) keeps in touch with the French Government.

Foundation: The World Zionist Organisation (which subsequently became the Jewish Agency for Palestine) was founded in August 1897.

Object: The object of the Jewish Agency for Palestine is the creation of a National Home for the Jewish people in Palestine, guaranteed by public law.

Members: The Jewish Agency for Palestine consists of the World Zionist Organisation and of "non-Zionist" groups representing those members of the main Jewish communities in the world who, although not affiliated to the Zionist Organisation, wish to collaborate in the work of Jewish reconstruction in Palestine.

The World Zionist Organisation, which retains its own independent democratic constitution, consists of federations and societies scattered throughout some fifty different countries of the world.

Governing Body: The supreme body of the *World Zionist Organisation* is the *Zionist Congress*, which holds its ordinary sessions once every two years. The Congress elects a *Committee of Action* consisting of about sixty delegates, and an *Executive Committee*. The Committee of Action carries out the same functions of supervision and control as the Congress, during the intervals between the latter's meetings. It meets every six months. The Executive Committee, elected by the Congress, deals with current affairs, political negotiations, and general activities connected with colonisation in Palestine, organisation and Zionist propaganda.

The bodies of which the *Jewish Agency for Palestine* consists are the following:

- (1) The *General Council*, which, like the Zionist Congress, meets every two years. It is composed of an equal number of representatives of the Zionist organisation and of "non-Zionist" representatives from different countries.
- (2) The *Administrative Committee*, consisting of twenty Zionist members and twenty "non-Zionist" members; and
- (3) The *Executive Committee*, which consists of the members of the Executive Committee of the Zionist Organisation together with two or three "non-Zionist" representatives.

President and Executive Committee: The *President* of the Zionist Organisation and of the Jewish Agency (the same person always occupies both these offices) is at present Professor Chaïm Weizmann. The *Executive Committee of the Jewish Agency*, elected at the last meeting of the Zionist Congress and the Council of the Jewish Agency (held at Lucerne in August 1935), is composed as follows: In *Jerusalem* — D. Ben-Gurion, President; members — M. Shertok, Director of the Political Department; E. Kaplan, Treasurer; Dr. W. D. Senator, Director of the Immigration Department; I. Grünbaum, Director of the Department of Labour; Dr. F. Rotenstreich, Director of the Department of Commerce and Industry; Dr. M. B. Hexter; Rabbi I. L. Fischmann. In *London*: Director of the Political Bureau — Professor S. Brodetzky. In *Geneva*: Delegate of the Jewish Agency to the League of Nations — Dr. N. Goldmann.

Finances: The administrative budget of the Zionist Organisation is covered by fixed annual contributions. The two principal financial instruments of the Jewish Agency for its work in Palestine are the *Kéren Hayessod* (Reconstruction Fund) and the *Kéren Kayémet Leisraél* (Jewish National Fund). The first is employed to support the work of colonisation and the second for purchasing land in Palestine. There are also other institutions which take an active part in the reconstruction of the Jewish National Home, such as the Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association, the Palestine Economic Corporation, etc.

Activities : The 19th Zionist Congress and Council of the Jewish Agency for Palestine were held at Lucerne from August 20th to September 6th, 1935, and comprised 463 Jewish delegates from all over the world. The twentieth session of the Zionist Congress and the Council of the Jewish Agency for Palestine were held in August 1937.

Historical Facts : The movement which bears the name of Zionism aims at the restoration of the Jewish National Home in Palestine. This movement, which has taken various forms during the last two thousand years, since the exile of the Jewish people from the land of their forefathers, took the form of an organised political movement with the appearance of Theodore Herzl. Theodore Herzl first put forward his ideas on the subject of a radical solution of the Jewish problem in his work "The Jewish State". It was owing to the efforts of Herzl that the first Zionist Congress was held at Basle, on August 27th, 1897, attended by 206 delegates from all over the world. The Congress adopted as the programme of the new movement, and as the aim of its organisation, the following *mot d'ordre*: The aim of Zionism is to create for the Jewish people a National Home in Palestine, guaranteed by public law.

Official Publications : *Haolam*, a weekly publication in Hebrew, published in Jerusalem (P.O.B. 92.); *The New Judæa* (monthly) published in London (77, Great Russell Street, W.C.1.); *Informations de Palestine* published every two months in Geneva (95, rue de Lausanne); resolutions and minutes of Congresses, numerous pamphlets, memoranda, etc.

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS. CONGRÈS JUIF MONDIAL.

Seat : Geneva, International Centre, Quai Wilson, (Entrance: 52, rue des Pâquis): Paris, 83, avenue de la Grande-Armée (XVI^{me}): New York, 221, West 57th Street.

Foundation : The World Jewish Congress was founded in virtue of a decision by the first World Jewish Congress held at Geneva from August 8th-15th, 1936. It was attended by 300 delegates representing Jewry in thirty-two different countries.

Object : The World Jewish Congress is a free union of Jewish communities and groups throughout the world. Its object is to deal jointly with all political, economic and social problems connected with Jewry as a whole, and particularly to defend the rights of Jews in all countries where they are threatened. The Congress will refrain from any interference in Jewish internal affairs in the different countries, and from exercising any influence in religious questions. It will endeavour to create a general representation of world Jewry.

Governing Body : *Honorary President:* Judge Julian W. Mack, New York.

President of the Executive Committee: Dr. Stephen S. Wise, New York.

President of the Administrative Committee: Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Geneva.

President of the Grand Council: Louis Lipsky, New York.

President of the Finance Committee: Louis Sturz, New York.

Members of the Executive Committee: Professor Georg Bernhard, Paris; Robert Bollack, Paris; Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Geneva; M. Jarblum, Paris; I. Jefroykin, Paris; Me. Léon Kubowitzky, Brussels; Louis Lipsky, New York; Saly Mayer, St. Gallen; I. Naiditsch, Paris; M. Nurock, Riga; Rev. M. L. Perlzweig, London; B. Zuckermann, Paris.

Budget : 75,000 dollars to be raised by the organisations which constitute it.

Historical Facts : The World Jewish Congress has superseded the Committee of Jewish Delegations and the Executive Committee for the World Jewish Congress.

Publications : Periodicals: *The Congress Bulletin*, New York.

Other : Protocols of the First, Second and Third Preparatory Conferences of the World Jewish Congress. Protocol and Resolutions of the First World Jewish Congress.

Nahum Goldmann, *Le Congrès Juif Mondial, ses tâches et ses buts. Le Congrès Juif Mondial et l'opinion internationale. Le Comité des Délégations Juives, 17 ans d'activité.* Jakob Lestschinsky, *Der wirtschaftliche Zusammenbruch der Juden in Deutschland und Polen;* etc.

KNIGHTS OF PEACE. CHEVALIERS DU PRINCE DE LA PAIX.

Seat : Valangin sur Neuchâtel (Switzerland), Borcarderie Estate.

Foundation : By Captain Etienne-Pierre Bach, officer in the French regiment of "Chasseurs alpins" during the occupation of the Ruhr.

Object : To enable young Christian nationalists to meet, exchange information and seek out practical means of reconciling their respective national interests in the spirit of the Gospel.

Members : Organised in four national branches : Belgium, United Kingdom, France, Switzerland. In addition, isolated members and local groups in the following countries : China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, United States of America.

Governing Body : Executive Committee consisting of the chairmen of the national branches, together with a German delegate.

President : Captain Etienne Bach, President-founder (Valangin, Switzerland).

Vice-president : Auguste Charlier (Liège, Belgium).

Delegates : Jean Vergnes (Paris); Mme. G. Kurz (Berne); Albert Ehretsmann (London).

Finance : The movement is completely independent. Its funds are derived from individual gifts and members' subscriptions.

Activities : Formation of international study circles ; organisation of visits to foreign countries, visits to Universities, etc. In summer, an international youth camp (lasting one month) at the Borcarderie, Valangin (Switzerland), an international congress for delegates representing the whole movement.

Official Publications : French publication : *Bulletin bimestriel des Chevaliers du Prince de la Paix* (published at Colombier, Switzerland). German publication : *Mitteilungsblatt der Kreuzritter* (published at Sandrain 56, Berne). English publication : *Bulletin of the Knights of Peace* (published at 70, Alexandra Avenue, Luton, Beds., United Kingdom).

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETIES. UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS POUR LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS.

Seat : Geneva, Campagne Rigot, 14, Avenue de France.

Foundation : 1919.

Object : The object of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies is to unite in joint action the national societies or national federations of societies or national councils in the various States, with a view to promoting the understanding, approval and application of the principles embodied in the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Members : (1) Affiliated members : League of Nations Societies in the following countries : Albania, Union of South Africa, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iran, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tangier, Turkey, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

(2) Associated members: Georgian and Ukrainian Societies; "The New Commonwealth", the "Comité Fédéral de Coopération Européenne".

Governing Body: Composition of the Bureau for 1937:

President: Professor Henri Rolin (Belgium).

Retiring President, Member of the Bureau: Professor Amedeo Giannini (Italy).

Former Presidents: Members of the Bureau in an advisory capacity: The Right Hon. Lord Dickinson of Painswick (United Kingdom); Colonel Roger Dollfus (Switzerland); Professor Br. Dembinski (Poland); Count J. Bernstorff (Germany); Dr. J. Limburg (Netherlands); the Right Hon. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood (United Kingdom).

Vice-Presidents: Professor Reparaz (Spain); Professor Mircea Djuvara (Roumania); Professor Djemil Bilsel (Turkey); Professor Emile Borel (France); M. Schnee (Germany); Dr. Juraj Slavik (Czechoslovakia); Mlle. K. Hesselgren (Sweden); Professor Shotwell (United States of America).

Honorary Treasurer: Henri La Fontaine (Belgium).

Treasurer: Dr. Werner Huegi (Switzerland).

Secretariat: General Secretary: Professor Th. Ruysen (France).

Assistant Secretary: Lothian Small (United Kingdom).

Finance: 1937 Budget: Receipts and expenditure, 64,700 Swiss francs. Sources of income: contributions from associations, donations, sale of publications.

Activities: Annual Assembly; two annual sessions of the Council; three annual sessions of the Bureau; two annual sessions of the Permanent Commissions on Education, National Minorities, International Labour Organisation, Economic and Social Questions, Legal and Political Questions.

Principal Activities: Study of international problems; annual delegation to the General Committee of the Assembly of the League of Nations for the purpose of communicating to it the resolutions adopted by the Assemblies of the Federation; Competition (1930) for the choice of an emblem for the League of Nations; annual summer school on the League of Nations in German, English and French; Congress for the Defence of Peace (Brussels, February 1934); organisation (Geneva 1936) of the World Youth Congress.

Official Publications: *Bulletin* issued five or six times a year in French and English. Propaganda notices (English, German, French, Spanish). *Vade-mecum* for lecturers on disarmament, Minutes of the World Youth Congress (in English and French), etc.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF MOTHERS AND OF WOMEN TEACHERS FOR THE PROMOTION OF PEACE.

LIGUE INTERNATIONALE DES MÈRES ET DES ÉDUCATRICES POUR LA PAIX.

Seat: Paris (V^e), 12, rue Guy-de-la Brosse. Central Office: Paris (XV^e), 1, rue Lacretelle prolongée.

Foundation: May 1928.

Object: To appeal to mothers and women teachers to further the cause of peace by educating the younger generation in a spirit of international comprehension and agreement.

Members: National sections or affiliated groups in Belgium, the United Kingdom, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Java, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland.

Governing Body: An international board of management acts as a link between the national sections.

Secretary-General acting as President: Mme. Eidenschenk-Patin.

Finance: Income in 1936: 162,000 francs; expenditure: 145,000 francs.

The League's only source of income is gifts from supporters.

Activities : Distribution of newspapers and propaganda leaflets; organisation, with the help of correspondents, of pacifist demonstrations, lectures, petitions and recommendations; measures for bringing before Governments or before the League of Nations the desire of women for peace.

Historical Facts : The League's first public action was to forward to M. Aristide Briand 52,000 postcards, expressing the gratitude of mothers to him. In June 1932 many telegrams from sections were sent to Geneva to stimulate the work of the Disarmament Conference, close upon 90,000 signatures for disarmament having already been collected in December 1931. Further demonstrations consist of letters, motions, appeals to the League of Nations and to members of the French Government, etc., from November 1935 to July 1936 the French section of the League of Mothers carried on a campaign in France entitled "Mandat des peuples à leurs gouvernements", which was endorsed by nearly 4,000,000 French supporters.

Official Publications : *Bulletin mensuel*; Newspaper *Les Peuples Unis*; propaganda leaflets.

INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS. INSTITUT DES RELATIONS PACIFIQUES.

Seats : 129, East 52nd Street, New York City, New York, U.S.A.; 123, Boulevard de Montigny, Shanghai, China.

Foundation : 1925.

Object : To study the conditions of life of the Pacific peoples with a view to the improvement of their mutual relations.

Members : National Councils in Australia, United Kingdom, Canada, China, France, Japan, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, Philippine Islands, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

Governing Body : Pacific Council, comprising one member from each National Council and functioning through a Secretariat.

Members of the Council : Carl L. Alsberg (United States of America), F. W. Eggleston (Australia), F. W. Dafoe (Canada), Hu Shih (China), Albert Sarraut (France), Archibald Rose (United Kingdom), Viscount Kikujiro Ishii (Japan), L. P. de Bussy (Netherlands), Sir James Allen (New Zealand), Manuel Camus (Philippine Islands), V. E. Motylev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Secretariat : General Secretary, Edward C. Carter; Research Secretary, W. L. Holland; Editor of *Pacific Affairs*, Owen Lattimore; Research Associates: Kate Mitchell, Harriet Moore, Charlotte Tyler, Karl A. Wittfogel, Chen Han-seng, Elsie Fairfax-Cholmeley; Publications Associates: Richard Pyke, Hilda Austern.

Finances : (a) The national groups are autonomous, obtaining their funds from individuals or foundations; (b) An international budget, including the expenses of the central Secretariat, is provided for by contributions from affiliated countries; the research budget is provided by a foundation in the United States of America.

The general annual budget of the Institute amounts to 60,000 dollars and its research budget to 50,000 dollars.

Activities : Stimulation of research into Pacific problems; documentation; interchange of information; publication of studies and research findings when mature, as bases for discussion at Pacific Conferences; application of the conference method to the discussion of these problems through the biennial convening of groups selected by the various national councils.

Historical Facts : The first Pacific Conference of the Institute took place in Honolulu (Hawaii) in 1925, and the second at Honolulu in 1927. On this occasion the statutes of the organisation were adopted together with a programme of research.

Conferences were held at Kyoto (Japan), 1929; Shanghai (China), 1931; Banff (Canada), 1933, Yosemite (California, United States of America), 1936.

Official Publications : A periodical entitled *Pacific Affairs* and a quarterly periodical entitled *I.P.R. Notes*. The Pacific Council and the National Councils publish monographs and books on the results of scientific studies made by the Institute. A description of these works will be found in the Institute's catalogue entitled *Books on the Pacific*.

Relations with other organisations : Observers from the League of Nations Secretariat, the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation attend the meetings of the Institute of Pacific Relations, held every two or three years.

PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS. CONGRÈS PANAFRICAIN.

Seat : Atlanta, Georgia, Atlanta University.

Foundation : 1919.

Object : To bring together, with a view to closer contact and concerted action, the representatives of the negro race and its different groups in Asia, Europe and America.

Officers : *Permanent Secretary :* W. E. Burghardt du Bois.

Activities : Periodical meetings every two or three years.

Historical Facts : The first Pan-African Congress was held in Paris in February 1919, the second in London, Brussels and Paris in 1921, the third in London and Lisbon in 1923 and the fourth in New York in 1927. A Congress is proposed for 1938.

An "Encyclopædia of the Negro" is in course of preparation.

PAN-EUROPEAN UNION. UNION PANEUROPEËNNE. PANEUROPÄISCHE UNION.

Seat : Vienna I., Hofburg.

Foundation : October 1st, 1923.

Object : Preparatory propaganda work for the foundation of the United States of Europe.

Members : The national secretaryships and offices in Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Officers : *President :* R. N. de Coudenhove-Kalergi (Austria).

Finance : Subscriptions of members and donations.

Activities : Propaganda lectures, congresses, publications.

Historical Facts : The first Pan-European Congress took place in Vienna in October 1926. The second Congress was held in Berlin in May 1930, the third at Basle in October 1932 and the fourth in Vienna in May 1935. The following Pan-European Economic Conferences have been held : December 1933 and May and November 1934, both in Vienna. The first Pan-European Agricultural Congress : September 1936 in Vienna.

Official Publication : The periodical *Paneurope* which is issued in French and German ten times a year.

PAN-PACIFIC UNION. UNION PANPACIFIQUE.

Seat : Honolulu, Hawaii, United States of America. 1067, Alakea Street.

Foundation : 1912.

Object : To promote the progress of all the races and nations of the Pacific. The Union, in collaboration with the Chambers of Commerce and various educational bodies, endeavours to create a better understanding ; it organises conferences of delegates of the nations of the Pacific for the discussion of the best methods to be adopted in each of these countries ; it seeks to establish and maintain, in Hawaii and in the other countries of the Pacific, bureaux to furnish information and instruction on questions affecting the peoples of the Pacific.

Members : Any person residing in one of the countries of the Pacific, or interested in pan-Pacific scientific research, history and development, and in the mutual *rapprochement* of those countries. Affiliated organisations exist in the following countries : Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Hawaii, India, Japan, Java, New Zealand, Philippines, Siam. The Pan-American Union is also a member.

Governing Body : International Board of Trustees.

Officers : *President :* Dr. Frederick G. Krauss.

Vice-Presidents : Dr. Iga Mori, M. C. K. Ai, the Hon. Walter F. Frear, Professor Shao Chang Lee.

Founder : Alexander Hume Ford.

Secretary : Ann Y. Satterthwaite.

Membership Secretary : Frank A. von Heiland.

Treasurer : A. D. Castro.

Chairman of the Finance Committee : Walter F. Dillingham.

President of the Pan-Pacific Research Institute : Dr. Frederick G. Krauss.

Finance : Contributions from private individuals and from Governments of countries of the Pacific.

Historical Facts : The first Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference was held at Honolulu in 1920 ; the following Scientific Conferences were held in Australia, 1923, Japan, 1926, Java, 1929, and Canada, 1933. The first Education Conference of the Pacific countries was held in 1921 at Honolulu, and subsequent Education Conferences at San Francisco in 1923 and Honolulu in 1932. An official Education Conference, in which the Union participated, took place at Honolulu in 1927. The first Press Conference was held at Honolulu in 1921, and the first Trade Conference at Honolulu in 1922. The first Pan-Pacific Conference for the Conservation of Sources of Food Supply was held at Honolulu in 1924, and a Fishery Conference also at Honolulu in 1929. The Pan-Pacific Women's Conferences were held at Honolulu in 1928, 1930 and 1934. The next will be held in 1937.

Official Publication : *Pan-Pacific*.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE CO-ORDINATION OF FORCES MAKING FOR PEACE.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE COORDINATION DES FORCES PACIFIQUES.

Seat : Geneva, 8, rue Charles-Bonnet.

Foundation : June 7th, 1927.

Object : The Committee endeavours : (a) to organise propaganda campaigns and such joint demonstrations as circumstances dictate ; (b) to secure, by continuous collaboration, the consolidation and perfecting of the League of Nations ; (c) to recommend to its member organisations the study of problems falling within their competence the international importance of which has been recognised ; (d) to seek means of creating an international spirit, particularly through the Press and through education at all stages.

Members : Membership of the International Committee for the Co-ordination of Forces making for Peace is open to the various organisations whose principal or partial

aim is to ensure peace by legal means. It is only open to international organisations. No body may send more than three delegates.

Secretariat: *General Secretary:* H. Golay, Geneva.

Activities: The International Committee for the Co-ordination of Forces making for Peace has held a number of joint meetings at which various questions of interest to the pacifist movement as a whole were examined.

**INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE GROUP (FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT).
GROUPE CONSULTATIF INTERNATIONAL POUR LA PAIX ET LE
DÉSARMEMENT.**

Seat: Palais Wilson, Geneva.

Foundation: July 23, 1932.

Object: The Group is an informal association of representatives in Geneva of international and national organisations interested in disarmament and peace.

Its members represent such organisations in their personal capacity without engaging in any way whatsoever the responsibility of their respective societies.

Its purposes are: to reach understanding on points on which agreement is found to exist, consistent with the policies of the organisations represented; to agree as to action upon such understanding; to make reports on questions involving disarmament and peace; to offer information to their organisations along these lines; by such discussion and recommendations to co-operate for the development of co-ordinated policies and programmes of work.

Members: The organisations, or Groups, associated, to-day, with the I.C.G. in the manner already indicated are the following:

I. — *Single Organisations:*

International Federation of League of Nations Societies;
International Conference of Associations of Disabled Soldiers and Ex-Service Men (C.I.A.M.A.C.);
Interparliamentary Union;
International Student Service.¹

II. — *Specially Created Disarmament Committees representing several Organisations:*

1. Peace and Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organisations; (see page 26.)
2. Joint Disarmament Committee of the Christian International Organisations:
 - World's Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations;
 - World's Committee of Young Women's Christian Associations;
 - World's Student Christian Federation;
 - Universal Christian Council on Life and Work;
 - World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches;
 - Friends International Service.

¹ In the first phase of the Disarmament Conference, a Disarmament Committee of the Student International Organisations was associated with the I.C.G. This Committee was in contact with the following bodies: International Confederation of Students; International Federation of University League of Nations Societies; International Federation of University Women; International Student Service; World's Student Christian Federation; Pax Romana; World Union of Jewish Students; International Federation of Socialist Students. When the Committee disbanded, the International Student Service became directly associated with the I.C.G.

III. — *National Groups made up of persons in Geneva representing or in touch with National Organisations interested in Peace and Disarmament:*

American Inter-organisation Council;
British Group;
German Group.

Governing Body: The I.C.G. functions through regular meetings attended by from one to three persons appointed from each of the nine constituent bodies.

Officers: *Convenor:* Bertram Pickard.

Recording Secretary: H. L. Henriod.

Finance: As far as possible the Constituent Bodies share in the expenditure. There is a small fund for general purposes and a special fund devoted to the duplication and distribution of the Group's Surveys and Reports.

Activities: Representations to Governments. Supply of Information and Suggestions to Constituents. Preparation and Circulation of Special Surveys and Reports.

Official Publications: *The Present European Situation, 1935; March 16th, 1935 — and After, 1935; Germany's Foreign Policy, 1935; The Present Crisis in the League, 1935; A Note on the Basis and Nature of Sanctions, 1936; Colonial Rivalries and International Control, 1936; Commentary on the Situation created by Germany's Denunciation of Locarno and Military Occupation of the Rhineland Zone on March 7th, 1936, 1936; Essentials of a "Collective System", 1936; Discussion in the Seventeenth Assembly of the League of Nations of present obstacles to Migration and Commercial Exchanges, 1936; The Reform of the League, 1936.*

PEACE AND DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE OF THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS.

COMITÉ POUR LA PAIX ET LE DÉSARMEMENT
CRÉÉ PAR LES ORGANISATIONS FÉMININES INTERNATIONALES.

Seat: Palais Wilson, Geneva.

Foundation: September 1931.

Objects: To spread knowledge and understanding of the great issues underlying the organisation of peace; To enlist the support of women in all parts of the world in the service of peace; To give expression in Geneva to the world-wide desire for peace and disarmament.

Members: Twelve International organisations and five National Organisations in 56 countries, involving 45 000,000 women: International Council of Women; World's Young Women's Christian Association; International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; World Union of Women for International Concord; League of Mothers and Educators for Peace; International Federation of Business and Professional Women; League of Jewish Women; European Federation of Soroptimist Clubs; World's Women's Christian Temperance Union; International Co-operative Women's Guild (Observer); International Federation of University Women (Observer); National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War (U.S.A.); Women's Polish Organisations; Association of Slavic Women; Women's Peace Crusade (Great Britain); Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas.

Governing Body: Committee elected annually.

Officers: *President:* Miss Mary A. Dingman.

Vice-Presidents: Miss Kathleen D. Courtney, Madame Dreyfus-Barney, Miss Rosa Manus.

Treasurer:

Technical Adviser: Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan.

Secretary: Miss Dorothy A. Heneker.

Finances: Contributions made by Member Organisations; Subscriptions paid by Individuals and Groups as "Friends" of the Committee. (Five Swiss francs annual subscription); Collections and Gifts; Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament has three times sent donations of 2,000 kronen.

Activities: By means of letters, reports, Press releases, study conferences and discussion groups, the Committee attempts to create an enlightened opinion and to promote energetically the three aims outlined.

Committee Meetings and Conferences: The Peace and Disarmament Committee holds at least three meetings each year. Of these, two meetings are held in Geneva at the time of the League Assembly and the International Labour Conference respectively. The mid-winter meeting is held in some other European city. Frequently, the Committee Meetings include a One-day Conference on International Affairs.

Study Courses: Study courses for peace leaders are held annually in Geneva.

News Service: The News Service of the Peace and Disarmament Committee provides a valuable commentary on the international issues of the moment.

Correspondence and Visits: Through letters, and the visits paid to countries by the President, Members of the Bureau and special delegates from the constituent organisations, contact is established with national and local groups all over the world.

Women's International Economic Peace Roll: This interesting undertaking involves a plan for a plebiscite of the international business world, to show where business and industry stand in relation to Peace. The scheme has met with a remarkable degree of approval in many diverse circles. It has already enrolled a number of the most prominent firms engaged in International Business, and has secured their co-operation in the Women's Peace Movement.

Historical Facts: The Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organisations was created to focus the pressure of public opinion upon the Disarmament Conference. When it became evident that Disarmament was a complex, political problem, necessitating more fundamental educational work, the word Peace was added to the name of the Committee, and the scope of its work was widened. The President of the Committee, with the staff of several secretaries, give full time to the work.

Official Publications: The Committee does not issue an official monthly journal.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF PEACE AND FREEDOM. LIGUE INTERNATIONALE DE LA PAIX ET DE LIBERTÉ.

Seat: Berne.

Foundation: 1867.

Object: Work in favour of peace, justice and liberty in both the national and international fields.

Members: Individuals, sections, committees and associations in all countries.

Governing Body: A Central Committee, comprising thirty members at the most.

Officers: *Chairman:* Professor Michel Revon (Paris).

Vice-Chairman: M. J. L. Puech.

Secretary-Treasurer: M. Gabriel Chavet, 6, rue Gauthier-de-Châtillon (Lille, France).

Assistant Secretary: M. Paul Combe.

Finance: The League receives its resources from its members' subscriptions (minimum 10 French francs); the expenses include propaganda expenses and publication of the bulletin.

Activities : Publications, meetings of the Central Committee, general Assemblies, public conferences and study and propaganda meetings.

Official Publications : *Les Etats-Unis d'Europe* (monthly).

INTERNATIONAL PEACE BUREAU. BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DE LA PAIX.

Seat : Geneva, 8, rue Charles-Bonnet.

Foundation : 1892, by the Universal Peace Congress, Rome.

Object : To support, develop and render increasingly effective the International Peace Movement.

Members : The title of *active member* is conferred on all peace societies (including national councils or permanent delegations) or similar associations whose main object is peace, and on all groups or sections of at least thirty members of such societies and associations as directly approve the Statutes of the Union and are admitted by the Council.

The title of *participating member* is conferred in the same conditions on all societies or associations, and all groups, sections or federations of autonomous societies which, while not having peace as their main object, work in any way whatever for the improved organisation of international relations, or simply desire to support the work of the International Peace Bureau financially and morally.

The Council may confer the title of *individual member* on persons who approve the Statutes of the Union and make a direct financial contribution.

Governing Body : An International Council of fifty members.

Officers : *President of the Council :* Senator La Fontaine (Brussels).

Vice-Presidents : M. Quidde (Munich); M. Le Foyer (Paris); Rev. Herbert Dunnico (London); Mr. Frederick Libby (Washington, U.S.A.).

General Secretary : M. Henri Golay (Geneva).

Finance : The Bureau derives its resources from: (1) The annual subscriptions of members; (2) Income from property belonging to the International Peace Bureau; (3) Subsidies from Governments, provinces, departments, towns and communes; (4) Donations and legacies.

Activities : Organisation of Universal Peace Congresses; publication of documents concerning international relations; encouragement of existing peace societies and formation of peace societies in countries where none exist as yet; co-ordination of forces for peace.

The 31st Universal Peace Congress was held at Cardiff in June 1936.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CAMPAIGN. RASSEMBLEMENT UNIVERSEL POUR LA PAIX.

Seat : Palais Wilson, Geneva. Tel. add.: Adpacem, Geneva. Tel. no.: 29.060.

Foundation : March 1936. London.

Objects : To co-ordinate the activities of international organisations directly or indirectly interested in the question of peace and international understanding. To establish National Committees in every country to carry on concrete action for the defence of peace on the basis of the following Four Points:

1. Recognition of the sanctity of Treaty obligations.
2. Reduction and limitation of armaments by international agreement and the suppression of profit from the manufacture of arms.

3. Strengthening of the League of Nations for the prevention and stopping of war by the more effective organisation of Collective Security and Mutual Assistance.
4. Establishing within the framework of the League of Nations of effective machinery for the remedying by peaceful means of international conditions that might lead to war.

Members : National Committees : The following countries are represented : Union of South Africa, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Haïti, Holland, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Adherent International Organisations : International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship ; World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches ; International Conference of Associations of Disabled Soldiers and Ex-Service Men ; World Committee against War and Fascism ; Women's World Committee against War and Fascism ; Peace and Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organisations ; International Community of Youth for Peace, Freedom and Progress ; International Co-operative Women's Guild ; International Union of Post-office Workers ; International Miners' Federation ; Teachers' International Trade Secretariat ; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom ; The International League of Mothers and Educators for Peace ; New Education Fellowship ; World Union of Women for International Concord ; Socialist Workers' Sport International ; International Juridical Association ; International Peace Bureau ; World Student Association for Peace, Freedom and Culture ; International Federation of University Women ; International Conference of Intellectuals ; Inter-Parliamentary Group ; International Federation of League of Nations Associations ; International Co-operative Alliance.

Governing Body : General Council : Members from the following countries : Union of South Africa, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Haïti, Holland, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

And also the following organisations : International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship ; World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches ; International Conference of Associations of Disabled Soldiers and Ex-Service Men ; World Committee against War and Fascism ; Peace and Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organisations ; International Community of Youth for Peace, Freedom and Progress ; International Co-operative Women's Guild ; International Union of Post-office Workers ; International Miners' Federation ; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom ; New Education Fellowship ; International Juridical Association ; International Peace Bureau ; International Federation of University Women ; International Conference of Intellectuals ; International Federation of League of Nations Associations ; International Co-operative Alliance.

Executive Committee : Members from the following countries ; Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Holland, Sweden, U.S.S.R., and a South American country.

And also the following organisations : International Conference of Associations of Disabled Soldiers and Ex-Service Men ; Peace and Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organisations ; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom ; International Conference of Intellectuals ; International Federation of League of Nations Associations.

Officers : *Presidents :* Lord Cecil, M. Pierre Cot.

Vice-Presidents : Pastor J. Jezequel, Mr. Philip Noel-Baker.

International Secretaries : Miss E. A. Allen, L. Dolivet.

Assistant International Secretary : F. D. Williams.

Finances : *Budget of the Administration :* 85,000 Swiss francs — exclusive of publicity. Revenue is derived from the National Committees, on the basis of a contribution of £100 per month from the great nations and £5 to £10 per month from the other nations.

Activities : The organisation of international, regional and national congresses, and public conferences in different countries. Demonstrations and entertainments to educate public opinion. Peace Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition. Action in support of the League of Nations and Collective Security, *e.g.*, by the declaration on Collective Security and appeals for League intervention in the Spanish conflict. Diffusion of information on the work of the League among all sections of the public, through the medium of the adherent organisations. Organisation of action in common by all associations working for peace. Continuation of the work of the specialised Commissions set up at the Brussels Congress.

Historical Facts : The decision to launch the movement was taken by Lord Cecil and M. Pierre Cot in the autumn of 1935. The first international meeting was held in London in the following March, Great Britain, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland being represented. In June an Executive Committee was appointed to prepare the first Peace Congress.

This Congress was held in Brussels, from September 3rd to 6th. The attendance of 4,000 included delegates from 35 countries and appointed by 750 organisations. The work of the Congress was carried on in 13 specialised Commissions for Ex-Servicemen, Agriculture, Trade Unions, Co-operatives, Churches, Parliaments, Education, Arts, Letters and Science, Aviation, Commerce, Industry and Finance, Women's Organisations, Sports and Physical Education and Youth.

Since the Congress, the principal events in the history of the international Peace Campaign have been: Reception of the I.P.C. Delegation by the 17th Assembly of the League of Nations. The Declaration in support of the League and Collective Security, launched in England and France and since signed by public men in other countries. The Nobel Peace Committee's Grant of £2,000. The Construction of the Peace Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition, 1937.

National Congresses will be held this year in many countries including Australia, Austria, France, Great Britain, Holland, Mexico, and the Scandinavian countries.

INTERNATIONAL ENTENTE OF RADICAL AND SIMILAR DEMOCRATIC PARTIES. ENTENTE INTERNATIONALE DES PARTIS RADICAUX ET DES PARTIS DÉMOCRATIQUES SIMILAIRES.

Seat : Paris (I), 1, Place de Valois.

Foundation : 1923.

Object : To get into contact with politicians holding similar views in various countries.

Members : Fifteen parties in the following countries: Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Governing Body : An Executive Committee.

Officers : *President :* Ivar Berendsen (Copenhagen).

Vice-Presidents : Bergman (Sweden), Aimé Berthod (France), Th. Ketelaar (Netherlands), Kostourkoff (Bulgaria), Lypacevicz (Poland), Ramsay Muir (United Kingdom), Munch (Denmark).

General Secretary : Emile Borel (France).

Assistant General Secretaries: Edouard Pfeiffer (France) and Mme. Eliane Brault (France).

Treasurer; Paul Bastid (France).

Finance: Annual subscription of 500 French francs from each member of the Executive Committee.

Activities: An annual congress. The last were held in Copenhagen in 1934 and in London 1935.

An annual session of the Executive Committee. The last one was held in London in March 1935.

Official Publication: *L'Entente*, quarterly publication.

**“FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CRIME OF WAR”, THROUGH
THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.**

**“POUR SUPPRIMER CE CRIME : LA GUERRE ”, PAR LA SOCIÉTÉ
DES NATIONS.**

(The Henri-Demont Plan of 1908.)

Seat: Paris (VIe), 130, rue de Rennes.

Foundation: October, 1921.

Object: The Union is in favour of entrusting to an Official Committee of Eminent Jurists of the Permanent Court of International Justice the task of preparing: 1. A draft of a “Law of Nations” in four codes (Code of the Nations, International Penal Code, World Peace Code, and Code of International Labour Legislation). 2. A draft “World Constitution” consisting of the three following bodies: a legislative body, a judicial body and an executive body.

Members: 498 affiliated federations and associations; 105,000 members.

Governing Body: A World Committee of Honour, a Committee of Honour, a Legal Committee of Honour and a Governing Committee.

Historical Facts: The Henri-Demont Plan of 1908 was submitted to the Allies in 1918. Through lectures, publications and every other means, the World Union “For the Suppression of the Crime of War” works for the realisation of the plan conceived by its founder.

Official Publications: *The Henri-Demont Plan of 1908 “For the Suppression of the Crime of War”*, in French, German, English and Chinese. *The World League of Nations*, dedicated to President Wilson and the Allies (1918). Lectures on the Henri-Demont Plan, etc.

**WORLD COMMITTEE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM.
COMITÉ MONDIAL CONTRE LA GUERRE ET LE FASCISME.
WELTKOMITEE GEGEN KRIEG UND FASCHISMUS.**

Seat: Paris (VIIe), 38, Bd. Raspail.

Foundation: Amsterdam, August 1932.

Object: The movement is independent of party and brings together all groups of the population opposed to war and to Fascism.

Members: National Committees against war and Fascism in the following countries: South Africa, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Indo-China, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Malaya, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland,

Port Rico, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, to which are affiliated numerous trade union, cultural, sporting, pacifist, anti-fascist and anti-imperialist organisations, and professional, industrial and business groups, doctors, chemists, printers, vigilance committees against transport of war material.

World Bureau: One hundred and twenty members, elected at the Amsterdam Congress. At the Pleyel Congress (see Historical Facts below) a Bureau of eighty members was elected. These two bureaux were amalgamated on August 20th, 1933.

Governing Body: Secretariat consisting of thirteen members.

Founder: the late Henry Barbusse.

Finance: Subsidies, membership fees and subscriptions.

Activities: Organisation of national and international conferences against war and Fascism. Campaigns against armaments and preparation for war, fascist reaction, terrorism and persecution of all kinds. Action with a view to bringing together the forces of peace and liberty. Initiative and collaboration in the World Congress against War and Fascism in September 1933 (Youth), the World Congress of Women against War and Fascism in August 1934 at Paris, and the World Students' Congress in December 1934 at Brussels, Belgium.

Historical Facts: Constituted at the Amsterdam World Congress against Imperialist War and Fascism (August 27th-29th, 1932), amalgamated later with the Anti-fascist Committee created by the European Anti-fascist Congress, held at Paris on June 4th, 5th and 6th, 1933. The amalgamation of these two movements was decided at a joint session of the International Bureau of the Amsterdam Committee and of the Pleyel Anti-fascist Committee on August 20th, 1933.

Official Publications: *Clarté*, monthly review; *Peace and Liberty*, various bulletins, pamphlets, manifestos, etc. Monthly reviews and pamphlets of the movement against war and Fascism in a large number of countries.

WAR RESISTERS' INTERNATIONAL.

L'INTERNATIONALE DES RÉSISTANTS À LA GUERRE.

INTERNATIONALE DER KRIEGSDIENSTGEGNER.

Seat: Enfield (Middlesex), 11, Abbey Road (England).

Foundation: 1921.

Object: Removal of all causes of war.

Members: Fifty-two sections in: Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hong-Kong, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Lithuania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.

Governing Body: International Council.

Officers: *Honorary Chairman:* Rt. Hon. George Lansbury, M.P.

Chairman: Lord Ponsonby.

Treasurer: A. Ruth Fry.

Honorary Secretary: H. Runham Brown.

General Secretary: Grace M. Beaton.

Political Agent: Reginald A. Reynolds.

Secretary for Youth: Frans Arijs.

Finance: Affiliation fees and voluntary contributions; income about £1,000 a year.

Activities: Triennial international conferences; publication of bulletins and other literature; propaganda for resistance against war, etc.

Historical Facts: The International was founded under the name of "Paco" in Holland in 1921. In 1923, the movement was reorganised under its present name and its headquarters were transferred to England.

**WORLD UNION OF WOMEN FOR INTERNATIONAL CONCORD.
UNION MONDIALE DE LA FEMME POUR LA CONCORDE INTERNATIONALE.
FRAUENWELTBUND ZUR FÖRDERUNG INTERNATIONALER EINTRACHT.**

Seat: Geneva, 6, rue Adhémar Fabri.

Foundation: February 1915.

Object: The World Union of Women is an educational movement to promote peace; it appeals essentially to individual effort and responsibility. Its activities are based on an action code containing fourteen principles. A non-political, inter-denominational, international association entirely compatible with patriotism.

Members: An international association not consisting of national groups; members belonging to twenty-seven countries are connected directly with the Central Office at Geneva. Correspondents and groups in Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay. Active member of the Liaison Committee and of the Committee for Peace and Disarmament set up by the International Women's Organisations, and of other groups working for peace and moral education.

Governing Body: The Central Office at Geneva.

Officers: A Committee of twelve members:

President: Mrs. C. G. d'Arcis. †

Vice-President: Countess de Heerdt-Quarles.

General Secretary: Mlle. Marg. L. Nobs.

Finance: Donations and members' subscriptions. Budget of the Central Office: 20,000 francs per annum. (In countries in which the official languages are not used, propaganda is subsidised entirely by members who are nationals of the country, and is not covered by the above budget.)

Activities: The World Union of Women endeavours to act as a link, an inspiration and an information centre for those desirous of promoting international concord. It takes an active interest in everything that may, by words or pictures, contribute towards the *rapprochement* of individuals and peoples: the Press, cinema, wireless, teaching of history, holiday camps, social improvements, etc. It organises or takes part in conferences, congresses, exhibitions, etc. in all countries. It publishes and distributes widely an annual report, and also documents, pamphlets, appeals, statistics and postcards in several languages.

Historical Facts: The World Union has aroused the interest of hundreds of thousands of persons and important organisations dealing with the problems of peace. It has contributed largely towards the education of public opinion by its articles in the Press and its varied documentary material and also by organising or participating in many conferences, congresses, cinema and theatrical performances and educational exhibitions. At the Congress on the Teaching of History, the World Union submitted methods which were adopted and tried experimentally in certain schools. It has organised active inter-school correspondence and founded a holiday camp. It collaborates in the publication of a magazine *Youth and World Peace* (in nine languages). The Union has succeeded in bringing about valuable concerted action between social institutions which were divided or weakened by divergent tendencies or by minority questions. During the war it organised an important child-welfare movement. Acting alone or in conjunction with other

associations, the Union laid before heads of States, and before the League of Nations, recommendations and proposals which were discussed at the Assembly and at the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments. It took an active part in the world petition for disarmament and supported the efforts of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments by its appeals and by means of extensive education propaganda. More recently the Union launched a vast campaign to recruit industrial supporters in the service of peace and strongly supported the initiative of the Committee for Peace and Disarmament of the International Women's Organisations.

Official Publications: Annual reports in three languages. Pamphlets, documents, statistics, albums, postcards, etc.

Publications giving information on the Organisation: Various newspapers and year-books (International Peace Bureau, A.B.C., *Peace Year Book*, etc.)

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM. LIGUE INTERNATIONALE DE FEMMES POUR LA PAIX ET LA LIBERTÉ.

Seat: Geneva, "Maison Internationale", 12, rue du Vieux-Colège.

Foundation: The League was founded by the International Women's Congress which met at The Hague in May 1915. The leading spirit and the Chairman of this Congress was Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago.

Object: The W.I.L.P.F. groups together women of different political and philosophic creeds who are united in their determination to study, make known and destroy the political, social, economic and psychological causes of war, and to work for the establishment of conditions of peace. The primary objectives of the W.I.L.P.F. continue to be: total and universal disarmament; the abolition of violent means of coercion for the settlement of all disputes and their replacement in all cases by some form of pacific agreement; the development of a world organisation for political, social and economic co-operation between peoples. Realising that these objects cannot be attained and that real and lasting peace and true liberty cannot exist with the present system of exploitation, privileges and profits, its members consider that their duty is to facilitate and hasten by non-violent methods a social transformation which will bring about a new regime providing social, economic and political equality for all without distinction of sex, race or beliefs; an economic order established and governed on a worldwide basis in accordance with the needs of the community and not for profit.

Members: National sections and individuals in: Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, United States of America, Yugoslavia. Corresponding members in: South Africa, Argentine, China, Cuba, Egypt, Estonia, India, Italy, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Palestine, Peru, Philippine Islands, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Syria, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay.

Governing Body: Executive Committee elected by each Congress.

Officers: *Honorary President:* Emily G. Balch, Wellesley, Mass. (United States of America).

Joint Chairmen: Gertrud Baer, Clara Ragaz, K. E. Innes.

Honorary Vice-President: Lida Gustava Heymann.

Members of the Executive Committee: Lola Hanouskova (Czechoslovakia), Yella Hertzka (Austria), Marie Lous-Mohr (Norway), Edith Pye (United Kingdom), Dr. Naima Sahlbom (Sweden), Thora Daugaard (Denmark), Greta Enkvist (Sweden), M. Scott Olmsted (United States of America), C. Ramondt-Hirschmann (Netherlands).

Assistant Secretaries: Lotti Birch and Louisa Jacques.

Finance: Annual subscription of 50 francs and donations from national sections; annual subscription of 15 francs and individual gifts from international members.

Activities: The League attempts to achieve its aims by political action, publications, education and personal contacts. It organises an international congress every three years and numerous summer schools. It has held Congresses at The Hague, 1915; Zurich, 1919; Vienna, 1921; The Hague, 1922; Washington, 1924; Dublin, 1926; Prague, 1929; Grenoble, 1932; Zurich, 1934. The work of all the national sections is based upon the declarations and resolutions adopted by the International Congresses of the League.

Official Publication: *Pax International*, appearing in English eleven times a year. It has a circulation of over 5,000 copies in 50 countries.

Other Publications giving particulars of the Organisation: Proceedings of the International Congresses and of the Summer Schools.

WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS MOVEMENT.

MOUVEMENT DU CONGRÈS MONDIAL DE LA JEUNESSE.

Seat: Geneva, 14, Avenue de France.

Foundation: September 1936; Geneva.

Object: (a) To provide an opportunity for youth of all countries to exchange ideas on international affairs and to reach agreement upon a common plan of international co-operation for the prevention of war and the organisation of peace; (b) To bring about the co-operation of youth of all countries, based upon mutual understanding and mutual respect for opinion, to attain those ends, and to take common action to give effect to the decisions of the World Youth Congress; (c) To strengthen the links between the organisations of youth themselves and between youth and the League of Nations Societies.

Members: National Liaison committees of youth organisations co-operating for the objects stated above in: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Holland, Ireland, Poland, Spain, Sweden, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia; provisional committees in Australia, China, New Zealand, Palestine, Roumania, Switzerland. International Organisations collaborating include: International Federation of League of Nations Societies, International Federation of University Women, International Federation of University League of Nations Societies, Universal Youth Community for Peace, Freedom and Progress, World Student Association for Peace, Freedom and Culture, World Student Christian Federation, World Y.M.C.A., World Y.W.C.A., Young Communist International and Youth sections of the C.I.A.M.C.

Governing Body: A Council consisting of two representatives from each national liaison committee, and one from each collaborating international organisation, the latter exercising no vote. An Executive Committee, consisting of representatives from twelve countries and from four international organisations.

General Secretary: Elizabeth Shields-Collins.

Finances: Subscriptions from the national liaison committees; individual donations to the International Youth Peace Fund.

Activities: The national liaison committees work for the objects of the movement by means of public meetings, study courses, conferences, interchange of speakers, speaking tours, camps, exhibitions, etc. To give expression to the Congress affirmation of the inherent value of the human personality, charters of youth rights are being prepared in each country for the establishment of minimum social conditions.

Historical Facts: The World Youth Congress Movement is the outcome of the discussions that took place at the first World Youth Congress, organised by the International Federation of League of Nations Societies in Geneva, August 31st-September 6th, 1936.

Publications : Monthly Information Bulletin in French and in English ; various publications of national committees. *Youth Plans a New World*, Proceedings of the First World Youth Congress.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION OF YOUNG LIBERAL, RADICAL AND
DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATIONS.**

**UNION INTERNATIONALE DES JEUNESSES RADICALES, LIBÉRALES
ET DÉMOCRATES.**

**INTERNATIONALER BUND DER EUROPÄISCHEN JUNGLIBERALEN
JUNGRADIKALEN UND JUNGDEMOKRATISCHEN VERBÄNDE.**

Seat : No central office. Address of Honorary Secretary-General : Dr. F. Hollander, Van Alkemadelaan 640, The Hague (Netherlands).

Foundation : 1928 at Berlin.

Object : To constitute and maintain contact between all the organisations in the world, especially in Europe, and to pursue and promote among young people liberal, democratic and radical principles under whatever denomination.

Members : Radikal Ungdom (Denmark), National League of Young Liberals (United Kingdom), Bond van Jong-Liberalen (Netherlands), Vrijzinnig-Democratische Jongeren Organisatie (Netherlands), Jung Liberale Bewegung der Schweiz (Switzerland), Jeuneses Radicales-socialistes de France (France), Fédération nationale des jeunes gardes libérales de Belgique (Belgium), Fédération des jeunes gardes progressistes de Luxembourg (Luxemburg). Friendly co-operation exists with the radical youth of Norway and Sweden.

Governing Body : The Executive Committee consists of two delegates of each affiliated organisation.

Composition of the Committee : the Chairman, elected for one year, is the Chairman of the national organisation of the country where the annual Conference has taken place ; the Secretary-General is elected or re-elected by the Executive Committee and by the whole assembly during an International Conference.

Finance : The funds of the Union consist of : (1) annual contributions — namely 10 Dutch florins ; (2) all other contributions and donations.

Activities : The organisation each year of an International Conference to discuss current questions and examine them from the point of view of liberal, radical and democratic principles ; encouragement of correspondence and exchange of programmes, political literature, etc. between the administrations of the affiliated organisations and their members in the different countries.

Historical Facts : Foundation at Berlin, 1928 ; Conferences in London (1930), Scheveningen (1931), Hully (1932), Seelisberg (1933), Utrecht (1934), Paris (1935), Copenhagen (1936), Knocke (1937).

Publications containing information on the Organisation : Reports in the principal newspapers after each Conference.

WORLD YOUTH COMMUNITY FOR PEACE, FREEDOM AND PROGRESS.

**COMMUNAUTÉ UNIVERSELLE DE LA JEUNESSE POUR LA PAIX, LA LIBERTÉ
ET LE PROGRÈS.**

**WELT JUGENDGEMEINSCHAFT FÜR FRIEDEN, FREIHEIT UND FORTSCHRITT.
COMUNIDAD UNIVERSAL DE LA JUVENTUDES PRO PAZ, LIBERTAD Y
PROGRESSO.**

Seat : Paris (4^e), 26, Rue du Renard.

Foundation : April 1935.

Object: To harmonise, co-ordinate and combine the different trends of thought and the various organised forces of youth on a minimum programme, with a view to a joint youth campaign for peace, freedom and progress.

Governing Body: An international central secretariat of six members: pacifist, liberal-republican, Christian, communist, socialist, non-party.

Finance: Financial contribution from member organisations and from private individuals.

Activities: Co-ordination and organisation of the forces of youth on behalf of peace and freedom.

Historical Facts: Easter, 1935: International conference convened on the initiative of distinguished writers and scientists, attended by 105 delegates and representatives of organisations of all schools of political, economic and cultural thought from 24 countries. June 1935: Despatch of an international youth delegation to the nineteenth session of the International Labour Office, Geneva, on the occasion of the discussion of the problem of unemployment among young people. February 29th-March 1st, 1936: organisation of the International Youth Peace Conference, Brussels. March-September 1936: participation in the preparations for the first World Youth Congress, Geneva.

Official Publications: Monthly bulletin: *Courrier Universel de la Jeunesse* (in French, English and German). Minutes of the International Youth Peace Conference. *Juventud*, information service on Spanish youth, published by the Universal Youth Community in collaboration with the "Frente de la Juventud" (Spain).

II. RELIGION, HUMANITARIANISM AND MORALS.

INTERNATIONAL ABOLITIONIST FEDERATION. FÉDÉRATION ABOLITIONNISTE INTERNATIONALE.

- Seat:** Geneva, 8, Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville.
Foundation: 1875 — by Josephine Butler.
Object: The abolition of licensed or tolerated prostitution in all countries.
Members: National sections in the following countries: Austria, France, United Kingdom, Hungary, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, Syria and Uruguay. Individual members in Union of South Africa, Greece, Java, Poland, and Yugoslavia.
Governing Body: General Assembly; International Council.
Officers: *Chairman:* Dr. A. De Graaf (Utrecht).
Chairman of the International Council: Dr. J. Droin (Geneva).
Secretary and Treasurer: J. D. Reelfs (Geneva).
Finances: Annual income: 15,000 francs. Expenditure: 15,000 francs.
Activities: International Congresses, the last of which was held at Strasburg in 1931.
Official Publications: A *Bulletin*, Proceedings of the International Congresses.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU AGAINST ALCOHOLISM. BUREAU INTERNATIONAL CONTRE L'ALCOOLISME. INTERNATIONALES BUREAU ZUR BEKÄMPFUNG DES ALKOHOLISMUS.

- Seat:** Lausanne, La Glycine, Epinettes.
Foundation: 1907.
Objects: (a) To collect, classify and place at the disposal of those who desire them all important publications on the alcohol question; (b) to make known the principal new facts regarding alcohol, in particular through the Press; (c) to work at establishing the systematic organisation of scientific research on the alcohol question; (d) to develop international co-operation in the movement against alcoholism as far as lies within its powers.
Members: The Governments of Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.
 Societies in the Union of South Africa, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.
Governing Bodies: (1) General Assembly of Members; (2) Executive Committee.
Officers: *Chairman:* Professor Bergman (Stockholm).
Director: Dr. Robert Hercod (Lausanne).
Finances: The Governments of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland and various societies subsidise the office. Receipts: 33,888 francs; expenditure: 33,934 francs.

Activities : Information service ; investigations ; press service ; publications ; preparation of international Congresses ; general Secretariat of the World Anti-Alcoholic Union.

Official Publication : *Revue internationale contre l'alcoolisme, Forschungen zur Alkoholfrage.*

**INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC LEAGUE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM.
LIGUE INTERNATIONALE CATHOLIQUE CONTRE L'ALCOOLISME.
LIGA CATHOLICA INTERNATIONALIS CONTRA ALCOHOLISMUM.**

Seat : Hoheneckzentrale, Puttkammerstrasse 19, Berlin.

Foundation : 1909.

Object : To develop and facilitate the attendance of Catholics at the International Congresses and stimulate the work in the anti-alcoholism campaign.

Members : Anti-alcoholic societies in the following countries : Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, France, Germany, Hungary, Irish Free State, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, United States of America.

Officers : *President :* Mgr. Dr. A. Scheiwiler, Bishop of St. Gall, Switzerland.

Secretary : Dr. H. Czeloth, Hoheneck, Berlin.

Treasurer : M. J. Vollaers, The Hague.

Finances : Members' annual subscriptions and donations.

Activities : Organisation of Catholic meetings at international congresses ; publications in the periodicals of the member societies.

Historical Facts : In 1897 an International Committee was constituted at Brussels for the purpose of bringing together Catholic visitors to the international Congresses against Alcoholism. At the London Congress in 1909, this Committee was transformed into a League of Catholic Anti-Alcoholic Societies. Since 1913 the Holy See has encouraged the work of the League by appointing a patron in the person of H. E. Cardinal Mercier, and approving the Catholic Federation for Total Abstinence, *Crux*, as a section of the League. Congresses at Copenhagen in 1924, Heidhausen (Ruhr) in 1926, Antwerp in 1928, London in 1934.

Official Publication : *Internationalis Correspondentia.*

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATIVE RACES
AGAINST ALCOHOLISM.**

**FÉDÉRATION POUR LA PROTECTION DES RACES INDIGÈNES
CONTRE L'ALCOOLISME.**

Seat : London, 10, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Foundation : 1911.

Object : The Federation unites national organisations concerned with the protection of native races against alcoholism with a view to securing combined action and international understanding.

Members : National Committees in the following countries : Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America.

Governing Body : A Committee.

Officers : *Chairmen :* Countess Carton de Wiart (Brussels) ; Dr. Heilesen (Copenhagen).

Secretary for English-speaking countries : F. C. Linfield, J.P. (London).

Secretary for French-speaking countries : M. G. Julien (Paris).

Secretary for German-speaking countries : Pastor F. Seyferth (Berlin).

Finances : Each National Committee is self-supporting.

Historical Facts : The British Committee, known as the Native Races and Liquor Traffic United Committee, founded in 1887, was the predecessor of the present Federation, which was founded at Scheveningen at the International Congress against Alcoholism in September 1911. A meeting of the Federation took place at Antwerp in August 1928.

**INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM.
LIGUE INTERNATIONALE CONTRE L'ALCOOLISME.
INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG GEGEN DEN ALKOHOLISMUS.**

Seat : Berlin-Dahlem, 16, Habelschwerdter Allee.

Foundation : 1906.

Object : To promote public measures against alcoholism and unite societies and individuals in various countries for common action.

Members : Social, medical and scientific institutions, associations and individual members in Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

Officers : *Chairman :* Prof. Dr. Slotemaker de Bruine, Minister, Wassenaar (Netherlands).

Vice-Chairman : Dr. F. Riémain (Paris).

Secretary : Prof. I. Gonser, Doctor of Medicine *honoris causa* (Berlin-Dahlem).

Finances : Members' annual subscriptions (5 Swiss francs for individual members, 20 Swiss francs for societies) ; State subsidies.

Activities : Lectures in connection with international congresses against alcoholism ; collection of information relating to legislation and administration, and the work of scientific associations and institutions in all countries. Dissemination of information on this subject to authorities, associations, health officers, public assistance and child welfare officers, and to individual persons ; exchange of observations and ideas between associations belonging to the League ; propaganda in favour of non-alcoholic utilisation of fruits by its "Internationaler Ausschuss für gärungslose Fruchteverwertung".

Official Publication : *Die Alkoholfrage.*

**WORLD STUDENT FEDERATION AGAINST ALCOHOLISM.
FÉDÉRATION UNIVERSELLE D'ÉTUDIANTS CONTRE L'ALCOOLISME.**

Seat : Washington, D.C., U.S.A. — 635, F. St., N.W., Room 306. European Secretariat : Warsaw, Poland. — Al. 3, Maja, 2.

Foundation : August 1921.

Object : To initiate, encourage and enlarge among students in higher educational institutions in all countries the study of the causes, effects and prevention of alcoholism.

Members : Anti-alcohol societies in Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America and Yugoslavia ; societies of students and individual students in Belgium, the United Kingdom, China, France, and the Philippine Islands.

Governing Body : An International Committee and an Executive Committee.

Officers : *Chairman :* Dr. C. C. Weeks (England).

International Secretary : Harry S. Warner (U.S.A.).

European Secretary : Tadeusz Olpinski (Poland).

Finances : Contributions from members ; donations.

Activities : Interchange of information and literature among student anti-alcohol societies in various countries connected with the Federation ; the encouraging of careful study of the whole subject by and among students. Each three years an international anti-alcohol conference of students is held, usually in Europe, and in connection with a more general international congress against alcoholism.

Historical Facts : The Federation was founded at Lausanne, in 1921, in connection with the Sixteenth Congress against Alcoholism. Since that date, it has held international conferences at Copenhagen, in 1923 ; at Tartu, Estonia, in 1926 and at Antwerp, in 1928.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF ALLOTMENTS GARDENS LEAGUES.
OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DU COIN DE TERRE ET DES JARDINS OUVRIERS.
INTERNATIONALES BÜRO DER KLEINGÄRTNERORGANISATIONEN.
UFFICIO INTERNAZIONALE DEL CANTUCCIO DI TERRA E DEI GIARDINI OPERAI.

Seat : Luxemburg, 9, Avenue de la Liberté.

Foundation : October 1927.

Object : To establish a permanent link between the National Federations of Allotments Gardens Leagues. The Office interprets "workers' gardens" to mean allotments voluntarily placed at the disposal of workers who have none, and cultivated for their own use and that of their families. The Office understands "National Federations" to mean the organisations in each country which unite the Societies whose aim is to promote allotments and workers' gardens.

Motto : To each his bit of land, to each his Home.

Members : In Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland.

Number of allotments and workers' gardens: five million.

Officers : *Chairman :* Joseph Goemaere (Belgium).

Vice-Chairman : Krammer (Austria), Georges Picot (France), Sir Francis Acland (United Kingdom), Beretta (Italy), Marciniak (Poland).

Secretary-General : Fernand Loesch (Luxemburg).

Member of the Administrative Council : Jan Ryha (Czechoslovakia).

Finances : Subscriptions from member countries and individual subscribers to the periodical *Bulletin*.

Activities : International Congresses every two years: Luxemburg 1927, Essen 1929, Brussels 1931, Vienna 1933, Posen 1935, Paris, June 17th to 20th, 1937.

Official Publication : Periodical *Bulletin*.

THE INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN BUREAU OF ANIMAL LOVERS.
BUREAU INTERNATIONAL HUMANITAIRE ZOOPHILE.

Seat : Geneva, 4, Cour St. Pierre.

Foundation : 1928.

Object : The Bureau, with which hundreds of Societies have associated themselves, is a world-centre for the dissemination of information relating to the treatment of animals, legislation, propaganda and united action for reform. It works to promote international co-operation and has been established with the object of showing that humane education and the protection of animals are integral parts of the movement for international

peace and progressive civilisation. It seeks to introduce into schools the teaching of humanitarian principles and practice as part of their curriculum.

Governing Body: The Animal Defence Society, 15, St. James's Place, London, S.W. 1., founded in 1906.

Officers: *President:* Miss Lind-af-Hageby.

Vice-Presidents: The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, The Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon, The Marquis of Clydesdale, M.P., The Viscount Snowden of Ickornshaw†, Maitre Louis Lespine, Professor R. Feldhaus, Dr. Max, Duke of Saxony, Dr. Foveau de Courmelles, Professor Ludwig Quidde, Hofrat Dr. Melkus, Fru Elna Tenow, Mrs. Clinton Pinckney Farrell, Fru Christine Geirsvold, Dr. G. R. Laurent, George Arliss, Robert Logan, Redaktör G. Halfdan Liander.

Secretary: Mrs. M. E. Mordan.

Finances: The International Bureau is financed by the Directing Society.

Activities: The Bureau issues and distributes publications in English, French and German dealing with the different aspects of the animal protection movement and its bearing on agriculture and humane health. Its permanent Humane Exhibition deals with slaughter reform, transport, trapping for fur, bird protection, bull-fights, pit-ponies, humane education, animal psychology, vivisection, nature cure methods, etc., etc. It presents statements and memoranda to the League of Nations on the subjects relating to the protection of animals under consideration. It organises lectures and international conferences. In April 1932, the Bureau organised a Deputation supported by over 1,400 Animal Protection Societies throughout the world to the President of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments. The Deputation desired to show the civilising influence and importance of the movement for the protection of animals and humane education in relation to human character and international peace. In 1929, in connection with the great International Education Congress, which was attended by 2,000 teachers, the Bureau organised an Exhibition relating to humane education for children. The International Bureau has awarded Humanitarian Prizes to individuals and societies in recognition of valuable work done in furtherance of the cause of Animal Protection.

Official Publication: *Progress To-day*, London and Geneva.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF SOCIETIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS AND ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETIES.

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES FÉDÉRATIONS ET SOCIÉTÉS PROTECTRICES DES ANIMAUX ET D'ANTIVIVISECTION.

Seat: Paris, (VII^e), 34, rue de Lille.

Foundation: September 1925.

Object: To ensure that animals are treated in accordance with the higher rules of kindness and humanity; to study and promote such legislative and other measures as can be taken in this direction; to examine and compare the methods adopted for this purpose in the various countries, and to bring them into line with one another where this is possible and desirable; to create the necessary public opinion in the various countries for the achievement of these aims.

Members: Federations and societies for the protection of animals in the following countries: Australia, Austria, Argentine, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Officers: *Chairman:* François Friry, former Chairman of the Fédération nationale française and of the Société Protectrice des Animaux, Paris, (France).

Honorary Vice-Chairman: Princess Piedad de Hohenlohe (Germany).

Vice-Chairman: L. Favre, chairman of the S.P.A., Lyons (France); Jos. Moulkers, Secretary-General of the Belgian Federation (Belgium); Dr. Melkus, Chairman of the Austrian Federation (Austria).

Secretary-General and Treasurer: Mlle. Eug. Liebich (Germany).

Finances: Receipts: contributions and donations.

Activities: Lectures, consultations, intervention with Governments, periodical congresses, publications, etc. Liaison between the federations and societies.

Historical Facts: The Bureau was founded in September 1925, after the International Congress held in Paris. It organised congresses in Brussels in 1926, Madrid in 1927, Vienna in 1929 and Brussels in 1935. As a result of the Brussels Congress in 1926, there was an improvement in the treatment of the horses employed in the mines in Belgium, England and France. The Madrid Congress in 1927 introduced the idea of the protection of animals to the public in Spain. The 1929 Vienna Congress drew up the very comprehensive law on the protection of animals which was promulgated in Germany at the end of 1933.

Official Publications: *Bulletin* in several languages.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS.

LIGUE INTERNATIONALE DES ADVERSAIRES DE LA PROHIBITION.

Seat: Paris (VIII^e), 11bis, rue d'Aguesseau.

Foundation: October 1922, at the International Congress of Brussels.

Object: To combat in every country in the world, both in the national and international sphere, all prohibitionist measures affecting personal liberty; to promote the reciprocal exchange of all experience gained in the campaign against prohibition, etc.

Members: National leagues and private associations in Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Italy, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Governing Body: An Executive Committee consisting of a Chairman, four Vice-Chairmen and a General Secretary.

Finances: Annual contributions from national leagues and associations.

Activities: Annual conferences, publications and circulars.

Historical Facts: International Congresses; Paris 1920, Lausanne 1921, Brussels 1922, London 1923, The Hague 1924, Paris 1925, Oporto 1926, Rome 1927, Vienna 1928, Copenhagen 1929, Budapest 1930, Paris 1931, London 1933.

APOSTOLATUS MARIS INTERNATIONALE CONCILIUM.

Seat: AMIC. Office, 23, Eccleston Square, London. S.W.1.

Foundation: April 1922, Glasgow.

Object: To promote the spiritual, moral and social welfare of Catholic Seafarers throughout the world.

Members: In the Union of South Africa, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: Central Committee in which six delegates from each country have a vote.

Officers: *President*: His Grace The Archbishop of Glasgow.

Chairman: Vice-Admiral R. A. Hornell, D.S.O.

Secretary General: Arthur E. Gannon.

Finances: Voluntary contributions and Annual Grants from Apostolatus Maris National organisations.

Activities: Co-ordination of all Seamen's Welfare work done by Catholic organisations: organisation of new Welfare Service for seamen in countries not provided with national Apostolatus Maris organisations. Annual International Congress.

Historical Facts: Apostolatus Maris received Blessing and Approval of the Holy See, April 1922. Administration moved from Glasgow to London in 1928. Constitutions redrafted London, 1931, and at Hamburg, 1934. Congresses held in England, France, Germany, Netherlands and Spain. Delegation attended the Seamen's Welfare in Ports Conferences, Geneva 1936. Last Congress was held in Belgium, September 1937.

Bibliography: Various Annual Reports *The Sea and Its Apostolate*, Rev. C. C. Martindale, S.J.

Official Publications: *Quarterly Review*; International News Service: organising Textbooks, etc.

BAHAI CAUSE.

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL BAHAI.

Seat: Haifa, Palestine. International Bureau: 19A, Avenue de Champel, Geneva.

Foundation: June 1925.

Object: To re-awaken humanity to spiritual truths. The object of the International Bureau is to distribute information through letters and bulletins on the activities of this and other Bahai centres.

Members: National Bahai Assemblies and groups in the following countries: Union of South Africa, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Brazil, United Kingdom, Burma, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Hawaii, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mesopotamia, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Persia, Philippine Islands, Poland, Society Islands, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tasmania, Tunis, Turkey, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

Officers: Shoghi Effendi (Palestine). The International Bureau has also a committee and secretaries in Geneva. Each group has usually a chairman, secretary and treasurer and committee for the various groups of workers.

Finances: Voluntary subscriptions support each group. The International Bureau is supported internationally.

Activities: Publications, conferences, social work, etc.

Historical facts: The Cause found birth in 1844 when a Persian youth, the "Bab", proclaimed this to be the "New Day" of social and spiritual reconstruction, and himself the "forerunner" of One who would be the centre of spiritual force, through which the world would be awakened. In 1863 Baha'u'llah declared Himself to be the Promised One of all religions. He died in exile, in Akka, Palestine, having brought a new Revelation and laid the foundations of a New World Order giving a solution of racial, social and economic problems for this Age.

BAPTIST WORLD ALLIANCE.

UNION BAPTISTE UNIVERSELLE.

Seat: London, Baptist Church House, 4, Southampton Row, W.C.1.

Foundation: 1905.

Object: To proclaim spiritual unity and to promote a spirit of fellowship, service and co-operation among Baptists throughout the world.

Members : World Total : 11,308,849.

Governing Body : An Executive Committee.

Officers : *Chairman :* Rev. George W. Truett, D.D., L.L.D. (U.S.A.).

General Secretary : Rev. Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke (London).

Honorary Associate Secretary : Rev. Dr. Clifton D. Gray (U.S.A.).

Treasurers : Mr. Albert Matthews (Canada) and Mr. C. T. Le Quesne, K.C. (United Kingdom).

Finances : Contributions from the Unions.

Activities : International conferences and other work in furtherance of the objects of the Alliance.

Historical Facts : Congresses in London, 1905 ; Philadelphia, 1911 ; Stockholm, 1923 ; Toronto, 1928 ; Berlin, 1934. The next Congress will be held in Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A., in 1939.

Official Publications : Official Report of the fifth Congress (Berlin, 1934) ; Reports and Resolutions of the same Congress.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR BIRD PRESERVATION.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL POUR LA PROTECTION DES OISEAUX.

Seat : Office of Chairman : New York City, 1775, Broadway. General Secretariat : Brussels, 21, rue Montoyer.

Foundation : June 1922.

Object : To stimulate interest in all countries for a more adequate protection of wild bird-life.

Members : National Sections in the Union of South Africa, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Officers : *Chairman :* Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson (New York City).

Vice-Chairman : Jean Delacour (Clères, France) ; Dr. P. G. van Tienhoven (Amsterdam).

Secretary : Léon Lippens (Brussels).

Sub-Secretary : Miss Ph. Barclay-Smith (London).

Finances : Each national section pays a small contribution to the office expenses of the Secretariat.

Historical Facts : Organised at a meeting in London, 1922 ; meetings in 1925 (Luxemburg), 1927 (Brussels), 1928 (Geneva), 1930 (Amsterdam), and 1934 (Oxford).

Meetings of the European Section of the Committee : 1931 (Paris), 1935 (Brussels) and 1937 (Vienna).

Forthcoming meetings : Of the whole Committee in 1938 (Rouen).

Publications : *Bulletins* (four in all).

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLUE CROSS TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIÉTÉS DE TEMPÉRANCE DE LA CROIX-BLEUE.

Seat : Geneva, 8, Rue Pierre-Fatio.

Foundation : 1890.

Object : To give assistance to victims of intemperance and to protect young people from the dangers of alcoholism. The work of the Blue Cross is of an essentially religious character.

Members : Federated societies in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Mozambique (Africa), Netherlands, Norway, Roumania, Switzerland and Yugoslavia (116,718 members).

Governing Body : A Central Council of twenty-five members and an Executive Committee in Switzerland. A general conference of delegates of the federated societies is held every four years.

Officers : *Chairman :* Pastor C. Daniel Junod (Neuchâtel).

Vice-Chairman : Lieut.-Col. F. de Benoît (Muri, near Berne).

Secretary : Professor Auguste Lemaître (Geneva).

Finances : Annual contributions from the federated societies ; sale of publications issued by the Federation ; donations and legacies.

Activities : General organisation of the work ; liaison office by means of correspondence ; publications in various languages ; propaganda ; organisation of international conferences, etc.

Historical Facts : L. L. Rochat founded the first Temperance Society in Geneva in 1877 ; it later took the name of Blue Cross.

WORLD BROTHERHOOD FEDERATION. FÉDÉRATION FRATERNELLE UNIVERSELLE.

Seat : London, 34, Norfolk Street, W.C.2.

Foundation : September 1919.

Object : To exemplify the principles of brotherhood as taught by Jesus and to make them dominant in all life ; to promote the organisation of Brotherhoods in all countries, and to promote the universal observance of a Brotherhood Sunday.

Members : National Brotherhood federations in Belgium, United Kingdom, British Guiana, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Irish Free State, Norway and United States of America.

Governing Body : The Council, composed of representatives of affiliated federations (maximum of twenty-five members per unit) ; Executive Committee.

Officers : Executive Committee : *Honorary and Acting President :* W. Ward.

Vice-Presidents : Dr. Edward Beneš (Czechoslovakia) ; Dr. O. F. Bartholow (U.S.A.) ; William Heal (Great Britain) ; J. O. McCarthy (Canada) ; General the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, P.C., C.H., K.C., D.T.D. (South Africa).

Chairman of Executive : John McIntosh.

Hon. Treasurer : Sir Richard Winfrey.

Hon. Secretary : F. Leslie Crump.

Commissioner, treasurer and not fewer than twenty members.

Finances : Donations.

Activities : Periodical conferences (London 1919, Washington 1920, Prague 1921, Toronto 1923, Prague 1926).

Official Publication : *The Outlook* (monthly).

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CALVINISTS. FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES CALVINISTES.

Seat : London, c/o The Sovereign Grace Union, 31, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.4.

Foundation : May 1932.

Object : To serve as a link between Calvinist organisations and "Free Grace" associations throughout the world in their common interest, these bodies having the same principles, objects and ideal.

Members : Calvinist societies and churches all over the world which are founded on the reformed protestant confession.

Governing Body : The delegates of the various national societies and churches.

General Secretary : Mr. W. B. Burbridge (Great Britain).

Finances : Financial matters are settled by mutual arrangement in the different localities.

Activities : The organisation of periodical international Congresses; exchange of publications, etc.

Historical Facts : Correspondence exchanged between Calvinists in different countries, and intermittent relations between them, resulted in the convocation of the first International Congress of Calvinists, in London, 1932; representatives of the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands and the United States of America met in one conference. The second International Congress took place at Amsterdam in 1934 — the third at Geneva in 1936, and another meeting is proposed for June 1938 at Edinburgh.

CARITAS CATHOLICA.

Seat : Basle, Nadelberg.

Foundation : 1924.

Object : The grouping of Catholic Welfare Organisations.

Members : National Associations in various countries.

Officer : *Chairman :* Monsignor von Tongelen (Vienna).

Finances : Members' subscriptions and donations.

Activities : Group and sectional conferences, publications, etc.

Official Publication : *Caritas Catholica*. This publication does not appear on any fixed date.

INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION OF GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

ASSOCIATION CATHOLIQUE INTERNATIONALE DES OEUVRES DE PROTECTION DE LA JEUNE FILLE.

Seat : Fribourg (Switzerland), 24 Grand'rue.

Foundation : 1897.

Object : To co-ordinate societies and institutions dealing with the protection of young girls in various countries; to form societies in countries where they do not exist.

Members : The Association has twenty-three National Committees in: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Syria and United States of America, as well as individual societies in many countries that have not yet a National Committee.

Governing Body : Central Bureau: International Committee; International Council; General Assembly.

Officers : *Chairman :* Baroness de Montenach.

Vice-Chairman : B. de Meyer.

Director : Chanoine Charrière.

General Secretary : A. Thurler.

Finances : Subscriptions from members and National Committees.

Activities : Publications ; congresses ; tracts.

Historical Facts : On the initiative of Léon Genoud, the National Swiss Catholic Association was founded at Fribourg in 1896. In 1897, the Association was internationalised and assumed its present title.

Official Publication : *International Bulletin* (quarterly).

**CATHOLIC UNION OF INTERNATIONAL STUDY.
UNION CATHOLIQUE D'ÉTUDES INTERNATIONALES (U.C.E.I.)
KATHOLISCHE UNION FÜR INTERNATIONALE FRAGEN.**

Seat : Fribourg (Switzerland), Route de Villars, 1.

Foundation : 1917.

Object : The study of international questions with the aid of Catholic traditions and principles. The representation and defence of Catholic interests in international assemblies, especially at the League of Nations and in its various Committees.

Members : National groups.

Governing Body : An international committee composed of a permanent bureau appointed by the committee, a representative of each national group, and a representative of each international committee (advisory).

Officers : *Honorary President :* Mgr. Besson (Switzerland).

International President : Professor Gonzague de Reynold (Switzerland).

Vice-Presidents : Baroness de Montenach (Switzerland), Professor Oscar de Halecki (Poland).

President of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee : Mgr. Eugène Beaupin (Paris).

Secrétariat : Fribourg (Switzerland).

Finances : Sources of income : contributions from groups and individual donations.

Activities : General international assemblies ; meetings of international committees ; assemblies of national groups.

Historical Facts : Founded in 1917 at Fribourg (Switzerland), the seat of a Catholic University, on the initiative of the late Baron de Montenach, the U.C.E.I. found wide support among the Catholic intellectuals of several countries. The first general assembly was held at Paris in November 1920. It was followed by sessions at Paris 1921, Fribourg 1922, Milan 1923, Fribourg 1924, Vienna 1926, Warsaw 1928, Fribourg 1934-5. The Union has also issued a large number of publications.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION OF CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUES.
UNION INTERNATIONALE DES LIGUES FÉMININES CATHOLIQUES.**

Seat : Utrecht (Netherlands), Lange Nieuwstraat, 63A.

Foundation : 1910, at Brussels.

Objects : (a) To link up Catholic Women's Leagues and Associations ; (b) To study questions concerning religious liberty and Catholic social work.

Members : The International Catholic Association of Girls' Friendly Societies and its seventeen National Committees ; The International Federation of Catholic Students ; the Association internationale des Dames de la Charité de S. Vincent de Paul ; the International Association of Catholic Nurses ; the Catholic Women's Leagues and Associations in the following countries : Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy,

Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, United States of America, Venezuela.

Governing Body : Committee and international councils. The Committee consists of eighteen members.

Officers : *Chairman :* Mme. F. Steenberghe-Engeringh (Netherlands).

Vice-Chairman : Mlle. A. Thürler (Switzerland).

President of the Youth Section : Mlle. C. de Hemptinne (Belgium).

Secretary-Treasurer : Mlle. M. Romme (Netherlands).

Almoner-Counsellor : Mgr. Prof. J. Hoogveld (Netherlands).

Members : the President of the International Catholic Association of Girls' Friendly Societies, Baroness de Montenach (Switzerland), Mlle. M. Baers (Belgium), Mlle. Stella de Faro (Brazil), Princess M. C. Giustiniani Bandini (Italy), Miss Hawks (United States of America), Mlle. de Lazaro (Spain), Mlle. de Mikola (Austria), Mme. Utke de Ramsing (Denmark), Mlle. le Dr. Rimoldi (Italy), Mlle. de Robien (France), Mlle. du Rostu (France), Countess Zamoyska (Poland), Mlle. E. Zilliken (Germany).

Finances : Subscriptions from affiliated organisations; donations and bequests.

Activities : Study Commissions on: Religion, the Family, Education and Instruction, Health and Morality, Civic Life, Intellectual, Industrial, Agricultural, Women's Protection and Child Protection Problems, Forwarding of memoranda to the League of Nations, the International Labour Office at Geneva, etc.; drawing-up of annual reports and records of International Councils; fortnightly periodical.

Historical Facts : International Councils were held at Brussels, 1910; Madrid, 1911; Vienna, 1912; London, 1913; Rome, 1922 and 1925; The Hague, 1928; Rome 1930; Lucerne, 1932; Rome, 1934; Brussels, 1937.

At the beginning of 1937 the Union consisted of four international organisations and fifty-one affiliated organisations, also a Youth Section directed by its own Council.

Official Publications : Records of International Councils, Reports of Study Commissions, reports of the activities of affiliated organisations, *Cahiers de l'U.I.L.F.C.*, a fortnightly organ, memoranda, studies, etc.

**AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR CHILD WELFARE.
INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL AMÉRICAIN POUR LA PROTECTION
DE L'ENFANCE.**

**INSTITUTO INTERNACIONAL AMERICANO DE PROTECCION A
LA INFANCIA.**

Seat : Montevideo (Uruguay), Av. 18 de Julio, 1648.

Foundation : 1927.

Objects : (a) To collect and publish laws, regulations and other documents relating to child welfare, official information concerning the interpretation and application of these laws and regulations and the relevant reports; (b) to collect information on public and private organisations and institutions dealing with child welfare in the various countries, with special reference to their procedure and organisation; (c) to collect works and reviews published in the various countries concerning child welfare and information and opinions on the different organisations and institutions dealing with this problem; (d) to compile statistics and demographic tables and collect general data on various child welfare questions and particularly statistics and tables relating to morbidity and mortality; (e) to furnish advice and information to authorities and institutions on questions coming within their province; (f) to serve as a study and information centre for

institutions and individuals whose desire or duty it is to draw up reports on or to make surveys of questions relating to child welfare.

Members : The Governments of the member countries : Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Governing Body : An International Committee.

Officers : *President :* Dr. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro.

Secretary : Dr. Victor Escardó y Anaya.

Director : Dr. Roberto Berro.

Finances : Annual budget, 12,000 Uruguayan pesos. Receipts : Contributions of the member countries fixed at 2,000 dollars, but which may be reduced according to the financial position of each Government.

Activities : Archives have been formed consisting of both American and European documents relating to child welfare. It is the object of the Institute to establish relations with the individuals and institutions to whom it supplies information. It has carried out various enquiries and organised a public library which now possesses several thousand works. Preparatory work for the child welfare congresses held in America.

Official Publication : *Bulletin* of the American International Institute for Child Welfare (quarterly).

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF CHILD WELFARE. ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA PROTECTION DE L'ENFANCE.

Seat : Brussels, 67, avenue de la Toison-d'Or.

Foundation : July 21st, 1921, by official delegates of States.

Objects : (1) To serve as a bond between all in the various countries who are concerned with child welfare ; (2) to group together representatives of charitable societies and institutions for the protection of children in the various countries and to co-ordinate their efforts ; (3) to facilitate the study of questions relating to the protection of children and to promote the progress of institutions concerned in this work.

Members : Belonging to thirty-nine different countries. (Honorary members are elected by the Committee.)

Governing Body : Board of Management.

Officers : *Honorary President :* Count H. Carton de Wiart, Minister of State (Belgium).

Honorary Vice-President : Dr. Alfred Silbernagel, honorary President of the Civil Court of Basle (Switzerland).

President : M. Georges Leredu, Senator, former Minister of Public Health (France).

Vice-Presidents : Dr. J. H. Tuntler, Inspector of Child Hygiene, Groningen (Netherlands) ; Dr. Arnold Gesell, Professor of Child Hygiene, Yale University, Director of the Yale Psycho-Clinic (United States of America) ; M. Sileno Fabri, President of the National Organisation for the Protection of Maternity and Childhood (Italy) ; Dr. Robert Loeliger, General Secretary of the "Pro Juventute" Foundation (Switzerland).

Honorary General Secretary : M. H. Velge, Secretary-General of the National Child Welfare Organisation, Professor at the University of Louvain (Belgium).

General Secretary : M. J. Maquet, General Director at the Ministry of Hygiene and Social Welfare, General Director of the National Child Welfare Organisation (Belgium).

Treasurer : Dr. Pierre Borremans (Brussels).

Secretary : Mlle. Yvonne Nevejan. Social Worker.

Finances : Government grants and members' subscriptions. Private persons pay an annual subscription of 60 francs (12 belgas) ; national associations and institutions pay a subscription of 100 francs.

Activities : Annual Conferences ; organisation of congresses ; publication of studies on questions of child welfare in all countries.

Historical Facts: The originator of this organisation was Jules Lejeune, who put forward the idea at the Second Congress on "Patronages", 1894. A "Union internationale des Patronages" was formed, of which the most important section was concerned with child welfare. The idea of converting the Union into an organisation concerned exclusively with all branches of child welfare was put forward and adopted at the 1913 Congress. The Association was installed in Brussels on July 21st, 1921. In 1924, the League of Nations took over the Government activities of the International Association, and it was transformed into an international group of all private organisations and private persons interested in child welfare.

Official Publication: *International Bulletin*.

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL'S COMMITTEE ON THE CHRISTIAN APPROACH TO THE JEWS.

COMITÉ DU CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MISSIONS POUR L'ACTION CHRÉTIENNE A L'ÉGARD DES JUIFS.

Seat: New York, 156, Fifth Avenue; London, 2, Eaton Gate, S.W.1.

Foundation: 1930.

Object: To study the various aspects of the Jewish world; to work out judicious methods and a detailed and practical programme; to co-ordinate the activities of missions to the Jews throughout the world; to promote the production and dissemination of works for the use of Jews, in accordance with present requirements, and for the use of Christians, emphasising their responsibility towards the Jews.

Members: Twenty-five members representing the United Kingdom and Ireland, the United States and Canada, and the continent of Europe.

Officers: *President:* Rev. Canon S. Gould, D.D. (Toronto).

Vice-President: Rev. Birger Pernow (Stockholm).

General Secretary: Conrad Hoffmann, Jr., Ph.D. (New York and London).

Finances: Subscriptions from groups interested in missionary work among the Jews and private donations.

Activities: Occasional conferences. Study and research on Jewish problems. Publication of works, studies and reports.

Historical Facts: The Committee is appointed by the Committee of the International Missionary Council and forms one section of this Council. The Committee has three subdivisions, one for continental Europe, one for the United Kingdom and one for North America.

Official Publication: *Gazette* (fortnightly).

Other Publications containing information concerning the Organisation: *The Christian Approach to Jews* (Report from Budapest and Warsaw); 1927, *Christians and Jews* (Report from Atlantic City), May 1931.

UNIVERSAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL FOR LIFE AND WORK. CONSEIL ŒCUMÉNIQUE DU CHRISTIANISME PRATIQUE. OEKUMENISCHER RAT FÜR PRAKTISCHES CHRISTENTUM.

Seat: Geneva, 41, Avenue de Champel.

Foundation: August 1926.

Object: To apply the spirit and teaching of Jesus Christ to all the realities of human life: industrial, political, social and international.

Members: Christian Churches — Anglican, Protestant, Orthodox.

Governing Body: A Council of one hundred members, representing the above Churches, and divided into five sections: Orthodox Section: eighteen members; British Section: eighteen members; Continental Section: thirty members; American Section: nineteen members; Section representing Churches not otherwise included: fifteen members. An Executive Committee of thirty-five members; An Administrative Committee of nine members.

Officers: *Four Associated Presidents:* Archbishop Germanos, Metropolitan of Thyateira (Orthodox Section); the Bishop of Chichester (British Section); the Rev. Marc Boegner (Continental Section); Prof. W. Adams Brown (American Section).

General Secretary: The Rev. H. L. Henriod.

Directors of the Research Department: Dr. H. Schönfeld and the Rev. N. Ehrenström.

Finances: Funds supplied by the various sections as allocated in the budget annually.

Activities: Maintenance and development of co-operation between the Churches regarding questions which are the concern of the Council.

Preparation and organisation of study conferences of the Churches, nationally, regionally and on an œcumenical scale.

Preparation of the World Conference of Churches which was held from July 12th to 26th, 1937, at Oxford, on "Church, Nation and State".

Maintenance of a documentation Service. Participation in the International Christian Press and Information Service (41, Avenue de Champel, Geneva).

Publication of the reports of œcumenical study conferences, e.g., "Kirche, Bekenntnis und Sozialethos" (Geneva Conference, 1932); "Die Kirche und das Staatsproblem in der Gegenwart", "Christian Faith and Modern State" (Paris Conference, 1934); and of literature for the World Conference of 1937, e.g., J. H. Oldham: "Church, Community and State: A World Issue"; "Kirche, Staat und Volk"; "Totaler Staat und christliche Freiheit"; "The Function of the Church in Society"; "Kirche, Staat und Mensch"; "Kirche und Volk in ökumenischer Sicht" (Church and Community); "The Universal Church and a World of Nations".

Maintenance of an information service for the Churches, recent multigraphed productions, among which have been: "The Churches and the Godless Movement" (also in German); "Conscientious Objectors before the Law" (also in French).

Historical Facts: The Universal Christian Council was the outcome of the Universal Conference of Churches which met at Stockholm in 1925, comprising 600 delegates from thirty-seven different countries and representing, with the exception of the Roman Catholic Church, practically all the Christian Churches. The Universal Christian Council has carried on its activities through the instrumentality of various Committees: research, theologians, Press and youth, and since 1932, through a research department and a biennial meeting of members held successively at Geneva in 1932, Fanö (Denmark) in 1934, and Chamby-sur-Montreux in 1936. Regional study Conferences have met since 1930 and have been held more frequently since 1935 in America and in Europe, in preparation for the Universal Conference at Oxford; National Councils have been set up in America, Great Britain and several European countries, their activities being further assisted by research groups consisting of theologians, jurists, economists and sociologists.

Since 1932, the Universal Christian Council and the World Alliance for International Friendship have had a joint secretariat and a joint Youth Department, and have been collaborating closely with other inter-ecclesiastical bodies, such as Faith and Constitution, the International Missions Council, and the International Federations of Christian Youth.

Official Publication: *The Churches in Action (Les Eglises à l'œuvre, Die Kirchen am Werk)*, bulletin issued three or four times a year, jointly with the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches.

Other Publications giving information on the Organisation : Minutes of the Meetings of the Council and of the Executive Committee.

**EUROPEAN CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION.
FÉDÉRATION EUROPÉENNE DES SOCIÉTÉS D'ACTIVITÉ CHRÉTIENNE.
EUROPÄISCHER JUGENDBUND-VERBAND FÜR ENTSCHIEDENES
CHRISTENTUM.**

Seat : Glasgow C. 2, Bothwell street (c/o James Kelly, D.D.).

Foundation : 1906.

Object : To encourage the formation of these societies in European countries, and to promote relations between those already existing.

Members : National Unions in United Kingdom, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : A European Council composed of delegates from the various national unions, and an Executive Committee of seven members.

Officers : *Chairman :* Dr. James Kelly (Glasgow).

Vice-Chairman : Dr. Alex. Csia (Budapest).

General Secretary : M. Paul Stolpmann (Germany).

Treasurer : Mr. W. H. McKellen (United Kingdom).

Members : Rev. Swoboda (Czechoslovakia); Rev. Schurmann (Germany); Rev. Otto (Poland).

Finances : Contributions from national unions and occasional grants from the International Committee at Boston.

Activities : Visits of societies.

Historical Facts : The Union is part of the world-wide movement of Christian Endeavour Societies founded in 1881 by the Rev. Dr. F. Clark, of Boston. In 1924, the first European Congress after the war was held at Hamburg (more than 4,000 members took part). A World Congress was held in London in 1926, European Congresses at Budapest 1927, and Berlin 1931, and a World Congress at Budapest in August 1935.

**WORLD'S CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION.
UNION UNIVERSELLE DES SOCIÉTÉS D'ACTIVITÉ CHRÉTIENNE.**

Seat : Boston, Mass., U.S.A., 41, Mount Vernon Street.

Foundation : 1881, by the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clerk. (The World's Union was established in 1895).

Object : To group together young Christians in every community for work for the local Church and for all interdenominational Christian activities.

Members : Societies in the Union of South Africa, Australia, the United Kingdom, Brazil, Canada, China, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Japan, Norway, Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America.

Officers : *Chairman :* Dr. Daniel A. Poling.

Associate Chairman : James Kelly.

Secretary-Treasurer : Stanley B. Vandersall (Boston).

Finances : Voluntary donations and contributions.

Activities : Weekly meetings of all societies engaged in Christian work connected with the local churches, and group meetings in towns, countries, states, provinces and nations. In addition, members of Christian societies give help to necessitous prisoners,

soldiers, sailors and children; they organise open-air camps, visit hospitals, Homes, etc. The world organisation serves as a centre for information and organisation of methods of work. The majority of National Unions meet once a year. A Congress is held in Europe every three or four years, and once every four years a World Congress is held in some central place. Meetings in more recent years have been held in London in 1926, Berlin in 1930 (14,000 delegates, belonging to 34 nations, attended); the ninth World Congress was held at Budapest (Hungary) in August 1935.

Official Publications: *Christian Endeavour: The Christian Endeavour Manual* (Clark); *Leadership through Christian Endeavour* (Davis); *Christian Endeavour in Principle and Practice* (Clark).

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN POLICE ASSOCIATION.

Seat: 117, Victoria Street, London. S W. 1.

Foundation: 1883.

Object: To win for Christ the men of the different Police Forces.

Membership: Individual: several thousand police officers in the British Isles, Africa, Japan and other countries.

Governing Body: Council, consisting of twenty members, who meet quarterly.

Officers: *Chairman:* Mr. T. H. Bailey.

Director: Mr. G. Paisley.

Finances: (a) Budget £800; (b) Source of Income: Voluntary contributions from interested friends of the Association; (c) Annual expenditure £750.

Activities: Annual Meeting and Conference; Convalescent Homes at Hove and Harrogate and Orphanages at Redhill and Harrogate, at which police officers, their dependents, widows and children may receive care at low cost or gratuitously.

Publication: A monthly journal, *On and Off Duty*, which contains articles, news, notes and other material designed to minister to the spiritual and intellectual welfare of police officers and their families.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. (I.A.R.T.)

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LE CHRISTIANISME LIBÉRAL ET LA LIBERTÉ RELIGIEUSE.

WELTBUND FÜR FREIES CHRISTENTUM UND RELIGÖSE FREIHEIT (W.F.C.)

INTERNATIONAL VERBOND VOOR VRIJZENNIG CHRISTENDOM EN GELOOP VRIJHEID. (I.V.V.C.)

Seat: Utrecht, Netherlands, 27, Nieuwe Gracht.

Foundation: 1900.

Objects: (a) To establish and maintain a connection between all Christian organisations working for the union of faith and liberty; (b) to promote friendship and co-operation and to create links between the historically constituted liberal Churches, liberal groups existing within the Churches and individual defenders of religious liberty. This association also maintains friendly relations with other religious organisations.

Members: American Unitarian Association (U.S.A.), Universalist General Convention (U.S.A.), General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches, Association fraternelle des pasteurs libéraux en France, Deutscher Protestantenverein, Bund für freien Protestantismus, Unitarian Church of Hungary, Eglise tchécoslovaque, Unitarian Church at Prague, Sveriges religiösa Reformförbund, Det fri Kirkesamfund (Denmark), the Unitarian Churches in Roumania, Federation des foyers de l'âme (Eglise nouvelle

de la réformation (Belgium), Schweizerischer Verein für freies Christentum, Centrale Commissie voor het Vrijzinnig Protestantisme (Netherlands, Utrecht), Unitarian Church of Cape Town (South Africa), The Leyden International Bureau (Netherlands), The Independent Church of the Philippines, Brahma Samaj (India), International Union of Liberal Christian Women.

Officers : *President:* Dr. Alfred Hall (Sheffield).

Vice-President: Professor Dr. L. J. van Holk (Leyden).

Treasurer: G. P. van Dam (Aerdenhout, Netherlands).

Members: Dr. H. Barbier (Strasburg); Dr. Louis C. Cornish (Boston); Dr. H. Neander (Estuna, Sweden); Patriarch Gustave H. Prochaszka (Prague); Rev. Mortimer Rowe (London); Dr. Wilhelm Schubring (Berlin).

Secretaries: Dr. W. Noordhoff, Dr. H. Faber and Dr. C. J. Bleeker.

Finances : Sources of income: contributions. Annual expenditure: 10,000 Netherlands florins.

Activities : Lectures, communications to the Press, congresses, scholastic courses, journeys.

Historical Facts : The International Association was founded in July 1930 in succession to the International Congress for Religious Liberals, which had met every three years since 1901, at first under the direction of Dr. C. W. Wendte and, after the war, under that of Dr. Drummond. An International Congress was held at St. Gall in 1932, at Copenhagen in 1934 and one was held at Oxford from August 3rd to 8th, 1937.

WORLD ALLIANCE FOR INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP THROUGH THE CHURCHES.

ALLIANCE UNIVERSELLE POUR L'AMITIÉ INTERNATIONALE PAR LES ÉGLISES.

WELTBUND FÜR INTERNATIONALE FREUNDSCHAFTSARBEIT DER KIRCHEN.

Seat : Central Office: Palais Wilson, Geneva. International Offices: 39, Parliament Street, London S.W.1.; 70, Fifth Avenue, New York City; 47, rue de Clichy, Paris, IX^e.

Foundation : 1914.

Object : To carry on in all lands the work of conciliation through the Churches, which should use their influence with the peoples, Parliaments and Governments of the world to bring about good and friendly relations between the nations for the maintenance of peace. With this object, steps should be taken to form councils, in every country, with a central bureau to co-ordinate the work.

Members : National Councils in: the Union of South Africa, Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : An International Council and a Management Committee and separate national committees in every country.

Officers : *Honorary Chairman:* Lord Dickinson of Painswick, K.B.E. (United Kingdom).

Chairman of International Council: Lord Dickinson (United Kingdom).

Vice-Chairman of International Council: Dr. W. M. P. Merrill (U.S.A.).

Vice-Chairmen: The Archbishop of Canterbury (United Kingdom); The Archbishop of Athens (Rt. Rev. Chysostomos); Patriarch Miron Christea (Roumania); Dr. C. Y.

Cheng (China); Patriarch Barnabas (Yugoslavia); Professor J. A. Cramer (Netherlands); Superintendent J. Heinzelmann (Austria); Dean Chandler Robbins (United States of America); Pastor Wilfred Monod (France); Patriarch G. Prochazka (Czechoslovakia); Bishop A. Raffay (Hungary); Archbishop Stephane (Sofia, Bulgaria); Bishop Storen (Norway); The Archbishop of Upsala (Sweden).

General Secretary: Pastor Henry-Louis Henriod (Switzerland).

International Secretaries: Dr. Henry A. Atkinson (United States of America); Dr. W. H. Drummond (United Kingdom); Pastor J. Jézéquel (France); Prof. Dr. F. Siegmund-Schultze (Germany); Prof. St. Zankow (Bulgaria).

Treasurer: M. Guillaume Fatio (Geneva).

Finances: Voluntary subscriptions.

Activities: International and regional conferences; publication of an annual report and Handbook, of a quarterly bulletin: *The Churches in Action*, and of journals in various countries; work among youth through a Youth Commission.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE D'ASSISTANCE AUX ENFANTS ESTROPIÉS.

Seat: Elyria, Ohio, U.S.A.

Foundation: October 1921.

Object: To encourage the creation of national or regional societies for aid to crippled children. To co-ordinate the efforts of these and other existing organisations with a view to arranging for programmes of education, medical treatment, aid and vocational guidance to crippled children; to be a centre of information in this matter.

Members: 750 individual members; 36 national societies; 46 regional associations.

Governing Body: An administrative committee.

Officers: *Honorary President:* Edgar F. Allen, Elyria, Ohio.

President: Paul H. King, Detroit, Michigan.

Active Vice-Presidents and Committee Chairmen: Administrative Matters: John R. Bentley, Cleveland, Ohio (Administration of Societies); Thos. H. Blair, Ottawa, Ont. (Conventions and Conferences); C. Q. Chandler, Wichita, Kan. (Extension and Development); Frank B. Allen, Philadelphia, Pa. (Finance); E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn. (Educational Publicity). Programme Objectives: Dr. Michael Horvath, Budapest, Hungary (Prevention and Research); Miss Frances E. Shirley, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Discovery and Enumeration); Paul H. Fesler, Chicago, Ill. (Diagnosis and Treatment); Dr. Charles Scott Berry, Columbus, Ohio, (Education); Miss Jean C. Pierce, Minneapolis, Minn. (Vocational Training) W. F. Faulkes, Madison, Wis. (Vocational Placement). Agency Activities: Miss Constance Leigh, Newington, Conn. (Institutions); Dr. J. Archer O'Reilly, St. Louis, Mo. (Professional Relations); Raymond J. Knoepfel, New York City (Legislation); Miss Alberta Chase, St. Louis, Mo. (Social Welfare); W. S. Johnson, Charleston, W. Va. (Co-ordination of Activities).

Headquarters Staff: E. Jay Howenstine, Executive Secretary; Miss Vivian M. Hackett, Editor *The Crippled Child*; A. H. Thompson, Director of Extension.

Activities: Annual Conferences every spring. Two World Conferences have been held.

Official Publication: *The Crippled Child Magazine* (bi-monthly).

**EGLANTYNE JEBB OFFICE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN
OF NON-EUROPEAN ORIGIN.**

(Section of "Save the Children" International Union.)

**OFFICE EGLANTYNE JEBB POUR LA PROTECTION DE L'ENFANCE
D'ORIGINE NON EUROPÉENNE.**

(Section de l'Union internationale de secours aux enfants.)

Seat: At the Central Office, 15, rue Lévrier, Geneva.

Foundation: April 4th, 1933.

Object: To promote the application of the Declaration of Geneva in continents other than Europe, except as regards children of purely European origin: (a) by undertaking and promoting on its own account studies on various problems, such as infant mortality, education, early marriage, slavery, labour, etc.; (b) setting up information and propaganda centres; (c) organising regional, national and international conferences; (d) organising or subsidising welfare and relief work, etc.

Governing Body: Administrative Council: twenty members.

President: Lord Noel Buxton, London.

Secretariat: Geneva: Mme. F. Small.

Expert Advisers: Fifteen.

Finances: (a) Subscriptions of individual members; (b) donations, legacies.

Activities: Studies and documentary material. Publications. International and Regional conferences. Mission to Ethiopia in 1936.

Historical Facts: The Eglantyne Jebb office was set up for the purpose of extending the activities of the Save the Children International Union to continents other than Europe. It began work in 1928 with an enquiry into infant mortality in Africa from the pathological, economic and social standpoints; education as a preparation for life; conditions of child labour and child marriage. In 1931 an International Conference on African Children was convened at Geneva. Its proceedings were based for the most part on the documentary material collected during the enquiry. The International Conference recommended the formation of a permanent unofficial centre for documentary research, the exchange of information and experience, and liaison between private societies supporting Government activities and colonial services (administrative, medical, educational) on the one hand, and social and scientific institutions, both national and international, on the other. The Office was set up as a separate section of the Save the Children International Union. It adopted the name of Eglantyne Jebb, the Founder of the Save the Children International Union.

Official Publications: Collection of Reports of the International Conference on African children (19 Reports); Minutes of the Conference; *L'Enfance africaine*, supplement to the *Nouvelles de l'U.I.S.E.* (roneographed bulletin). F. Small: *Mission to Ethiopia*, 1936.

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE EMPLOYMENT FOR REFUGEE
PROFESSIONAL WORKERS.**

**LE COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL POUR LE PLACEMENT DES INTELLECTUELS
ÉMIGRÉS.**

Seat: Headquarters: 7, rue J.-A. Gautier, Geneva.

Foundation: 1933.

Object: To assist in securing employment for persons engaged in the liberal professions (scholars, teachers, doctors, barristers, men of letters, etc.) who have been obliged to cease practising their calling in their own countries, without distinction of sex, nationality, religion, race or opinion.

Members : Nationals from various countries.

Governing Body : Mrs. Corbet Ashby, Delegate of Great Britain to the Disarmament Conference, President of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship; M. Maurice Bourquin, Delegate of Belgium to the Assembly of the League of Nations, Professor at the Post-Graduate Institute for International Studies; Mr. Malcolm Davis, Director, Geneva Research Centre, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Mlle. Rosa Manus, Vice-President of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship; Mr. Bertram Pickard, Director of the Geneva Centre of the Society of Friends; Count Edward Raczyński, Polish Ambassador to Great Britain.

Chairman : M. Nicolas Politis, Minister of Greece in Paris, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Delegate of Greece to the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Vice-Chairman : M. William Rappard, Delegate of Switzerland to the Assembly of the League of Nations, Director of the Post-Graduate Institute for International Studies, Rector of the University of Geneva.

Honorary Treasurer : M. Emile Reh, Consul of Sweden. **Secretariat :** Executive Director: Mrs. Maria Schmidt; Liaison Officers in Paris and London; representation for Latin America.

Finances : Sources of income: contributions from private persons, organisations and committees; proceeds from lectures and concerts organised on behalf of the Committee; contributions from refugees who have been placed by the Committee; receipts from special undertakings, such as an issue of stamps, publication of book, etc. Total contributions covering the first three years of its activity, 231,078 Swiss francs. Expenditure approximately 265,271.40 Swiss francs.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS MOVEMENT.

COMITÉ PERMANENT DES CONGRÈS EUCHARISTIQUES INTERNATIONAUX.

Seat : Paris, 22, Cours Albert 1^{er}.

Foundation : 1881.

Object : To proclaim and honour throughout the world the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist.

Members : Thirty-three countries.

Officers : *Chairman :* Mgr. Thomas Louis Heylen, Bishop of Namur.

Vice-Chairman : Mgr. Henri Odelin, Vicar-General of Paris.

General Secretary : Comte Henry d'Yanville.

Treasurer : Canon Jean Schmitz. The Honorary Committee consists of thirty-five cardinals and sixty archbishops and bishops.

Activities : Since 1881, the Movement has held thirty-three International Eucharistic Congresses in the five continents, namely, in 1881, at Lille, then at Avignon, Liège, Fribourg (Switzerland), Toulouse, Paris, Antwerp, Jerusalem, Rheims, Paray-le-Monial, Brussels, Lourdes, Angers, Namur, Angoulême, Rome, Tournay, Metz, London, Cologne, Montreal, Madrid, Vienna, Malta, Lourdes (a few days before the great war, July 22nd-26th, 1914), Rome, Amsterdam, Chicago, Sydney, Carthage, Dublin, Buenos Aires (October 10th-14th, 1934), and Manila (February 3rd-7th, 1937).

Official Publications : *La Croix*, published daily in Paris, and *L'Eucharistie*, published fortnightly.

Other Publications containing information : Report in octavo of three to five hundred pages on all the Congresses, with numerous illustrations, mentioning all the facts, speeches, reports and sermons connected with each Congress.

EUDIAC ORDER.

Seat : Paris (XVI^e), 36, Avenue Mozart.

Foundation : 1928.

Objects : Study of the physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual laws common to all religions and all cults.

Members : 7,500, distributed throughout the countries of the world, in particular in the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France and all its colonies, Germany, Greece, Haiti, India, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : An International Executive Committee.

Chairman-Treasurer : Henri Durville.

Secretary-General : Philippe Deleuil.

Finances : Subscriptions, donations, profits on School and Dispensary. Annual receipts : 140,000 francs. Assets : 2,500,000 francs.

Activities : Possesses two organisms : Practical School of Magnetism and Massage and Henri-Durville Dispensary. Courses, conferences, congresses.

Official Publications : Two monthly reviews : *Eudia* and *Les Forces spirituelles*.

CONGRESS OF EUROPEAN NATIONALITIES. CONGRÈS DES NATIONALITÉS EUROPÉENNES.

Seat : Secretariat, Elisabethstrasse 10, Vienna I.

Foundation : 1925.

Object : To form a link between the ethnical minorities of Europe ; to facilitate the regular exchange of ideas and co-operation between their responsible leaders with a view to elucidating and solving the problem of nationalities so as to remove the chief cause of European wars.

Members : The organised groups of the Bulgarians of Roumania and Yugoslavia ; the Catalans of Spain ; the Basques and Galicians of Spain ; the Germans of Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Roumania, and Yugoslavia ; the Russians of Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Latvia, Poland and Roumania (Bessarabia) ; the Slovenes and Croats of Austria and Italy ; the Slovaks of Hungary ; the Czechoslovaks of Austria ; the Hungarians of Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia ; the Lithuanians of Germany and Poland ; the Ukrainians of Poland and Roumania ; the White Russians of Poland.

Governing Body : *Chairman :* Dr. J. Wilfan (Trieste).

Vice-Chairmen : H. Rutha (Prague), Professor M. Kurtschinsky (Tallinn), G. de Szüllö (Bratislava), Z. Pelensky (Léopol), Professor Dr. Maspons i Anglasell (Barcelona).

Secretary-General : Baron F. de Uexküll-Güldenband.

Finance : Source of revenue : subscriptions of the various groups, fixed annually.

Activities : Annual Congress held in the autumn. The Committee publishes a printed record of the proceedings of the Congress and also a review.

Historical Facts : The first Congress of European Nationalities was held at Geneva in 1925. The ethnical minorities living in twelve European States were represented at this Congress. Since then, the number of minorities represented and the number of delegates participating have steadily increased, and to-day nearly all the European minorities keep in touch with each other through the Congress which enables them to exchange ideas and to co-operate in solving the problem of nationalities. The Congress was held

at Geneva up to 1931 and in 1935, at Vienna in 1932, at Berne in 1933 and 1934, at Geneva in 1935 and 1936, and in London in 1937.

Official Publication: Communications by the Secretariat of the Congresses of European Nationalities.

WORLD'S EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. ALLIANCE UNIVERSELLE ÉVANGÉLIQUE.

Seat: 19, Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

Foundation: In London, in 1846.

Object: To enable Christians of British and Foreign Nations to realise in themselves, and to manifest to others, that living and essential union which unites all Believers in the fellowship of Christ. As a result of this union the Alliance is active in the promotion of Co-operation and Unity; the maintenance of Religious Liberty; the Relief of Persecuted Christians; the furtherance of united Prayer; and various enterprises of Home and Foreign Evangelisation.

Members: National associations in all parts of the world.

Governing Body: Council: *Secretary-General:* H. Martyn Gooch, M.B.E.

Finance: Subscriptions and donations; minimum subscription: 5s. per annum.

Activities: Meetings, international conferences, correspondence, etc.

Official Publication: *Evangelical Christendom* (published since 1846).

WORLD CONFERENCE ON FAITH AND ORDER. CONFÉRENCE MONDIALE SUR LA FOI ET LA CONSTITUTION DE L'ÉGLISE.

Seat: Winchester (England), Cheyney Court, and New York City (U.S.A.), 111, Fifth Avenue.

Foundation: 1910.

Object: To prepare the way for Christian unity.

Members: Delegates appointed to represent all those Trinitarian Churches in Christendom which have responded to the invitation to appoint representatives. These include Anglican, Armenian, Baptist, Congregational, Czechoslovak, Disciples, Eastern Orthodox, Friends, German Evangelical, Lutheran, Methodist, Moravian, Old Catholic, Presbyterian, Reformed and United.

Governing Body: Permanent Committee:

Chairman: Most Rev. William Temple (New York).

Vice-Chairman: Rev. Alfred E. Garvie (London).

Associated Vice-Chairmen: Prof. Dr. Adolf Deissmann (Berlin), Most Rev. Metropolitan Germanos (London), Pastor Ch. Merle d'Aubigné (Neuilly-sur-Seine, France), Rev. J. Ross Stevenson (Princeton, U.S.A.).

Treasurer: Alanson B. Houghton (Washington).

Acting Treasurer in England: Rev. Canon Tatlow (London).

General Secretary: Canon Leonard Hodgson.

Associate Secretary for America: Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins (U.S.A.).

Finances: An annual budget of approximately £2,400, supported by voluntary contributions from churches and individuals.

Official Publications: Twenty Paragraphs about the World Conference on Faith and Order; Reports on the World Conference on Faith and Order, Lausanne, Switzerland, 1927; Report of Commission I, (1931) on The Theology of Grace; The Meetings of the Continuation Committee at Hertenstein, Switzerland, 1934; Hindsgaul, Denmark, August

4th to 7th, 1935; Clarens, Switzerland, August 31st to September 3rd, 1936; Reports of Local Discussion Groups, 1933-1934; Programme for the Second World Conference on Faith and Order to be held at Edinburgh, August 3rd to 18th, 1937; List of Delegates appointed to Represent their Churches at the Second World Conference on Faith and Order; Some Prolegomena to the 1937 World Conference; From Lausanne to Edinburgh: A Syllabus for Study Groups; A List of Recommended Books.

Other Publications giving information about Faith and Order: *Faith and Order*: Proceedings of the World Conference, Lausanne, August 3rd-21st, 1927; *The Doctrine of Grace*, Edited by W. T. Whitley, LL.D.; *Convictions*: A selection from the Responses of the Churches to the Report of the World Conference on Faith and Order.

WORLD CONGRESS OF FAITH. (Continuation Movement.)

Seat: London, 17, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

Foundation: 1936.

Object: To promote a spirit of fellowship and to awaken and develop a world loyalty through religion.

Members: Affiliated societies and individuals in Africa, United Kingdom, Burma, Ceylon, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, India, Japan, Norway, Palestine, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America and amongst Russian refugees, etc., etc.

Governing Body: National Council and Executive Committee.

Officers: *International President:* H.H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

Chairman: Sir Francis Younghusband.

Secretary: Arthur Jackman.

Finance: Members' subscriptions, donations, etc. (Membership fee, 10/- per annum).

Activities: Periodical conferences. *Faiths and Fellowship*, being the Book of Proceedings at the London Congress, 1936. Another Congress was held at Balliol College, Oxford, July 23rd to 27th, 1937.

Historical Facts: At the conclusion of the London Congress, members decided to pursue the work then begun and formed the World Congress of Faiths Continuation Committee. This Committee resolved to continue not only the holding of Congresses in the future, but various other activities relating to the furtherance of fellowship chiefly relating to the religions of the world.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR FAMILY LIFE. LIGUE INTERNATIONALE POUR LA VIE ET LA FAMILLE.

Seat: Paris, 84, Rue de Lille.

Foundation: September 1st, 1927.

Object: To uphold the rights of the family, especially the large family, and to defend it against any tendency that may threaten its existence.

Members: Associations in the following countries: Austria: Oesterreichischer Verband Familienschutz; Belgium: Ligue des Familles nombreuses de Belgique (160,000 members); France: Alliance nationale contre la dépopulation (40,000 members); Federation des Associations de Familles Nombreuses de France (350,000 members); Germany: Reichsbund der Kinderreichen Deutschlands zum Schutze der Familie; United Kingdom: League of National Life; Italy: Italian Committee for the Study of Population Questions; Netherlands: R.K. Bond voor groote Gezinnen; Spain: Confederacion Catolica Nacional

de Padres de Familia ; Switzerland : Secretariat Romand d'Hygiène Sociale et Morale ; Familienschutz-Kommission, Zürich ; United States of America : National Council of Catholic Men.

Officers : The Chairmanship of the League is filled in turn, for a year, by the chairman of one of the affiliated associations.

Honorary Chairman : M. Auguste Isaac (France).

Chairman for 1937-1938 : M. W. Stuewe (Germany).

Secretary-General : M. Vieuille (France).

Activities : The International League hold a Congress every year. Meetings have already taken place in Paris (1928) ; Nimeguen (1929) ; Antwerp (1930) ; Cologne (1931) ; London (1932) ; Paris (1933) ; The Hague (1934) ; Brussels (1935) ; Luxemburg (1936) ; Paris (1937).

Official Publications : Proceedings of Congresses.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR INFORMATION AND ENQUIRIES REGARDING RELIEF TO FOREIGNERS.

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL D'INFORMATION ET D'ÉTUDES SUR L'ASSISTANCE AUX ÉTRANGERS.

Seat : Paris, XVI^e, 161, Boulevard Murat.

Foundation : 1907.

Objects : (1) To carry on propaganda for international treaties regarding mutual relief ; (2) To co-operate with Governments for the purpose of facilitating the carrying-out of such treaties.

Members : In general, all members of the League of Nations are represented.

Officers : *General Secretary :* Georges Rondel (Paris).

Historical Facts : Constituted by the International Committee of Congresses on Public and Private Relief, which was itself founded by previous international congresses. It forms, with other organisations, some international, some purely French, the Permanent Union of Relief Congresses. On June 27th, 1921, the Council of the League of Nations decided to place the Bureau under the League's authority, in accordance with Article 24 of the Covenant.

WORLD UNION OF FREETHINKERS.

UNION MONDIALE DES LIBRES PENSEURS.

FREIDENKER WELTUNION.

Seat : Brussels.

Foundation : At Brussels, in 1880.

Object : To facilitate the propaganda of rationalist ideas by means of an understanding between all those who think it necessary to free humanity from religious prejudices by the popularisation of practical science, and to defend liberty of conscience against any attempted philosophical domination or political or social oppression.

Members : Associations in the Union of South Africa, Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Porto Rico, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : An International Council, consisting of two delegates for each nation.

Officers : *Chairman :* Dr. M. Terwagne (Brussels, 47, rue de l'Ecuyer).

Vice-Chairman: Prof. Loukabehevsky (U.S.S.R.-Atheis Militants).

General Secretaries: Mlle. H. Pardon (Boîte postale 73, Louvain), Jan Jansen (Paris).

Treasurer: R. Clerebaut (Ghent).

Members: Dr. Milde (Prague), Bradlaugh (England), Hoving (Netherlands), Renaud Strivay (Belgium), de Rode (Netherlands).

Finances: Subscriptions of the affiliated groups at the rate of 25 centimes per annum *per capita* for each group.

Activities: Propaganda publications; organisation of congresses; *Year-Book of International Free Thought*, etc.

Historical Facts: The First Congress was held at Amsterdam in 1859. The First International Congress was held at Brussels in 1880. Since that date, eighteen congresses have been held in various capitals. The nineteenth International Congress took place at Paris in 1925, the twentieth at Antwerp in 1927, the twenty-first at Luxemburg in 1929, the twenty-second at Prague in 1935. The 1938 Congress will be held in London.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR GEORGIA. COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL POUR LA GÉORGIE.

Seat: Geneva, 12, quai Gustave Ador.

Foundation: February 1924.

Object: To defend the right of the Georgian nation to self-determination.

Members: In Belgium, the United Kingdom, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland and the United States of America.

Officers: *Chairman*: M. Albert Malche (Geneva).

Vice-Chairmen: M. Jean Martin and M. Edgar Milhaud.

Treasurer: M. Charles Boveyron.

Secretaries: Mlle. Denise Werner and M. Guy Audéoud.

Finances: Members' subscriptions (minimum, 5 francs per annum) and donations.

Activities: Public conferences on the Georgian question; international Press *communiqués*; representations to various Governments.

Historical Facts: The Committee was formed at Geneva of representatives of different nationalities and political parties. It has, on several occasions, made representations to the Press and to various Governments in defence of the Georgian cause.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS (I.O.G.T.). ORDRE INTERNATIONAL DES BONS TEMPLIERS.

Seat: Aarhus, Denmark.

Foundation: 1851.

Object: To promote total abstinence, secure the international abolition of all intoxicating liquors as beverages and advance international fraternity and goodwill.

Members: About 500,000, in the following countries: the Union of South Africa, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Gold Coast, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Natal, the Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, Newfoundland, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, West Indies, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: International Supreme Lodge.

Officers: *International Chief Templar:* M. Oscar Olsson, Senator, Djursholm 2 — Sweden.
International Secretary: Mr. Larsen-Ledet, Aarhus, Denmark.

Finances: Income from the various Grand Lodges throughout the world. Average annual income and expenditure: 50,000 kroner.

Activities: Conferences; triennial sessions; introduction of the Order into countries where it is not yet represented; educational campaign in favour of its objects.

Historical Facts: The Order was founded in America in 1851.

Official Publication: *The International Good Templar* (quarterly).

HIAS-JCA EMIGRATION ASSOCIATION "HICEM".

Seat: Paris (VIII), 2, avenue de Messine.

Foundation: April, 1927.

Object: Legal, moral and material assistance to Jewish emigrants in countries of emigration, transit and immigration. Co ordination of the efforts of the different organisations of assistance to Jewish emigrants.

Members: Forty-one affiliated committees in twenty-five countries in Europe and overseas.

Countries of Emigration: Jeas, Warsaw, Poland; Hilfsverein für jüdische Emigranten, Danzig, Danzig; Hias-Jca Emigration Association, Bucharest, Roumania; Hias-Jca Emigration Association, Kaunas, Lithuania; Hias-Jca Emigration Association, Riga, Latvia; Hias-Jca Emigration Association, Prague, Czechoslovakia; Jca Office, Moscow, U.S.S.R.; Central Information Bureau for Emigrants, Harbin, Manchukuo.

Countries of Transit and Immigration in Europe: Ezra, Antwerp, Belgium; Montefiore Vereeniging, Rotterdam, Holland; Comité Central d'Assistance, Paris, France; Emigration Committee, Barcelona, Spain; Comitato di assistenza per gli ebrei profughe della Germania, Milan, Italy.

Countries of Immigration: Hias, New York, United States; Hias-Jca Emigration Association, Montreal, Canada; Sociedad de Proteccion a los Immigrantes Israelitas, Buenos Aires, Argentine; Hias-Jca Emigration Association, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Comité de Proteccion a los Immigrantes Israelitas (Soprotimis), Santiago, Chile; Colombian Protection Committee, Bogota, Colombia; Centro Israelita de Cuba, Havana, Cuba; Comité de Proteccion a los inmigrantes israelitas, Guayaquil, Ecuador; Comité de Fomento y Proteccion, Asunción, Paraguay; Comité de Proteccion a los inmigrantes israelitas, Lima, Peru; Sociedad Isr. Aschkenazit, Caracas, Venezuela; Sociedad de Proteccion a los Immigrantes Israelitas, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Composition of the Assembly: The Assembly of the Hicem is composed of 19 members: Sir Osmond d'Avigdor Goldsmid, Bart., London; M. Israel Bernstein, Warsaw; Dr. James Bernstein, New York; Mr. John L. Bernstein, New York; Dr. J. Blau, Frankfort; M. Garfunkel, Kaunas; M. Max Gottschalk, Brussels; Dr. Gutnik, Bucharest; M. Jacques Helbronner, Paris; Mr. Abraham Herman, New York; M. Joachimsohn, Berlin-Wilmersdorf; Professor Eugène Mittwoch, Berlin-Wilmersdorf; M. L. G. Montefiore, London; Rabbi Nurok, Riga; M. Edouard Oungre, Paris; M. Rapoport, Antwerp; Dr. J. Stern, Berlin; M. Maurice Stern, Paris; M. Szalit, Vilna.

Officers: M. Edouard Oungre and Dr. James Bernstein.

Finance: Contributions of the founder organisations, the Jewish Colonisation Association (J.C.A.), London, and the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (H.I.A.S.) of New York, America.

Official Publications: *Information Bulletin* (periodical). *Ten Years of Jewish Immigration* (1926-1936) and *the Work of the Hias-Jca Emigration Association "Hicem"*; Report submitted to the Jewish Emigration Conference, June 29th July 1st, 1936.

Other publications containing information on the Organisation : *Annual Reports of the Jewish Colonisation Association (1927 to 1935)* (J.C.A.), Paris.

Annual Message and Reports from the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (H.I.A.S.) of America, New York (1927-1935).

Four Years of Jewish Migration, Report of Activities of the Association for Emigration Hias-Jca (Hicem), Paris, 1927-1930.

The Migration of Jews in Recent Years, by John L. Bernstein, *The American Jewish Year Book for 5697*, New York, 1936.

HOWARD LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM, INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

Seat : Geneva, 6, rue Charles Bonnet. London, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Foundation : Parent body founded 1866. International Bureau, 1927.

Object : To work in the international sphere for the right treatment of prisoners, and the prevention of crime and juvenile delinquency.

Members : Individual members. Correspondents and individual members in Australia, Belgium, British Columbia, Canada, Ceylon, China, France, Hungary, Irish Free State, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Southern Rhodesia, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad, United States of America.

Governing Body : Executive Committee of the Howard League for Penal Reform.

Officers : *President :* Lord Mamhead of Exeter.

International Director : Miss S. Margery Fry, LL.D., J.P.

Secretary : Geneva Office : Dr. Irma Hausmann.

Honorary Secretary : Miss Cicely M. Craven, M.A., J.P.

Finance : Source of Income : Members' subscriptions.

Activities : Research. Meetings. Publication of various pamphlets and Memoranda.

Official Publications : No regular publications apart from the official publications of the Howard League for Penal Reform, whose official organ is *The Howard Journal*.

INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC WORK "IKA".

LIGUE INTERNATIONALE CATHOLIQUE « IKA ».

Seat : Address of Chairman and Director : Msgr. Nicolas Pfeiffer, Košice (Cassovia), Czechoslovakia, Šrobárova 6.

Foundation : 1920.

Object : Co-operation among Catholics.

Members : Catholics and Catholic organisations in different countries.

Governing Body : A committee.

Patron : H. E. Sigismund Waitz, Archbishop of Salzburg (Austria).

Officer : *Chairman and Director :* Msgr. Nicholas Pfeiffer, Canon of Cassovia Cathedral (Košice, Czechoslovakia).

Activities : Conferences, congresses and publications in ten languages.

Historical Facts : Meetings : 1921 Graz, Austria ; 1922 Luxemburg ; 1923 Constance, Germany ; 1924 Lugano, Switzerland ; 1925 Oxford, England (all concerned with international peace) ; 1926 Einsiedeln, Switzerland ; 1927 and 1928 Bregenz, Austria ; 1929 Budapest, Hungary ; 1930 Feldkirch, Austria (all concerned with social questions from the Catholic point of view).

**EUROPEAN CENTRAL OFFICE FOR INTER-CHURCH AID.
OFFICE CENTRAL D'ENTRAÏDE DES ÉGLISES.**

Seat : Geneva, Palais Wilson.

Foundation : 1922.

Object : Information about the general Church situation and aid to suffering Churches, institutions, Faculties, theological students and religious minorities.

Members : Church Federations of Europe and America including representatives of Churches in South Africa and Australia.

Governing Body : An international Executive Committee.

Chairman : Prof. Eugène Choisy, Geneva.

Vice-Chairman : Dr. A. Joergensen, Copenhagen.

Director : Prof. Adolf Keller, Geneva.

American Secretaries : Dr. H. S. Leiper, and Miss A. Froendt, New York.

Finances : Contributions from the Churches and private subscriptions.

Activities : The Office is a centre of information for the Protestant Churches and has published several books and brochures on the religious situation in Europe and America such as *Zur Lage des europäischen Protestantismus*, *European Protestantism, Its Crisis and Outlook*, *Dynamis, Forms and Forces of American Protestantism*, *Religion and the European Mind*, *Church and State on the European Continent*, by Dr. Adolf Keller. The office brought aid to Churches and institutions in sixteen European countries and to old Christian minorities in the Near East. It developed a leadership programme with bursaries for future ministers and helped Christian refugees in various countries.

Historical Facts : The Office was founded in 1922 at Copenhagen by an official International Church Conference convened by the American and the Swiss Church Federation. It represents practical co-operation between the American Church Federation (Federal Council of Churches) and the European Churches.

**UNIVERSAL ISRAELITE ALLIANCE.
ALLIANCE ISRAËLITE UNIVERSELLE.**

Seat : Paris (IX^e), 45, rue La-Bruyère.

Foundation : 1860.

Object : To work everywhere for the emancipation and moral progress of the Israelite ; to give effective assistance to all persecuted Israelites ; to encourage all publications with this object in view.

Members : Any Israelite may enrol as a member. A local committee may be formed in any district in which there are ten members. The local committees of each country may form regional committees.

Governing Body : A Central Committee with headquarters at Paris. It consists of the Parisian members and the members of the various countries in which the Alliance has large bodies of members. Generally speaking, the number is fixed at sixty.

Officers : *President :* Dr. Arnold Netter (deceased).

Vice-Presidents : M. Georges Leven and M. William Oualid.

Treasurer : André Goldet.

Secretary : Philippe Erlanger.

Secretary-General : Sylvain Halff.

Finances : Subscriptions, donations and bequests.

Activities : Action to safeguard the rights of Israelites ; philanthropic assistance to Jewish communities in poor circumstances ; educational work : about 120 schools in Moslem countries for 45,000 children.

Official Publications : From 1860 to 1913, *Bulletin*, annual. Since 1921, a review, *Paix et Droit*, published ten times a year.

Other Publications containing information concerning the Organisation : N. Leven, *Cinquante ans d'histoire: l'Alliance israélite universelle* (1860-1910), Vols. I and II, Librairie F. Alcan. *La question juive devant la Conférence de la Paix*, Paris, 1919.

JEWISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GIRLS, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

ASSOCIATION JUIVE POUR LA PROTECTION DES JEUNES FILLES, DES FEMMES ET DES ENFANTS.

Seat : London, E.1., 45, Great Prescott Street, Aldgate.

Foundation : 1885.

Object : To protect Jewish girls, women and children from evil influences, and from lives of suffering, slavery and degradation.

Members : There is no actual membership of the Association, which consists only of subscribers and donors. Committees and Correspondents in the different countries: the Union of South Africa, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Manchuria, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay.

Officers : *Chairman :* Mrs. N. Charles Rothschild.

Vice-Chairmen : Dr. Claude G. Montefiore, Arthur R. Moro, Esq.

Secretaries : Mrs. L. Pyke and Leonard S. Falk, Esq.

Treasurer : B. S. Gluckstein, Esq.

Joint Treasurer : L. G. Montefiore, Esq.

General Secretary : S. Cohen.

Secretary to Homes and Visiting Committees : Miss L. Denhof.

Finances : (a) Voluntary contributions; (b) general appeal for funds triennially. Annual deficit, nearly £3,000; total expenditure of central offices and homes, approximately £10,000 annually.

Activities : International conferences are held only occasionally. Visits are paid from time to time to different countries when national conferences are held. The Association takes part in the conferences arranged by other international organisations both in England and abroad.

Historical Facts : Founded in 1885 to counteract the evils of the traffic in girls. In 1910, a Jewish International Conference, held in London, elected the Association as the central bureau for charity international work. A further international conference was held in June 1927.

LEAGUE OF JEWISH WOMEN. LIGUE DES FEMMES JUIVES.

Seat : General Secretariat: Geneva, 12, rue des Pitons.

Foundation : November 1920.

Object : To oppose anti-Semitism, and in particular the instigation of pogroms by means of anti-semitic propaganda; to defend Jewish rights in Palestine and to work in the cause of peace.

Members : The League has members in various countries, chiefly in Eastern Europe, in Switzerland and in the Near East.

Governing Body : A General Assembly, a Council and an Executive Committee.

President: Mme. Coralie Lebach (Geneva).

Vice-Presidents: Mmes. Paul Wahl (Paris), and Jacques Haymann (Geneva).

General Secretary: Mme. Rosa Aberson (Geneva).

Treasurer: Mme. Reine Carcassone (Geneva).

Finances: Members' annual contributions and donations.

Activities: Information on the position of Jews and on the anti-Semitic peril. The documents concerned are forwarded to the international and national women's organisations, to prominent politicians and to the Press. The League draws attention to the extremely serious fact that University students are at present taking the lead in the anti-Semitic movement, and that anti-Semitism, which fosters racial hatred, is becoming a powerful reactionary force and one of the gravest obstacles in the path of peace. The League of Jewish Women collaborates with international and pacifist organisations; it is represented, *inter alia*, on the Committee on Disarmament set up by the women's international organisations. It arranges lectures on anti-Semitism and on the problem of peace.

Official Publications: Biennial reports, pamphlets and other documents. Bibliography: *Annuaire international des Associations à tendances pacifiques*, published by the International Peace Bureau in 1929, page 173. *Nous voulons la Paix*, Paris, 1932, page 192.

**ASSOCIATION OF THE LADIES OF CHARITY OF
SAINT-VINCENT-DE-PAUL,
MISSION FOR THE SICK POOR.**

**ASSOCIATION DES DAMES DE LA CHARITÉ DE
SAINT-VINCENT-DE-PAUL,
OEUVRE DES PAUVRES MALADES.**

Seat: Paris, 95, rue de Sèvres. **Secrétariat**: Paris (VIII^e), 12, rue Oudinot.

Foundation: Founded in 1617 by Saint Vincent de Paul. Reconstituted with the same rules after the dispersion caused by the Revolution of 1787.

Object: To render material and moral assistance and aid to the poor: each member of the Association personally visits necessitous families and, in addition to rendering assistance, does everything possible to bring about an improvement in their lot.

Members: The Associations in the various countries are attached to the Centre of the Mission, which has always been in Paris. There are members in the following countries: Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iran, Irish Free State, Italy, Mexico, Nicaragua, Palestine, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Salvador, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela. Total membership: nearly 250,000.

Governing Body: The *Director* is the superior of the Mission Priests, Paris, 95, rue de Sèvres.

Central Council: *President*: Mme. la Marquise de Solages; *Vice-President*: Mme. Marcihacy; *Secretary-General*: Mme. la Baronne de Fréville; *Treasurer*: Mme. Zeiller, and a number of other members (*Conseillères*).

Finance: Budget of the Central Council: 56,533 francs. Sources of revenue: Subscriptions, charity sales, collections and subsidies. Annual expenditure: Secretariat, correspondance with all countries, circulation of the *Bulletin*, printing (various), assistance to associations in need of funds. Budget for all countries: 35 million francs.

Activities: Preparation of international and national congresses: the international congresses take place every five years. The last was held at Budapest, Hungary, in May 1935. Social information courses to assist members in their visiting work by the heads of schools of social studies in Paris and the provinces. Similar courses in other countries.

Historical Facts : Founded in 1617 in France at Chatillon-les-Dombes by Saint Vincent de Paul, priest of that parish; subsequently extended to the whole of France, and introduced during his lifetime into Poland and Italy. The activities of the Ladies of Charity are carried on in conjunction with those of the Daughters of Charity and the Mission Priests, organisations also founded by Saint Vincent de Paul. The assistance rendered by the Ladies of Charity in the course of their regular visits mostly takes the form of caring for the sick in their own homes, relieving poor families, looking after the health of children and mothers and managing holiday centres. The Association also deals with apprenticeship questions. It organises employment bureaux for the unemployed, domestic science centres for women out of work and hostels for girls.

Bibliography : *Bulletin des Dames de la Charité de Saint-Vincent-de-Paul*; Proceedings of the International Congress of the Ladies of Charity, Budapest; *Saint Vincent de Paul et les Dames de la Charité*, by Pierre Coste, introduction by M. Etienne Lamy, of the French Academy, published by Bloud et Gay, 3, rue Garancière, Paris; *Monsieur Vincent*, by Pierre Coste, 3 vols. Published by Desclée de Brouwer, Paris (first volume *Fondation des Dames de la Charité*).

Official Publications : *Bulletin trimestriel des Dames de la Charité de Saint-Vincent-de-Paul*, Paris, 12, rue Oudinot, Paris. *Rules of the Association*, 95, rue de Sèvres, Paris.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR LIFE-SAVING AND FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE SAUVETAGE ET DE PREMIERS SECOURS EN CAS D'ACCIDENTS.

INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG FÜR RETTUNGSWESEN UND ERSTE HILFE BEI UNFÄLLEN.

Seat : Address of Central Office : Ouderkerk-on-Amstel, near Amsterdam. Amstedijk Noord 119.

Foundation : September 1926.

Object : The Association aims at the promotion of life-saving and first aid in various countries by the collection and exchange of experiences on this subject, and by suggestions for the organisation of such work.

Members : (a) Governments of the following countries : Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Turkey. (b) National associations in the following countries : Austria, Denmark, Egypt, United Kingdom, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, Roumania, Spain, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : The Secretary-General is the Director of the International Office. The organs of the Association are : (a) the Central Committee, (b) the Permanent Commission, (c) the General Assembly.

Officers : of the Permanent Commission :

Chairman : (Vacant).

Vice-Chairmen : Dr. Frey, Ministerialdirector (Berlin), Dr. D. A. Coles (London).

Treasurer : W. A. Den Tex Bondt, Director of the "Hollandsche Bank-Unie", Amsterdam.

Secretary-General : Dr. C. J. Mijnlief, Ouderkerk-on-Amstel.

Finances : Source of revenue : members' subscriptions.

Activities : Fourth International Congress on Life-Saving and First Aid to the Injured, Copenhagen, June 11th-16th, 1934.

Historical Facts : At the First International Congress on Life-Saving and First Aid to the Injured, held at Frankfort-on-Main, the foundation of an international associa-

tion was recommended. During the Second Congress, in Vienna, draft statutes were discussed by a special committee. The Third International Congress, which was to have taken a decision in the matter, could not take place before 1926, on account of the war. The International Association was then definitely established at Amsterdam. The Permanent Commission subsequently prepared the Fourth International Congress (Copenhagen 1934), at which the statutes and rules of procedure were adopted and the Permanent Commission elected.

Official Publications: Statutes and rules of procedure; reports, pamphlets: *The International Association for Life-saving and First Aid to the Injured (I.A.L.S.F.A.I.)* and *The International Relief Union (I.R.U.)*

"LOUISE DE MARILLAC" SOCIETY. ŒUVRE "LOUISE DE MARILLAC".

Seat: Paris (VII^e), 140, rue du Bac.

Foundation: 1911.

Object: Girls' section of the Ladies of Charity. Each member undertakes to visit lonely old people in their own homes or in alms-houses.

Members: Age 17 to about 35; members in Belgium, Chile, Egypt, France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

Official Publication: Monthly Bulletin *Les Louise de Marillac*.

INTERNATIONAL MASONIC ASSOCIATION (A.M.I.). ASSOCIATION MAÇONNIQUE INTERNATIONALE (A.M.I.).

Seat: Geneva, Chancellory, 20, rue Général-Dufour.

Foundation: October 1921.

Object: To create new relations between the masonic Powers and to maintain and develop the existing relations.

Members: Grand Lodges and Grand Orients which have acceded to the Statutes (list of members at the end of 1934):

Europe: Grand Orient of Belgium, Brussels; Grand Lodge of Bulgaria, Sofia; National Grand Lodge of Czechoslovakia, Prague; Grand Lodge of France, Paris; Grand Orient of France, Paris; Grand Orient of Greece, Athens; Grand Lodge of Luxemburg, Luxemburg; Grand Lodge of Poland, Warsaw; Spanish Grand Lodge, Madrid; Spanish Grand Orient, Madrid; Swiss Alpina Grand Lodge, Berne; Grand Lodge of Vienna, Vienna; Yugoslav Grand Lodge, Belgrade.

North America: Mexico: Gran Logia del Pacifico, Guaymas (Son.); Gran Logia "La Oriental-Peninsular", Merida (Yucatan); Gran Logia Valle de Mexico, Mexico, D.F.

Central America: Grand Orient of Haiti, Port-au-Prince; Gran Logia de la Isla de Cuba, Havana; Gran Logia de Honduras, Tegucigalpa; Gran Logia de Panama, Panama; Gran Logia Soberana de Puerto Rico, San Juan; Gran Logia Cuscatlan, San Salvador.

South America: Gran Logia de la Republica Argentina, Buenos-Aires; Gran Logia de Bolivia, La Paz; Gran Oriente del Brazil, Rio de Janeiro; Gran Logia de Chile, Santiago de Chile; Gran Logia de Colombia, Barranquilla; Gran Logia del Ecuador, Guayaquil; Gran Logia Simbolica del Paraguay, Asunción; Gran Logia de la Republica del Peru, Lima; Gran Logia de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, Caracas; Gran Oriente del Uruguay, Montevideo.

Governing Body: Executive Committee, Advisory Committee and Grand Chancellery. *Grand Chancellor:* John Mossaz.

Finances ; Contributions. Private and collective donations (Lodges). Annual expenditure, 15,000 Swiss francs.

Activities : Congresses : 1921 at Geneva (Foundation) ; 1923 at Geneva ; 1924 at Brussels ; 1925 at Geneva ; 1927 at Paris ; 1930 at Brussels ; 1932 at Istanbul ; 1934 at Luxembourg ; 1936 at Prague.

Official Publications : *Bulletin de l'Association maçonnique internationale* (quarterly) ; *Annuaire de la Franc-Maçonnerie Universelle*.

PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MIGRANTS.

CONFÉRENCE PERMANENTE INTERNATIONALE DES ORGANISATIONS PRIVÉES POUR LA PROTECTION DES MIGRANTS.

Seat : Palais Wilson, Geneva.

Foundation : 1924.

Object : To promote international co-operation for the protection of migrants.

Members : About forty private organisations for the protection of migrants in Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Poland, Spain, Switzerland and United States of America.

Governing Body : The Executive Committee, which consists of fifteen members. Composition of the Bureau :

Chairman : M. Albert François, Senator (Brussels).

Vice-Chairman : Mr. S. Cohen (London).

Treasurer : M. Jacques Legouis (Geneva).

Secretary : Mlle. Juliette Tissot (Geneva).

Finances : Subscriptions from member associations, donations.

Activities : Each year, in September, the Conference meets in a General Assembly, while the Executive Committee has several sessions in the year. The Conference has studied, among other things, the following questions : Protection of migrants at maritime ports ; inspection of migrants on board ship ; separation of families ; alimentary pensions to members of a family remaining in the country of origin ; suppression of payment employment bureaux ; recruiting and placing of foreign workers ; repatriation ; colonisation of oversea countries ; assistance to indigent foreigners, etc.

Historical Facts : In 1924, certain organisations met on several occasions under the auspices of the International Labour Office, and formed an International Committee of Private Organisations for the Protection of Migrants. In view of the need for a permanent organisation, the Committee was transformed into an International Conference, the first annual session of which was held in September 1925. The statutes at present in force were adopted in September 1928.

Official Publications : Periodicals : the *Bulletin* which, in principle, appears each month. Non-periodicals of recent date : *Year-Book of the Permanent International Conference for the Protection of Migrants*, Geneva 1932 ; *The International Conference for the Protection of Migrants, its Results, its Programme*, Geneva 1932.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION SERVICE. SERVICE INTERNATIONAL D'AIDE AUX ÉMIGRANTS.

Seat : Geneva, 14, rue Calvin.

Foundation : January 1921.

Object : To render service through co-operative effort to individuals who have, as a consequence of migration, been involved in difficulties the solution of which involves

action in more than one country; to study, from an international standpoint, the conditions and consequences of migration in their effect on individual, family and social life.

Members: Branch bureaux in Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Greece, Poland, Switzerland and United States of America, and organised co-operation with specialised agencies in Belgium, Canada, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Roumania, Sweden and Yugoslavia; individual correspondents in other countries.

Governing Body: An International Committee, meeting annually, which includes two members elected by each regularly constituted branch committee, in addition to the Chairman and Director of each such branch committee; an Executive Committee meeting in between.

Officers: *Honorary Chairman of the International Committee:* Viscountess Gladstone.
Chairman: Margaret Curtis.

Vice-Chairmen: Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain; Mme. Chlapowska; Mme. Georges Paspati and Dr. A. Sum.

Treasurer: Alfred Kern.

Legal Adviser: Albert Picot.

International Director: George L. Warren.

Associate Directors: Mme. Jean Vignat and Mlle Suzanne Ferrière.

Finances: Individual contributions, trust funds, Governmental subsidies.

Activities: Assistance of individuals or of families; periodical international staff conferences; studies; enquiries and reports.

Historical Facts: The International Migration Service was initiated by the World's Young Women's Christian Association as an experiment in handling and studying internationally the social problems resulting from migration. In October 1924, the International Migration Service became an independent organisation, with headquarters and office in London. In June 1925, the headquarters office was transferred to Geneva.

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL. CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MISSIONS.

Seat: London, Edinburgh House, 2, Eaton Gate, S.W.1. New York, 156, Fifth Avenue.

Foundation: 1920.

Object: To co-ordinate the activities of the National Christian Councils and to interest Christian public opinion in this matter; to awaken public opinion in support of freedom of conscience, religion and missions; to help to unite the Christian forces of the world in seeking justice in international and inter-racial relations.

Members: Representatives appointed by the national Christian and missionary organisations of the following countries or groups of countries: Union of South Africa, Australia, Belgium, Belgian Congo, United Kingdom, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Philippine Islands, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America; South America, Near East.

Officers: *Chairman:* John R. Mott.

Secretaries: J. H. Oldham, Rev. W. Paton, Rev. A. L. Warnshuis.

Finances: Contributions from the various organisations. Annual expenditure £7,000.

Activities: Meetings every two years of the Committee of the Council.

Historical Facts: A meeting enlarged by representatives of India, China, Japan, South America and the Pacific Islands, etc., was held at Jerusalem from March 24th to

April 8th, 1928, when some changes in the constitution and budget of the Council were proposed.

Official Publication: *The International Review of Missions.*

**INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON MISSIONS.
INSTITUT POUR LES RECHERCHES SCIENTIFIQUES SUR LES MISSIONS.
INSTITUT FÜR MISSIONSWISSENSCHAFTLICHE FORSCHUNGEN.**

Seat: Münster/W Germany (Address of the Secretary).

Foundation: 1911.

Object: Main object: missionary publications (especially on the history of missions); subsidiary object: to organise missionary courses and congresses.

Members: Individual (especially clergymen) and group (especially missionary orders and congregations), particularly in Germany (150).

Officers: *President:* Prince Alois zu Löwenstein.

Vice-President and Director of the Scientific Commission: Prof. Bierbaum, Münster/W.

Secretary: Rev. Dr. Otto Maas, O. F. M., Wiedenbrück, Germany.

Finances: Receipts: Annual contributions from members (minimum 20 marks); expenditure on review and publications.

Activities: Apart from plenary meetings and meetings of the Commission, missionary conferences and congresses, the publication of the *Zeitschrift: Missionswissenschaft und Religionswissenschaft* (as from 1938) and of the *Bibliotheca Missionum*. Last general meeting: June 1937, at Cologne.

Official Publications: Statutes; pamphlets on the Institute by Dr. Pietsch and Dr. Streit, and a new publication by the Secretary, Rev. Dr. Maas.

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL UNIONS OF MUTUAL
BENEFIT SOCIETIES AND SICKNESS INSURANCE FUNDS.
CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE DES UNIONS NATIONALES DE SOCIÉTÉS
MUTUELLES ET DE CAISSES D'ASSURANCE-MALADIE.
INTERNATIONALE ZENTRALSTELLE VON VERBÄNDEN DER KRANKENKASSEN
UND HILFSVEREINE.**

Seat: Geneva, 2, rue Michel-Chauvet. Address for correspondence: P. O. Box 220, Mont-Blanc, Geneva.

Foundation: October 1927, at Brussels.

Object: To co-ordinate internationally and to reinforce efforts for the defence, development and improvement of social insurance, especially sickness insurance by means of (a) the organisation of periodical international meetings of representatives of mutual benefit societies and sickness insurance funds; and (b) the exchange of information and comparison of experience gained, more particularly in connection with the practical work of the societies and funds.

Members: Thirty-eight national unions belonging to fifteen countries (Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia), and comprising more than 20 million insured persons.

Governing Body: The General Assembly (to meet annually if possible), an international Committee, the Bureau of the Committee, the international Secretariat.

Officers serving on the Bureau of the Committee:

President: M. Léon Heller, President of the National Federation of French Mutual Benefit Societies (Paris).

Vice-Presidents: Dr. Zeljko Hahn, Director of the Sanitary Services of the Central Office for Workers' Insurance Societies of Yugoslavia (Zagreb); M. Arthur Jauniaux, Senator, General Secretary of the National Union of Federations of Belgian Socialist Mutual Benefit Societies (Brussels); M. Zygmunt Klemensiewicz, Senator, formerly Director of the Polish Union of Sickness Insurance Funds (Warsaw); M. Walter Gisiger, President of the Concordat of Swiss Sickness Funds (Soleure).

Finances: An annual budget covered by members' subscriptions (10,000 Swiss francs in 1934).

Activities: At its Assemblies the Conference has had to deal, among other questions, with the great problems relating to the practical organisation of sickness benefit, such as the autonomy of the funds, the supervision of medical service, participation in the fight against social diseases, the situation of visiting doctors. It has adopted important and unanimous resolutions on the subject.

Historical Facts: The International Conference has met as follows: the Constituent Assembly in Brussels (1927); General Assemblies in Vienna (1928), Zurich (1929), Dresden (1930), Prague (1931), Paris (1933).

Official Publications: Reports (five volumes) containing the debates and acts of each of the general Assemblies.

**NANSEN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR REFUGEES,
under the authority of the League of Nations.**

**OFFICE INTERNATIONAL NANSEN POUR LES RÉFUGIÉS,
sous l'autorité de la Société des Nations.**

Seat: Geneva, 43, quai Wilson.

Foundation: September 30th, 1930.

Object: (a) Collecting and collating information regarding the material and moral welfare of the refugees; facilitating the task of finding them work and settling them, and for that purpose collecting useful information as to the conditions of labour in the countries to which they emigrate; (b) giving general directions to relief institutions which already exist or which may be established subsequently with the authorisation of the various national authorities, and co-ordinating their work; (c) collecting and distributing, with the help of other bodies, the resources placed at its disposal with a view to the improvement of the lot of the refugees in general, including the resources derived from the sale of Nansen stamps; (d) facilitating, within the limits of its competence, the application, in particular cases, of the inter-governmental arrangements that have been made for the benefit of refugees.

Governing Body: *President*, appointed by the Assembly of the League of Nations, M. Michael Hansson (Norway); *The Chairman* (post vacant) and three representatives of the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees, appointed by that body: M. de Reffye (France), M. C. Antoniadé (Roumania), M. Soubbotitch (Yugoslavia); deputies: M. J. Feldmans (Latvia), M. G. Romanelli (Italy), Mr. C. A. Edmond (United Kingdom), M. Momtchiloff (Bulgaria); a member appointed by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations: M. J. Avenol, Secretary-General of the League of Nations; a member appointed by the Director of the International Labour Office: Mr. H. B. Butler, Director of the International Labour Office; three members appointed by the Advisory Committee of private organisations for refugees: Mr. L. B. Golden, British United Committee, London; M. L. Pachalian, Central Committee for Armenian Refugees, Paris;

M. Rubinstein, Central Committee for Study of the Condition of Russian Refugees, Paris ; deputies : M. C. Hanemian, Office for Armenian Refugees in France, Paris ; Mr. W. A. Mackenzie, Save the Children International Union, Geneva ; M. Maklakoff, Central Committee for Study of the Condition of Russian Refugees, Paris ; two members belonging to the principal international relief organisations, appointed by a two-thirds majority by the other members of the Governing Body : Senator G. Ciraolo, President of the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union, Rome ; M. A. François (deputy), member of the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union, Brussels ; Mlle. S. Ferrière, International Migration Service, Geneva ; M. B. de Rougé, Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, Paris. A Managing Committee and a Finance Commission are elected from among the members of the Governing Body. Administrative Director of the Office : M. G. Coroni.

Representatives of the Office : For the achievement of its objects, the Office has representatives in the following countries : Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, China, Free City of Danzig, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Roumania, Syria, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Finances : The funds of the Nansen International Office for Refugees are derived from (a) such grants as may be made to it by the League of Nations ; (b) the proceeds of the sale of Nansen stamps (which cannot be used to meet administrative expenditure) ; (c) the issue of surcharged postage stamps, donations, legacies and grants from Governments, public or private institutions, associations or individuals, accepted by the Office in virtue of decisions of the Governing Body.

Historical Facts : The Office continues the relief activities of Dr. Nansen, League of Nations, High Commissioner for Refugees, who, in June 1921, was invited by the Council of the League to endeavour to find a solution of the problem created by more than one million Russian refugees scattered throughout Europe and China. In 1925, the technical part of the refugee work was transferred to the International Labour Office, the High Commissioner remaining responsible for the political, legal and financial questions. In execution of the Assembly resolution of September 30th, 1930, the High Commission was, after the death of Dr. Nansen, transformed into the Nansen International Office as from April 1st, 1931.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATIVE RACES (COLOURED RACES).

LIGUE INTERNATIONALE POUR LA DÉFENSE DES INDIGÈNES (RACES DE COULEUR).

Seat : Geneva, 3, Place de la Taconnerie.

Foundation : 1913.

Object : To develop among civilised peoples the realisation of their responsibility towards others ; to obtain justice for the coloured nations without distinction of country or race ; to co-ordinate the efforts of national organisations for the protection of native races ; to establish permanent ties between them and to create new leagues.

Members : Corporate members (societies, etc.) and individual members.

Governing Body : The "International Bureau for the Protection of Native Races".

Executive Committee :

Chairman : Dr. F. O. Hefty.

Vice-Chairman : Professor Eug. Pittard.

Treasurer : L. Rolli.

Secretary : Ed. J. Junod.

Finances : (a) Budget, 2,000 francs ; (b) Members' subscriptions, donations and legacies ; (c) Annual expenditure, 2,000 francs.

Activities : Publication of circulars, organisation of congresses, steps taken to approach Governments and the League of Nations, information published in the Press.

Pamphlets : *L'état d'esprit actuel des indigènes dans les colonies des différents pays, Le mécontentement aux colonies, L'alcoolisme chez les noirs africains, L'alcoolisme en Afrique, Comment résoudre le problème de l'alcoolisme en Afrique, La supplique du Libéria.* Biennial meeting.

Historical Facts : Founded in 1913 as an international secretariat of the Leagues for the Protection of Native Races, at the suggestion of Louis Ferrière, with the support of the English, French, German and Swiss Leagues. Activities suspended on account of the war. The Bureau was reorganised in 1920, and was converted in 1923 into an International League with a committee which directs the activities of the Secretariat. The seventh general meeting was held in 1935.

Official Publications : Circulars. Other publications containing information about the organisation : *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*, Fourth Year, No. 37, January 15th, 1922 ; *The International Bureau for the Protection of Native Races* ; *La Voix des peuples*, Geneva, July 1920.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION AND AFRICAN COMMUNITIES' LEAGUE.

ASSOCIATION UNIVERSELLE POUR L'AMÉLIORATION DE LA RACE NÈGRE ET SOCIÉTÉ DES COLLECTIVITÉS AFRICAINES.

Seat : European Headquarters : London W.14. 2, Beaumont Crescent ; West Indies Headquarters : St. Andrew, Jamaica, B.W.I., 67, Slipe Road, Cross Roads P.O. ; American Headquarters : Philadelphia (U.S.A.), 2109, W. Columbia Avenue.

Foundation : 1914.

Object : To establish a universal confraternity among the race ; to promote the spirit of pride and love ; to reclaim the fallen ; to administer to and assist the needy ; to assist in civilising the backward tribes of Africa ; to assist in the development of independent negro nations and communities ; to establish commissioners or agencies in the principal countries and cities of the world for the representation and protection of all negroes, irrespective of nationality ; to promote a conscientious spiritual worship among the native tribes of Africa : to establish universities, colleges, academies and schools for the racial education and culture of the people ; to conduct a world-wide commercial and industrial intercourse for the good of the people ; to work for better conditions in all negro communities.

Members : Three thousand branches all over the world, particularly in the United States of America, South and Central America, Africa and the West Indies.

Governing Body : An Executive Council.

Officers : *General President :* Marcus Garvey.

General Secretary : D. L. Whyte.

High Chancellor : Grover C. Ford.

Finances : Monthly subscriptions of 1/6 from each member. Each member receives a Death Benefit of £15. Annual expenditure at Headquarters amounts to about £3,000.

Official Publications : *Blackman* (weekly), London, England, and the *Negro World Weekly Publication*. New York.

INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE FOR PEACE (I.V.S.P.) SERVICE CIVIL INTERNATIONAL (S.C.I.)

Seat : Secretariat : Berne, Klaraweg 6 ; English Branch : 14, Lyddon Terrace, Leeds.

Foundation : 1920.

Object : To recruit men and women from all countries who will give practical help in time of natural catastrophes and will carry out voluntarily works of general utility ; to obtain, in countries in which military service is compulsory, the recognition of civilian service as equivalent to military service, on conscientious grounds ; to set up an international voluntary service for peace, if possible under the control of the League of Nations.

Members : All who are interested in the cause. About 3,000 members in most countries. National branches in England (with regional sections), France, Sweden and Czechoslovakia ; correspondents in Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and Austria.

Governing Body : An international committee set up by itself ; national committees appointed by the Annual General Assembly. A Secretary-general.

Finances : Subscriptions from members and voluntary contributions from sympathisers.

Activities ; Historical Facts : Service 1920-21, Esnes-Verdun, France (construction of huts, roads, etc. after the War) ; 1924, Vers-l'Eglise, Switzerland (clearing after avalanches) ; 1924, Someo, Aurigeno, Gresso, Switzerland (clearing after land-slides) ; 1926, Almens, Switzerland (clearing after landslide) ; 1927, Feldis, Switzerland (improvement of Alpine pastures) ; 1928, Liechtenstein Ringgenberg, Feldis, Switzerland (clearing after flood) ; 1929, Feldis, Switzerland (improvement of Alpine pastures) ; 1930, Albefeuille-Lagarde, France (clearing after floods) ; 1931, Lower Aargau, Switzerland (clearing after storms) ; Brynmawr, Great Britain (laying out of public garden, construction of bathing-pool, etc.) ; 1932, Brynmawr and Rhos, Great Britain (laying out of public garden, construction of bathing-pool, etc.) ; Safien-Platz, Switzerland (clearing overflowing torrent) ; 1933, Whitby (conversion of an old convent into a youth hostel) ; 1933-34, Oakengates (clearing) ; 1934, Blaenavon (laying out of sports ground) ; Mont-Bailly (improvement of pastures) ; Les Amburnex (road repairs) ; Santa Maria (remaking the bed of a torrent) ; Hütten (clearing after landslide) ; 1934-35, Bihar, India (removal of villages after an earthquake) ; 1935, Hütten (continuation), Litzirüti (clearing after a flood) ; Mont Bailly, Les Amburnex (continuation), Switzerland ; Oakengates, Rhos (continuation), Great Britain ; 1935-36 India (continuation) ; 1936 Oakengates (continuation), Gateshead-on-Tyne (laying out of public garden, construction of bathing-pool, etc.), Great Britain ; Robinson, France (fitting up of buildings and laying out of sports ground for a youth hostel) ; Mont Bailly, Les Amburnex (continuation), Selma (improvement of Alpine pastures, road repairs) Switzerland ; 1936-37 India (continuation).

Official Publications : Annual reports and a half-yearly bulletin, *Le Service Civil*, bilingual.

Other Publications : Include : *Exposé de la Pétition en faveur du service civil ; Services civils internationaux en 1930 et 1931, Lagarde, Lower Aargau, Brynmawr ; Reports on International Voluntary Service 1933-34 ; The International Voluntary Service Movement : a History ; Les Sœurs du Service civil ; Statuts de l'Association pour le Service civil international ; En Inde sinistrée ; En vue de l'Himalaya.*

INTERNATIONAL PHILARMENIAN LEAGUE. LIGUE INTERNATIONALE PHILARMÉNIENNE.

Seat : Geneva, 9, Avenue Gaspard-Vallette.

Foundation : 1920.

Object : To defend the rights of Armenia and the Armenians, to concentrate propaganda efforts made in their favour in different countries, and to rally the active sympathy of enlightened opinion in the civilised world.

Members : Individuals and societies.

Governing Body: The International Philarmenian Council and the Executive Committee.

Officers: *Chairman:* A. Krafft-Bonnard (Geneva).

Secretary: Dr. Eugène Robert.

Finances: Members' subscriptions and donations.

Historical Facts: In June 1920, the Central Committee at Geneva of the "Federation of Swiss Committees, Friends of the Armenians" considering that a general movement of public opinion in favour of Armenia was indispensable, convened an International Conference of Friends of the Armenians in Paris in 1920. At this conference the League was constituted.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIVIST SOCIETY. SOCIÉTÉ POSITIVISTE INTERNATIONALE.

Seat: Paris (VI^e), 54, rue de la Seine.

Foundation: 1857; reorganised in 1906.

Object: To carry on free propaganda for Positivism by means of lectures, conferences, ceremonies, philosophic missions, publications and libraries; to maintain in Paris a permanent centre for Positivism, etc.

Members: In Argentine, Brazil, United Kingdom, China, France, Japan, Mexico, Roumania.

Officers: *Honorary President:* The late M. Em. Corra.

President: M. Maurice Ajam.

Vice-Presidents: Dr. Alfredo Ferreira, M. G. Grimanelle Gould.

Treasurer, Publications Manager: M. L. Fatoux, M. F. Fagnot.

Secretary: L. Corra.

Activities: Lectures and conferences in all countries in which there are members.

Official Publications: *Revue positiviste internationale* (six times per annum), France; *El Positivismo*, Buenos Aires.

ALLIANCE OF REFORMED CHURCHES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD HOLDING THE PRESBYTERIAN SYSTEM. ALLIANCE DES ÉGLISES RÉFORMÉES PRESBYTÉRIENNES DU MONDE ENTIER. REFORMIERTER WELTBUND.

Seat: Edinburgh, 44, Queen Street; Palais Wilson, Geneva.

Foundation: 1877.

Object: To promote the unity and consolidation of such Reformed churches for their mutual aid and interest, and to be the instrument of their action and utterance.

Members: All churches holding the Presbyterian system (including a few Presbyterian churches that have entered into the Union with wider groups). 108 churches in all lands with a total membership of 21,628,577 baptised persons (1937).

Officers: 1937-1941.

Chairman: Rev. Robert Laird, D.D., Toronto.

Vice-Chairmen: Rev. Professor Adolf Keller, D.D., Geneva; Rev. George H. Donald, D.D., Montreal.

Honorary General Secretary: Rev. J. R. Fleming, D.D., 61, Marlborough Mansions, Cannon Hill, London, N.W.6.

General Secretary: Rev. W. H. Hamilton, M.A., 44, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

American Secretary: Rev. William B. Pugh, D.D., LL.D., Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa. U.S.A.

General Treasurer: W. H. Mill, Esq., S.S.C.J.P., 58, Castle Street, Edinburgh.

American Treasurer: Robert C. Ligget, Esq., Echo Valley Farms, Valley Forge, Pa. U.S.A.

Finances: Mainly derived from devices self-imposed by the supreme courts of the constituent churches on their funds.

Activities: Œcumenical Council every four years in the United Kingdom and in the United States of America. Intermediate Conferences on the European continent. Special Conferences for young Presbyterians. Correspondence and travel.

Official Publications: The proceedings and addresses of the Quadrennial General Councils. *The Presbyterian Register*, a quarterly.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION "PRO DEO".
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE « PRO DEO ».

Seat: Geneva, 22, Corraterie.

Foundation: 1933.

Object: To mobilise believers for the spiritual and material relief of the persecuted, to work for the restoration of religious liberty in countries in which believers are persecuted, and to restore the world to Christianity.

Governing Body: A Bureau consisting of a Catholic, a member of the Orthodox Church and a Protestant, all residing in Geneva. The Bureau is the centre for information and liaison.

Activities: The International Commission meets once or twice a year to examine the situation and to establish a common plan of action.

WORLD PROHIBITION FEDERATION.
FÉDÉRATION PROHIBITIONNISTE INTERNATIONALE.
INTERNATIONALES VERBAND FÜR DAS ALKOHOLVERBOT.

Seat: London, S.W.I., 38, Buckingham Palace Road, Westminster. American Offices: New York; 289, Fourth Avenue; Philadelphia, 817, Witherspoon Building.

Foundation: Imperial Institute, London, 1909.

Object: The abolition of intoxicants, the suppression of all habit-forming drugs.

Members: Organisations and individuals in different countries.

Governing Body: An Executive Committee.

Officers: *Chairman*: Mr. Guy Hayler (Great Britain).

Treasurer: Dr. D. Leigh Colvin (United States).

Honorary Secretary: Mr. E. Page Gaston (Great Britain), special U.S.A. Commissioner.

Executive Secretary: Mr. Mark H. C. Hayler (London).

Finances: Donations.

Activities: Conferences and group gatherings in various countries. The last international gatherings were held in London, in 1934 and at Warsaw (Poland), in 1937.

Official Publications: *The International Record* (quarterly, London); *The National Advocate* (monthly, New York). Leaflets, pamphlets.

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT LEAGUE.
LIGUE PROTESTANTE UNIVERSELLE.
PROTESTANTISCHER WELTVERBAND.

Seat: Berlin, W.35, Hansemannstrasse 6.

Foundation: May 24th, 1923.

Object : To spread and defend Protestantism according to the spirit of the Gospel and the Reformation.

Members : Sixty-one Churches and organisations in Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia. Individual members in the following countries: the Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Latvia and the United States of America.

Governing Body : *Chairman:* His Excellency Professor Dr. Slotemaker de Bruïne, Minister of State, Teylingerhorstlaan 23, Wassenaar, The Hague.

General Secretary: Dr. G. Ohlemüller, Berlin, W. 35, Hanseemannstrasse 6.

Officers : *President:* His Excellency Dr. J. R. Slotemaker de Bruïne.

Honorary President: Professor Pfannenstill, Doctor of Theology, Lund.

First Vice-President: Dr. Von Tomscányi, former Minister of Justice, Budapest.

Second Vice-President: Bishop Stadener, former Minister for Public Worship, Växjö.

Secretary-General: Dr. G. Ohlemüller, Berlin.

Auditor: M. Hickmann, Member of the Consistory, Dux.

President M. Boegner, Paris; Professor Dr. Bornkamm, Leipzig; Mr. H. M. Gooch, London; Bishop Glondys, Sibiu; M. Haas-Schneider, Zurich; Mr. Paul, M.A., D.D., Belfast; Bishop Ravasz, Budapest; M. von der Heydt, Berlin; Dr. Wolff, Zurich; Dr. Zilka, Prague.

Activities : General Biennial Assemblies: 1924 in Haarlem; 1926 in Dresden; 1928 in Budapest and Debrecen; 1930 in Zurich; 1932 in Stockholm; 1934 at the Chateau Hemmen (Netherlands); 1936 at Poděbrady-les-Bains (Czechoslovakia).

Official Publication : *Protestant Review*; quarterly periodical of the International Protestant League, Berlin, W. 35.

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT LOAN ASSOCIATION.

ASSOCIATION PROTESTANTE INTERNATIONALE DE PRÊTS (APIDEP).

INTERNATIONALE PROTESTANTISCHE DARLEHENS-GENOSSENSCHAFT.

Seat : Geneva, 10, rue Michel-Chauvet.

Foundation : February 1932.

Object : Financial assistance, through loans of capital, to Protestant churches and organisations in distress, in Europe. (The Association collaborates closely with the European Central Bureau for Inter-Church Aid, Geneva.)

Members : Individual and collective. Subscribers of at least one share.

Governing Body : Its eleven members reside at Budapest, Edinburgh, The Hague, Paris, and in Switzerland (seven).

Officers : *Chairman:* M. Alfred Sarasin, Dr. h.c., Basle.

Vice-Chairman: M. Gustave Hentsch, Geneva.

Director: M. F. Marc Sauter, Geneva.

Finances : Issue of shares of 100 francs each, unlimited in number, voluntary donations; approximate administrative budget: 16,000 francs for 1937.

Activities : Loans to Protestant churches and organisations, on normal terms of interest and repayment. Hitherto in ten countries in Europe.

Official Publications : Annual reports.

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (Quakers).

SERVICE INTERNATIONAL DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES AMIS (Quakers).

Seat : Council of the Friends' Service, Friends' House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, and American Committee of the Friends' Service, 20, South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., (U.S.A.).

Foundation : American Committee of the Friends' Service, 1917; Council of the Friends' Service (London), 1918.

Governing Body : American Committee of the Friends' Service.

Officers : *Honorary President :* Rufus M. Jones.

President : Henry Tatnall Brown.

Executive Secretary : Clarence E. Pickett.

Council of the Friends' Service : *President :* J. Cuthbert Wigham.

General Secretary : Paul Sturge.

Historical Facts : The American Committee of the Friends' Service was set up in 1917 for the work of relief and economic recovery in Europe on behalf of the American friends. This Committee collaborated closely with the Committee for the relief of war victims of the British Quakers during the war, and later with the Friends' Council for International Service (known since 1927 as the Council of the Friends' Service).

In England, a movement planned and launched in the middle of the European war led in 1918 to the formation of a Quakers' Council for International Service. The main object of this movement was to attempt to enlighten public, religious, social and international circles on the inner sentiments and aspirations of the Quakers and their friends. The Quakers' Centre teaches a new way of life : a free, loving and peace-loving humanity, inspired by friendly sentiments, seeking international co-operation and having a deep faith in the active influence of the divine element in man.

The principal centres of this service are now in London, Philadelphia, Geneva, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. Each centre has become a Friends' House, in accordance with the intentions of its founders. While the expenses of these centres have been borne mainly by the countries in which the Quakers and their friends are most numerous, they are none the less always international. This new form of internationalism was extended to numerous Friends' Societies elsewhere. Brummana, in Syria, in the Lebanese mountains above Beirut, has become a very active international centre. The same idea finds expression in the former Friends' Missionary Service in India, China, Madagascar and Pemba, which is at present connected with the European work, under the ægis of the present Council of the Friends' Service.

Official Publications : *The Wayfarer* (including the *Quaker World Service*), Editor ; Edgar G. Dunstan, Friends' House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1. Bibliography : *A Quaker Adventure*, by A. Ruth Fry ; *Quakers in Action*, by Lester M. Jones (Mac Millan Co., New York, 1929) ; *Quaker Adventures*, by Edward Thomas (Fleming H. Revell Co., 21, Paternoster Sq., London), Annual Report *Unity in Diversity*, and survey of the service in various parts of the world.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LEAGUES FOR COMBATING RACIAL PREJUDICE AND ANTI-SEMITISM.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES LIGUES CONTRE LE RACISME ET L'ANTISÉMITISME.

Seat : Paris (2^e), 176, rue Montmartre.

Foundation : 1927.

Object : Stands apart from and above all political parties and all philosophical and denominational organisations : (1) Adopts every means in its power to combat racial prejudice and anti-Jewish pogroms, which are a disgrace to humanity ; (2) Takes preventive and positive action to protect the right to existence and peace of oppressed minorities (Israelites, coloured races, Moslems, etc.) throughout the world ; (3) Aims, by uniting men and women of all schools of thought, at bringing the peoples closer together, and at peace between races and equality among men.

Members : National sections and affiliated bodies in Europe, Africa, America, Asia, etc.

Governing Body : An International Executive Bureau.

Officers : *President* of the International Federation and the French Section : Bernard Lecache.

International Delegate for Propaganda : G. A. Tedesco (Paris).

General Secretary : Léon Castro (Cairo) (Egyptian Section).

Treasurer : Henri Levin (Paris).

Members : Georges Zerapha (Paris) ; Dr. Barber (Brno) (Czechoslovak Section) ; a representative of the Belgian Section.

Finances : (a) Budget : subscriptions from member organisations and voluntary contributions ; (b) Annual expenditure : cost of propaganda to combat racial prejudice and anti-Semitism : 80,000 francs.

Activities : The International Federation organises meetings and lectures in all countries, for propaganda against racial prejudice and anti-Semitism. Each national section holds an annual Congress, and the International Federation holds an International Conference every year in September, at a place selected in advance.

Historical Facts : The International Federation was founded in 1927 after the assassination of Petliura by Chalom Schwartzbard. It has endeavoured not only to combat pogroms and to prevent their recurrence, but also to refute anti-Semitic doctrines and racial prejudice, to oppose the *numerus clausus*, to uphold the rights of racial minorities, etc. The International Federation has founded special groups such as its women's sections, educational, athletic and university groups, groups of ex-service men and in particular self-defence groups.

Official Publications : In France : *Le Droit de Vivre*, weekly paper, 60,000 copies. In Czechoslovakia : *Informations*, quarterly paper. In Canada : *Le Droit de Vivre*, monthly paper. In Belgium : a monthly information bulletin.

INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION. MOUVEMENT INTERNATIONAL DE LA RÉCONCILIATION. INTERNATIONALER VERSÖHNUNGSBUND.

Seat : Paris (IX^e), 11, rue de Provence.

Foundation : English branch : December 1914 ; American branch : 1915 ; international movement : October 1919.

Objects : To imbue social and international relations with the loving spirit of Jesus Christ.

Members : National branches in : Australia, Belgium, United Kingdom, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, India, Japan, Malaya, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

Officers : *Chairman of the Council* : John Nevin Sayre, U.S.A.

Chairman of the Executive Council : Prof. Fr. Siegmund-Schultze.

Secretary-General : Henri Roser, France.

Assistant Secretary : Daniel Hogg, United Kingdom.

Finances : Subscriptions from national branches and contributions from individuals.

Activities : Conferences, quarterly publications.

Historical Facts : The Fellowship of Reconciliation was founded in England at the end of 1914 and spread to North America in 1915. After the Conscriptio Laws were passed several hundreds of its members became conscientious objectors. When the war was over 2,000 children from Vienna were offered hospitality for a year in or near London. National or international conferences were held regularly each year. Smaller Congresses met at the danger-points of Europe (Franco-German, German-Polish frontiers, etc.). In

1932 a big "Youth Crusade for Disarmament" was conducted through France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany and Switzerland, finally reaching Geneva, where the delegates of various European and American countries presented an address to Mr. Henderson.

Official Publications : In English : *Reconciliation*, 17, Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1. ; *Fellowship*, 2929 Broadway, New York City. In French : *Les Cahiers de la Réconciliation*, 121, boulevard Edouard-Vaillant, Aubervilliers. Other publications : *Towards a Christian International*, by L. Stevenson ; also published in German and French.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE.

Seat : Geneva, Villa Moynier, 122, rue de Lausanne.

Foundation : 1863.

Object : To work for the maintenance and development of the Red Cross in general and particularly of the relations between central committees of national Red Cross societies ; to co-ordinate efforts for the relief of victims of war, sickness and civil calamities. In addition the International Committee endeavours to ensure the observance of the Geneva Conventions of 1929 concerning the care and protection of the wounded, the sick and prisoners of war. It expects all States to keep, during times of war, the undertakings they have made and it denounces all violations of those agreements under international public law. It recognises new national Red Cross societies (at present numbering 60) and accredits them to their predecessors.

Committee : Consists of twenty-five Swiss members, of whom five, with the Treasurer, form the Bureau at Geneva.

President : M. Max Huber, former President of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Finance : Contributions of national societies, voluntary donations. Receipts 135,969 Swiss francs, expenditure for 1936, 151,548 Swiss francs.

Activities : Assistance to afflicted populations ; visits to places of detention and internment ; protection of the civil population against chemical warfare ; standardisation of sanitary material ; defence of the distinctive badge against abuses ; research service for individual cases ; carrying out of tasks entrusted to it by the International Red Cross Conferences, of which the last (fifteenth) was held at Tokyo in October 1934 ; mission to the Chaco 1934-1935 ; humanitarian activities in Spain (civil war) 1936-1937.

Historical Facts : The International Red Cross Committee was founded in 1863 following upon the publication of the *Souvenir de Solferino*, by Henri Dunant. At first it was a Committee appointed by the Geneva Public Utility Society ; subsequently it became a neutral independent organisation excluding all national, political or religious questions. In 1864, a diplomatic conference met at Geneva and adopted the Geneva Convention of August 22nd, 1864 (revised in 1906 and 1929). In 1928 the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies (founded May 5th, 1919) adhered to the statutes of the International Red Cross voted by the thirteenth International Conference of the Red Cross for ensuring co-operation between these two international institutions and co-ordinating their efforts.

Official Publications : *Bulletin international, Revue internationale de la Croix Rouge* (monthly). Other publications : *Manuel de la Croix Rouge internationale*, December 1930, 137 pages in octavo. *Annuaire de la Croix Rouge internationale*, 1937, in octavo.

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

LIGUE DES SOCIÉTÉS DE LA CROIX-ROUGE.

Seat : Paris (XVI^e), 12, rue Newton.

Foundation : May 1919.

Object : The object of the League is to promote and facilitate co-operation between national Red Cross Societies in carrying out their peacetime programme aiming at the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering.

The League constitutes together with the National Societies of the Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross one of the elements of the International Red Cross.

Members : The national Red Cross Societies of the following countries are members of the League : Union of South Africa, Albania, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : The League is governed by the representatives of all member Societies, through meetings of the Board of Governors which are held every two years. The Executive Committee, composed of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Board and seven members, meets every six months and has all the administrative and financial powers of the Board.

Officers : *Chairman of the Board of Governors :* Admiral Cary T. Grayson (American Red Cross).

Vice-Chairmen : M. E. J. Conill (Cuban Red Cross), Marquis de Lillers (French Red Cross), M. S. Yamanouchi (Japanese Red Cross).

Secretary : M. B. de Rougé, Secretary General of the League.

Finances : The budget of the League for the year 1937 amounts to 2,575,000 French francs. It is supported by the voluntary contributions of member Societies.

Activities : The Secretariat of the League provides information for all its members, study facilities, demonstration material, and the services of experts in the different fields of Red Cross organisation and peacetime activity, when required. Its international Secretariat in Paris, directed by the Secretary General, acts as a clearing-house for the benefit of national Societies. It includes experts in Relief, Health, Nursing and Junior Red Cross questions and central services dealing with Information, Publications, Finance and Administration. Special emphasis is laid on the study of membership, fund-raising and propaganda methods. A library, a film-lending library, and collections of slides, posters, photographs, pamphlets and exhibit material, are maintained at League headquarters.

Three series of regional conferences have been inaugurated, one for the Far East, one for Eastern and Central Europe and one for the American continent. Technical conferences on special problems are organised from time to time and special attention is given to new activities of interest to national Societies (First Aid on Highways, Air Ambulances, etc.).

Official Publications : *League of Red Cross Societies Monthly Bulletin*, published in English, French and Spanish. The Secretariat of the League publishes, from time to time, reports and studies on technical questions of interest to national Red Cross Societies. This series includes pamphlets entitled : *Organising for Emergencies, Helping the Unemployed, Blood Transfusion — A Red Cross Service, First Aid on Highways, Rural Hygiene and the Red Cross.*

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION. UNION INTERNATIONALE DE SECOURS.

Seat : Geneva, 122, rue de Lausanne.

Foundation : July 12th, 1927.

Objects : (1) In the event of any disaster due to *force majeure*, the exceptional gravity of which exceeds the limits of the powers and resources of the stricken people, to furnish first aid to the suffering population and to assemble for this purpose funds, resources and assistance of all kinds ; (2) in the event of any public disaster, to co-ordinate as occasion offers, the efforts made by relief organisations, and, in a general way, to encourage the study of preventive measures against disasters and to induce all peoples to render mutual international assistance.

Members : Albania, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Egypt, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Luxemburg, Monaco, New Zealand, Poland, Roumania, San Marino, Sudan, Switzerland, Turkey, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Officers : *President :* Senator Giovanni Ciraolo.

Vice-Presidents : Marquis de Lillers, Colonel P. Draudt.

Members of the Executive Committee : Senator A. François, M. Rudolf Holsti, Mr. Algernon Maudslay, M. Parra-Pérez.

Finances : Income derived from the initial fund constituted by Government contributions, voluntary gifts, and a charge of 1 % on all sums placed at the Union's disposal.

Activities : Relief action for the benefit of all stricken peoples, whatever their nationality or their race, and irrespective of any social, political, or religious distinction. Action is, however, limited to disasters occurring in the territories of States Members of the Union, and is subject in each country to the Government's consent.

Historical Facts : The International Relief Union owes its origin to a proposal made by Senator Ciraolo at the Tenth International Red Cross Conference, held at Geneva in 1921. The proposal which was first put before the Genoa Economic Conference and referred by the Conference to the Assembly of the League of Nations, led to the signature, on July 12th, 1927, of the Convention establishing an International Relief Union and to the Statutes annexed to the Convention.

Official Publications : Proceedings of the First Session of the General Council (July 10th-12th, 1933) and of the first session of the Executive Committee (July 12th-14th, 1933) of the International Relief Union ; Memorandum by the Chairman of the Executive Committee on the constitution of the I.R.U. and on the work of the Committee from July 12th to September 12th, 1933 (in French and English) ; official texts, December 1935, 2nd edition (in French and English) ; mobilisation scheme, May 1934 (in French and English) ; message from Senator Ciraolo to the Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference, September 1934 (in French and English) ; *La Croix Rouge dans le fonctionnement de l'U.I.S.*, October 1934.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LEAGUES FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN AND OF CITIZENS.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES LIGUES POUR LA DÉFENSE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET DU CITOYEN.

Seat : Paris (XIV^e), 27, rue Jean Dolent. Tel. Gobelins 25-31.

Foundation : 1922.

Object : To supply opportunities for contact between the various leagues ; the dissemination and application in all countries of the principles of justice, liberty, equality and the sovereignty of the people, as issued in the French Declaration of the Rights of Man of 1789 and 1793 ; to work continuously for the extension of the rights of man to all persons and communities (refugees, outlaws, the stateless, the persecuted, national minorities, etc.), and in particular to carry on a campaign for extending the League of Nations and the obligation to submit to it all disputes between the States, in order that

such disputes may be settled not by force, but according to law and by peaceful methods.

Members : National Leagues in Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Danzig, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain.

Officers : *President :* Victor Basch, Honorary professor at the Sorbonne (Paris).

Secretary-General : J. Prudhommeaux, 8, rue J.-Boyceau, Versailles.

Administrative Secretary : Mlle. Zirker, at headquarters.

Finances : Each league fixes the amount of its members' subscriptions, and makes a fixed contribution towards the expenses of the Federation as well as a contribution in proportion to its membership.

Activities : The Council of the Fédération meets four times a year at headquarters ; each League is represented at these meetings by one or more delegates. The Federation also holds an annual Congress in Paris or abroad.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL.

Seat : Chicago, Ill., United States of America, 35, East Wacker Drive. Branch Office for Europe : Zürich, 21, Börsenstrasse.

Foundation : February 1905.

Object : To encourage and foster the ideal of service as the basis of all worthy enterprise ; high ethical standards in business and professions ; the advancement of understanding, goodwill and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

Members : 4,200 Rotary Clubs in eighty different countries.

Governing Body : A Board of Directors composed of a chairman, three vice-chairmen and ten directors.

Chairman : Will R. Manier, Jr.

First Vice-Chairman : Hugo E. Prager.

Second Vice-Chairman : Cecil Rae.

Third Vice-Chairman : O. B. Sellers.

Secretary-General : Chesley R. Perry.

Treasurer : Rufus F. Chapin.

Finances : Each Rotary Club pays to Rotary International an annual *per-capita* tax of \$4.50.

Activities : The annual international convention is the legislative body of Rotary International. The various Rotary Clubs are organised into districts or areas, each of which holds its annual conference for the purpose of furthering acquaintance and ensuring a larger co-operation in the pursuit of the objects of Rotary. The international board encourages and assists the individual Rotary Clubs in those activities which promote the six objects of Rotary.

Historical Facts : The first club was formed in Chicago in 1905. The first sixteen clubs formed an association in 1910, which became an international association in 1912.

Official Publication : *The Rotarian, Revista Rotaria.*

THE SALVATION ARMY.

ARMÉE DU SALUT.

Official Names of the Organisation : "The Salvation Army" (in English-speaking countries) ; "Die Heilsarmee" (Germany, Austria and Switzerland) ; "Armée du Salut" (Belgium, Belgian Congo, France and Switzerland) ; "O Exército da Salvação" (B. azil) ;

"Armáda Spásy" (Czechoslovakia); "Galavima Hamudava" (Ceylon); "Chiu Shih Chün" (China); "Frelsens Haer" (Denmark); "Pelastusarmeija", "Frälsningsarmén" (Finland); "Esercito della Salvezza" (Italy); "Het Leger des Heils" (Netherlands); "Kia tin Gyin tut" (Burma); "Rachaniya Senai", "Retcha Syhniam", "Muktifauj", "Mukti Sena", "Rakshana Sainyam" (India); "Hjalpraedisherinn" (Iceland); "Kyu-Sei-Gun" (Japan); "Koo Sei Koon" (Korea); "Pestisanas Riga" (Latvia); "Pääste-armee" (Estonia); "Frelsesarmeen" (Norway); "Bala Keselamatan" (Netherlands Indies); "Vojska Spasa" (Yugoslavia); "Die Heilsheer" (Union of South Africa); "Frälsningsarmén" (Sweden); "El Ejercito de Salvación" (Latin America); "Ogun Igbala Na" "Nkwagye Domn" (West Africa); "Jeshi La Wokofu" (Uganda, Tanganyika and Kenya).

Seat: London, England, Queen Victoria Street.

Foundation: 1865.

Object: To spread the Gospel of Jesus Christ throughout the world in obedience to His Commandments, working in love to uplift all those needing assistance.

Governing Body: A Territorial Commander in each country directly responsible to the General. (The property is held by registered associations, in conformity with the laws of the various countries).

Officers: Commander in Chief: General Evangeline C. Booth, D.S.M., M.A.

Chief of the Staff:

Chancellor of the Exchequer: Com. G. Troth.

Information Service Secretary: Com. D. C. Lamb, C.M.G., LL.D.

Overseas Secretaries: Com. A. R. Blowers; Com. W. H. Howard.

Editor-in-Chief: Com. A. G. Cunningham.

Finances: (a) Budget: each country and each service possesses an annual budget; (b) sources of income; donations and voluntary subscriptions; (c) annual expenditure: audited accounts published in each country.

Activities: Conferences, meetings, visitation and propaganda, spiritual and social (humanitarian); the foundation of homes for men, women and children; rescue homes for women, industrial homes, schools; homes for soldiers and sailors; re-education; agricultural colonies and various institutions; 26,389 officers of the Salvation Army are working in 88 countries and colonies. The Gospel is preached in 83 different languages.

Historical Survey: In July 1865, the Reverend William Booth and his wife Catherine undertook a Christian mission in the most poverty-stricken quarters of the East End of London. The movement spread and in 1879-80 was given the name of the Salvation Army. The founder died on August 20th, 1912, and was replaced by his eldest son, William Bramwell Booth, named by the founder. Subsequent generals were elected by the High Council, composed of the Generals of the Salvation Army.

Official Publications: 125 journals. Bibliography: *Orders and Regulations for Soldiers*; *Orders and Regulations for Officers of the Salvation Army*; *Darkest England and the Way Out*, by General W. Booth; *General Booth*, by Commissioner Railton; *Romance of the Salvation Army*, by Hulda Friedericks; *Broken Earthenware*, by Harold Begbie; *Catherine Booth*, by Commissioner Booth-Tucker; *William Booth*, by Harold Begbie; *Bramwell Booth*, by Catherine Bramwell-Booth; *God's Soldier*, by St. John Ervine.

**"SAVE THE CHILDREN" INTERNATIONAL UNION.
UNION INTERNATIONALE DE SECOURS AUX ENFANTS.
INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG FÜR KINDERHILFE.**

Seat: Geneva, 15, rue Lévrier.

Foundation: January, 1920.

Object : The activities of the "Save the Children" International Union are based on the Declaration of Geneva. Its object is to propagate the idea of international mutual aid for the benefit of children ; to collect, centralise and distribute funds for the relief of distress among children in time of disaster, without consideration of race, nationality or confession ; to co-operate with international or national institutes whose object is to assist or improve the position of the child ; to undertake and stimulate practical action as required by circumstances.

Members : 34 member organisations and 13 affiliated organisations in the following 31 countries : Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : A Committee of thirty members :

Chairman : Dr. Christian L. Lange, Nobel Peace Prize, former Secretary-General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (Oslo).

Vice-Chairmen : Mr. J. C. van Notten (Geneva), Mr. H. D. Watson (London), M. Georges Thélin (Geneva).

Officers : Mr. W. A. Mackenzie, *General Secretary*. Mlle. J. M. de Morsier, *Assistant General Secretary*.

Finances : Contributions from member and affiliated organisations and from individual members. Gifts from member and affiliated organisations and the public. In 1935 : (a) general and administrative activities, 46,000 francs ; (b) individual or collective relief 104,000 francs.

Activities : Collection of funds and administration of individual and collective relief. Studies and documentary material. Publications. Congresses and conferences at irregular intervals, etc.

Historical Facts : The "Save the Children" International Union was founded on January 6th, 1920, on the initiative of Eglantyne Jebb, to centralise and co-ordinate the activities of various organisations concerned in collecting funds for the relief of the children of Central and Eastern Europe and the Near East. Congresses of associations for the relief of children at Geneva in 1920 and 1921, Stockholm in 1921, and Vienna and Budapest in 1924.

Since 1925, the "Save the Children" International Union, while still continuing its relief activities, in so far as funds permitted, has devoted special attention to the development of child welfare in general. In 1925, first General Congress on Child Welfare. In 1931, International Conference on African Children. In 1936, First Balkan Congress on Child Welfare at Athens. During this period, numerous publications and studies.

Official Publications : From 1920 to 1925 : *Bulletin de l'U.I.S.E.* From 1925 to 1931 : *Revue internationale de l'Enfant*. From 1932 to 1936 : *Nowvelles de l'U.I.S.E.* (Roneographed bulletin). Since 1937, *Bulletin* (new series) published every two months.

Other publications containing information on the Organisation : *Year-book of the "Save the Children" International Union* (last edition issued in 1933). Minutes and reports of conferences. *La Guerre et les Enfants*. Documents presented to the delegates to the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, Geneva, 1932, 78 pages. *Children, Young People and Unemployment*: A series of Enquiries into the Effects of Unemployment on Children and Young People, Part I: Germany, United States of America, Belgium, Switzerland, Geneva 1933, 112 pages. Part II: Austria, United Kingdom, Poland, 1933, 100 pages. Part III: Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Conclusions, 1934, 108 pages. A. Salomon: *Eglantyne Jebb*, 1936, 53 pages. F. Small: *Mission en Ethiopie*, 1936, 45 pages.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SETTLEMENTS.
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES "SETTLEMENTS".**

Seat : London, E.2, 18, Victoria Park Square.

Foundation : July 1922.

Object : To develop, on a strictly non-political basis, relations already established between the settlements in different countries.

Members : Representatives appointed by the National Federations of Settlements in the United Kingdom, France, and the United States of America, and by Settlements in Austria, Finland, Germany, India, Japan, the Netherlands, and in Scandinavian and other countries.

Officers : *Chairman :* Sir Wyndham Deedes (United Kingdom).

Honorary Secretary : Miss Barbara Murray (United Kingdom).

Honorary Treasurer : Miss M. B. Taylor (United Kingdom).

Finances : Voluntary contributions from national groups.

Historical Facts : A Committee was founded at the First International Conference of Settlements held at Toynbee Hall, London, in 1922, and the Association was formed at the Second Conference held in Paris in 1926. The Third Conference was held in 1929 in the Netherlands and the Fourth took place in Berlin in 1932.

**INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL INSURANCE CONFERENCE.
CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE DE LA MUTUALITÉ ET DES ASSURANCES
SOCIALES.
INTERNATIONALE ZENTRALSTELLE DER SOZIALVERSICHERUNGSTRÄGER.**

Seat : Palais Wilson, Geneva. Address for correspondence : P.O. Box 220, Mont-Blanc, Geneva.

Foundation : October 5th, 1927, at Brussels.

Object : To co-ordinate internationally and reinforce efforts for the defence, development and improvement of social insurance, especially sickness insurance and invalidity-old age-life insurance, by means of (a) continuous action in favour of the principle of the autonomous administration of mutual benefit societies and insurance funds, (b) the organisation of periodical international meetings of representatives of mutual benefit societies and insurance funds, and (c) the exchange of information and the comparison of experience, particularly in regard to the practical operation of such societies and funds.

Members : Forty national unions and institutions of thirteen countries (Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Irish Free State, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Spain, Switzerland and Yugoslavia), covering over twenty million insured persons.

Governing Body : General Meeting (held, in principle, annually), International Committee, Bureau of the same, and International Secretariat.

Officers : The Bureau of the International Committee consists of the following :

Chairman : M. Vaclav Nemecek, Senator, Chairman of the Central Union of Sickness Insurance Institutions of Czechoslovakia (Prague).

Vice-Chairmen : M. Arthur Jauniaux, Senator, Secretary-General of the National Union of Federations of Syndical and Socialist Mutual Benefit Societies of Belgium (Brussels), M. Jens Kr. Möller, Chairman of the Federation of Sickness Insurance Associations of Denmark (Wester Velling pr. Randers), M. Léon Heller, Chairman of the National Federation of French Mutual Benefit Societies (Paris), Mr. R. Henderson, Secretary of the National Health Insurance Society of the Irish Free State (Dublin),

Dr. Zeljko Hahn, Director of the Health Service of the Central Workers' Insurance Office of Yugoslavia (Zagreb), M. Franz Spalowsky, Chairman of the Central Union of Workers' Sickness Insurance Funds of Austria (Vienna), M. Michel Zajac, Director of the Central Institute of Polish Social Insurance (Warsaw), M. Walter Gisiger, Chairman of the Concordat of Swiss Sickness Insurance Funds (Solothurn).

Auditor: M. Jean Uhler, Chairman of the Administrative Council of the City of Geneva, and Chairman of the Federation of Mutual Benefit Societies of French-speaking Switzerland (Geneva).

Finance: Annual budget covered by members' subscriptions (totalling in 1936 the sum of 9,000 Swiss francs).

Activities: At its various meetings, the Conference has had to deal, amongst other things, with big problems in connection with the practical organisation of social insurance, such as the independent management of sickness insurance funds, the control of the doctors' panels, participation in the campaign against social diseases, the position of panel doctors, the economic organisation of pharmaceutical supplies and the economic and social aspects of social insurance funds.

Historical Facts: The International Conference has held meetings as follows: Constitutive Meeting at Brussels, 1927, General Meetings at Vienna, 1928, Zurich 1929, Dresden 1930, Prague 1931, Paris 1933, and Prague 1936.

Official Publications: *Reports* (in six volumes) of the discussions and proceedings of the General Meetings.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS. ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LE PROGRÈS SOCIAL.

Seat: Basle, Freiestrasse 27.

Foundation: September 1925.

Object: (a) Scientific research; (b) preparation of public opinion in favour of social reforms; (c) propaganda for the ratification and application of international conventions and in particular for the improvement of workers' conditions.

Members: National groups. There are twenty-five national groups already constituted or in process of constitution.

Governing Body: An international Board of Directors, consisting of: (a) a *Comité d'honneur* chosen from among the most distinguished representatives of each country in the field of social progress; (b) an Executive Committee, of 25 to 30 members.

Officers: *President*: M. J. Godart (France).

Vice-Presidents: Lady Hall (United Kingdom); MM. Gascon y Marin (Spain); Mangold (Switzerland); Mannio (Finland); Stern (Czechoslovakia); Woycicki (Poland).

General Secretary: Professor A. Boissard (Paris).

Treasurer: L. Buttner (Basle).

Finances: Annual subscriptions from national groups, of not less than 500 Swiss francs; donations and subsidies from Governments, organisations or individuals; sale of publications. Expenditure: approximately 30,000 Swiss francs.

Activities: General meeting of representatives of national groups every two years.

Historical Facts: The Association was constituted on September 25th, 1925, at Berne, by the amalgamation of two international associations for labour legislation and against unemployment and by the adhesion of various national sections and individual members of the former Permanent International Committee for Social Insurance, which had not resumed its activities since the war.

Official Publication: *L'Avenir du Travail* (in French and German).

**CATHOLIC INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR SOCIAL SERVICE.
UNION CATHOLIQUE INTERNATIONALE DE SERVICE SOCIAL.
INTERNATIONALE KATHOLISCHE VEREINIGUNG FÜR SOZIALE ARBEIT.
KATHOLIEKE INTERNATIONALE VOOR MAATSCHAPPELIJK DIENSTBETOON.**

Seat : Brussels (Belgium), 111, rue de la Poste.

Foundation : October 1925.

Object : To develop social service on the basis of Catholic doctrine and Christian charity ; to study jointly, in the light of Catholic principles, the doctrinal, scientific and practical questions connected with social service ; to facilitate relations between Catholic social schools and associations of social workers ; to unite and support the activities of Catholic social workers in all countries ; to promote the foundation of Catholic social schools and associations of social workers in all countries.

Effective Members : Schools of Social Service and Associations of Social Workers in Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, United States of America.

Adherent Members : Schools and Associations in formation.

Governing Body : *General Secretary :* Mlle. Baers, Brussels.

Delegates of Social Schools : Mlle. Offenbergh, Directress of the Feminine Social School of Aix-la-Chapelle ; Mlle. Naegelen, Directress of the Normal Social School of Paris ; Miss Regan, for the English-speaking Social Schools ; Rev. Father Pouthier, correspondent for North America ; Mlle. Izquierdo, correspondent for South America.

Delegates of the Social Workers : Mlle. Hopman, of the German "Hedwig-Bund" ; Mlle. de Taillandier, of the Association of Social Workers of Paris ; M. Kuypers, of the Associations of Social Workers of Héverlé-Louvain.

Moral Adviser : M. l'Abbé Belpaire.

Committee : Consisting of one delegate from each affiliated organisation.

Finances : Members' contributions.

Activities : International conferences. Publication of reports. Investigations. Information on schools of social service and on social service. Organisation of practical training and study tours for members. Arrangements and negotiations for founding social schools.

Historical Facts : It was through the initiative of the general secretariat of the "Oeuvres sociales féminines chrétiennes" of Belgium that the Catholic International Union for Social Service was founded in 1925. It organised international conferences successively at Milan (1925), Brussels (1926), Aix-la-Chapelle (1927), Paris (1929), Brussels (1935) ; other less important meetings at Heidelberg (1932), Paris (1933), Rome (1934).

Publications : Records of international conferences. Several communications made to the congresses in the form of pamphlets. *L'Efficacité du Service Social. Dossier documentaire sur l'U.C.I. de S.S. et ses membres*, 1933. *Journée des Auxiliaires sociales à Paris*, 1933. *Le rôle de l'Assistance sociale pour le préservation de la santé de la mère et de l'enfant. Rapports et comptes-rendus de la 5me Conférence internationale catholique de service social*, 1935.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR SOCIAL STUDIES (MECHLIN UNION).
UNION INTERNATIONALE D'ÉTUDES SOCIALES (UNION DE MÂLINES).**

Seat : Mechlin (Belgium), Episcopal Palace.

Foundation : 1920, by Cardinal Mercier (1851-1926).

Object : To study social problems in the light of catholic moral conceptions and to acquaint the public, especially the working-classes, with the principles and resolutions discussed and approved by the Union.

Members : Private persons in various countries.

Officers : *Chairman:* Cardinal van Roey (Mechlin).

Secretaries: M. Defourny (Louvain) and M. F. van Goethem (Gand).

Finances : Members' subscriptions form the sole source of income. Annual expenditure, 1,000 Belgian francs.

Activities : Annual sessions.

Publications : *Social Code*, second edition 1934. *La Hiérarchie catholique et le Problème social*, 1931. In preparation : (1) Code of international morality (Code de morale internationale) (2) Selection of corporative texts from catholic writers of the XIXth Century (Choix de textes corporatifs extraits des écrivains catholiques du XIX^{me} siècle).

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF SCHOOLS FOR SOCIAL WORK. COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DES ÉCOLES DE SERVICE SOCIAL.

Seat : Brussels, c/o Mme. Mulle, 36, rue de la Croix.

Foundation : 1929.

Object : To bring about an exchange of views and of the experience gained between schools for social work and to deal with all problems of international co-operation in those schools, such as exchanges of teachers and students, organisation of a service of documents and information and of international courses on social work, participation in the preparation of international congresses on social work.

Members : Membership is open to any properly constituted school, the object of which is to train professional workers for social work. There are at present 78 member schools belonging to the following countries : Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

Officers : *Secretariat:* Dr. Alice Salomon (*President*) ; Mme. Fuster (France) ; Mme. Mulle (Belgium) ; Miss Black (United Kingdom) ; Dr. Bruno (United States of America) ; Dr. Moltzer (Netherlands) ; Mme. Wagner-Beck (Switzerland).

Ex-officio members: Miss Wisner and Miss Hethway (United States of America) ; Dr. Lloyd, Miss Macadam and Miss Eckhard (United Kingdom).

Co-opted members: Mlle. Drucker (France) ; Dr. Schlatter (Switzerland).

Finances : Every member pays an annual subscription of 40 belgas.

Activities : Centre for information concerning the programmes and activities of schools for social work at the Library of the International Labour Office. Meeting of the Secretariat in Paris in May 1931 ; Conference of all the member schools at Frankfort on July 15th to 16th, 1932 ; meeting of the Secretariat in Geneva in September 1933 ; Conference of all the member-schools in Brussels, June 4th to 9th, 1934, together with an international summer-school ; meeting of the Secretariat at Bentveld near Haarlem (Holland), on July 15th to 20th 1935, together with an international summer-school ; Conference of all the member schools in London in July 1936 ; establishment of principles for the organisation of schools for social service ; establishment of principles of professional deontology for social workers.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES OF SOCIAL WORK.

COMITÉ PERMANENT DES CONFÉRENCES INTERNATIONALES DU SERVICE SOCIAL.

STÄNDIGER AUSSCHUSS DER INTERNATIONALEN KONFERENZ FÜR SOZIALE ARBEIT.

Seat : London W.C.1, The Play House, 35, Gordon Square.

Foundation : 1928.

Object : To favour the exchange of ideas between social workers and social agencies throughout the world by the creation of national committees of social work and by the organisation of international conferences of social work.

Members : Public and private bodies, associations and individuals in the following countries: Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Norway, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Officers : *Chairman :* Dr. René Sand (Paris).

Vice-Chairmen : Dr. G. Araoz Alfaro, former President of the National Department of Hygiene, member of the Health Committee of the League of Nations, Buenos Aires; Dr. Gösta Bagge, Högskolas Socialretenskapliga Institut, Stockholm; M. Justin Godart, Senator, former Minister of Public Instruction, Paris; Miss Mary van Kleeck, Directress of the Industrial Studies Department, Russell Sage Foundation, New York; Dr. Hüsаметtin Kural, Under-Secretary of State of the Hygiene and Social Assistance Ministry, Ankara; Dr. Alice Masarykova, President of the Czechoslovak Red Cross, Prague; M. Cyrille van Overbergh, Senator, President of the Superior Council of Public Assistance, Brussels; Professor W. Polligkeit, Director of the German Union of Public and Private Assistance, Frankfurt-on-Main.

Members : Dr. B. Kahn, Administrative Director of the American Committee of Distribution; Professor Slotemaker de Bruine, former Minister of Works, Netherlands; Abbé Viollet, Director of the "Moulin Vert", Paris.

General-Treasurer : Sir Percy Alden, M.A., Chairman of the British Institute of Social Service, London.

Secretary-General : Alexander Farquharson, Sociological Institute, The Play House, London.

Finances : Contributions from national committees, donations, subsidies.

Activities : Publication of the Proceedings of the Conferences of Paris (1928), Frankfurt-on-Main (1932) and London (1936).

Historical Facts : The Committee was appointed by the first International Conference of Social Work (Paris, 1928).

INTERNATIONAL PERMANENT SECRETARIAT OF SOCIAL WORKERS.

SECRETARIAT INTERNATIONAL PERMANENT DES ASSISTANTS DE SERVICE SOCIAL.

INTERNATIONALES STÄNDIGES SEKRETARIAT DER SOZIALARBEITER.

Seat : Prague XIX, Malirska, 9.

Foundation : 1932, at Berlin.

Object : Interchange of experience concerning all fields of social service. Information on social service in the different countries. Exchange of periodicals of the national organisations and of other publications. Protection of social assistants visiting other countries. Observations on working conditions.

Members : In 1937 membership consisted of Associations in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, France, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

Governing Body : The Secretariat is a free union having neither fixed statutes nor a committee. It is directed by the Honorary Secretary, elected by the associations. *Secretary,* since 1935, Vera Vostrebal, Prague XIX, Malirska, 9.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION OF RELIGIOUS SOCIALISTS.
UNION INTERNATIONALE DE SOCIALISTES RELIGIEUX.
INTERNATIONALER BUND RELIGIÖSER SOZIALISTEN.**

Seat : Zürich, c/o Dr. Leonhard Ragaz.

Foundation : 1922.

Object : To revive Christianity by drawing attention to its social truth and so to reconcile Christianity and Socialism.

Members : National groups in Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland. The total membership numbers about 15,000-20,000.

Officers : *Chairman :* Dr. Leonhard Ragaz (Zürich).

Secretary : Hélène Monastier (Lausanne).

Activities : The Union's activities are carried on by means of propaganda of the most varied types (lectures, courses, international, national and regional meetings), publications, the creation of institutions for educational and evangelistic purposes, and various forms of activity in the political, social, religious and cultural fields. Each national group has its own organs.

**INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUFI MOVEMENT.
QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL INTERNATIONAL DU MOUVEMENT SUFI.**

Seat : Geneva, 46, Quai Gustave-Ador.

Foundation : October 1923.

Object : To realise and spread the knowledge of Unity, the religion of love and wisdom ; to discover the light and power latent in man ; to help to bring the East and West close together, etc.

Members : Branches in Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

Governing Body : An Executive Committee.

Officers : *Chairman :* Maheboob Khan.

Vice-Chairman : J. C. Mahaffy.

General Secretary : E. T. Dussaï.

General Treasurer : Countess M. L. Pieri.

Activities : The Sufi Order ; Esoteric School of Inner Culture ; Universal Worship ; religious activity ; world brotherhood ; spiritual healing. Annual meetings are held in the autumn at Geneva. An Esoteric School is open three months during the summer at Suresnes, near Paris. Classes, religious services and lectures are organised in the different countries.

Historical Facts : The Movement was founded by the mystical philosopher Inayat Khan, born at Baroda in India in July 1882, who passed away at Delhi February 5th, 1927. The Sufi Message was brought by him to the Western world in 1910, first to America and afterwards to Europe.

Official Publications : The books of Inayat Khan in English. *The Way of Illumination* and *In an Eastern Rose Garden*. *Magazines :* *The Sufi* — A bi-annual journal of Mysticism ; *Le Message* — A quarterly publication on the Teaching of Inayat Khan.

**WORLD'S SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.
ASSOCIATION UNIVERSELLE DES ÉCOLES DU DIMANCHE.**

Seat : New York City, 51, Madison Avenue.

Foundation : 1889.

Object : The work of this organisation is of a spiritual, educational, missionary and charitable nature ; it aims more especially at promoting Christian education, including organised Sunday-school work, encouraging the study of the Bible, propagating the Christian religion and spreading the Christian virtues throughout the world.

Members : Inter-denominational, national or international Sunday-school Associations or Councils of religious instruction or Christian national committees in countries where those committees deal with religious instruction and Sunday-Schools, wherever such organisations exist or may be constituted. Organisations of a national or international character which belong to the Association exist in the following countries (the figures indicate the number of members) : Union of South Africa, 443,505 ; Algeria, 994 ; Angola, 45,827 ; Argentine, 44,600 ; Australia, 672,469 ; Austria, 16,871 ; Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi, 219,810 ; Brazil, 180,996 ; United Kingdom, 6,174,867 ; Bulgaria, 4,800 ; Burma, 37,233 ; Canada, 1,117,890 ; Ceylon, 34,846 ; Chile, 30,053 ; China, 216,434 ; Colombia, 3,101 ; Czechoslovakia, 29,869 ; Denmark, 119,321 ; Ecuador, 1,428 ; Estonia, 8,783 ; Finland, 278,247 ; France, 71,200 ; Germany, 1,024,811 ; Hungary, 76,498 ; India, 633,372 ; Iran, 1,996 ; Irish Free State, 251,446 ; Italy, 8,080 ; Japan, 200,259 ; Korea, 433,546 ; Latvia, 10,340 ; Madagascar, 114,000 ; Mexico, 41,352 ; the Netherlands, 368,787 ; New Zealand, 185,376 ; Norway, 202,100 ; Palestine, 3,764 ; Paraguay, 650 ; Peru, 6,404 ; Philippine Islands, 90,050 ; Poland, 8,943 ; Portugal, 5,008 ; Roumania, 64,665 ; Spain, 6,690 ; Sweden, 490,000 ; Switzerland, 150,000 ; Syria, 16,515 ; United States of America, 21,463,959 ; Uruguay, 3,925 ; Yugoslavia, 10,041.

Governing Body : A World Council consisting of representatives chosen by the various organisations and national and international councils members of the Association, trustees and members of the Bureau of the Association, and also ten additional members appointed by the World Council for a period of four years or until their successors have been duly elected. The President of the Assembly and the Honorary Presidents are *ex officio* members of the World Council.

Officers : *President :* Sir Harold Mackintosh, Bart., J.P. (England), and twelve vice-presidents.

Chairman : Dr. Luther A. Weigle (United States of America), and three vice-chairmen.

Secretaries : Dr. Robert M. Hopkins (New York City) ; Dr. James Kelly (Glasgow).

Treasurer : M. Paul Sturtevant (New York City).

Finances : The annual budget amounts to about 100,000 dollars (£20,000). The Association derives its income mainly from gifts from individuals, churches, Sunday-schools, the annual subscriptions of national or international organisations members of the Association and the interest on the Association's capital.

Activities : The Association has four main tasks : (1) it convenes every four years a World Sunday-school Assembly ; (2) it subsidises national organisations for missionary work ; (3) on request it sends delegations and specialists to the most important centres ; (4) the seat of the Association serves as a centre for the distribution of information, the publication of bulletins and the dissemination of other information concerning religious education.

Historical Facts : The Association has held twelve World Sunday-school Conventions since 1889. The thirteenth World Convention will be held in South Africa in 1940.

Official Publications : The official reports of the Assemblies, annual reports and journals published occasionally by the Association either at the United States headquarters or the British office in Glasgow (Scotland).

**WORLD'S WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.
UNION UNIVERSELLE DES FEMMES CHRÉTIENNES
POUR LA TEMPÉRANCE.**

Seat : London, 32, The Ridgeway, Golders Green, N.W., and New York, U.S.A., 377, Parkside Avenue, Brooklyn.

Foundation : 1891.

Object : The prohibition of the liquor traffic throughout the world.

Members : National Associations in Union of South Africa, Australia, United Kingdom, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, China, Estonia, Finland, France, India, Irish Free State, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Turkey and United States of America.

Governing Body : An Executive Committee.

Officers : *Chairman :* Mrs. Ella A. Boole (Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.).

Vice-Chairman : Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith (Ill., U.S.A.); Mrs. Strang (Australia); Miss Dagmar Prior (Denmark).

Secretaries : Miss Agnes E. Slack (London, England); Mrs. W. T. G. Brown (Canada).

Treasurer : Mrs. Margaret C. Munns (Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.).

Finances : Subscriptions from national associations and members.

Activities : Publications; lectures; international conferences.

**INTERNATIONAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL
(Œcumenical Seminar).**

**ÉCOLE THÉOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE
(Séminaire œcuménique).**

Seat : Geneva, Palais Wilson.

Foundation : 1934.

Object : Study of international ecclesiastical and theological problems and of the œcumenical movements. The Seminar is placed under the patronage of the Universal Christian Council on Life and Work and the Autonomous Faculty of Theology of the University of Geneva.

Governing Body : An International Committee representing the Theological Commission of the Universal Council and the international Christian organisations in Geneva.

Executive Committee : The Dean of the Faculty of the University of Geneva; Dr. Visser t'Hooft, General Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation.

Director : Prof. D. Adolf Keller, D.D., LL.D.

Finances : Contributions from the Universal Christian Council and private subscriptions.

Activities : The Seminar organises courses on Church life and main theological currents in the various Churches and undertakes comparative theological studies on modern Church history.

**THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY (POINT LOMA).
SOCIÉTÉ THÉOSOPHIQUE (POINT LOMA).**

Seat : Point Loma, California, U.S.A. : International Theosophical Secretariat.

Foundation : 1875.

Objects : The aims of the Theosophical Society are of a philosophical, religious, scientific and humanitarian nature. The Society has no political objects. Members are merely required to accept the principle of universal brotherhood. The main object of the

Theosophical Society is: (a) to teach humanity the laws governing the universe; (b) to proclaim the essential unity of all living things and to show that this unity is the very principle of nature; (c) to create an active brotherhood of mankind; (d) to study religion, science and philosophy, both ancient and modern; (e) to study the innate faculties of man.

Members: The Theosophical Society consists of national sections made up of lodges and individual members in all parts of the world. National sections have been organised in Australia, the United Kingdom, Canada, Egypt, Latin America, the Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries and the United States of America.

The German Section of the Theosophical Society voluntarily dissolved in December 1936.

Governing Body: The Leader and his Cabinet. All the lodges and national sections are autonomous within the limits of the Constitution of the Theosophical Society.

Officers: The *Leader*, elected for life or until he resigns: Dr. Gottfried de Purucker, Point Loma, California, United States of America.

Secretary-General and Head of Cabinet: Dr. Joseph H. Fussell, Point Loma, California, United States of America.

The *Chairmen* of the following sections: American (United States and Canada), English, Welsh, Netherlands, Scandinavian, German, Egyptian, Australasian and the representatives of Spain and Latin America, the West Indies, the Union of South Africa and the Netherlands Indies.

Finances (Source of income): Voluntary contributions; there are no fixed fees or subscriptions.

Activities: Regular public lectures, study courses and "Lotus" circles for children, organised by nearly all lodges. National congresses held periodically by most of the organised sections. The European sections usually hold annual meetings. In 1935 the European meeting was held at Cardiff (Wales) in August. Publication of books, periodicals and pamphlets in English, German, Dutch, Swedish, French, Spanish and Finnish. The Theosophical Club, which possesses sections in all parts of the world, collaborates closely with the Theosophical Society and is based on the same principles. The Society possesses a large library of ancient and modern works of interest to students of the questions with which it deals. A theosophical university (possessing a charter granted by the State of California) and the School of Lomaland (for boys and girls) are situated at Point Loma, the seat of the International Theosophical Secretariat.

Historical Facts: The Society was founded at New York in 1875 by Madame H. P. Blavatsky with the help of Colonel H. S. Olcott, William Q. Judge and a few others. M^m H. P. Blavatsky died in 1891. In 1895, the original Theosophical Society split, some members remaining with William Q. Judge at the New York seat of the Society, while others accepted the leadership of Annie Besant, who transferred the seat to Adyar, Madras, India. William Q. Judge died in 1896 and was replaced by Katherine Tingley, who, in 1900, transferred the International Secretariat from New York to Point Loma, California. She died in 1929 and was replaced by Dr. Gottfried de Purucker, the present Leader, who is endeavouring to reconstitute the Theosophical Society as a single international organisation, as in the time of Madame H. P. Blavatsky.

Official Publications: Issued at the International Theosophical Secretariat, Point Loma, California: *The Theosophical Forum* (a monthly publication, the official organ of the Theosophical Society); *The Junior Theosophist and Lotus-Circle Messenger* (Monthly for juniors, children and teachers); also national periodicals published by the different sections.

Other Publications containing information on the Organisation: The first five volumes of *The Theosophical Forum* (1929-1934) contain detailed and interesting information regarding the Theosophical Society and its work.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF ADYAR.
(Mother Society.)
SOCIÉTÉ THÉOSOPHIQUE D'ADYAR.
(Société mère.)

Seat : Adyar, near Madras, British India.

Foundation : 1875.

Objects : The Society is a completely unsectarian body of seekers after Truth, striving to serve humanity along ethical lines and to substitute spiritual culture for materialism. The Three Objects of the Society are: To form a nucleus of the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour; to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy and science; to investigate the unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man.

Members : The Society is composed of thousands of members belonging to any religion in the world or to none. They are united by approval of the above objects, by their aim to remove antagonisms of whatever nature, by their wish to draw together men of goodwill irrespective of their personal opinions, and by their desire to study the Ancient Wisdom in order to apply it in their daily life and to share the results of their studies with others. At present, the Theosophical Society comprises National Societies, or agencies, in the following countries: Union of South Africa, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Central America, Ceylon, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, England, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, the Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippine Islands, Poland, Porto Rico, Portugal, Roumania, Russia (the Lodges are outside Russia), Scotland, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Wales, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : The Governing Body consists of the *President*, Dr. G. S. Arundale, appointed by the members of the society for seven years, and re-eligible for life, and the General Council, consisting of the General Secretaries of all the national societies, and a certain number of *ex officio* members (Treasurer, Librarian, President of the Young Theosophists Association, etc.) and of members appointed *ad hoc*.

Vice-President: Hirendra Nath Datta.

Recording Secretary: Dr. G. Srinivassa Murti.

Treasurer: Henry Hotchener.

Finances : National branches collect subscriptions of which a percentage is paid in to the headquarters at Adyar. Other receipts: voluntary subscriptions, gifts, legacies, royalties, and products of the Adyar Estate.

Activities : The T.S. publishes at regular intervals books on the occult, psychology, philosophy, arts, etc. It organises a world congress each year, at Adyar or Benares, on the above subjects. Every seven years a world congress is held in a continent other than Asia. In 1936, the world congress was held at Geneva, in 1929 at Chicago, in 1921 at Paris, etc. The European Federation of Theosophical Societies, the headquarters of which are at Amsterdam, organises an annual European congress (1937: Copenhagen; 1938: Zagreb). The national branches organise courses, lectures, etc., and hold annual conventions. At Adyar there is an oriental and occidental library, with a large number of manuscripts (*circa* 20,000 ancient manuscript books in the oriental section). At Adyar there is also an Academy of Arts, a primary and secondary school and a school for out-casts, recognised by the Government, temples of all religions, etc.

Historical Facts : The Theosophical Society was founded in New York in 1875 by Madame H. P. Blavatsky and Colonel H. S. Olcott, who subsequently transferred the seat of the Society to Adyar, near Madras. Madame Blavatsky died in 1895. Colonel Olcott,

who was the first President of the T.S., remained in office until his death in 1905, and was succeeded by Dr. Annie Besant, who likewise remained in office until her death in 1933, when she was succeeded by Dr. G. S. Arundale.

Official Publications : *The Theosophist*, published at Adyar ; *The Theosophical World* likewise published at Adyar ; and 44 newspapers published by national branches. Copious literature.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION AND PEOPLE'S LEAGUE AGAINST VIVISECTION.
UNION INTERNATIONALE ET LIGUE POPULAIRE CONTRE LA VIVISECTION.**

Seat : Boulogne-sur-Seine (France), 160, rue Galliéni.

Foundation : 1900, by Baron de Knyff.

Object : To endeavour to obtain legislative and executive powers by means of petitions, requests, etc. for the suppression of vivisection : to form by every possible legal means a body of opinion strong enough to draw the attention of the public authorities to the danger to the progress of national morals represented by the cruel practices of vivisection ; to make known by Press publicity or any other means the horrible tortures inflicted on animals and to put a stop to them.

Members : (non-subscribing) 40,000.

Officers : *Secretary-General :* Léon Séné.

Finances : Contributions, donations and, since 1935, subscriptions.

Activities : No publication at present, but one is projected. Seeks to promote its object by means of tracts, petitions and lectures.

**INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF TRAFFIC
IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
BUREAU INTERNATIONAL POUR LA RÉPRESSION DE LA TRAITE DES FEMMES
ET DES ENFANTS.**

Seat : London, 12, Old Pye Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Foundation : 1899.

Object : The suppression of the traffic in women and children by means of National Committees formed in most countries of Europe, in Canada, Egypt, India and United States of America, which work with the support of their respective Governments.

Members : The representatives of the above-mentioned national committees who are resident in London, together with seven members appointed by the National Vigilance Association, London, which is responsible for all expenditure.

Officers : Members of the Committee. *President :* The Rt. Hon. Lord Tyrrell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Secretary : F. Sempkins.

Finances : Provided by the National Vigilance Association, London ; Average expenditure £1,000.

Activities : International congresses, conferences, port and railway-station work, enquiries on behalf of girls, co-operation with the police, etc.

Historical Facts : The International Bureau is the outcome of the activities of the late W. A. Coote, who convened an International Congress in London in 1899 and then succeeded in bringing about an International Congress at Paris in 1902. This Congress led to the signature of the International Agreement of 1904 by various European Governments and the United States. The Bureau is represented on the League of Nations Permanent Advisory Committee for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children.

**WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ZIONIST ORGANISATION (W.I.Z.O.).
ORGANISATION SIONISTE INTERNATIONALE DES FEMMES.**

Seat : London, 75, Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

Foundation : 1920.

Objects : (a) Education and vocational training of women and girls in preparation for their life in Palestine; (b) Social welfare work; (c) Safeguarding, by every possible means, of the interests of women and children in Palestine.

Members : Federations and groups in forty-four countries. Membership : 60,000.

Governing Body : Executive Committees in London and Palestine.

Officers : *President :* Lady Herbert Samuel.

Vice-Presidents : Mrs. Henrietta Irwell (London) ; Mrs. M. Gaster (London) ; Mrs. David Nathan (New Zealand).

Presidents of the London Executive : Mrs. I. M. Sieff ; Mrs. Ch. Weizmann.

President of the Palestine Executive : Mrs. Edwin Samuel.

Treasurers : Mrs. Henrietta Irwell and Mrs. G. Olga Alman.

Secretary : Mrs. H. Sacher.

Secretary for Organisation and Propaganda : Mrs. F. Grubwieser-Hauser.

Secretary of the Executive : Miss B. Gudansky.

Finances : Sources of income : voluntary contributions. Annual expenditure : about £30,479.

Activities : World conference of Jewish women every other year ; annual council meeting ; periodical magazine ; reports ; leaflets ; news bulletins, etc. ; proceedings of conference.

Historical Facts : Conferences have been held every other year since 1920. The Eighth Conference met at Tel-Aviv, Palestine ; foundation of the Girls' Training Hostel in Tel-Aviv for domestic science and agriculture ; 1926, opening of Girls' Agricultural School in Nahalal ; 1927, beginning of activities of Social Service Club in gardening, home industry, cultural work, cooking and housewifery ; 1928, establishment of the model farm "Ayanoth" for agricultural training for girls ; 1929, extension of social welfare service — day-nurseries, crèches, etc. ; 1930, foundation of the Young Women's International Zionist Organisation ; 1932, construction of the main Ayanoth building ; 1933-34, construction of additional buildings for the extension of the Nahalal school and the Ayanoth farm.

Official Publications : *Pioneers and Helpers* (in English, French, German and Hebrew).

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WORKMEN'S EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATIONS.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES LIGUES OUVRIÈRES ÉVANGÉLIQUES.
INTERNATIONALE ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT EVANGELISCHER
ARBEITNEHMERVERBÄNDE.**

Seat : Utrecht, Stadhouderslaan, 43-45.

Foundation : 1928.

Object : To rouse the people's conscience and minds to an appreciation of the principles embodied in the Gospels of Jesus Christ, by means of professional and joint study, on the international plane, of social and economic questions. In particular the Federation endeavours, without itself exercising the functions of a trade union, to support all the efforts of the various organisations of evangelical workers to give religious, moral and material assistance and protection to the economically weak body of workers.

Members : Affiliated organisations in Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, the United States of America.

Officers : *Chairman :* C. Smeenk (Netherlands).

Secretary : H. Amelink (Netherlands).

Treasurer : J. Haas-Schneider (Switzerland).

Activities : Organisation of international congresses. The first congress was held at Dusseldorf on April 10th, 1928, the second at Essen in June 1931, the third was held in Denmark in 1936.

WORLD'S ALLIANCE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS. ALLIANCE UNIVERSELLE DES UNIONS CHRÉTIENNES DE JEUNES GENS.

Seat : Geneva, Palais Wilson.

Foundation : 1855.

Object : To unite the National Alliances of Young Men's Christian Unions throughout the world. The World's Committee acts as a co-ordinating agency between national movements, and, through research, publications, conferences and practical work, it assists the National Alliances, and, generally, concerns itself with the development of the movement.

Members : National Alliances in Union of South Africa, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Chosen, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Iceland, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippine Islands, Portugal, South America (Argentine, Chile, Peru, Uruguay), Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America and Yugoslavia. Movements not yet officially affiliated : Antilles, Barbados, British Guiana, Cuba, East Africa, Egypt, Federated Malay States, Fiji Islands, Greece, Iraq, Kenya, Latvia, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands Indies, Nigeria, Palestine, Poland, Porto Rico, Roumania, Siam, Sierra Leone, Syria and Libya, Turkey and West Africa. The total number of members is approximately 1,640,000.

Governing Body : The World's Conference, composed of delegates from affiliated alliances in proportion to membership ; the World's Committee, created in 1878, with its seat at Geneva from the outset, consisting of 120 members appointed by national alliances on the basis of membership ; the Executive Committee.

Officers : *Chairman :* Dr. J. R. Mott.

Vice-Chairman : Dr. S. K. Datta ; Dr. John Forrester-Paton ; John B. Frosst ; Dr. A. Koechlin ; Dr. C. T. Wang.

Treasurer : Pierre Lombard.

General Secretary : Tracy Strong.

Finances : Subscriptions from National Councils and from members and friends. Budget expenditure in 1937, 175,800 Swiss francs.

Activities : World conferences : the nineteenth held in Finland, 1926, the twentieth in the United States of America in 1931, and the twenty-first in India in 1937. Special conferences : regional conferences, courses of instruction of leaders, international camps ; prayer week. Meeting of the Committee every two years. Meeting of the Executive Commission every six months ; publications : *World's Youth* ; information service and article service (in three languages) ; year-book, lists of principal associations of the world, etc.

Historical Facts : In 1855, the Alliance consisted of 322 associations, with 27,860 members ; in 1878 (the year of the foundation of the World's Committee), of 2,500 associations, with 130,000 members ; on January 1st, 1936, of 9,893 associations, with 1,640,949 members.

Official Publications : *World's Youth*, Quarterly Review, *Information Service*, *Weltbund-Nachrichtendienst*, monthly periodicals, *Youth in the New World* and *Flaming Milestone*. Minutes published on the occasion of the twentieth and twenty-first World Conferences.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR AID TO YOUNG WOMEN.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES AMIES DE LA JEUNE FILLE.**

Seat : Neuchâtel (Switzerland), 2, rue du Seyon.

Foundation : 1877.

Object : To provide a complete system of protection for lonely girls, of whatever nationality, religion and occupation, who are in unsuitable surroundings or have to leave their homes to earn their living.

Members : Committees organised in the following countries : Algeria, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Danzig, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Memel, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Switzerland, Tangier, Tunis, Yugoslavia. Corresponding members in twenty-two other countries. About 20,000 individual members.

Governing Body : The international Central Office of the Federation, Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

Officers : *Chairman :* Mlle. Andrée Kurz.

Vice-Chairman : Mme. Ernest Dubois.

Secretary : Mlle. Madeleine Wavre.

Treasurer : Mme. Paul Benner.

Assessors : Mme. Gustave Attinger, Mlle. Louise Rivier, Mme. Alfred Bellenot.

Finances : Sources of revenue : contributions and donations.

Activities : International conferences every five years. International councils each year.

Historical Facts : The International Federation for Aid to Young Women, which was founded at the time of the first Congress of the International Abolitionist Federation, where Josephine Butler had shown the dangers to which lonely foreign and other girls are exposed, assists such girls by means of travellers' aid work, homes and clubs, registry and enquiry offices, publications containing useful addresses for girls, etc.

Official Publications : The international organ of the Association, the *Journal du Bien Public* (monthly). National bulletins.

Publication containing information on the Organisation : *Cinquante ans d'activité de la Fédération internationale des Amies de la Jeune Fille.*

**WORLD'S YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
ALLIANCE UNIVERSELLE DES UNIONS CHRÉTIENNES
DE JEUNES FILLES.**

CHRISTLICHER WELTBUND WEIBLICHER JUGEND.

Seat : Geneva, Palais Wilson.

Foundation : 1894.

Object : To organise, develop and unite national associations which, accepting its basis or one in conformity with it, endeavour to extend the Kingdom of God according to its principles, and to bring young women to such knowledge of Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour as shall manifest itself in character and conduct. It also calls all national associations to promote Christian principles of social and international conduct by encouraging the development of a right public conscience such as shall strengthen all those forces which are working for the promotion of peace and better understanding between classes, nations and races ; believing that the world social order can only be made Christian through individuals devoted to the single purpose of doing God's will, and that through obedience to the law of Christ there shall follow the extension of His Kingdom, in which

the principles of justice, love and the equal value of every human life shall apply to national and international as well as to personal relations.

Members : Affiliated organisations in the following countries : Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, United Kingdom, British Guiana, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, India (Burma and Ceylon) Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Korea, Malaya, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, United States of America, Uruguay.

Y.W.C.A. work in several other countries is also connected with the World's Council.

Governing Body : The World's Council consisting of representatives of the above affiliated organisations, meeting biennially. In the interim the direction of the work is entrusted to an Executive Committee consisting of the Officers of the Association and not less than seven members, including at least five nationalities, all elected by the World's Council.

Officers : *Chairman :* Jonkvrouwe C. M. van Asch van Wijck.

Vice-Chairmen : Madame Alfred Bertrand, Mrs. James S. Cushman, Mrs. Hensman, Miss Una Saunders, Dr. Georgina Sweet, Mrs. Matsu Tsuji, Fräulein Zarnack.

Treasurer : Mademoiselle Catherine Picot.

General Secretary : Miss Ruth F. Woodsmall.

Finances : (a) Budget : Total receipts 1935-36 : 91,836.17 Swiss francs ; (b) Sources of income : Quota contributions from the affiliated national associations, subscriptions and donations from individuals ; (c) Annual expenditure for 1935-36 : 92,861.77 Swiss francs.

Activities : Committee meetings, conferences, visits, preparation courses for secretaries, correspondence and international publications.

Historical Facts : The four National Associations which united to form the World's Y.W.C.A. in 1894 were Great Britain, Norway, Sweden and the United States of America. The others have since been affiliated from time to time. The original headquarters of the World's Association was in London. The transference to Geneva took place in 1930. The present "Basis", carefully formulated in view of the requirements of national associations embracing members of all the Christian confessions, was adopted by a world conference which met at Stockholm in 1914. The existing "Aim" and "Principles" embodied in the Constitution were adopted at the same date, with the exception of the second paragraph of the "Aim" which was added in 1922.

Official Publications : *World's Y.W.C.A. Monthly.*

Other publications giving information : *A Study of the World's Y.W.C.A. Association Chronicles ; * The Purpose of the Y.W.C.A. ; * The Œcumenical Policy of the World's Y.W.C.A. ; * Aims and Practice of the World's Y.W.C.A. ; The World's Young Women's Christian Association—An International Christian Women's Movement* (descriptive leaflet of the World's Y.W.C.A.). Occasional Papers, among which are one on Household Employment (in English, French and German) and one on Unemployment—A World Problem.

WORLD UNION OF ZIONIST REVISIONISTS. UNION MONDIALE DES SIONISTES REVISIONNISTES.

(Information furnished in 1936.)

Seat : Paris (V^e), 7, rue de Pontoise.

Foundation : 1925.

Object : The object of Zionism is the progressive transformation of Palestine (including Transjordan) into a Jewish community, *i.e.*, an autonomous community, under the auspices of an established Jewish majority. The following are the main points in the

* These publications exist in French also.

Revisionists' programme: (1) System of colonisation: (a) agrarian reform, (b) protection for local products, (c) security; (2) Social questions connected with the development of Palestine.

Members: The Revisionist Union has thirty-nine local unions in thirty-five different countries of Europe, Asia, America and Australia. In Europe: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Danzig, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia. In Asia: China, "Manchukuo", Palestine. In America: Argentine, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, United States of America, Uruguay. In Africa: Union of South Africa, Algeria, Egypt, Rhodesia, Tunis. The World Union includes the following sub-divisions: Berit Trumpeldor (Betar), organisation for the education and instruction of youth in the Zionist State and including, at present, approximately 75,000 members; Berith Hachajal, Jewish ex-soldiers' organisation, 10,000 members; Berith Yeshurun, organisation of religious orthodoxy, 4,000 members; Weref, world union of Revisionist women, 3,000 members; Nordia, sports organisation, 5,200 members; Jawne we Jodefeth, university students' organisation, 3,500 members; Massada, higher school pupils' organisation, 4,800 members.

Governing Body: Executive Committee, Paris.

Composition of the Committee: *President:* V. Jabotinsky.

Members of the Executive Committee: M. Berchin, Dr. J. Damm, Dr. J. Hoffmann (Palestine), S.Y. Jacobi (London), A. Kopelowicz, Dr. J. Schechtman, Dr. J. Ségal, Dr. Z. Tiomkin.

Secretary-General: S. Merlin.

Finance: Dinarim (members' subscriptions), political tax, voluntary gifts. Expenditure from October 1933 to December 1934 amounted to 500,000 French francs. The budget for 1935 amounts to 750,000 French francs.

Activities: Since the foundation of the Union, six World Conferences have been held: Paris (1925 and 1926), Vienna (1928 and 1932), Prague (1930) and Cracow (1935). The Union publishes ninety-two periodicals in sixteen languages in twenty-five countries.

Historical Facts: The World Union of Zionist Revisionists was founded by a constituent assembly which met in Paris in 1925. The following institutions, although not party institutions, were formed on the initiative of the Union: Tel Hay Fund, Ltd.; the National Labour Federation; Ozar Amami (co-operative bank for small credits and small savings), assets in 1934, £2,592. At the beginning of 1934, a movement was started by the Union in different countries to get up a world Jewish petition. The petition, addressed to the United Kingdom as the mandatory Power for Palestine, asks for a "system of colonisation". In the first stage of the campaign, 600,000 signatures were collected. In April 1934, the Central Committee of the Revisionist Union in Palestine addressed to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations a petition which was examined and rejected at the Twenty-sixth Session of the Mandates Commission.

Official Publications: V. Jabotinsky: *What are the Zionist Revisionists?* (in English, French, German, Hebrew and Roumanian); Dr. J. Schechtmann: *Judenstaatszionismus* (in German and Serbian); Isaac Sciacy: *Le Sionisme* (in French); *Proceedings of the Third World Conference*; *Publications of the London Office of the Zionist Revisionists' Union, Nos. 1 and 2*; *Blue Book* and *White Book*.

III. ARTS AND SCIENCES

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC UNION. UNION ACADÉMIQUE INTERNATIONALE.

Seat : Brussels, Palais des Académies (Administrative Secretariat).

Foundation : 1919.

Object : To establish, maintain and strengthen corporate and personal relations between men of learning who are working in the humanities, by means of regular correspondence, interchange of communications and periodical scientific congresses; to inaugurate, encourage and direct such research work and publications as would appear best to further the progress of archæology, history, philosophy, the moral, political and social sciences and which necessitate or deserve a high degree of co-operation.

Members : Academies of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : The Committee of the Union, consisting of two delegates for each country elected by the National Academies, elects the officials of the Union.

Chairman : Nicolau d'Olwer (Madrid).

Vice-Chairman : V. Tille (Czechoslovakia), M. Vulić (Yugoslavia).

Secretary : D. Eitrem (Norway).

Assistant Secretary : A. Christensen (Denmark).

Finance : Subscription : 2,000 francs per annum for each country; donations, legacies, etc.

Activities : Annual meetings at Brussels in May. Publications.

Historical Facts : At the invitation of the Academie française des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres (March 1919), a preliminary conference was held at Paris in May 1919. The Union was constituted at a second conference in Paris in October 1919. The majority of the annual meetings have been held at Brussels, but the meeting of 1935 was held at Copenhagen. The last took place at Brussels from May 24th to 27th, 1937.

Official Publications : Principal publications: *Corpus Vasorum antiquorum*; *Catalogue of Alchemical Manuscripts*; *Bulletin du Cange* (for mediæval Latin); *Concordance and Indices of Mohammedan Tradition*; *Monumenta musicae byzantinae*.

INTERNATIONAL AEROLOGICAL COMMISSION. COMMISSION AÉROLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE. INTERNATIONALE AEROLOGISCHE KOMMISSION.

Seat : Berlin, Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse, 5, S.W.II.

Foundation : Appointed in 1919, by the International Meteorological Committee.

Object : Organisation of the exploration of the upper atmosphere and publication of the results of these researches.

Members : Representatives of the following countries, etc.: Union of South Africa, Australia, Austria, Azores, Belgium, Bermudas, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong-Kong, Hungary, India, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mauritius, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Norway, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

Officers : *President :* Prof. L. Weickmann.

Secretary: Dr. K. Keil.

Activities: Sessions of the Commission at Bergen in 1921, London in 1925, Leipzig in 1927, Madrid in 1931, Friedrichshafen in 1934 and Warsaw in 1935. The Commission is a Commission of the International Meteorological Organisation, whose seat is at De Bilt (Netherlands). Its statutes are those of the Organisation.

Official Publication: *Résultats des ascensions aérologiques aux jours internationaux.*

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND CULTURES.
INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL POUR L'ÉTUDE DES LANGUES ET DES CIVILISATIONS
AFRICAINES.**

Seat: London, Millbank House, 2, Wood Street, S.W.1. Directors' offices; Paris, 26, rue de la Pépinière; Berlin-Steglitz, Steinstrasse 25.

Foundation: 1926.

Object: To act as a co-ordinating agency, a central bureau and a clearing-house for information regarding research in African linguistics, anthropology and sociology; and to bring about a closer association between scientific research and the practical problems with which administrators, educators, missionaries, those engaged in industry and commerce and the leaders of the African race have to deal.

Members: Individuals and associations.

Governing Body: Composed of representatives of scientific and missionary bodies and universities in twelve countries (maximum membership, sixty). An Executive Council of not more than fifteen members is responsible for the conduct of the affairs of the Institute. A business committee, consisting of the London members of the Council, deals with routine business between meetings.

Officers: *Chairman*: The Rt. Hon. Lord Lugard, G.C.M.G., D.S.O. (United Kingdom).

Directors: Professor Henri Labouret (France); Professor D. Westermann (Germany); Dr. J. H. Oldham, *Administrative* (United Kingdom).

Secretary-General: Hans Vischer.

Secretary: D. G. Brackett.

Honorary Treasurer: Major Sir Humphrey Leggett, D.S.O., R.E.

Finance: Sources of income: Governments in Africa and European Governments having interests in Africa, foundations, such as the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation, missions, private bodies, commercial firms and individuals in Europe, America and Africa. Subscriptions from Governments, private bodies and commercial firms vary in amount; individual membership subscription, £1. Income for 1936, £10,058; expenditure for year ended June 30th, 1936, £8,823.

Activities: Executive Council meets once a year, alternately in London and on the Continent; last meeting, Paris 1936. Sociological and linguistic research in Africa by highly trained workers to whom Fellowships are granted for a period of two to three years. Publication of monographs and memoranda.

Historical Facts: A conference was held in 1925, which was attended by leading African linguists, when the formation of the Institute was decided upon. In 1926, a meeting of the representatives of the bodies which had agreed to appoint representatives to the Governing Body was held at which twenty-three organisations were represented.

Official Journal: *Africa*, published quarterly by the Oxford University Press.

Other Publications: *Chaka*, Thomas Mofolo; *Nuer Customs and Folklore*, Ray Huffman; *The Bavenda*, H. A. Stayt; *Tales Told in Togoland*, A. W. Cardinall; *Economics in Primitive Communities*, Richard Thurnwald; *Caravans of the Old Sahara*, an Introduction to the *History of the Western Sudan*, E. W. Bovill; *The African Labourer*, G. St. J. Orde Browne; *Une cité Soudanaise: Djenné*, Charles Monteil; *Valenge Women*, E. D. Earthy; *Practical Phonetics for Students of African Languages*, D. Westermann and

I. C. Ward ; *The African To-day*, D. Westermann ; *Arts of West Africa*, edited by Sir Michael Sadler ; *Anthropology in Action*, G. Gordon Brown and A. McD. Bruce Hutt ; *Reaction to Conquest*, Monica Hunter ; *Jabo Proverbs from Liberia*, George Herzog with the assistance of C. G. Bloah.

All these are published by the Oxford University Press.

**INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND
ETHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES.**

**CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DES SCIENCES ANTHROPOLOGIQUES ET
ETHNOLOGIQUES.**

Seat : Office for the Copenhagen session in 1938 : National Museet, 10, Ny Vestergade, Copenhagen.

Foundation : 1934, at the first session, held in London from July 30th to August 4th.

Object : The development and co-ordination of anthropological and ethnological sciences.

Members : Representatives of Governments, universities and scientific institutions, and individual members.

Governing Body : A permanent Council elected by the General Assembly held in London, consisting of representatives of the following countries, etc. : Union of South Africa, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Isle of Man, Italy, Japan, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Portuguese Indies, Roumania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Vatican City, Yugoslavia.

Officers : *President :* Professor Thomas Thomsen.

Vice-Presidents : MM. Fischer, Koppers, Rivet, Sergio Sergi, Stolyhwo.

Secretaries : M. Kai Birket-Smith, Professor John L. Myres and Mr. Alan Houghton Brodrick.

Treasurer : M. Kjeld Rørdam.

Finance : Source of income : Subscriptions from members and associations ; the National Organising Committee decides what sums shall be devoted to the expenditure on each session.

Activities : Periodical congresses to be held every four years beginning with 1934 ; report on each session.

Historical Facts : Constituted at the preliminary conference held at Basle from April 20th to 22nd, 1933. The first session of the Congress was held in London in 1934 ; the next session will be held in Copenhagen in 1938.

Official Publications : *Report on the London session, 1934.* Price 25 shillings.

Other publications containing information on the Organisation : Preliminary notices and reports on the negotiations for the creation of the Congress, published by the Royal Anthropological Institute, 52, Upper Bedford Place, London, W.C.1.

INTERNATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL D'ANTHROPOLOGIE.

Seat : Paris (VI^e), Ecole d'Anthropologie, 15, rue de l'Ecole-de-Médecine.

Foundation : 1920.

Object : To stimulate scientific research in all countries ; to enable research workers to get into close touch with one another, and to unify anthropological methods. With

this object in view, to stimulate the foundation of national offices in constant correspondence with the central office at Paris.

Members : Thirty nations have already joined and have delegates on the Board of Management.

Governing Body : A Board of Management, consisting of delegates from countries which have joined the organisation.

Chairman : Professor E. Pittard (Switzerland).

Assistant Chairman : Louis Marin (France).

Vice-Chairmen : Professor Ch. Fraipont (Belgium), Leite de Vasconcellos (Portugal), Professor Matiegka (Czechoslovakia).

General Secretary : Professor Begouen (Toulouse).

Assistant General Secretaries : Professor Absolon (Czechoslovakia), Dr. Briand (France).

Finance : Subscriptions of members, donations and subsidies.

Activities : General Assemblies held in different countries every three years.

Historical Facts : The original idea proceeded from the Ecole d'Anthropologie of Paris. The Constituent Assembly was held at Paris in September 1920 ; the first General Assembly at Liège in 1921, the following at Prague, 1924, Amsterdam, 1927, Oporto, 1930, Paris, 1931, and Brussels, 1935. Fifteen national offices have been created successively in Europe and America, and, since the Prague meetings in 1924, the Institute has been thrown open to all nations without exception. The former International Congresses of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archæology, which were interrupted during the war, were amalgamated in 1929 with the International Anthropological Institute, which continued them, and the meetings at Oporto and at Paris constituted the XVth International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archæology.

Official Publications : *Revue anthropologique*, and volumes of Minutes of the Congresses.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL METHODS.

(S.A.S. = Synthetic Anthropological Standardisation.)

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL POUR L'UNIFICATION
DES MÉTHODES ANTHROPOLOGIQUES.

(S.A.S. = Standardisation anthropologique synthétique.)

Seat : Bologna, Institute of Anthropology, via Selmi, 1.

Foundation : 1933.

Object : Systematic study and classification of anthropological methods in preparation for their development and subsequent improvement with a view to unification. Unification will be achieved by means of a *Codex anthropologicus*.

Members : *Founders :* United States of America (Ch. B. Davenport, New York) ; Germany (E. Fischer, Berlin) ; France (G. Montandon, Paris) ; Austria (J. Weninger, Vienna) ; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (V. Bounak, Moscow) ; Italy (F. Frassetto, Bologna) ; International Medico-Athletic and Scientific Association (I.M.A.S.A.) (A. Latarjet, Lyons).

Members now in office : Fischer, Frassetto, Montandon, Mendes Corrêa, Weninger. Under Article 3 of the General Regulations of the Committee, there may not be more than eleven members representing countries.

Officers : *Chairman :* Professor Fabio Frassetto, Director of the Anthropological Institute of the Royal University of Bologna.

Finance : Contributions from the nations represented on the Committee.

Historical Facts : The S.A.S. was founded by Professor Frassetto at the request of the Chairman of the third International Eugenics Congress (New York, July 1932). Its

first meeting was held at Bologna, March 26th-31st, 1934, and its second at Vienna, January 3rd-7th, 1937.

Activities: The Committee issues a *Bulletin* in four languages (Italian, French, English, German) at irregular intervals but at least once a year.

Official Publication: S.A.S. (Bulletin of the International Committee for Scientific Anthropological Standardisation).

ANTHROPOS INSTITUTE. INSTITUT ANTHROPOS.

Seat: Sankt-Gabriel, Mödling, near Vienna, Austria.

Foundation: 1932.

Object: The scientific study of the languages and the civilisations of primitive peoples.

Members: Only scientifically qualified members holding certificates from the "Societas Verbi Divini".

Governing Body: *President:* Dr. P. Wilhelm Schmidt.

Vice-President: Professor Dr. P. Wilhelm Koppers.

Editor of the Anthropos review: Dr. P. Wilhelm Schmidt.

Finance: The principal funds of the Anthropos Institute are the profits on the *Anthropos* review, to which are added from time to time subsidies from the Austrian "Leo-Gesellschaft" the German "Görres-Gesellschaft" and the "Societas Verbi Divini".

Activities: Scientific expeditions, lectures, publications. Expeditions to "Tierra del Fuego" (1918-1922), to Malacca (1924-1925), to South Africa (1926-1927), to the Congo (1929-1930 and 1934-1935).

Official Publications: *Anthropos*, an international ethnological and linguistic review. Director: Professor P. Wilhelm Schmidt (foundation 1906), devoted to ethnological and linguistic studies (1,000 pages); International Linguistic Library "Anthropos" (linguistic monographs of a scientific nature, 13 volumes), International Ethnological Library "Anthropos" (ethnological monographs of a scientific nature, 16 volumes), "Anthropos" series of Expeditions published by Dr. Martin Gusinde (monographs on the results of expeditions to primitive peoples made by the members of the Anthropos Institute, 1 volume appeared up to the present).

Publications containing information on the Organisation: Professor P. Wilhelm Schmidt, *La création de l'Institut Anthropos* (The Foundation of the Anthropos Institute), special number of the *Anthropos* review, 1932, 3 pages, price 0.40 RM., Anthropos Library at Sankt-Gabriel-Mödling, near Vienna.

PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF ARCHITECTS. COMITÉ PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL DES ARCHITECTES.

Seat: Paris (VI^e), 8, rue Danton.

Foundation: 1867.

Object: To serve as a bond between architects, principally in the preparation and organisation of large international congresses, the programme of which is decided upon by the Committee who transmits the recommendations to Governments.

The Congresses are held under the ægis of Governments of the countries from which invitations have been sent. The Congresses are destined to improve the professional relations of the architect, to defend his intellectual and social rights, to help architecture to progress from the artistic and technical point of view, as well as to contribute to the conservation of historical monuments.

Members: The Permanent International Committee of Architects at the moment comprises twenty-five national sections: Austria, Argentine, Belgium, Brazil, United

Kingdom, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, United States of America, Uruguay.

Governing Body : Bureau, 1937 :

Chairman : Paul Vischer (Basle), Chairman of the Swiss Architects' and Engineers' Society.

Secretary-General : Emile Maigrot (Paris), Architect, S.C., S.A.D.G., former Chairman of the "Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement".

Treasurer : M. Slothouwer (Amsterdam), Professor architect, B.N.A.

Vice-Chairmen : G. Moretti, Professor Elkart, C. Zantzinger, E. Pontremoli, Sir Banister Fletcher, A. Rooseboom, don Luis Bellido y Gonsalez, C. Howard Walker Lanchester.

Secretaries : Calza Bini, Cart de Lafontaine, A. de Virahj de Kistata, Professor Martin Dulfer, F. Krauss, G. O. Totten, C. Broggi.

Members : Acosta y Lara, A. Chausse, A. Cook Clausen, de Bie Leuve Tjenck, R. Fitte, A. Gravier, E. Lallerstedt, Professor Antonesco, M. Krch, L. Jungo, Pardal Monteiro.

Finance : Annual subscription of 100 French francs per member.

Activities : Congresses usually every two years. Meetings of the Bureau. General Assemblies held apart from the regular Congresses.

Historical Facts : In 1867 the necessity was recognised of grouping into a Permanent Committee, on an international scale, the largest possible number of national sections, consisting for the most part of delegations of the principal professional architect's associations. The last Congresses took place at Rome in 1935 (thirty-nine nations were represented, of which twenty-nine officially) and in Paris from July 19th to 25th, 1937. The next will take place in Washington in 1939.

Official Publications : The proceedings of all meetings are published in pamphlet form: decisions and important documents are issued in separate pamphlets (without minimum) (private). During the Congress and afterwards, volumes embodying the work, conferences, recommendations, visits, receptions, etc., are published, but almost immediately exhausted; they are only to be found in individual collections.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES ASSOCIATION ON MODERN ARCHITECTURE. CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL POUR L'ARCHITECTURE MODERNE. INTERNATIONALE KONGRESSE FÜR NEUES BAUEN.

Seat : Zurich (Switzerland), 7, Doldertal.

Foundation : 1928.

Object : To formulate the aims of modern architecture; to uphold modern ideas in architecture; to gain acceptance for these principles in technical, economic and social circles, to work for the solution of architectural problems.

Members : In Algeria, Belgium, Brazil, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indo-China, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : The organs of the Association are: (1) The Congress, which is the general assembly of the members of the Association; (2) the International Committee for contemporary architectural problems, which prepares the agenda of the Congress, constitutes the Bureau during the Congress, and executes the decisions of the Congress.

Officers : *President :* C. van Eesteren (Amsterdam).

Vice-Presidents : Professor W. Gropius (Berlin-London), Victor Bourgeois (Brussels).

General Secretary : Dr. S. Giedion (Zurich).

Activities : The Congress is a congress of workers, which calls for disinterested work on the part of each member for the ends of the Congress. The first Congress was held at

the Château of La Sarraz in 1928; the second at Frankfort in 1929; the third at Brussels, 1930; the fourth at Athens, 1933. The fifth was held in Paris from June 28th to July 2nd, 1937. Subject: "Housing and Leisure". Last meetings of the Committee: Barcelona, 1932; London, 1933; Amsterdam, 1935; La Sarraz, 1936. Exhibitions on the occasion of each Congress.

Official Publications: *L'habitation minimum* (3rd edition 1933); *Les lotissements rationnels*, 1931; *La ville fonctionnelle* (in preparation).

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ARTS, LETTERS AND SCIENCES. FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ARTS, DES LETTRES ET DES SCIENCES.

Seat: Paris, 38bis, rue Fontaine. **Direction:** 2, Quai de Seine, Herblay, Seine-et-Oise (France).

Foundation: 1918.

Object: To protect the professional and moral interests of intellectual workers; to facilitate relations between artists, authors and scientists in all countries; to support all legitimate requests made by its members; to spread the knowledge of discoveries and of neglected masterpieces; to cultivate the spirit of mutual assistance between professional intellectual workers.

Members: Individual members in thirty-eight countries.

Governing Body: The Federation is directed by a Central Office whose seat is in Paris, and by general delegates (one for each country).

Officers: *General Director of the Central Office:* M. Banville d'Hostel.

Members: Paul Brulat, F. Courché, H. Chassin, Han Ryner, A. Mercereau, H. Strentz.

Finance: Subscription: minimum 4 francs. Expenditure, 7,000 francs.

Activities: Congress at Brussels, April 1922; conferences and art exhibitions at Paris; publication of an organ in several languages: *Esope*, which reports on the Federation's activities and disseminates suggestions relating to the world of arts, letters and sciences. The next congress will be held in Paris, in 1937.

Historical Facts: The Federation gave considerable assistance in 1919 in the foundation of the Syndicate of Plastic Arts, the Syndicate of Authors, the Syndicate of Professional Writers. In 1920, it took the initiative in regard to an international referendum on the Nobel Prize. In 1921, the "Maison des Ecrivains" was founded. In 1922, the Brussels Congress was held. In 1924, the scientific section of the Federation (Medicine, Chemistry and Biology) founded the International Society for Tuberculosis and Cancer Research. In 1926, the "Compagnons de la Pensée" joined the Federation. In 1927, foundation of the *Studio d'Esope*.

Official Publication: *Esope*.

CENTRAL BUREAU FOR ASTRONOMIC TELEGRAMS. BUREAU CENTRAL DES TÉLÉGRAMMES ASTRONOMIQUES.

Seat: Copenhagen: University Observatory.

Foundation: 1919, on the occasion of the creation of the International Astronomic Union.

Object: To receive, centralise and transmit to the various subscribing establishments and private persons, either by telegraph or by correspondence, information in regard to astronomic discoveries, observations and calculations.

Members: The various National Observatories.

Governing Body: The Central Bureau; under the direct control of the Commission on Astronomic Telegrams of the International Astronomic Union.

Officers : *President of the Commission :* Royal Astronomer H. Spencer Jones, Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Director of the Central Bureau : Professor E. Strömgen (Director of the University Observatory, Copenhagen).

Finance : Annual subscription.

Activities : From October 1st, 1922, until the beginning of March 1937, the Bureau distributed 2,849 telegrams and published 638 circular letters.

Official Publication : *Transactions of the International Astronomical Union*, University Press, Cambridge.

INTERNATIONAL ASTRONOMICAL UNION. UNION ASTRONOMIQUE INTERNATIONALE.

Seat : Leiden, Netherlands, Sterrewacht 5.

Foundation : July 1919, under the auspices of the International Research Council.

Objects : (1) To facilitate relations between astronomers of different countries where international co-operation is necessary or useful; (2) to promote the study of astronomy in all its departments.

Members : Argentine, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, the Vatican City, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : General Assembly; Executive Committee; Administrative Bureau.

Officers : *Executive Committee: President:* Professor E. Esclançon, Director of the National Observatory, Paris, France.

Vice-Presidents: Dr. W. S. Adams (United States of America); Professor T. Banachiewicz (Poland); Professor Ö. Bergstrand (Sweden); Professor E. Bianchi (Italy); Dr. H. Spencer Jones (United Kingdom).

General Secretary: Professor J. H. Oort (Sterrewacht 5, Leiden, Netherlands).

Finance : Annual contributions from various countries in proportion to population. Annual expenditure about £1,500.

Activities : The Union, as a rule, holds an ordinary General Assembly every three years. It appoints commissions for the study of certain astronomical subjects.

Historical Facts : The first General Assembly was held at Rome in 1922; the second at Cambridge, England, in 1925; the third at Leiden, Netherlands, in 1928; the fourth at Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., in 1932, and the fifth at Paris in 1935.

Publications : *Transactions of the International Astronomical Union*, Vols. I, 1922; II, 1925; III, 1928; IV, 1932 and V, 1935 (Cambridge University Press). Scientific volumes are published from time to time by Commissions of the Union with the support of the Union.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF AUTHORS' AND COMPOSERS' SOCIETIES. CONFÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIÉTÉS D'AUTEURS ET COMPOSITEURS.

Seat : Paris, 24, rue Chaptal.

Foundation : June 1926.

Object : To improve and as far as possible to standardise the organisation of the various member societies with the special purpose of ensuring more effectual protection for the moral and material rights of authors and composers, under the laws at present in force; to work, in concert with the other associations interested, to secure recognition

for literary and artistic copyright in all countries in which it is not yet recognised or protected and to improve the various national laws and international legislation regarding literary and artistic copyright, the moral and material rights of authors and composers, and works of which the copyright has expired ; to establish a documentation, information and control centre enabling the various member societies to provide their members with effective guarantees as regards the performance, execution, translation, circulation and adaptation of their works abroad ; in general, to make a joint study of all problems affecting the drama, poetry and music in their different forms, and the collection and payment of royalties.

Members : Fifty authors' and composers' societies in the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vatican City, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : The officers are appointed each year by the joint assembly of the constituent Federations during the Congress. For the year 1935-36 they are as follows :

President : His Excellency Dino Alfieri (Italy).

Vice-Presidents : MM. Atterberg (Sweden), S. Chapelier (France), Ritter (Germany), E. Bodrero (Italy).

General Secretary : René Jeanne.

Finance : Annual subscriptions from each of the federated societies. The annual expenditure is about 200,000 francs.

Activities : An annual congress. Between congresses the Officers of the Confederation and of the separate Federations and various committees meet several times, as required.

Historical Facts : In 1926, the French Society of Dramatic Authors and Composers took the initiative in summoning a congress of societies of dramatic authors and composers. At this Congress a Confederation limited to societies of dramatic authors and composers was founded. As, however, certain of the affiliated societies contain sections for the collection of fees in respect of non-dramatic works these societies called for the admission of all authors' and composers' societies without exception. The Congress of 1927 decided on the admission of these societies. Since then a Federation of Societies for the Collection of Mechanical Rights has been founded (in 1932) and a Federation of Men of Letters (in 1935). International Congresses were held in Rome in 1927, Berlin in 1928, Madrid in 1929, Budapest in 1930, London in 1931, Vienna in 1932, Copenhagen in 1933, Warsaw in 1934, Seville in 1935 and Berlin in 1936.

Official Publications : *Inter-Auteurs* (ten numbers yearly) ; the Proceedings of each Congress (nine volumes have been published since 1926).

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES. UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SCIENCES BILOGIQUES.

Seat : Wageningen (Netherlands), Dr. M. J. Sirks.

Foundation : 1919, under the auspices of the International Research Council (now the International Council of Scientific Associations).

Object : To promote the study of the various branches of biology by co-ordinating scientific and technical methods.

Members : Union of South Africa, Argentine, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Japan, Morocco, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : General Assembly ; Executive Committee ; Administrative Bureau.

Officers : *Chairman* : Professor E. D. Merrill (Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.).

Vice-Chairman : Professor D. M. S. Watson (London).

General Secretary : Dr. M. J. Sirks (Wageningen, Netherlands).

Treasurer : Professor A. Pictet (Geneva, Switzerland).

Botanical Section : Chairman : Professor N. E. Svedelius (Upsala).

Vice-Chairman : Professor D. Reddick (Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.).

Secretary : Dr. Fr. Verdoorn (Leyden, Netherlands).

Members of the Bureau of the Section : F. T. Brooks (Cambridge, England), R. Maire (Algiers), H. Gams (Innsbruck, Austria).

Zoological Section : Chairman : Professor D. M. S. Watson (London).

Finance : Contributions of member countries (varying according to their population) ; unit : 100 Swiss francs.

Activities : Proceedings of the first two general meetings, published with the proceedings of the International Research Council (1919 and 1922) ; proceedings of the general meetings (III, 1925 ; IV, 1926 ; V, 1927 ; VI, 1928 ; VII, 1931 ; VIII, 1935). Report on the international bibliography of the biological sciences.

Historical Facts : Preparatory Conference held at Brussels in 1919 ; Constituent General Assembly, Brussels, 1922. Subsequent general meetings : III, Brussels, 1925 ; IV, Paris, 1926 ; V, Geneva, 1927 ; VI, Brussels, 1928 ; VII, Brussels, 1931 ; VIII, Amsterdam, 1935.

PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL PERMANENT DE CHIMIE ANALYTIQUE.

Seat : Paris, 16, rue de l'Estrapade.

Foundation : June 1923.

Object : To test all methods of chemical analysis and in general all scientific processes for determining the nature and quantity of the constituents of substances to be used as food for men or animals ; to compare the processes or methods of analysis employed in the various countries and ascertain to what extent they coincide, so as to combat adulteration and facilitate international trade.

Governing Body : Committee consisting of the representatives of the following States parties to the 1912 Convention : Argentine, France, Greece, Mexico, Portugal, Uruguay.

Director of the Bureau : Paul Nicolardot.

Finance : Receipts : Subscriptions of Governments members of the Bureau ; Expenditure : about 23,000 francs.

Historical Facts : The Bureau was founded as the outcome of the work of the International Conference held at Paris on June 27th, 1910, and the 1912 Conference, which drew up the International Convention for the presentation in a standardised form of the results of the analysis of substances to be used as food for men or animals. The International Bureau was actually constituted on June 15th, 1923, by decision of the delegates of States which had acceded to the 1912 Convention.

INTERNATIONAL CHEMISTRY OFFICE.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DE CHIMIE.

Seat : Paris (VII^e), 28, rue Saint-Dominique.

Foundation : October 1927.

Object : To study, for general purposes, questions connected with the international organisation of information ; to establish co-operation between such chemical information

organisations as exist or may later be established in the various countries ; to encourage and facilitate exchanges and loans between Government departments, parliaments, universities, research institutes, information bureaux, libraries, museums, learned societies and professional associations, of information, relating to pure and applied chemistry, with a view to the dissemination of scientific, technical and economic information which may be of service in the member countries.

Members : The Governments of the following countries, etc., which have signed the Convention : French Equatorial Africa, Albania, Argentine, Belgium, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Indo-China, Luxemburg, Mexico, Morocco, Monaco, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Tunis, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Composition of the Committee : *Chairman :* General Machado, Member of the Academy of Portugal.

Vice-Chairman : M. Behal, Member of the Institut de France.

Director : J. Gérard, Manager of the *Maison de la Chimie*.

Finance : Receipts: Annual contributions on a fixed scale from the contracting Governments.

Activities : Conferences ; meetings of experts in Paris on September 19th and 20th, 1932, March 27th and 28th, 1934, and April 1st and 2nd, 1935, and at Lucerne on August 17th, and 18th, 1936. Symposium on the use of films to supplement documentary material, March 31st, 1935. The work in progress may be summarised as follows : (1) Organisation of the existing documentary material : International list of chemical information centres, definition of an information centre, photographic copies of documents ; (2) Preparation of documentary material : Inventory of sources, list of chemical periodicals, editing, arrangement and publication of memoranda, publication of works of international interest, dissemination of documentary material ; (3) Co-ordination of documentary material on chemistry and of universal documentation : Terminology of documentary material, co-operation in the investigation of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on documentary material.

Historical Facts : The Office was set up by the International Convention of October 29th, 1927, and began its work in 1932, the year in which the Convention came into force.

Official Publications : The editing, arrangement and publication of memoranda in periodicals. International list of chemical information centres. Lectures submitted at the symposium on the use of films to supplement documentary material.

Other Publications containing information about the Organisation : Reports on the work of the Office presented by M. Jean Gérard, Director of the International Chemistry Office, at the ninth Congress of the International Chemistry Union at Madrid in 1934 and at the twelfth Conference of the International Chemistry Union at Lucerne in 1936.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF CHEMISTRY. UNION INTERNATIONALE DE CHIMIE.

Seat : Paris, 28, rue Saint-Dominique.

Foundation : 1919, under the auspices of the International Council of Scientific Unions.

Object : To organise permanent co-operation between the chemical associations of the member countries ; to co-ordinate their scientific and technical means of action ; to contribute towards the advancement of chemistry in its most comprehensive aspect, more particularly by means of conferences and congresses.

Members : National associations in the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy,

Japan, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : The Council of the Union, consisting of delegates of each of the member countries, appointed for a period of four years. The executive power is in the hands of a Bureau.

Composition of the Bureau : *President* : Nicola Parravano (Rome).

Vice-Presidents : Ed. Bartow (Iowa, U.S.A.), J. Bougault (Paris), F. Fichter (Basle), R. Kühn (Heidelberg), K. Matsubara (Tokyo), E. Molés (Madrid), R. Robinson (Oxford), W. Swietoslawski (Warsaw).

Secretary-General : Jean Gérard (Paris).

Retiring Presidents : Einar Biilmann (Copenhagen), Ernest Cohen (Utrecht), Sir William Pope (Cambridge, England).

Activities : Conferences every two years ; Congresses every four years ; meetings of Committees. (The meetings of the Council, the General Assembly and the Commissions are described jointly as the Conference of the International Union of Chemistry.)

Historical Facts : A preparatory Conference was held at Paris in April 1919, and included delegates from Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States of America. The first international conference met at Rome in June 1920 and the twelfth at Lucerne in August 1936.

Official Publications : Reports of Conferences, reports of Commissions, international table of atomic weights, reports of the Permanent Commission on Thermochemistry, etc.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DIFFUSION OF ARTISTIC AND LITERARY WORKS BY THE CINEMATOGRAPH.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL POUR LA DIFFUSION ARTISTIQUE ET LITTÉRAIRE PAR LA CINÉMATOGRAPHIE.

Seat : Paris, 7, Avenue de Messine.

Foundation : 1930.

Object : To assist in every way the circulation of intellectual work produced by the peoples of the world, and to provide international circles with information on the beauties and the economic resources of the various countries. The Committee will employ the cinematograph for this purpose. It is interested in any film having a scientific, social, economic, historical, artistic, literary or informative character, and likely by its diffusion to promote a better understanding by peoples of one another, and thus better relations between them. The Committee has no commercial aims.

Members : The following countries are represented by their ambassador or minister plenipotentiary in Paris, and by distinguished personalities in the world of politics, diplomacy, arts, letters, science, the Press and the cinematograph of each country : Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : Executive Committee : *President* : Mlle. Hélène Vacaresco (Roumania).

Permanent General Secretary : Nicolas Pillat (Roumania).

Members: MM. de Souza-Dantas (Brazil), Cerruti (Italy), Zeuceano (Roumania), Paul Bénazet (France), J. Kuhn (Germany), Dr. Krans (United States of America), Sir Robert Cahill (United Kingdom), Gaston Rageot (France), Francis de Croisset (France), Edhem Hamdy (Turkey), Leon Cotnareano (Roumania).

Technical Adviser: Charles Burguet.

Special Adviser: Salabert.

Legal Adviser: A. Rottmann.

Assistant Secretary: Sabatier.

Finance: Donations.

Activities: Each year the CIDALC meets to consider the Committee's activities. The CIDALC also awards two gold medals a year to films the diffusion of which is likely to contribute to the development of culture and international goodwill by a mutual understanding of human sentiments, and propagate ideas of peace, progress and fraternity, while eschewing anything of a subversive or definitely political character. The CIDALC publishes a monthly review *Continents*, the first number of which is dated February 1st, 1937. This review welcomes contributions from all those interested in the cinematograph.

**PERMANENT COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION
BETWEEN COMPOSERS.
CONSEIL PERMANENT POUR LA COOPÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DES COMPOSITEURS.**

**STÄNDIGER RAT FÜR DIE INTERNATIONALE
ZUSAMMENARBEIT DER KOMPONISTEN.**

Seat: Society of Swedish Composers, Tegnérhlunden 3, Stockholm.

Foundation: Wiesbaden, 1934.

Object: The object of the Permanent Council for International Co-operation between Composers is to ensure the international supervision and protection of all interests of music and composers, and moral rights in particular, and to promote co-operation and artistic exchanges between all countries.

Members: The Permanent Council consists of founder members appointed for life. These founder members are:

Chairman: Richard Strauss.

Vice-Chairmen: Albert Roussel, Adriano Lualdi, Jean Sibelius and the first delegates of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Activities: The Permanent Council for International Co-operation between Composers organises periodical musical festivals in connection with its meetings. These meetings are held at least once a year.

Historical Facts: Congresses and musical festivals were held at Venice 1934, Hamburg 1935, Vichy 1935, Stockholm 1936, Dresden 1937.

**INTERNATIONAL CONCERT FEDERATION.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES CONCERTS.**

Seat: Rome, Academia St. Cecilia, Via Vittoria, 6.

Foundation: 1929.

Object: To promote the exchange of works and artistes between the various countries; to draw attention to compositions and unknown conductors and executants;

to obtain uniform travelling facilities for artistes or musical societies and to establish uniform and permanent regulations for forwarding the interests of societies; to promote legislation in favour of music and musicians, and in general, to take all steps likely to assist the progress and diffusion of music, the welfare of musicians and intellectual co-operation on musical matters throughout the world.

Members: Concert associations in : Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: The Federation is directed and managed by the General Council consisting of the representatives of the National Commissions, each member country being represented by from one to three delegates. The General Council elects a President, two Vice-Presidents and a Secretary-General, who may be chosen from outside the Council. It also elects an Executive Committee, of which the President, the two Vice-Presidents and the Secretary-General *ex officio* become members. The two other members are chosen from among the Council; Sub-Committees for (1) international exchanges, (2) the Press, (3) legal questions including the settlement of disputes between members and artistes and (4) the annual budget.

Officers: *President:* Count Enrico di San Martino, Senator.

Vice-Presidents: Henri le Bœuf (†), Baron van Berensteyn.

Members of the Executive Committee: Maître Guy Ropartz, Maître J. Nonna Otescu.

Secretary-General: Dr. Guido Boni.

Members of the Sub-Committee for International Exchanges: The Secretary-General, Prof. Léopold Binental and Maître Désiré Defauw.

Finances: Each national bureau undertakes to pay the sum of \$50 annually for five years. In addition, State, provincial and municipal subsidies; contributions and donations; receipts from concerts or musical festivals organised for this purpose.

Activities: Preliminary meeting in Paris, July 3rd, 1929; first general meeting at Budapest, October 1929; second in Rome, April 1931; third in Brussels, December 1932; fourth in Paris, May 1933. At this last meeting was held the first international competition for composers which was won by M. Goffredo Petrassi.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PUBLICATION OF ANNUAL TABLES OF CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL, BIOLOGICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL CONSTANTS.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE PUBLICATION DES TABLES ANNUELLES DE CONSTANTES DE CHIMIE, DE PHYSIQUE, DE BIOLOGIE ET DE TECHNOLOGIE.

Seat: Paris (Ve), 18, rue Pierre Curie.

Foundation: June 1909.

Object: To collect and publish annually all numerical data concerning physics, chemistry, biology, technology and applied branches.

Members: National Committees on Annual Tables in: Union of South Africa, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Organisation: The member countries appoint representatives, one for each country, to the *International Commission*, at present consisting of: E. Cohen (Netherlands), P. Du-toit (Switzerland), A. Egerton (United Kingdom), P. Jolibois (France), C. Marie, Hono-

rary General Secretary, H. Mark (Austria), E. Molès (Spain) Y. Osaka (Japan), N. Parra-vano (Italy), F. K. Richmyer (U.S.A.) W. A. Roth (Germany), G. Spacu (Roumania), F. Swarts (Belgium).

This organisation is under the patronage of the International Union of Chemistry and the International Council of Scientific Unions.

Governing Body: The management is entrusted to an Administrative Committee appointed by the 12th Conference of the International Union of Chemistry in 1936, at Lucerne, consisting of: F. Joliot, *President*; P. Auger, *General Secretary*; N. Thon, *Editor*; R. Wurmser, *Treasurer*; F. Perrin, G. Champetier, C. Haenny.

Finance: Sources of revenue: Subsidies from certain Governments and scientific organisations, and sale of publications.

Activities: The Editor's Office collects all scientific and technical periodicals which might contain numerical data. The corresponding articles are classified according to subject and the extraction and systematisation of the numerical data is entrusted to specialist collaborators chosen without distinction of nationality.

Historical Facts: The Committee was founded as the result of a resolution adopted by the Physico-Chemical Society of Paris. This resolution was subsequently adopted by the eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry (London 1909).

Official Publications: *Documentation* 1910-1930: Volumes I to X, with two Indexes. — *Documentation* 1931-1936; Volumes XI and XII, appearing in separate parts according to subject and intended to be bound into volumes.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY. INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL D'HISTOIRE CONSTITUTIONNELLE.

Seat: Paris, Sorbonne.

Foundation: June 1936.

Object: Scientific study in the field of constitutional and parliamentary history of every country.

Members: Scholars of different countries.

Governing Body: A Governing Body composed as follows:

Honorary Chairman: Professor S. Charléty, Rector of the Paris University.

Chairman: Professor Joseph-Barthélemy (France).

Vice-Chairmen: Professor Rafael Altamira (Spain); Professor F. Fleiner (Switzerland); Professor G. Gidel (France); President N. Iorga (Roumania); Professor S. Iovanovitch (Yugoslavia); P. Matter, First Chairman of the "Cour de Cassation" (France); Professor B. Mirkine-Guetzévitch (France); N. Politis, Minister of Greece (Greece); M. Rostworowski, Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice (Poland); Professor Ph. Sagnac (France); Santi-Romano, Chairman of the State Council (Italy); Jonkheer van Eysinga, Judge at the Permanent Court of International Justice (Netherlands); Professor F. van Kalken (Belgium); Professor Wade (United Kingdom).

Secretaries-General: H. de Montfort, Professor Riazia.

Assistant Secretary-General: H. Cannac.

Treasurer: Professor J. Laferrière.

Finance: Member's subscriptions.

Activities: Annual sessions devoted to the discussion of scientific reports.

Publications: Various publications, and especially the *Revue d'Histoire politique et constitutionnelle* (Directors: Joseph-Barthélemy, G. Gidel, B. Mirkine-Guetzévitch, Ph. Sagnac).

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DOCUMENTATION.
(Formerly International Institute of Bibliography.)
INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE DOCUMENTATION.
(Ancien Institut International de Bibliographie.)

Seat : Brussels, 44, rue Fétis.

Foundation : 1895, at the first International Conference on Bibliography.

Object : To promote the study and development of bibliography, of the study of books and documents ; to unify bibliographical methods ; to establish a world organisation by means of conventions ; to federate national and international organisations interested in the subject ; to co-operate with the Union of International Associations and the International Institutes of the Palais Mondial (Mundaneum).

Governing Body : Council ; *General Secretaries :* M. La Fontaine, P. Otlet, Doncker Duyvis.

Finance : Members' subscriptions (active members, associated members, 7 gold francs) ; voluntary work, gifts and Government subsidies.

Activities : (a) Collections and services : Universal Bibliographical Repertory, classified according to subjects and authors (14 million entries) ; collaboration with the international associations in compiling the *Encyclopédie documentaire* on the file system (texts and illustrations), with the International Library, the International Press Museum, the International Encyclopaedical Museum (Bibliography Section) ; local consultations and distribution of information ; (b) international methods ; rules regarding catalogues ; universal bibliographical classification by correspondence (decimal system and its developments) ; (c) Publications : *Bibliographia universalis* ; collections of printed contributions to the Universal Bibliographical Repertory (112 contributions with 225,000 notices) ; bulletins and various publications : *Manuel de l'Institut international de bibliographie*, containing the Decimal Classification (2,151 pages) ; new edition of the Decimal Classification (in print).

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CRITICISM.
CONFÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA CRITIQUE DRAMATIQUE
ET MUSICALE.

Seat : Paris, 2, rue de Montpensier (Palais-Royal).

Foundation : 1929.

Object : To develop, on international lines, the activities of the affiliated bodies ; to defend the rights of criticism.

Members : Almost all national associations of critics in Europe.

Officers : *Secretary-General :* M. Stan Golestan. Two assistant Secretaries, one of whom acts as Treasurer.

Governing Body : The Federation is administered by an Executive Committee including one delegate from each country represented ; the President is the representative of the country where the next congress is to be held. One half of the Committee is replaced every two years by lot. Meetings are held at least once a year.

Finances : The annual subscription due from each national body is one gold franc for each active member.

Historical Facts : Congress in Paris 1926, in Salzburg 1929, in Bucharest 1929, in Prague 1930, in Lisbon 1931, next Congress, Paris-Vichy in July 1937.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING.
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES PONTS ET CHARPENTES.
INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG FÜR BRÜCKENBAU UND HOCHBAU.
UNIONE INTERNAZIONALE PER COSTRUZIONI EDILIZIE E DI PONTI.**

Seat: Zurich, Federal Polytechnic School.

Foundation: 1929.

Objects: To provide for the international co-operation of scientists, engineers and contractors; to promote the exchange of ideas, knowledge and experimental results in regard to bridges and engineering structures and, in general, all engineering constructions whether carried out in steel, reinforced concrete or other materials.

Members: Individual and collective. Collective members: Governments, national associations, various undertakings and organisations in the following countries: Union of South Africa, Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Borneo, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Federated Malay States, the Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Paraguay, Persia, Poland, Porto Rico, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: Permanent Committee and Officers.

Composition of the Committee:

Officers: *Chairman:* Professor Dr. A. Rohn, President of the Governing Body of the Federal Polytechnic School, Zurich.

Vice-Chairmen: Beare, Sir Thomas Hudson (Edinburgh); Dr. Klönne (Dortmund); G. Pigeaud (Paris).

General Secretaries: Professor L. Karner (Zurich), and Professor Ritter (Zurich).

Technical Advisors: Dr. F. Bleich (Vienna), L. Cambournac (Paris), Professor F. Campus (Cointe-Sclassin-lez-Liége), M. Bornemann (Reg. Baumeister).

Secretary: P. E. Soutter (Zurich).

Finance: Income: Subscriptions and sale of publications.

Activities: Quadrennial congresses, publications, periodical bulletin.

Official Publications: Half-yearly bulletin; collection of Memoranda issued about every two years.

**INTERNATIONAL ENTOMOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.
(Registered.)**

**ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE D'ENTOMOLOGIE.
(Société enregistrée)**

INTERNATIONALER ENTOMOLOGISCHER VEREIN, E.V.

Seat: Frankfort-on-Main (Germany), Kettenhofweg, 99.

Foundation: 1884.

Object: To promote knowledge in the matter of entomology.

Members: 1,200, in every country in the world.

Officers: *President:* Dr. G. Pfaff.

Vice-President: Jul. Till, Certificated engineer.

Treasurer: O. H. Wrede, Publisher.

First Secretary: Carl Heinz Prack, Doctor of Medicine.

Second Secretary: P. Gönner, School teacher.

First Assessor: G. Prack, Advocate.

Second Assessor: Ernst Buchka, Merchant.

Librarian: Mme. L. Pfeiffer.

Activities: Exchange Centre at Frankfort-on-Main. General Assembly; weekly meetings and lectures on scientific subjects. Participation in the International Entomological Congress and the International Zoological Congress and in the collective excursion of German entomologists.

Official Publication: *Entomologische Zeitschrift* and *Internationale Entomologische Zeitschrift*.

INSTITUTE OF ETRUSCAN STUDIES. INSTITUT D'ÉTUDES ÉTRUSQUES.

Seat: Florence, Via della Pergola, 63.

Foundation: October 1925.

Object: To act as the chief centre of Etruscan studies for the purpose of developing, strengthening and co-ordinating all scientific activities which may help to solve the various problems raised by the origin and development of Etruscan civilisation.

Members: Ordinary, emeritus and associated.

Governing Body: At the seat of the Institute.

Composition of the Governing Body: *President*: Professor Antonio Minto.

Members: Professor Giulio Quirino Giglioli; Professor Pericle Ducati; Professor Raffaele Pettazzoni; Professor Giacomo Devoto; Professor Giulio Buonamici; Professor Giovanni D'Achiardi.

Finance: Revenue: Grants from Governments and Scientific Academies, and proceeds from sale of publications. Expenditure: cost of publications and small expenditure on administration and secretariat.

Activities: International congresses; tourist excursions; topographical and epigraphic indexes; collection of documents relating to the ancient civilisation of Etruria. Maps relating to archaeology, linguistics and natural science (mineral, geographical, botanic, etc.); scientific lectures; study of monuments; formation of a collection of casts and photographs. Publication of works on Etruscan civilisation, in two series: (A); Towns and necropolises; (B); Monographs on synthetic scientific studies; year book, *Studi Etruschi*; a special library of works and publications on Etruscan civilisation and on the sciences of antiquity is being formed by means of donations and exchanges.

Historical Facts: The Institute was founded at Florence as a body attached to the Committee on Tuscan Activities, under the name "Permanent Committee for Etruria". The Committee immediately convened the National Etruscan Conference in 1926, and later an international Etruscan Congress in 1928; it also organised scientific tours in Northern and Central Etruria. When the Committee acquired legal status (Royal Decree of February 18th, 1932, No. 196) and was consequently accorded legal recognition by the Government, it officially adopted the new title "Institute of Etruscan Studies" and, in accordance with its Statutes, proceeded to appoint its members. The Institute has six Committees (historical, archæological, historico-religious, linguistic, epigraphic, naturalist), a Committee for "Studi Etruschi", a Committee on the "Works of Etruscan Civilisation" and a body for practical work which retains the former name, Permanent Committee for Etruria.

Official Publication: *Bulletin of the Institute*, inserted each year at the end of the volume *Studi Etruschi*.

Other Publications containing information about the Organisation: *Annales Institutorum* IV (Rome, 1932), pages 281-283; *Accademie e Biblioteche d'Italia* (Annals of the General Directorate of Academies and Libraries) V (Rome, 1932), pages 318-321.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF EUGENIC ORGANISATIONS.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ORGANISATIONS EUGÉNIQUES.**

Seat : London, S.W.10 : 443, Fulham Road.

Foundation : 1924.

Object : To develop research, and organise periodical congresses.

Members : Individual members elected as representatives of the countries belonging to the Federation, viz., Argentine, Austria, United Kingdom, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Kenya, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : *Honorary President :* Leonard Darwin.

Honorary Vice-Presidents : Dr. C. B. Davenport, Cold Spring Harbor, U.S.A. ; Dr. Alfred Ploetz, München, Germany ; Dr. Jon Alfred Mjøen, Oslo, Norway ; Professor Ernst Rüdin, München, Germany.

President : Dr. Torsten Sjögren, Department of Psychiatry, Sahlgrenska Sjukhuset, Gothenburg, Sweden.

Vice-President : Professor Eugen Fischer, Berlin, Germany.

Honorary Secretary : Mrs. C. B. S. Hodson (London)

In the intervals between Assemblies, decisions are taken by the President. The President is appointed for four years ; the Vice-Presidents and Secretary are elected at each Assembly.

Finances : Members' subscriptions, periodically fixed by the Assembly ; at the present time the subscription is £2 sterling (gold).

Activities : The Biennial Assembly organises a three or four day's conference, reserved for specialists on invitation only. Congresses do not take place at any fixed time. The proceedings of conferences and congresses are published. The Federation's chief interest is the setting-up of national research committees, with the object of establishing contacts between specialists and co-ordinating the methods employed in the various countries for the purpose of comparative study.

Research Committees : (a) Racial Cross-breeding : *Chairman*, Professor Eugen Fischer, Berlin ;

(b) Racial Psychiatry : *Chairman*, Professor Rüdin, Munich ;

(c) Anthropometric Standardisation : *Chairman*, Dr. C. B. Davenport, Cold Spring Harbor, United States of America.

Section A. — Anthropometry ; amalgamated with the Committee of the International Anthropological and Ethnological Congress ;

Section B. — Intelligence Tests. *Chairman :* Dr. Morris Steggerda, United States of America ;

Section C. — Anthropological Physiology. *Chairman :* Professor Ride, Hong-Kong ;

(d) Human Heredity : *Chairman :* Dr. G. P. Frets, Rotterdam.

Historical Survey : The Federation grew out of a small international committee, set up in 1912 after the London international congress. The 1921 congress in New York appointed a commission which in 1924 became the reconstituted Federation of to-day.

Official Publication : Information appearing in *Eugenical News*, published at Cold Spring Harbor, United States of America.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS.
UNION GÉODÉSIQUE ET GÉOPHYSIQUE INTERNATIONALE.**

Seats : c/o. Brigadier H. St. J. L. Winterbotham, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., "Grand-fathers", Broughton, Hants, England.

Foundation : July 1919, under the auspices of the International Research Council.

Objects : (1) To promote the study of problems relating to the figure and physics of the earth ; (2) To initiate and co-ordinate research which depends on co-operation between different countries, and to provide for its scientific discussion and publication ; (3) To facilitate particular research such as the comparison of instruments used in different countries.

Members : Adhering Organisations in the following countries : Argentina, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tonking, Tunis, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : General Assembly of the Union of Delegates of all adhering countries.

Officers : *Period 1936-1939 :* Bureau : *President :* Dr. D. La Cour, Meteorologisk Institut, Copenhagen.

Vice-Presidents : Dr. J. A. Fleming, President of the Association of Terrestrial Magnetism and Electricity.

Executive Committee of the Union : Professors S. Chapman, F.R.S., President of the Association of Meteorology ; Professor B. Helland-Hansen, President of the Association of Physical Oceanography ; Captain N. H. Heck, President of the Association of Seismology ; Dr. F. A. Vening-Meinesz, President of the Association of Geodesy ; Professor A. Michel-Levy, President of the Association of Vulcanology ; Dr. Otto Luetsch, President of the Association of Scientific Hydrology.

Delegates representing the Union on the Executive Committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions : Brigadier H. S. L. Winterbotham, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. ; General G. Perrier, Membre de l'Institut de France.

Finance : The subscription is 1,500 gold francs, (equivalent to 435.4845 grammes of fine gold). Countries with less than 5 million inhabitants pay one unit and those with over 20 million pay eight units.

Activities : A meeting of the General Assembly every three years ; meetings of Associations.

Publications : The Union publishes administrative reports and the Associations print both scientific and administrative matter : *Geodesy :* General G. Perrier, 19 rue Auber, Paris, 9^e ; *Seismology :* Professor E. Rothé, 38, Boulevard d'Anvers, Strasbourg ; *Meteorology :* Dr. J. Bjerknes, Det Geofysiske Institutt, Bergen, Norway ; *Terrestrial Magnetism and Electricity :* Dr. A. H. R. Goldie, 6, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh ; *Physical Oceanography :* Professor J. Proudman, F.R.S., The University, Liverpool, 3 ; *Vulcanology :* Professor F. Signorée, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 7, Naples, Italy ; *Scientific Hydrology :* M. Diénert, 6, rue de Seine, Paris, 6^e.

Historical Facts : Meetings of the General Assembly and Associations were held at Rome in 1922, Madrid, 1924 ; Prague, 1927 ; Stockholm 1930 ; Lisbon, 1933.

PAN-AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL INSTITUTE

(set up in virtue of a treaty adopted at the Sixth Pan-American Conference).

Seat : Av. del Observatorio, Nr. 192, Tacubaya, D.F., Mexico.

Foundation : Havana, Cuba, 1928.

Object : The Pan-American Geographical and Historical Institute will act as a liaison organ between American geographical and historical institutes, for the purpose of

facilitating the study of geographical and historical problems. It will initiate and co-ordinate such investigations as may be necessary to ensure the co-operation of various countries and will supervise scientific discussions. It will be responsible for the publication of such works as the American States may instruct it to issue. It will make investigations with a view to throwing light on frontier questions whenever it is asked to do so by the countries directly concerned. It will be responsible for forming a comprehensive collection of maps and historical documents relating to America and a library of works on the subjects with which the Institute deals.

Governing Body : *Honorary Chairmen:* Dr. William Bowie, U.S.A.; Dr. Salvador Massip, Cuba;

Executive Committee: Chairman: Professor Wallace W. Atwood, U.S.A.

Permanent Vice-Chairman: Dr. Conde de Affonso Celso, Brazil.

Vice-Chairman: Dr. Roberto Andrade, Ecuador.

Members: Dr. Scipión Llona, Peru; Dr. Ricardo Fernández Guardia, Costa Rica.

Substitute Members: Dr. Ricardo Levene, Argentine; Dr. Víctor Muñoz Reyes, Bolivia; Dr. Jesús M. Henao, Colombia; Dr. Carlos M. Trelles, Cuba; Dr. Jorge Matte Gornaz, Chile; M. Pedro Salvador Fonseca, Salvador; Professor Joaquín Rodas M., Guatemala; Dr. Cats Pressoir, Haiti; Dr. Ricardo Alduvín, Honduras; Dr. Ezequiel A. Chávez, Mexico; Dr. Alfonso Ayón, Nicaragua; Professor Aristides Royo, Panama; Dr. Cecilio Báez, Paraguay; Dr. Américo Lugo, Santo Domingo; Dr. Elzear Giuffra, Uruguay; Dr. Vicente Davila, Venezuela.

Officers : *Director:* M. Pedro C. Sánchez, Mexico;

Deputy Director (Secretary of the Executive Committee): M. Octavio Bustamante, Mexico.

Historical Facts : Two general assemblies, the first in 1932 at Rio de Janeiro and the second in 1935 at Washington.

INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL UNION. UNION GÉOGRAPHIQUE INTERNATIONALE.

Seat : Paris, 191, rue St. Jacques.

Foundation : July, 1922, at Brussels.

Object : (1) To promote the study of geographical problems; (2) to initiate and co-ordinate researches requiring international co-operation and to provide for their scientific discussion and publication; (3) to organise international congresses and committees of such congresses.

Members : National Committees in : Union of South Africa, Argentine, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Danzig, Egypt, France, Greece, Germany, Italy, Japan, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : The General Assembly; the Executive Committee.

Officers : Sir Charles Close (United Kingdom); Dr. I. Bowman (U.S.A.); Professor Boerman (Netherlands); Professor Dainelli (Italy); Professor Mecking (Germany); Professor Romer (Poland); General Winterbotham (United Kingdom).

General Secretary: Em. de Martonne (France).

Activities : Meeting of the general assembly every three or four years. Organisation of international geographical congresses.

Historical Facts : The Union was created in July 1922 under the auspices of the International Research Council. General assemblies of the Union have been held at Brussels in 1924, at Cambridge in 1928, Paris 1931, Warsaw 1934. International geographical congresses were held at Cairo in 1925, at Cambridge in 1928, Paris 1931, Warsaw 1934, under the auspices of the Union.

INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS. CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL GÉOLOGIQUE.

Seat : In the country organising the next session. At present : Moscow, 17, Bolchaya Ordynka, 32.

Foundation : At Buffalo, U.S.A., in 1876.

Object : To promote the development of research relating to the theoretical and practical study of the earth.

Members : Members are enrolled at each session. No professional qualification is required for membership. The organising committee of the session invites foreign Governments, academies, geological services and societies, and universities, to send representatives.

Governing Body : An organising Committee is elected by the country in which the next session is to be held. During the session the Congress is managed by a Board consisting of: (1) representatives of the organising committee; (2) delegates of Governments and academies, presidents or directors of geological services, geological societies, and universities, invited to attend; (3) members of the Congress whom the Board considers it desirable to co-opt.

Composition of the Committee: *Honorary Chairman:* M. I. Kalinine.

Chairman of the Organising Committee: I. M. Goubkine.

Secretary-General: A. E. Fersman (17, Quai Kotelnitcheski Moscow 4).

Finance : The income consists chiefly of individual subscriptions and of grants from private persons or the Government or other authorities in the country in which the session is held.

Activities : The sessions are generally triennial, and include excursions in the country in which the session is held. A record of the proceedings of the session is published. In the interim between sessions, work is carried on by international committees.

The seventeenth Congress was held at Moscow in 1937.

INTERNATIONAL GUTENBERG SOCIETY. SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE GUTENBERG.

Seat : Mayence, Gutenberg Museum, Rheinallee.

Foundation : 1901.

Object : The International Gutenberg Society is a union of individuals, institutes and corporations from all over the world to encourage research regarding the invention of the art of printing and its artistic and technical development from Gutenberg's time to the present day.

Members : Individuals and institutions, especially printers, type-founders, publishers and book-sellers, students, libraries and museums, in Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, South America, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

Governing Body : Council consisting of fifteen members.

Officers : *President:* Dr. Barth, Lord Mayor of the City of Mayence.

Vice-President: Dr. A. Ruppel, Director of the Gutenberg Museum, Mayence.

Secretaries: Ludwig Zerbes and Gustav Mori.

Treasurers: Kurt Will and Rudolf Scholz.

Finance : Membership subscriptions amounting to 12,000 RM. a year. Furthermore contributions from friends of printing from various countries all over the world. Annual subscription 17 RM or equivalent. Annual expenditure nearly 12,000 RM.

Activities : Conferences of the Council. Annual General Meeting on the Sunday nearest to St. Joan's Day (June 24th) held in the Electoral Palace at Mayence. Support of the Gutenberg Museum.

Publications of the Gutenberg Society as follows: (1) *The International Gutenberg Year-Book*, edited by A. Ruppel (till now 12 volumes). (2) The "small prints" bibliophile editions on the printed book in all its departments (till now Nos. 1-26). (3) A series of prominent scholars' publications on the history of printing, entitled *Publications* (since 1902 Nos. I-XXIII) and *Special Publications* (since 1922 No. 1).

**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY.
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE GÉOGRAPHIE HISTORIQUE.
(Sub-Committee of the International Committee on Historical Sciences).**

Seat : Secretariat, Brussels, 12, rue Jacques Jordaens.

Foundation : 1928.

Object : To perfect methods of research into historical geography; to promote, through international co-operation, the creation of certain instruments required for research into historical geography, more particularly a list of old large-scale maps kept in countries other than the countries to which such maps refer; to prepare for international congresses.

Officers : *President:* F. Curschmann (Germany).

Vice-President: W. Semkowicz (Poland).

Secretary-General: F. L. Ganshof (Belgium).

Finances : Funds supplied by the International Committee of Historical Sciences.

Historical Facts : Set up at the Oslo Congress as an external Committee of the International Committee of Historical Sciences (August 1928); participation in the First International Congress on Historical Geography in Brussels in 1931; establishment of an internal Committee of the International Committee of Historical Sciences in Budapest in 1931. Organisation of an International exhibition of Historical Geography at Warsaw (August 1933).

Official publication : *Bulletin* of the International Committee of Historical Sciences.

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL SCIENCES.
COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DES SCIENCES HISTORIQUES.**

Seat : Zurich. General Secretariat: Paris, 2, Rue de Montpensier.

Foundation : May 1926.

Object : To work for the development of historical sciences by way of international co-operation; to organise international congresses on historical sciences.

Members : In Algeria, the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indo-China, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, the Ukraine, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : Officers: *Chairman:* Professor H. Temperley (United Kingdom).

Vice-Chairmen: Professor B. Dembinski (Poland); Professor K. Brandt (Germany).

General Secretary: Professor M. Lhéritier (France).

Treasurer: Professor H. Nabholz (Switzerland).

Members: R. P. de Delehaye (Belgium); Professor Al. Domanovszky (Hungary); L. Nicolau d'Olwer (Spain).

Advisers: Professor H. Koht (Norway), Dr. W. G. Leland (United States of America).
Assistant to the Secretariat and Secretary for the "Bulletin": Dr. T. Baráth (Hungary).

I. Internal Committees:

1. *Publications Committee:* Chairman: A. Friis (Denmark); Secretary: M. Lhéritier (France); Assistant Secretary: T. Baráth (Hungary).

2. *Committee on History Teaching:* Chairman: G. Pagès (France); Secretary: G. T. Hankin (Great Britain). Rapporteur for elementary education: P. Capra (France); for secondary education: E. Boysen (Norway); for higher education: M. Handelsman (Poland).

3. *Committee for the Annual International Bibliography of Historical Sciences:* Chairman: J. H. Baxter (Great Britain); Secretary: P. Caron (France).

4. *Committee on Diplomatic History:* Chairman: L. Bittner (Austria); Vice-Chairman: R. Regis de Oliveira (Brazil); Secretary: L. Gross (Austria).

5. *Committee on Constitutional History:* Chairman: G. Volpe (Italy); Secretary: E. Lukinich (Hungary).

6. *Committee for the International Press Bibliography:* Chairman: G. Bourgin (France); Secretary: W. Mommsen (Germany).

7. *Committee on Chronology:* Chairman: O. Halecki (Poland); Vice-Chairman: G. M. Powicke (Great Britain); Secretary: N. d'Olwer (Spain).

8. *Committee on Historical Iconography:* Chairman: Van Puyvelde (Belgium); Secretary: A. Depreaux (France);

9. *Archives Committee:* Chairman: K. Brandt (Germany); Secretary: H. Nabholz (Switzerland); Vice-Chairman: Ch. Schmidt (France).

10. *Abbreviations Committee:* Chairman: H. Koth (Norway); Secretary: O. Bertolini (Italy).

11. *Committee on Historical Geography:* Chairman: Professor Curschmann (Germany); Vice-Chairman: Semkowicz (Poland); Secretary: Ganshof (Belgium).

12. *Committee in the History of Famous Voyages and Discoveries:* Chairman: E. Déprez (France); Vice-Chairman: R. Almagià (Italy); Secretary: Leite Pinto (Portugal).

II. External Committees:

1. *Committee on the History of Social Movements:* Chairman: H. Koht (Norway); Vice-Chairmen: M. Bourgin (France); N. Loukine (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); Secretary: Mme. Gasiorowska (Poland).

2. *Committee on Colonial History:* Chairman: Martineau (France).

3. *Committee on the Bibliography of Pacifism in History:* Chairman: Dr. Christian L. Lange (Norway); Secretary: J. ter Meulen (Netherlands).

4. *Numismatics Committee:* Chairman: V. Tourneur (Belgium); Secretary: A. von Löehr (Austria).

5. *Committee on Historical Demography:* Chairman: Cavaignac (France); Vice-Chairmen: Burgdörfer (Germany); Wyler (Switzerland); Secretary: J. Bourdon (France).

6. *Committee on the History of Banking and Exchange:* Chairman: H. Hauser (France); Secretary: Van Dillen (Netherlands).

7. *Committee on the History of Enlightened Despotism:* Chairman: R. Altamira (Spain); Secretary: M. Lhéritier (France).

8. *International Committee on the History of Sciences:* Chairman: Sudhoff (Germany); Vice-Chairmen: Diepgen (Germany); Ribera (Spain); Sarton (United States of America); Permanent Secretary: A. Mieli (Italy).

9. *Committee on the History of Modern Literature:* Chairman: F. Baldensperger (France); Vice-Chairmen: R. S. Crane (United States of America); A. Farinelli (Italy);

S. B. Liljegren (Germany); P. Van Tieghem (France); General Secretary: R. Lebègue (France).

10. *Committee for the Study of the Origin and Development of Intergovernmental Congresses*: Chairman: A. Coville (France); Vice-Chairman: P. S. Leicht (Italy); Secretary: E. Lousse (France).

Finance: Grant from Rockefeller Foundation, and members' annual subscriptions.

Activities: The Committee holds a plenary meeting at least every three years. A plenary meeting is held on the occasion of the International Congress on Historical Sciences; publication of the minutes and of the Bulletin.

Historical Facts: Constituent meeting of the Committee at Geneva in May 1926. General Assembly at Göttingen (1927) Oslo (1928), Cambridge (1930), Budapest (1931), The Hague (1932), Warsaw (1933), Paris (1934). International Congresses on Historical Sciences at Oslo (1928), Warsaw (1933) and Bucharest (1935).

Official Publications: *Bulletin of the International Committee of Historical Sciences*, published by the Presses Universitaires, 49, Boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris. Vol. I, Nos. 1-5, 1926-1929; Vol. 2, Nos. 6-10, 1929-30; Vol. 3, Nos. 11-13, 1931; Vol. 4, Nos. 14-17, 1932; Vol. 5, Nos. 18-21, 1933; Vol. 6, Nos. 22-25, 1934; Vol. 7, Nos. 26-29, 1935. (Price of each volume, 75 French francs.) "Records of the Oslo Congress (1928)"; "Summary of Communications submitted to the Oslo Congress (1928)"; "Records of the first International Congress on Literary History (1931)"; "Summary of Communications submitted to the Warsaw Congress (1933)"; "Reports submitted to the Warsaw Congress (1933)"; "World List of Historical Periodicals; Bibliography of Colonial History (1900-1930)"; "Table of European Expansion (XIIth-XIXth centuries); *Catalogus mapparum geographicarum ad historiam pertinentium Varsoviae 1933 expositarum*"; "Annual International Bibliography of Historical Sciences"; *Repertorium der diplomatischen Vertreter*; *La Nationalité et l'Histoire (Ensemble d'Etudes)*; *Bibliographie pour la Chronologie des fiefs de la France et de l'Orient latin*; *Bibliographie des grands voyages et des grandes découvertes*; *Rapports sur l'enseignement de l'histoire*; *La Costituzione degli Stati nell'Età moderna*; "History of the Principal Public Banks"; *Répertoire chronologique des littératures modernes*.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE HISTORY OF ART. COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL D'HISTOIRE DE L'ART.

Seat: Brussels, Musées royaux des beaux-arts de Belgique, 9, rue du Musée.

Foundation: September 1930.

Object: Collaboration between scholars with a view to promoting the scientific study of the history of arts.

Members: Countries represented: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Vatican City.

Governing Body: Composition of the Committee (for 1933-36):

President: Leo Van Puyvelde, Professor at Liège University, Curator in chief of the Royal Art Museums in Belgium.

Vice-Presidents: Paul Vitry, Curator of the Musées du Louvre, Paris; Sir Eric Maglagan, Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London; J. Roosval, Professor at Stockholm University; Paul Ganz, Professor at Basle University.

Secretary: Tibère Gerevich, Professor at Budapest University, Director of the Hungarian Institute in Rome.

Finance: Private gifts.

Activities : Publication of the *Annales des congrès internationaux d'histoire de l'art* and of the *Bulletin du Comité international*.

Historical Facts : Founded in 1930 by the twelfth International Congress on the History of Art. The thirteenth was held at Stockholm in 1933.

Official Publication : *Bulletin du Comité international d'histoire de l'art*.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY ON THE HISTORY OF SCIENCES. ACADÉMIE INTERNATIONALE D'HISTOIRE DES SCIENCES.

Seat : Paris (II^e), 12, rue Colbert.

Foundation : 1928.

Object : To gather the most eminent authorities on the history of sciences into an international organisation, to promote the study and teaching of the history of science, to publish works, memoranda and periodicals on the history of science.

Members : When the membership of the Academy reaches the figure fixed in its Statutes (in 1942), it will consist of 50 actual members and 100 corresponding members appointed by co-option. At present (December, 1936) the 108 active members belong to the following countries: Argentine (2), Austria (3), Belgium (6), United Kingdom (10), Canada (1), China (1), Czechoslovakia (3), Denmark (2), Egypt (2), France (11), Germany (17), Greece (1), Hungary (1), India (1), Italy (12), Japan (1), Morocco (1), the Netherlands (2), Palestine (1), Poland (3), Portugal (4), Roumania (2), Spain (4), Sweden (2), Switzerland (4), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (2), United States of America (9). The Academy has also appointed a few honorary members (there are at present four). Organisation in different countries of "national groups of supporters of the Academy". There are at present groups in the Argentine, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Morocco, the Netherlands, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Officers : Bureau holding office from October 1934 to September 1937.

President : Quido Vetter (Czechoslovakia).

Former Presidents : Gino Loria (Italy); Charles Singer (United Kingdom); Karl Sudhoff (Germany).

Vice-Presidents : Samuel Dickstein (Poland); Arnold Reymond (Switzerland); Henry E. Sigerist (United States of America).

Organising Secretary-Treasurer : Mme. Hélène Metzger (France).

Permanent Secretary : Aldo Mieli (France).

Finance : Grants from Governments and scientific organisations and institutes, and private donations.

Activities : International Congresses every three years: Paris, May 1929; London, June 1931; Portugal (Oporto, Coimbra, Lisbon), September-October, 1934; Prague, September 21st-28th, 1937. Ordinary meetings of the Academy every other year in Paris or in the same place as the International Congresses of Historical Sciences. Extraordinary meetings, sometimes restricted to a small number of countries, may be held.

Historical Facts : The Academy was founded as a Committee at Oslo, in August 1928, at the International Congress of Historical Sciences through the expansion of an external commission set up by the International Committee on Historical Sciences, and in this capacity it continues to form part of that Committee. The Academy's regulations were approved in Paris in May 1929, at the first International Congress on the History of Sciences.

Official Publications : Periodicals: the review *Archeion* (international archives on the history of sciences, edited by Aldo Mieli (Paris-Rome)); *Yearbook* of the Academy

(published in 1932, 1933 and 1936); the review *Isis*, edited by G. Sarton, Cambridge, Mass. (bibliographical). Publication of chronological tables of the history of science, a *Corpus medicorum arabicorum*, a series of histories of the sciences, etc.

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.
INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL D'HISTOIRE DE LA RÉVOLUTION
FRANÇAISE.**

Seat: Sorbonne, Paris.

Foundation: July 1936.

Object: The object of the Institute is scientific work in connection with the history of the French Revolution, political history, social, legal, literary, etc.

Members: Scholars of different countries.

Officers: A Governing Board composed as follows:

Honorary Chairman: M. Edouard Herriot, Minister of State, S. Charléty, Rector of the University of Paris (France).

Chairman: Prof. Ph. Sagnac (France).

Vice-Chairman: Prof. Altamira, Judge at the Permanent Court of International Justice (Spain); M. G. Bourgin (France); M. P. Caron (France); M. E. Chapuisat (Switzerland); M. B. Croce (France); Professor Handelsman (Poland); Professor H. Hauser (France); President M. N. Iorga (Roumania); Professor Joseph-Barthélemy (France); Professor F. van Kalken (Belgium); Professor G. Lefèvre (France); President M. Washington Luis (Brazil); Professor Paul-Marie Masson (France); Professor B. Mirkin-Guetzévitch (France); M. André Pierre (France); M. N. Politis, Minister of Greece (Greece); Professor René Schneider (France); Mr. C. K. Webster (England).

Secretary-General: M. H. de Montfort.

Assistant Secretary: Mlle. Yvonne Marx.

Treasurer: M. Paul Hugon.

Finance: Members' subscriptions.

Activities: Annual sessions devoted to the discussion of scientific reports.

**HÆRBIGER INSTITUTE.
HÆRBIGER-INSTITUT.**

Seat: Vienna XI, Braunhubergasse 23.

Foundation: July, 1932.

Object: (a) To develop and accurately check the scientific theories of the Engineer Hans Hœrbiger, the inventor of glacial cosmology, in the light of modern observation and research; (b) Collaboration with other scientific institutions, laboratories and observatories; (c) Publication of the works of the Institute.

Members: In Australia, Austria, the United Kingdom, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Governing Body: *President:* Maximilian Soeser, Government surveyor, professor, engineer.

Vice-President: Dr. Eduard von Josch, Civil Servant.

Representatives of the proprietor of the Institute: Hans Robert Hœrbiger, engineer; Alfred Hœrbiger.

Director of the Institute: Engelbert Pigal, engineer.

Finance: Contributions of members and subscriptions to the Institute's periodical.

Activities: Publication of the periodical entitled *Mitteilungen des Hœrbiger-Institut*.

**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ILLUMINATION.
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE L'ÉCLAIRAGE.**

Seat: Teddington, England, The National Physical Laboratory.

Foundation: Successor in 1913 to the Commission internationale de Photométrie, founded by the Congrès international du Gaz, held at the Paris Exhibition in 1900.

Object: To provide an international forum for all matters relating to the science and art of illumination; to promote by all appropriate means the study of such matters; to provide for the interchange of information between the different countries; to agree upon and to publish international recommendations.

Members: National Committees in the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America.

Governing Body: Executive Committee, consisting of the officers and of two honorary members nominated by each National Illumination Committee.

Officers: *President:* Professor Ch. Fabry (France).

Vice-Presidents: Dr. N. A. Halbertsma (Netherlands); Professor Omer de Bast (Belgium); Dr. L. V. Rivánek (Czechoslovakia).

Honorary Treasurer: A. Filliol (Switzerland).

Honorary Secretary: C. C. Paterson (United Kingdom).

Finance: Annual subvention from the National Illumination Committee of each adherent country according to population.

Activities: Triennial Conferences; papers presented and minutes published after each meeting.

Historical Facts: Meetings held at Zurich (1903, 1907 and 1911); Berlin (1913); Paris (1921); Geneva (1924); Bellagio (1927); Saranac Inn, N.Y. (1928); Cambridge (England) (1931); Berlin (Germany) (1935).

Official Publications: *Records of meetings* (above dates) obtainable from Central Office.

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.
INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE COOPÉRATION INTELLECTUELLE.**

Seat: Paris (1^{er}), Palais-Royal, 2, rue de Montpensier.

Foundation: January 1926.

Object: Preparatory work for the proceedings of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation; promotion of the execution of the decisions and recommendations of that Committee in all countries; promotion of the better organisation of intellectual work throughout the world by international co-operation and development of co-operation generally between peoples in all fields of intellectual activity.

Governing Body: (a) *Governing Body*, composed of the members of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and presided over by the French member of the Committee. This body consists of: M. Edouard Herriot, Minister of State, *President*; Professor Gilbert Murray (United Kingdom), *Chairman* of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation; M. Albino Giuliano (Italy), *Vice-President*. *Members:* Professor Anezaki (Japan), M. Białobrzęski (Poland), M. F. García Calderón (Peru), Professor José Castillejo (Spain), M. J. Dantas (Portugal), M. N. E. Nørlund (Denmark), M. Huizinga (Netherlands), Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan (India), M. G. de Reynold (Switzerland), Mr. Shotwell (United States of America), Count Degenfeld-Schonburg (Austria), M. J. Susta (Czechoslovakia), M. Titulesco (Roumania), Mme. Cécile de Tormay (†) (Hungary), M. Wu Shi-Fee (China).

(b) *Directing Committee*, appointed by the Governing Body with the approval of the Council of the League of Nations.

Director of the Institute: M. Henri Bonnet (France).

Finance: The funds of the Institute are provided by annual subsidies from the following eighteen governments: Austria, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Switzerland, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. The Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Trust give financial support to certain special activities of the Institute. The Ibero-American and Japanese collections have separate budgets.

Activities: (a) *Questions of international relationships*: The organisation of "Conversations" and the publication of "Open Letters" between qualified representatives of the higher intellectual activity; scientific study of international relationships (annual conference of international studies); international co-operation in the social and political sciences, broadcasting and peace.

(b) *General questions of intellectual co-operation*: Study of the intellectual influence of modern methods of propaganda, the Press, the cinema, broadcasting; international organisation of documentary material.

(c) *Teaching*: International co-operation between universities, co-ordination of national educational information centres, meetings of international students' organisations, revision of school textbooks and teaching of history, travel and international exchanges of young people, school broadcasts, international school correspondence, etc.

(d) *Exact and natural sciences*: relations with international scientific organisations, co-ordination of scientific terminology, co-operation between scientific museums, co-ordination of scientific bibliography.

(e) *International co-operation among archives*.

(f) *International co-operation among libraries*.

(g) *Literature*: Publication of the *Index Translationum*, international repertory of translations, publication of the Ibero-American collection and the Japanese collection, relations with international literary associations.

(h) *Fine arts*: Co-operation between fine art museums, study of various problems connected with folk art, co-operation between Institutes of Archæology and the History of Art (see *International Museums Office*, page 143).

(i) *Intellectual rights*: Protection and development of intellectual rights.

Historical Survey: The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was established in conformity with the provisions of its organic statute, approved by the Council of the League of Nations on December 13th, 1924, and by the Assembly on September 23rd, 1924.

Committees and Conferences: "Conversations" at Frankfort 1932, Madrid 1933, Paris 1933, Venice 1934, Nice 1935, Budapest 1936, Paris 1937. Permanent Conference of International Studies (yearly since 1928). Conference of Directors of Higher Education (yearly since 1932). Annual meetings of the Committee of International Students' Organisations since 1926. Meetings of institutes specialising in the study of intellectual rights (yearly since 1931). Reorganisation of public education in China (1932-1933). Directing Committee of the International Museums Office, the International Office of Institutes of Archæology and the History of Art, Bureau of the International Committee on Folk Art, Committee of Archives Experts, Committee of Library Experts, Committees for the publication of the Ibero-American and Japanese collections.

Official Publications: *La Coopération intellectuelle* (French), monthly; *Archéologie et Histoire de l'art*, three times yearly; *Index Translationum*, quarterly; *Les Musées scientifiques (Scientific Museums)* (French-English), monthly; *L'Étudiant à l'étranger (Students Abroad)* (French-English), twice yearly; *La Correspondence scolaire internationale*;

L'Année de la Co-operation intellectuelle (The Year of Intellectual Co-operation) (French-English), yearly. For the publications of the International Museums Office, see note by the Office. For the Collections, "Conversations", "Open Letters", "Cahiers", "Intellectual Co-operation Series", and "Volumes", consult the catalogue.

**FEDERATION OF INTELLECTUAL UNIONS.
FÉDÉRATION DES UNIONS INTELLECTUELLES.
VERBAND FÜR KULTURELLE ZUSAMMENARBEIT.**

Seat: Schloss Albrechtsberg, Post Loosdorf, Bz. Melk, Austria.

Foundation: November 1924.

Object: To bring together the highest intellects in every country, irrespective of nationality, party, creed, etc., in order to facilitate the interchange of ideas, personal contact, etc., with a view to creating an atmosphere conducive to mutual understanding between the nations.

Members: The Intellectual Unions in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain.

Governing Body: Permanent Committee, consisting of Emile Borel (France), Federigo Enriques (Italy), Prince Charles de Rohan (Austria).

Secretary-General: Prince Charles de Rohan (Schloss Albrechtsberg, Post Loosdorf, Bz. Melk, Austria).

Finance: Subscriptions from the National Unions, and donations from supporters of the movement.

Activities: The first annual assembly of the Federation was held at Paris, 1924; the second at Milan, 1925; the third at Vienna, 1926; the fourth at Heidelberg and Frankfurt, 1927; the fifth at Prague, 1928; the sixth at Barcelona, 1929; the seventh at Cracow, 1930; the eighth at Zurich, 1932; the ninth at Budapest, 1934.

THE ISLAMIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

Seat: Central organisation: Hon. Sec. Asaf A. A. Fyzee, Esq., 43, Chaupaty Road, Bombay, 7.

Foundation: February 1933.

Object: The promotion of research in all branches of Islamic studies. The expression "promotion of research" implies both carrying on research actively or giving assistance to persons engaged in research. Such assistance may be in the shape of financial help, the lending of books and manuscripts, the obtaining of manuscripts and information likely to be helpful to research workers. The expression "Islamic Studies" includes all branches of learning and is not restricted to any particular aspects- *e.g.*, it includes history, religious systems, sects, philosophy, science, literature, art, ethnology, archæology, philology, etc. The I.R.A. by its constitution does not enter into any propaganda or controversy, religious or political. It is purely an intellectual organisation.

Members: The Association counts fellows and members in eleven countries; it has no branches except the central organisation in Bombay.

Governing Body: The following six founder members constitute the Managing Committee: *President:* Mr. Ali Mahomed Mecklai, *Members:* Dr. M. B. Rehman, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), Dr. U. M. Daudpota, M.A. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Cantab.), Mr. W. Ivanow, *Honorary Treasurer,* Mr. Saif F. B. Tyabji, M.A., M.Sc., Solicitor, and *Honorary Secretary:* Mr. Asaf A. A. Fyzee, M.A., (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law.

Finances: Annual donation of Rs. 1,000.

Publications : "Diwan of Khaki Khorasani", Persian text, edited, with an introduction, by W. Ivanow, 1933; "Two Early Ismaili Treatises" — *i.e.*, "Haft Babi Baba Sayyid-na" and "Matlubu'l-mu'minin", by Nasiru'd-din Tusi, Persian text, edited, with an introduction, by W. Ivanow, 1933; "True Meaning of Religion", — *i.e.*, "Risala dar Haqiqati Din", by Shihabu'd-din Shah, Persian text, with a complete English translation, by W. Ivanow, 1933; "Kalami Pir", or "Haft Babi Sayyid Nasir", Persian text, edited and translated into English by W. Ivanow, 1935; "Arabon ki Jahaz-rani" — *i.e.*, "Arab Navigation", by Syed Sulaiman Nadwi. In Urdu. 1935.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS DE BIBLIOTHÉCAIRES.

INTERNATIONALER VERBAND DER BIBLIOTHEKAR-VEREINE.

FEDERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE DELLE ASSOCIAZIONI DEI BIBLIOTECARI.

FEDERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE ASOCIACIONES DE BIBLIOTECARIOS.

Seat : Geneva (Switzerland), League of Nations Library.

Foundation : June 1929 (First International Library Congress, Rome, 1929).

Object : To promote international co-operation between librarians.

Members : Forty national library associations representing twenty-nine countries: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, China, Czechoslovakia (2 Ass.), Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland (2 Ass.), France, Germany (2 Ass.), Greece, Hungary, India (2 Ass.), Italy (2 Ass.), Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, the Netherlands (3 Ass.), Norway, Philippines, Poland, Spain (2 Ass.), Sweden (2 Ass.), Switzerland, United States of America (2 Ass.), Vatican City, Yugoslavia and the International Federation of Agronomical Experts.

Officers : *Chairman :* M. Godet, Director of the Swiss National Library, Berne.

Vice-Chairmen : H. A. Krüss, Generaldirektor, Preussische Staatsbibliothek, Berlin ; Ch. Schmidt, Inspecteur général des Archives et Bibliothèques, Paris.

General Secretary : Dr. T. P. Sevensma, Librarian of the League of Nations, Geneva.

Assistant-Secretary : Dr. A. C. Breycha-Vauthier, Legal Librarian, League of Nations, Geneva.

Composition of the Committee : One delegate for each Association.

Finance : Budget : 1933-34 : receipts, 5,579.24 francs ; expenditure, 3,481.70 francs ; 1934-35 : receipts, 4,438.33 francs ; expenditure, 3,595.27 francs ; 1935-36 : receipts, 3,812.13 francs ; expenditure, 2,012.57 francs. Source of income : subscriptions of the member Associations and sale of the Federation's publications.

Activities : The International Library Committee is studying, either directly or through its sub-committees, the following questions : Organisation of popular and hospital libraries, exchange of librarians, exchange of university theses, professional training, library statistics, statistics of the production of printed matter, over-production of periodicals, co-operation between special libraries and parliamentary and administrative libraries, international loan of publications, standardised rules for cataloguing, standardisation in matters connected with books and libraries.

Historical Facts : Sessions of the International Library Committee (the executive organ of the Federation) : 1929, Rome-Florence-Venice ; 1930, Stockholm ; 1931, Cheltenham ; 1932, Berne ; 1933, Chicago and Avignon ; 1934, Madrid ; 1935, Madrid ; 1936, Warsaw ; 1937, Paris Second International Congress of Libraries and Bibliography, Madrid and Barcelona, May 1935.

Official Publications : *Proceedings of the International Library Committee*, Vols. I to VIII. *Handbook of Associations members of the Federation*, last edition, 1935. *Proceedings of the Second International Congress of Libraries and Bibliography*, Madrid, 1936.

**PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LINGUISTS.
COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL PERMANENT DE LINGUISTES.**

Seat : Nimeguen (Netherlands), 17, St. Annastraat.

Foundation : 1928.

Object : The organisation of international congresses of linguists ; to make a linguistic survey of the world with special reference to idioms in process of dying out ; to act as a clearing centre for information on linguistic developments in the various countries.

Governing Body : Committee composed as follows : J. Schrijnen (Netherlands) *Secretary-General*. C. Bally (Switzerland), M. Bartoli (Italy), F. Boas (United States of America), C. Brockelmann (Germany), O. Jespersen (Denmark), D. Jones (United Kingdom), B. Karlgren (Sweden), P. Kretschmer (Austria), V. Mathesius (Czechoslovakia), S. Puzcariu (Roumania), A. Sommerfelt (Norway), J. Vendryes (France).

Finance : Subsidies from several Governments. If necessary, the funds of the Committee are supplemented by the balances remaining after the congresses of linguists.

Historical Facts : Four congresses : the first at The Hague, April 1928 ; the second at Geneva, August 1931, the third at Rome, 1933, and the fourth at Copenhagen, 1936.

Official Publications : Proceedings of the congresses, publications of the sub-sections.

**INTERNATIONAL LITERARY AND ARTISTIC ASSOCIATION.
ASSOCIATION LITTÉRAIRE ET ARTISTIQUE INTERNATIONALE.**

Seat : Paris, 117, boulevard St. Germain. General Secretariat : M. Marcel Boutet, 31, rue Fortuny, Paris.

Foundation : 1878, under the honorary presidency of Victor Hugo.

Object : The study on international lines of legal and technical questions concerning literary and artistic property of all kinds.

Members : National groups in the following countries : Austria, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland, Yugoslavia ; Associations of various countries and individual members.

Governing Body : *President* : M. Maillard.

Vice-Presidents : M. Lucien Gleize, M. Wauvermans, M. Hachette, M. Albert Vaunois, M. Dommange.

Secretary-General : Marcel Boutet.

Treasurer : Marcel Beurdeley.

Secretary : Michel Cogniet.

Finance : Receipts : entrance subscriptions, annual subscriptions. Expenses : publications, organisation of annual congresses.

Activities : Congresses or annual meetings since 1879, particularly in Paris in 1925, Warsaw and Prague in 1926, Lugano in 1927, Belgrade in 1928, Cairo in 1929, Budapest in 1930, Montreux in 1935.

Official Publications : Annual publication of reports submitted to the Congress, of questions investigated and of minutes of the meetings.

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON MODERN LITERARY HISTORY.
(Under the auspices of the International Committee for Historical Sciences.)
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE D'HISTOIRE LITTÉRAIRE MODERNE.
(Sous les auspices du Comité international des sciences historiques.)**

Seat : Rennes, 80, Boulevard de la Duchesse Anne.

Foundation : 1928.

Object: To bring historians of modern literature in all countries into touch with one another; to create or develop the material elements necessary for their work.

Members: Fifty-six, in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Officers: *Chairman:* Professor F. Baldensperger (Harvard University, U.S.A.).

Vice-Chairmen: Professor R. S. Crane (United States of America); M. A. Farinelli (Italy); M. S. B. Liljegren (Germany); M. P. van Tieghem (France).

General Secretary: Professor R. Lebègue (France).

Finance: Annual grants from the International Committee for Historical Sciences.

Activities: Preparation of an International Chronological Literary Handbook and other works of international interest to writers on literary history; organisation of periodical congresses, the first having been held at Budapest in May 1931, and the second at Amsterdam in August 1935.

**INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR LOGOPEDY AND PHONIASTRY.
SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE LOGOPÉDIE ET DE PHONIASTRIE.
INTERNATIONALE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR LOGOPÄDIE UND PHONIASTRIE.**

Seat: Vienna IX, Ferstelgasse 6 (Austria).

Foundation: 1924.

Object: Research work in the field of logopedy and phoniasty; to create connections between the physicians and pédagogues working in this field in different countries and to improve the institutions for the cure and for the training of speech and voice.

Members: Individual members in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay; national organisations and affiliated societies in some of the countries mentioned.

Officers: *Chairman:* Professor Dr. Emile Fröschels (Austria).

Vice-Chairmen: Professor Dr. Steemann (Czechoslovakia); M. Bering-Liisberg (Denmark); Frau Br. van Dantzig (Netherlands).

Secretary: Dr. Weiss (Austria).

Treasurer: Dr. Stein (Austria).

Technical Councillors: Mme. Bergh-Palmros (Finland); Mlle de Jong (Netherlands); Miss McLeod (United Kingdom); Mme. Knudsen (Denmark); Mme. Munch (Norway); Mlle Denningson (Sweden); Dr. Hajek (Austria); Dr. Hogewind (Netherlands); Dr. Jelinek (Italy); Professor Dr. Russel (United States of America); Professor Dr. Segre (Italy); Dr. Tarneaud (France).

Finance: Members subscriptions, 10 schillings per annum; foreign, \$2.

Activities: Bi-annual international congresses and publication of reports on these meetings. The next congress will be held in Salzburg in 1938.

**CENTRAL BUREAU FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MAP OF THE WORLD
ON THE SCALE OF ONE IN A MILLION.**

**BUREAU CENTRAL DE LA CARTE INTERNATIONALE DU MONDE
AU MILLIONIÈME.**

Seat: Southampton, England, Ordnance Survey Office.

Foundation: 1913.

Object : To publish a topographical map of the world on a uniform scale and system for all maps.

Members : The Union of South Africa, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium and Belgian Congo, Bolivia, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, French Colonies, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Monaco, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Portuguese Colonies, Rhodesia, Roumania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : International Conference.

Officers : *President of Central Bureau :* Brigadier M. N. MacLeod, D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C.

Secretary of Central Bureau : Captain V. E. H. Sanceau, R.E.

Finances : Annual subscription of £10.

Activities : Publication of an annual report ; organisation of the interchange of information and of copies of completed maps.

Historical Facts : The plan for preparing a uniform map of the world was recommended by the Geographical Congresses of 1891, 1895 and 1908, and accepted at the London International Conference which was convened by the British Government in November 1909. The work was begun on the basis of this Convention, to which a large number of States adhered. At the Second International Conference, held at Paris, December 1913, it was decided to found a permanent Central Bureau. The scheme was delayed by the war and the activities of the Bureau were only resumed in 1920.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MARITIME METEOROLOGY. COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE MÉTÉOROLOGIE MARITIME.

Seat : De Bilt, Netherlands.

Foundation : Created by the International Meteorological Committee in 1907 ; reconstituted at the Paris Conference, 1919.

Object : International co-operation in the classification and publication of meteorological, nautical and oceanographical observations. Discussion of international systems for storm signals. Radio-meteorological organisation of the Oceans.

Members : Representatives in Australia, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Indo-China, Italy, Japan, Malaya, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

Officer : *Chairman :* Professor E. van Everdingen.

Secretary :

Activities : The report of the meetings held at De Bilt and Warsaw in 1935 were published by the Secretariat of the International Meteorological Organisation.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL HISTORY SOCIETY. SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE D'HISTOIRE DE LA MÉDECINE.

Seat : Paris (VI^e), Faculté de Médecine, 12, rue de l'Ecole-de-Médecine.

Foundation : 1921.

Object : The study of medical history in all its branches and the co-ordination of work connected with it.

Members : Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Morocco, the Netherlands,

Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Governing Body: A Permanent International Committee consisting of one delegate for each national section and the Presidents and General Secretaries of current and former Congresses.

Officers: Central bureau:

Honorary Chairman, Founder: Dr. Tricot Royer, Antwerp.

Honorary Chairman: Dr. Giordano, Venice.

Chairman: Dr. Gomoiu, Bucharest.

Vice-Chairmen: M. Singer (London); M. Capparoni (Rome); M. Laignel-Lavastine (Paris); M. Diepgen (Berlin).

General Secretary: Dr. Guiart, Lyons.

Deputy General Secretary: Dr. Van Schevensteen, Antwerp.

Treasurer: M. Boulanger, Paris (IV^e).

Archivist: M. Fosseyeux, Paris (XIV^e).

Finance: Annual subscription of 35 francs.

Activities: A Congress of the Society is held about every two years.

Historical Facts: First Congress, Antwerp (1920); Second Congress, Paris (1921); Seventh Congress, Oslo (1928); Eighth Congress, Rome (1930); Ninth Congress, Bucharest (1932), and Tenth Congress at Madrid (1935).

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE POUR L'EXPLORATION SCIENTIFIQUE DE LA MER MÉDITERRANÉE.

Seat: Paris, c/o L'Institut océanographique, 195, rue Saint-Jacques. General Secretariat: 3, rue Octave-Gréard, Paris.

Foundation: 1919.

Object: The study of all scientific or technical questions relating to oceanography and fishing in the Mediterranean and its tributary seas.

Members: The following Governments are represented: Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Monaco, Palestine, Roumania, Spain, Spanish Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Officers: *President:* His Excellency the High Admiral Duke Thaon di Revel (Italy).

Vice-Presidents: Professor Odon de Buen (Spain), Professor Gregori Antipa (Roumania).

Secretary-General: M. Le Danois (France).

Finance: Each member country makes a contribution of 5,000 French francs.

Activities: Numerous cruises and physico-chemical and biological investigations.

Historical Facts: Founded by H.S.H. Prince Albert I of Monaco, the International Mediterranean Commission began with seven member States. The work done has induced other States to become members. Plenary assemblies have been held in Madrid (1919), Paris (1922), Madrid (1924), Venice (1926), Malaga (1929), Paris (1931), Naples (1933) and Bucharest (1935). In addition, the Central Bureau meets annually in Paris.

Official Publications: From 1919 to 1924: *Bulletin de la Commission Internationale de la Méditerranée* (10 numbers). Since 1924: *Reports and Minutes of the Meetings of the International Mediterranean Commission* (9 vols.). Card index of the *Mediterranean fauna* (20 sets of 24 cards already issued).

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES OF
MEN OF LETTERS.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIÉTÉS PROFESSIONNELLES
DE GENS DE LETTRES.**

Seat : Paris, 38, rue du Faubourg-Saint-Jacques.

Foundation : 1931.

Object : The international defence of authors' rights and interests.

Members : National professional societies of men of letters in the following countries : the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland.

Governing Body : Executive Committee, Permanent Bureau.

Officers : *President :* M. Gaston Rageot (France).

Vice-President : Heinrich Mann (Germany), H.E. Marinetti (Italy), Mme. Marika Stjernstedt (Sweden).

General Secretaries : M. José Germain and M. H. J. Magog (France).

Treasurer : M. René de Weck (Switzerland).

Activities : Annual Congresses. The first was held in Paris in May 1931. The second was held in Vienna in 1932.

Historical Facts : Created during the First International Congress of Professional Societies of Men of Letters, organised by the Society of Men of Letters of France.

Official Publication : *Bulletin* in preparation.

**INTERNATIONAL METAPSYCHICAL INSTITUTE.
INSTITUT MÉTAPHYSIQUE INTERNATIONAL.**

Seat : Paris (XVII^e), 89, avenue Niel.

Foundation : 1919. Recognised as of public utility (1919).

Object : The application of scientific methods to the study of what are known as psychical phenomena.

Governing Body : Committee. *Ex-President :* The late Professor Charles Richet (Institute of France and the Academy of Medicine).

Vice-President : Dr. Jean-Charles Roux.

Members : Professor Cunéo, M. Marcel Le Roy, M. Dupré, Dr. G. Maingot, Dr. J. Maxwell, M. Ernest Meyer, Dr. F. Moutier, Dr. J. Vincon, Dr. Warcollier.

Officers : *Director of the Institute :* Dr. E. Osty.

Finance : Income from the foundation securities. Voluntary contributions and subscriptions to the *Metapsychical Review*.

Activities : Laboratory research; Lectures; Publication of the *Metapsychical Review*; Library and reading-room open to students.

Historical Facts : The Institute was founded in 1919 by Professor Rocco Santoliquido, the late Dr. Geley and Jean Meyer.

Official Publication : *The Metapsychical Review*, published every two months.

**INTERNATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL ORGANISATION.
ORGANISATION MÉTÉOROLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE.**

Seat : De Bilt, Netherlands (Utrechtsche weg 194).

Foundation : 1878, at Utrecht.

Object : The International Meteorological Organisation comprises: (1) Conferences of Directors; (2) the International Meteorological Committee; (3) the Secretariat of the

Organisation ; (4) the Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology ; (5) the other Commissions of the Organisation.

The main duty of the Conferences of Directors is to discuss administrative questions and means of action, to agree upon methods of observation and calculation, to decide upon the joint tasks to be undertaken, and to set up any appropriate commissions that may be necessary. Purely theoretical questions do not come within the province of the Conferences.

The Committee supervises the carrying out of the Conference's decisions ; it receives, and may approve, the reports of the Commissions ; it takes such action as may be necessary for the development of international meteorology and keeps in touch with the international organisations dealing with geophysics.

The Commissions are as follows : Aerological Commission (CA), Commission on Bibliography (CB), Climatology Commission (CC), International Commission for the Polar Year 1932-1933 (CP), Radioatmospheric Commission (CR), Commission for the Study of Clouds (EN), Commission for Agricultural Meteorology (MA), Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology (MAe), Commission on Maritime Meteorology (MM), Commission for Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity (MT), Commission on Map Projections (PC), Commission for the Réseau Mondial and Polar Meteorology (RM), Commission on Solar Radiation (RS), Commission for Synoptic Weather Information (RT), Regional Commission I (for Africa) (RI), Regional Commission II (for the Far East) (RII), Regional Commission III (for South America) (R III).

Members : The Directors of the independent official meteorological services of all the countries of the world (constituting the Conference of Directors) and the members of the Commissions.

Governing Body : International Meteorological Committee and Executive Council. The latter consists of the Chairman and six members of the International Meteorological Committee.

The International Meteorological Committee : Sir Napier Shaw (United Kingdom), honorary member ; Dr. Th. Hesselberg (Norway), *Chairman* ; E. Bruzon (Indo-China) ; Dr. D. la Cour (Denmark) ; Comm. Lj. Djuric (Yugoslavia) ; Professor Dr. E. van Everdingen (the Netherlands) ; Professor I. G. Fainstein (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) ; Alfr. G. Galmarini, Engineer, (Argentina) ; W. R. Gregg (United States of America) ; Colonel M. Infante (Italy) ; J. Jaumotte (Belgium) ; Professor Dr. J. Keränen (Finland) ; Dr. E. Kidson (New Zealand) ; (Poland) ; Comm. Alvaro Morna (Portugal) ; Dr. C. W. B. Normand (India) ; Professor T. Okada (Japan) ; J. Patterson (Canada) ; Dr. N. Sama (Spain) ; (Austria) ; Dr. T. E. W. Schumann (Union of South Africa) ; Sir George C. Simpson (United Kingdom) ; C. D. Stewart (Malay States) ; L. J. Sutton (Egypt) ; Ph. Wehrlé (France) ; Professor Dr. L. Weickmann (Germany).

Activities : Conferences of Directors, which are held at least every six years. These Conferences met at Utrecht in 1923, at Copenhagen in 1929 and at Warsaw in 1935. Sessions of the International Meteorological Committee, which are held at least every three years (Utrecht 1923, Vienna 1926, Copenhagen 1929, Locarno 1931, De Bilt 1933, Warsaw 1935). Meetings of the various Commissions and Sub-Commissions which are held at least once every three years. Publication of records, reports, minutes, scientific studies, etc.

Historical Facts : A first unofficial Conference of Directors of Meteorological Institutes was held at Leipzig in 1872, followed by an official Congress at Vienna in 1873. The latter set up a Permanent Committee which, in 1878 at Utrecht, convened the second International Congress at Rome (1879) and prepared a scheme of organisation which was adopted by the Congress. The Statutes of the International Meteorological Organisation were adopted by the Conference held at Paris in 1919 and were finally amended at Warsaw

in 1935, after being revised at Utrecht in 1923, at Copenhagen in 1929 and at Locarno in 1931.

Official Publications : *Inter alia*, minutes of the meetings of the Commissions, the Conference of Directors and the International Meteorological Committee; meteorological offices of all countries with their directors and staffs, duties and publications; list of members of the International Meteorological Committee and of the Commissions of the International Meteorological Organisation; list of directors of the official meteorological services of all countries which are independent of each other and are members of the International Meteorological Conferences; synoptic weather reports in eight parts; statistics of the International Meteorological Organisation; note on the international plan for transmissions at sea; the three following publications: lists of climatological stations; index of the current meteorological publications of the Central Institutes; concerning the publication of aerological observations on international days.

**INTERNATIONAL PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES ON MONTE-ROSA.
LABORATOIRES INTERNATIONAUX DE PHYSIOLOGIE DU MONT-ROSE.
LABORATORI SCIENTIFICI "A MOSSO" SUL MONTE ROSA.**

Seat : Turin, 30, Corso Raffaello; Laboratories at Col d'Olen (3,000 metres above sea-level), Commune d'Alagna, Province of Vercelli, and Capanna Regina Margherita, Punta Gnifetti (4,560 metres above sea-level).

Foundation : 1907.

Object : The Monte Rosa Laboratory was established for Alpine research: physiology, bacteriology, botany, zoology, terrestrial physics, etc.

Members : Members have a right to a varying number of appointments according to the amount of their contributions. The Governments of Austria, United Kingdom, France, Italy and Switzerland have two appointments each; the United States of America and the Netherlands have one appointment; Germany and the Free University of Brussels three appointments; the Italian Alpine Club two appointments, the Faculty of Medicine at Turin, the Rask-Ørsted Foundation of Copenhagen and the Mancomunidad of Catalonia one appointment each.

Officers : *Director :* Professor A. Herlitzka, Director of the Physiological Institute of the Turin University.

Finance : Governments, institutes, etc., paying 17,000 lire have the right to appoint one student. Apart from this, the University of Turin grants an annual subsidy of 12,000 lire and the Province of Vercelli 1,500 lire.

Activities : Publication of the *Actes de l'Institut A Mosso*.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUM OFFICIALS.
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES FONCTIONNAIRES DE MUSÉES.
INTERNATIONALER VERBAND VON MUSEUMSBEAMTEN.**

Seat : Berlin, Schlossmuseum.

Foundation : 1898.

Object : To prevent forgeries and dishonest transactions.

Members : Limited to 165 individuals in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Officers : *President*: Professor R. Schmidt, Director of the Schlossmuseum at Berlin.
Secretary: Dr. Klar (Berlin).

Finance : A fixed annual subscription from all members.

Activities : Annual meeting in September.

Historical Facts : Meetings were held at Danzig in 1934 and at Freiburg (Breisgau) and Basle in 1936.

Official Publications : News-letters in manuscript reproduced in facsimile and sent out to members only.

INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE. OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DES MUSÉES.

Seat : Paris. Institut international de Coopération intellectuelle, 2, rue de Montpensier, (1^{er}).

Foundation : September 1926 (Decision of the Assembly of the League of Nations).

Object : To assist Governments and national administrations in the systematic organisation and development of their public collections (museums and monuments of art and history, archæology, ethnography and popular art) by establishing working instruments for the benefit of conservators of museums, historians of art and the public; by studying, by means of international meetings of experts, legislative, administrative and technical questions for the protection and preservation of artistic treasures and all artistic and archæological problems calling for international co-ordination.

Governing Body : A Directors' Committee nominated every two years by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations.

Composition of the Directors' Committee in 1937: *Chairman*: M. S. de Madariaga.

General-Secretary: M. E. Foundoukidis.

Members: M. Henri Bonnet, Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation; M. F. J. Sanchez y Canton, Deputy Director of the Prado Museum (Madrid); Dr. F. Schmidt-Degener, Director-General of the Rijksmuseum (Amsterdam); Sir Eric Maclagan, Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum (London); M. Francesco Pellati, Chief-Inspector of Fine Arts in Italy (Rome); Prof. Alfred Stix, First Director of the Kunsthistorisches Museum (Vienna); M. Eisaburo Sugi, Director of the Imperial Museum, (Tokyo); M. Henri Verne, Directeur des Musées Nationaux et de l'Ecole du Louvre (Paris); Mr. Herbert E. Winlock, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York).

Finances : Special item in the budget of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. Approximate annual expenditure 500,000 French francs.

Activities : The activities of the International Museums Office may be described under four main heads: administrative and technical studies, technical work, international agreements, documentation. Annual meetings and periodical conferences of experts for the execution of the above-mentioned programme.

Official Publications : The publications of the Office are divided into periodical publications, scientific monographs and documentary works. The first group includes *Mouseion*, a quarterly review, which now comprises a total of 32 volumes; *Informations mensuelles de l'Office international des Musées*, a monthly supplement of the review *Mouseion*, which records outstanding features in the life of museums and the activities of the national departments for antiquities and fine arts.

The scientific monographs and documentary works include "Les Dossiers de l'Office international des Musées" the "Répertoire international des Musées" (Museums Directory), "Traité et Manuels" for the use of experts and administrations — e.g., a treatise on general museography, a handbook on the preservation of paintings, a treatise on the conservation of artistic and historical monuments, etc. Collections of legislative and administrative texts, international agreements on artistic and archæological matters, etc.

**INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CONTEMPORARY MUSIC.
SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE MUSIQUE CONTEMPORAINE.**

Seat : London, E.C.4, Amen House, Warwick Square.

Foundation : August 1922, at Salzburg.

Object : The foundation of national sections in all countries to further contemporary music by means of the regular exchange of information and by an annual international festival.

Members : In the Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Palestine, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : Central Committee, on which one delegate from each country has a vote.

Officers : *Chairman of the Central Committee :* Professor E. Dent.

Committee for Selection of Music (annually elected), 1937: Mr. Clark, M. Gerhard, M. Ibert, M. Jeanson, M. Osterč.

Finance : Subscriptions of members to national sections (not standardised) and contributions of national sections to Central Office (minimum 100 Swiss francs).

Activities : Annual festival, annual meeting of delegates, reports and articles in the leading musical journals of each section, concerts of contemporary music organised by the various sections.

Historical Facts : (1) Founded at Salzburg in 1922; (2) established central office in London in 1922; (3) meeting of delegates of the following countries to fix constitution and arrange festival: Austria, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and the United States of America; (4) fourteen festivals, of which the two last were held in Barcelona in 1936 and Paris in 1937.

**INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF MUSICIANS.
BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES MUSICIENS.
INTERNATIONALE MUSIKSTELLE (IMUSA).**

Seat : Vienna I, Bankgasse 3, Austria.

Foundation : 1926.

Object : Regulation of all questions concerning music in general and, in particular, the interests of persons working in the field of music. The "Imusa" has especially in view the international exchange of musicians (artistes) and contemporary compositions and also the submission of proposals and the preparation of international conventions relating to music.

Members : Societies, musical academies and operas in Austria, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Officers : *Honorary Chairman :* Hofrat Dr. Hans Sperl, Professor at the University of Vienna.

Vice-Chairman : Dr. Otto Masanec.

Secretary : Friederich Dürauer, Musical Director.

Finance : Members' subscriptions, subsidies from States. Annual expenditure: 5,000 schillings.

Activities : Conferences, exchange concerts in several countries, the Day of Music, 1935, in Austria.

Historical Facts : Founded on the occasion of the Fourth Congress of Delegates of Intellectual Workers at Vienna, by Hofrat Dr. Hans Sperl.

**INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF MUSICOLOGY.
SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE MUSICOLOGIE.**

Seat : Basle, 19, Münsterplatz.

Foundation : September 1927.

Object : To promote research into musical science and to facilitate relations among musicologists.

Members : In Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and the United States of America.

Governing Body : A Committee.

Officers : *Chairman :* Professor Edw. J. Dent (Cambridge).

Vice-Chairmen : Professor Kroyer (Cologne), Professor A. Pirro (Paris), Professor Anglès (Barcelona).

First Secretary : Professor Dr. W. Merian (Basle).

Treasurer : Paul Sacher (Basle).

Finance : Members' subscriptions, donations, etc.

Activities : Information office, publications, etc.

Official Publication : *Acta musicologica* (Editor: Dr. K. Jeppesen, Copenhagen), (quarterly review).

**ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICAL OCEANOGRAPHY.
(International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics).
ASSOCIATION D'Océanographie Physique.
(Union internationale géodésique et géophysique).**

Seat : Central bureau: Liverpool, England, The University.

Foundation : As Section of International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, 1919; under present organisation, 1930.

Object : To carry out the purposes of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, in so far as these refer to Physical Oceanography.

Members : Each country adhering to the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics has the right to membership. The Statutes of the Association allow other International organisations occupied with the study of physical oceanography to be invited to restricted membership.

Officers : *President :* B. Helland-Hansen (Norway); *Vice-President :* E. Fichot (France); *Secretary :* J. Proudman (United Kingdom).

Finance : Variable allocations from the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics.

Activities : General Assemblies are held on the occasions of the General Assemblies of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics and these take place about every third year. General Assemblies of the Association may also be held on other occasions.

Historical Facts : The Section of Oceanography issued seventeen *Bulletins*; the Association of Physical Oceanography has issued two *publications Scientifiques* and one *Procès-verbaux*.

Official Publications : Four *Publications Scientifiques*; Two *Procès-verbaux*.

**INTERNATIONAL ORNITHOLOGICAL CONGRESS.
CONGRÈS ORNITHOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONAL.**

Seat : Bournemouth, England, c/o the Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain, Whitekirk, Southbourne.

Governing Body : The International Standing Committee consists of the following members: the Chairman and Secretary of the next congress, *Chairman :* Professor Dr.

A. Ghigi; *Secretary of the Congress*; M. J. Delacour, Château de Clères, Seine-Inférieure (France), together with Dr. E. Stresemann (Germany), Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain (United Kingdom).

Secretary to the Committee: Professor Dr. E. Lönnberg (Scandinavian countries), Dr. A. Wetmore (United States of America), M. J. Berlioz (France), and Professor de Beaufort (Central European countries).

Activities: Congress meetings and publications. The next meeting of the Congress will be held at Rouen and Paris, in 1938.

Official Publications: The proceedings of each Congress are published, generally, about a year later. The proceedings of the Fourth International Ornithological Congress were published in London (Dulan and Co.), February 1907; those of the Fifth, in Berlin, by the Deutsche Orn. Gesellsch., in 1911; those of the Sixth, also in Berlin, February 1929, and those of the Seventh in Amsterdam, July 1931.

PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS. CONGRÈS SCIENTIFIQUE PAN-AMÉRICAIN.

Seat: Pan-American Union, Washington, D.C.

Foundation: 1898.

Object: To afford a means for the interchange of views between the leaders of scientific thought in the American Republics and thereby to develop closer intellectual relations for the welfare of the people of the American Continent.

Members: The Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, United States of America and Venezuela.

Officers: Chairman of the seventh Congress, Pedro C. Sanchez (Mexico).

Activities: Scientific reports were submitted to the various sections and 149 resolutions were adopted at the last Conference.

Historical Facts: The Pan-American Scientific Congress owes its origin to the Latin-American Scientific Congress, the first of which was held at Buenos Aires in 1898, the second at Montevideo, 1901, and the third at Rio de Janeiro, 1905. At the fourth Congress, 1908, it was suggested that the activities of the Congress should be extended to the whole American Continent. Thus the first Pan-American Scientific Congress was held at Santiago de Chile, 1908-1909, the second at Washington 1915-1916, the third at Lima 1924-1925.

At the Congress of Lima it was decided that in numbering the Congresses the previous Latin-American Congresses would be taken into account, so that the last Congress which was held in Mexico in September 1935, was the seventh Pan-American Scientific Congress.

THE P.E.N., AN INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WRITERS. LE P.E.N., ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE D'ÉCRIVAINS.

Seat: London, Albion House, 59-61, New Oxford Street, W.C.1.

Foundation: October 1921.

Object: The P.E.N. is an international association of writers well-known in the various branches of literature. By cultivating friendly relations and organising hospitality, it aims at promoting cordial co-operation between writers in all countries, in the interests of freedom of artistic expression and international understanding.

Members: the Union of South Africa, the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq,

Italy, Japan, Latvia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. Yiddish centre and temporary German group in London.

Officers : *Founder :* Mrs. C. A. Dawson Scott (1934).

President of London Centre : J. B. Priestley.

General Secretary : Hermon Ould.

Finance : Annual subscriptions and donations.

Activities : The P.E.N. meets regularly in London once a month at dinner, when writers from other countries are entertained. There is an International Congress once a year, generally in June. The first was held in London, the second at New York, the third at Paris, the fourth at Berlin, the fifth at Brussels, the sixth at Oslo, the seventh at Vienna, the eighth at Warsaw, the ninth at the Hague, the tenth at Budapest, the eleventh at Dubrovnik, the twelfth at Edinburgh, the thirteenth at Barcelona and the fourteenth at Buenos Aires. The P.E.N. collaborates with the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation in the matter of translations.

Official Publications : The London Centre publishes a monthly bulletin : *P.E.N. News* ; occasional brochures are also issued.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PHILOSOPHICAL COLLABORATION. INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE COLLABORATION PHILOSOPHIQUE.

Seat : Secretariat : Paris, 6, Place de la Sorbonne.

Foundation : 1937.

Members : E. S. Brightman, Professor at the University of Boston ; F. Enriques, Professor at the University of Rome ; J. D. Bierens de Haan, President of the International School of Philosophy at Amersfoort ; H. J. Pos, Professor at the University of Amsterdam ; W. D. Ross, Professor at the University of Oxford.

Object : The first aim of the Institute is to publish as complete a bibliography as possible of philosophical literature, including review articles. Furthermore it endeavours to establish contact between scholars working on the same or related problems, at the same time eliminating any possibility of unfair advantage being taken of others' research work. The Institute merely informs philosophers if there is a possibility of co-operation and states the name of the scholar in question. It also gives information concerning works already published and forms special bibliographies. The Institute co-operates with the Permanent International Committee in creating effective contact between philosophers in connection with the philosophical congresses held every four years.

Officers : *Governing Body :* *President :* L. Robin, Honorary Professor at the Sorbonne.

Vice-Presidents, Administrators : A. Petzäll, Docent at the University of Göteborg, Sweden ; R. Bayer, Doctor of Letters, Agrégé of Philosophy. Secretary of the Organising Committee of the Ninth International Congress of Philosophy.

General Secretary : H. Kuhn, former Docent at the University of Berlin.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES ON PHILOSOPHY. COMITÉ PERMANENT DES CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAUX DE PHILOSOPHIE.

Seat : No permanent seat. Address : care of the " Société française de philosophie ", the Sorbonne, Paris.

Foundation : 1900.

Members : the Union of South Africa, Argentine, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France,

Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Yugoslavia. Total 119 members.

Activities : International Congresses, in principle every four years. The Ninth Congress (Descartes Congress) was held in Paris in 1937 (August 1st to 6th).

Governing Body : After each Congress an Organising Committee for the next Congress is constituted; the Committee meets in the country in which the Congress is to be held.

Acting Chairman : Professor Bréhier, 40, rue de L'Yvette, Paris (XVI^e).

Secretary : Raymond Bayer, 26, avenue Théophile Gauthier, Paris (XVI^e).

Finances : Expenditure is covered by contributions from the Congresses, and if necessary by subscriptions or grants.

INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ASSOCIATION.
ASSOCIATION PHONÉTIQUE INTERNATIONALE.
WELTLAUTSCHRIFTVEREIN.

Seat : Bourg-la-Reine, Seine, France, 20, rue de la Madeleine.

Central Offices : Department of Phonetics, University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.I., and 20, rue de la Madeleine, Bourg-la-Reine, Seine, France.

Foundation : 1886.

Objects : The promotion of Phonetic Science and its applications; and in particular (1) the improvement of the teaching of the pronunciation of foreign languages, (2) the adoption for this purpose of a phonetic alphabet uniform for all languages, (3) the teaching of reading to children and illiterates by means of the same alphabet, (4) the encouragement of modern phonetic methods of analysing little-known languages, (5) the provision of orthographies for languages hitherto unwritten, (6) the improvement of existing orthographies where they are defective.

Members : Individual members, mostly teachers of languages. (Jan. 1934): 537. Union of South Africa 10; Algeria (1); Argentine (6); Australia (8); Austria (3); Belgium (1); Brazil (2); United Kingdom (141); Burma (1); Canada (8); Ceylon (3); Chile (8); China (11); Colombia (1); Cuba (2); Czechoslovakia (2); Denmark (8); East Africa (2); Egypt (2); Estonia (1); Finland (2); France (13); Germany (36); Greece (1); India (9); Irish Free State (1); Italy (4); Japan (20); Latvia (2); Luxemburg (2); Malaya (1); the Netherlands (4); New Zealand (2); Norway (3); Poland (4); Portugal (3); Roumania (1); Spain (4); Sudan (1); Sweden (10); Switzerland (5); Turkey (3); United States of America (170); Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (5); West Africa (7); Honorary Members (various countries) (10).

Governing Body : An International Council of 30 members elected every two years. Decisions are taken by correspondence.

Finances : Source of Income: subscriptions of members. Annual expenditure about £140.

Activities : Publication of journal and booklets; examinations in phonetics.

Historical Facts : The International Phonetic Association was founded in 1886 by a small group of French teachers who had found phonetic transcription a useful instrument for imparting a good pronunciation of English to their pupils, and who wished to popularise a method which they had found so helpful. Very soon the aim of the Association became more general and comprehensive, and for many years comprised the reform of language teaching in general as well as in its particular phonetic aspect. At the present time the Association is entirely occupied with phonetic matters. It is promoting phonetic

research in many directions with the practical objects of (1) improving methods of teaching and learning pronunciation, (2) devising improved orthographies on a phonetic basis.

From the first the Association has laid particular stress on the importance of phonetic writing. In 1888 it drew up the now well-known *International Phonetic Alphabet* for use in its journal. This alphabet has from time to time been improved, and extended to meet the needs of new languages, but its most important features have remained unchanged since it was first designed. It is now used in a large number of dictionaries and linguistic text-books dealing with many different languages, both European, Asiatic and African.

Further, in the words of the "Aim and Principles of the International Phonetic Association", 1904, "the constant intercourse between the members of the Association has tended to create among language teachers all over the world a spirit of good feeling and brotherliness, which is as conducive to scientific progress as to the advancement of peace between nations".

Official Publications : Journal: *Le Maître phonétique*. Various booklets on phonetic subjects. Particulars of the International Phonetic Alphabet will be found in the following, which are published by the Association. "Principles of the International Phonetic Association", 1912, "L'Écriture Phonétique internationale", 1921, "Chart of the International Phonetic Alphabet", 1932, "Fondamenti di Grafia Fonetica" 1933. Also in the chapter entitled: "Das System der Association Phonétique Internationale" in "Lautzeichen und ihre Anwendung in verschiedenen Sprachgebieten" published by the Reichsdruckerei, Berlin, 1928.

INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAMMETRIC SOCIETY. SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE PHOTOGRAMMÉTRIE.

Seat : During the period 1934-38: Milan, Professor Cassinis, R. Politecnico, Piazza Leonardo da Vinci.

Foundation : 1907.

Object : To initiate and maintain in all countries a scientific movement in favour of photogrammetry of the earth, aerial photogrammetry and their applications.

Members : National Societies in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Officers : *Honorary President and Founder :* Professor Ed. Doležal (Austria).

President : Professor Cassinis (Italy).

Secretary-General : Dr. Ing. Tucci (Italy).

Treasurer : Professor Dore (Italy).

Other Members of the Council : M. Maury (Belgium), Major von Langendorff (Germany), Général Perrier (France); Professor Weigel (Poland).

Finance : Each National Society pays an annual subscription of 1 Swiss franc per member.

Activities : International congresses combined with exhibitions of apparatus and work (Vienna 1913; Berlin 1926; Zurich 1930; Paris 1934). The next Congress will be held in 1938 at Rome.

Official Publications : "Internationales Archiv für Photogrammetrie". "Comunicazioni ed Atti della Presidenza internazionale e delle Società nazionali."

**PERMANENT COMMISSION OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES
OF SCIENTIFIC AND APPLIED PHOTOGRAPHY.
COMMISSION PERMANENTE DES CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAUX
DE PHOTOGRAPHIE SCIENTIFIQUE ET APPLIQUÉE.**

Seat : Paris (IX^e), 51, rue de Clichy.

Foundation : July 1900, Paris.

Object : To study questions relating to scientific and applied photography, particularly the standardisation of the dimensions of apparatus, plates, cinematograph films, etc.

Members : Countries represented at the Ninth Congress, held in Paris in July 1935 : Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

Governing Body : The members of the Permanent Commission are appointed at each Congress to hold office until the next Congress. The Secretary is the Secretary-General of the previous Congress (at present, L. P. Clerc).

Finance : Official grants and contributions from the members attending the Congress.

Activities : Congresses are held every three years ; the tenth will meet in 1938.

**INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR PHYSICO-CHEMICAL STANDARDS.
BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES ÉTALONS PHYSICO-CHIMIQUES.**

Seat : Solbosch, Brussels, University.

Foundation : February 1921.

Object : To form a centre for the study of the methods of preparation and physical constants of very pure materials ; to form a collection of standard materials, to be at the disposal of members of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry ; to sustain a research laboratory dedicated to the realisation of these aims.

Members : All countries represented in the International Union of Chemistry.

Governing Body : The Bureau, founded under the auspices of the International Union, is governed by a committee, whose members are appointed by the National Belgian Research Committee (Chemical Section), the International Union of Chemistry and the University of Brussels.

Officers : M. Léon Crismer, Member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, Emeritus Professor at the Military School ; G. Chavanne and M. Wuyts, Professors of the University of Brussels ; F. Swarts, Professor of the University of Ghent.

Secretary : J. Timmermans, Professor of the University of Brussels.

Finance : (1) Annual subsidy from the International Union and the Solvay International Institute of Chemistry ; (2) it is also supported by the "Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique" and Belgian concerns ; (3) annual expenditure : 40,000 francs.

Activities : Reports to the Belgian Chemical Society and to the Conference of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry ; critical monographs of the physical constants of pure organic compounds ; original memoranda in various scientific publications.

Publications : Statutes, Reports to the International Union of Chemistry and the Belgian Chemical Society. "Travaux du Bureau des étalons physico-chimiques" (*Journal de Chimie Physique*) ; "Méthodes et appareils en usage au Bureau des étalons physico-chimiques" (*Bulletin de la Société de chimie de Belgique*) ; *Revue critique sur les constantes des composés organiques purs* (9 numbers have appeared).

Historical Facts : Since July 1922, the Bureau has been able to ensure, as regards Europe, the distribution of the Standard products prepared by the Washington Bureau

of Standards. In February 1923 there were placed on sale the first seven standard materials for making low temperature-recording instruments. Since that date, it has completed the study of a series of standards for refractometry, polarimetry, viscosimetry, measurements of high pressures and surface tension and also thermochemical, magnetical and analytical standards and made a collection of standard materials at the Bureau of Standards of Washington.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED PHYSICS.
UNION INTERNATIONALE DE PHYSIQUE PURE ET APPLIQUÉE.**

Seat: Paris, 45, rue d'Ulm, V^e.

Foundation: Brussels, 1922. Finally constituted in December 1923.

Object: To create and encourage international co-operation in physics; to co-ordinate the work of preparation and publication of extracts from memoranda and of tables of physical constants; to bring about international agreement on matters of units, standards, nomenclature and notations. To support research in suitable directions.

Members: National committees of member countries: Union of South Africa, Australia, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

Governing Body: The activities of the Union are directed by the General Assembly of delegates, by whom are elected the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Secretary-General, who form the Bureau; they remain in office until the end of the ordinary General Assembly subsequent to that at which they were elected. Between the assemblies, the Bureau acts as the Governing Body.

Officers: *President:* M. Robert A. Millikan.

Vice-Presidents: Former President, Sir William Bragg (United Kingdom); M. Cotton (France); M. Fermi (Italy); M. Vegard (Norway); M. Keesom (Netherlands).

Secretary-General: M. Abraham (France).

Finances: Annual contributions from affiliated national committees in accordance with a scale based on the population of the member countries (minimum 200 francs a year).

Activities: General Constituent Assembly in Paris in December 1923; Second Assembly in Brussels in 1925, Third Assembly in Brussels in July 1931, Fourth Assembly in London and Cambridge (1934).

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE POLAR YEAR, 1932-1933.
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE L'ANNÉE POLAIRE, 1932-1933.**

Seat: Copenhagen, Toldbodvej 15.

Foundation: 1929, by the Conference of Directors of Meteorological Services of the whole world.

Object: To organise the work of the international polar year, 1932-33, so as to derive the greatest possible benefit from the scientific work of the polar year.

Members: The Chairman of the International Commission of the World System and Polar Meteorology, the Chairman of the International Commission on Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity, the Chairman of the International Commission for the Exploration of the Upper Air, one representative each for Denmark, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Canada and Norway, and seven members co-opted by the Committee.

Officers: *Chairman:* Dr. D. La Cour (Copenhagen).

Secretary: Mlle. M. Bruun de Neergaard (Copenhagen).

Finance: The Committee is dependent upon the International Meteorological Organisation. It also received grants from the Rockefeller Foundation and the International Association of Meteorology in 1932; a grant from the International Association of Meteorology and support from the International Association for Terrestrial Magnetism and Electricity in 1933 and a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation in 1934.

Activities: Propaganda, recommendations, issue of circular letters, instruction of observers, co-ordination of the work of various organisations, transcription of observations and records, study by experts of simultaneous observations made in various parts of the globe.

Historical Facts: As soon as it was constituted, the Committee obtained the co-operation of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, the International Union of Scientific Radio-telegraphy, and the Permanent Council for the Exploration of the Sea. Conferences held at Leningrad, August 1930; Innsbruck, September 1931; Copenhagen, May 1933.

Official Publications: Reports printed by the Secretariat of the International Meteorological Organisation.

Other Publications containing information about the Organisation: A large number of articles in various periodicals dealing with geophysics: "Outline of the Scheme for a Second Polar Year adopted by the International Meteorological Conference at Copenhagen, September 1929", by Dr. G. C. Simpson; "The International Polar Year 1932-1933", by Dr. D. La Cour and Dr. J. M. Stagg; "L'année polaire internationale 1932-1933. Les buts, les méthodes et quelques résultats préliminaires", by Dr. D. La Cour.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF POPULAR ARTS. COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DES ARTS POPULAIRES.

Seat: Paris, 2, rue de Montpensier.

Foundation: October 1928.

Object: The study, encouragement and protection of popular arts.

Members: National Committees in different countries.

Governing Body: *Chairman:* Professor Emilio Bodrero (Padua).

Vice-Chairman: A. Marinus (Brussels).

General Secretary: R. Dupierreux (2, Avenue du Congo, Brussels).

Members: Mme. C. Baudoin de Courtenay Jedrzejewicz (Warsaw); D. Baud-Bovy (Geneva); G. Julien (Paris); Mgr. Schrijnen (Nimeguen); Dr. S. Yamada (Japan).

Activities: Congresses, Commissions of Enquiry, Publications, etc.

Historical Facts: The Association was founded as a result of the Congress of Popular Arts, held at Prague in 1928.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF POPULATION PROBLEMS. UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR L'ÉTUDE SCIENTIFIQUE DES PROBLÈMES DE LA POPULATION.

Seat: London, W.C.2., c/o the London School of Economics, Houghton Street.

Foundation: 1928.

Object: To initiate and organise researches which depend upon international co-operation, to provide for the scientific discussion of the results of such researches and to publish them without duplicating the publications of existing international statistical agencies. The Union confines itself solely to scientific investigation in the strict sense and refuses either to enter upon religious, moral or political discussion or as a Union to support

a policy regarding population, of any sort whatever, particularly in the direction either of increased or of diminished birth rates.

Members : The national groups of the following countries : Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, United States of America.

Governing Body : Executive Committee.

Officers : *Chairman :* Colonel Sir Charles Close (United Kingdom).

Vice-Chairmen : Professor Eugen Fischer (Germany) ; Professor E. Mahaim (Belgium) ; Professor Raymond Pearl (United States of America) ; Professor Livio Livi (Italy) ; Dr. H. W. Methorst (Netherlands) ; Dr. K. A. Edin (Sweden) ; M. Adolphe Landry (France).

Hon. General Secretary and Hon. Treasurer : Captain G. H. L. F. Pitt-Rivers (United Kingdom).

Finance : Each group pays a subscription fixed partly according to the importance of the country's population.

Historical Facts : The Union was founded as a direct outcome of the World Population Conference held at Geneva in 1927. At this date, the Union appointed three Commissions : (1) on population and food supply ; (2) on fertility, fecundity and sterility ; (3) on the vital statistics of primitive races. Second General Assembly : London, 1931 ; Third General Assembly : Berlin, 1935. Individual research has also been considered by the Union.

Official Publication : *Population*, G. Allen & Unwin, London.

FOUNDATION "POUR LA SCIENCE", INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR SYNTHESIS.

FONDATION "POUR LA SCIENCE", CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE SYNTHÈSE.

Seat : Paris II^e, Hôtel de Nevers, 12, rue Colbert.

Foundation : November 1925 (date of recognition as of public utility by the French Government).

Object : To promote and co-ordinate researches in pure science and thus counteract the drawbacks of over-specialisation and purely utilitarian preoccupations.

Members : The four Sections : Historical Synthesis, Natural Sciences, History of Science, General Synthesis — include thirty French and thirty foreign members each. The Sections also include associates, without restriction as to numbers. The four directors are : Lucien Febvre, professor at the Collège de France, Paul Langevin, professor at the Collège de France, Aldo Mieli, Secretary-General of the International Academy for the History of Science, and Abel Rey, professor at the Sorbonne.

Governing Body : The administration of the Centre is in the hands of Henri Berr, Director of the *Revue de Synthèse et de Science*, assisted by a Board of Directors, the latter with a minimum of twenty and a maximum of forty members.

Honorary President : Albert Lebrun, President of the French Republic.

Officers : *Acting President :* Jules Jeanneney, President of the French Senate.

Vice-Presidents : S. Charlety, rector of the University of Paris ; Lord Rutherford (United Kingdom).

Secretary-General : Gonzague de Reynold, professor at the University of Fribourg.

Secretary-General of the whole Centre : André D. Toledano, Secretary-General of the *Revue de Synthèse*.

Finance : (a) Income from reserve capital ; (b) no subscription is required of members.

Activities : From the beginning of November to the end of June, the Centre holds weekly committee meetings and monthly plenary meetings. The summarised Minutes of the plenary meetings and the communications and statements made at committee meetings are printed in the *Vie du Centre*, which is published as part of the *Revue de*

Synthèse. The Centre holds also yearly "Semaines", in which general questions of scientific interest are discussed.

Historical Facts : The Centre owes its establishment to the initiative of Henri Berr, who, in 1924, with the assistance of a few fellow-workers, had traced out the main line of its constitution.

Official Publication : *Revue de Synthèse et de Science*, annual encyclopædia ; *Archeion*, revue internationale d'histoire des Sciences ; *Reports* (annually) of the "Semaines".

WORLD POWER CONFERENCE. CONFÉRENCE MONDIALE DE L'ÉNERGIE.

Seat : London, W.C.2., 36, Kingsway.

Foundation : July 1924.

Objects : The purpose of the World Power Conference is to consider how the sources of heat and power may be adjusted nationally and internationally : by considering the potential resources of each country, in hydro-electric power, coal, oil and other fuels, and minerals ; by comparing experiences in the development of scientific agriculture, irrigation, and transportation by land, air and water ; by conferences of engineers, technical experts and fuel experts and authorities on scientific and industrial research ; by consultations of the consumers of fuel and power and the manufacturers of the instruments of production of power ; by conferences on technical education to review the educational methods in different countries, and to consider means by which the existing facilities may be improved ; by discussions on the financial and economic aspects of industry, nationally and internationally ; by conferences on the possibility of establishing a permanent World Bureau for the collection of data, the preparation of inventories of the world's resources, and the exchange of industrial and scientific information through appointed representatives in the various countries.

Members : The National Committees of the following countries : Union of South Africa, Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Gold Coast, Greece, Hungary, Indian Empire, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Representatives in the following countries : Ceylon, Colombia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Tanganyika Territory.

Governing Body : The International Executive Council, which meets at least once a year, and on which are represented all the member-countries.

Officers : *President* (since 1936) : Dr. William F. Durand (United States of America).

Chairman of the International Executive Council : Sir Harold Hartley, C.B.E., F.R.S. (Great Britain).

First Vice-Chairman : Mr. O. C. Merrill (United States of America).

Second Vice-Chairman : Ir. G. J. T. Bakker (Netherlands).

Third Vice-Chairman : Dr. M. Kamo (Japan).

Honorary Vice-Chairman : Dr. Ed. Tissot (Switzerland).

Secretary : Mr. C. H. Gray.

Finances : At present, the Central Office is supported by voluntary contributions from the member-countries (subject to a minimum annual subscription of £10) established on the basis recommended by the International Executive Council from time to time. Plenary and Sectional Meetings are financed by the National Committee of the inviting

country, though the other National Committees may be called upon to contribute towards the cost of printing their papers.

Activities and Historical Facts : The following Plenary Conferences have been held : First World Power Conference, London, 1924 ; Second World Power Conference, Berlin, 1930 ; Third World Power Conference, Washington, D.C., 1936.

The following Sectional Meetings have also been held "to discuss a limited programme of specific subjects within the general Objects of the Conference programme". (Constitution, Article 11) : Basle Sectional Meeting, 1926 ; Fuel Conference, London, 1928 ; Barcelona Sectional Meeting, 1928 ; Tokio Sectional Meeting, 1929 ; Scandinavian Sectional Meeting, 1933 ; Chemical Engineering Congress, London, 1936.

The International Executive Council authorises the holding of Plenary and Sectional Meetings and approves of their programme in outline.

Among other work undertaken may be mentioned : The preparation of tables for the collection of international statistics on a comparable basis dealing with the natural and developed resources of the world in fuels and power ; the promotion of standardisation by remitting the questions ripe for action to the competent standardising authorities ; co-operation with the technical organisations of the League of Nations, International Chamber of Commerce, etc.

Official Publications : Transactions of the First World Power Conference, 1924 " : four volumes and index volume ; "Transactions of the Basle Sectional Meeting, 1926 " two volumes ; "Transactions of the Fuel Conference, 1928 " : four volumes including index volume ; "Transactions of the Barcelona Sectional Meeting, 1929 " : two volumes ; "Transactions of the Tokio Sectional Meeting, 1929 " : three volumes ; "Transactions of the Second World Power Conference, 1930 " : twenty volumes, including index volume ; "Transactions of the Scandinavian Sectional Meeting, 1933 " : seven volumes ; "Transactions of the Chemical Engineering Congress, 1936 " : five volumes, including index volume ; "Transactions of the Third World Power Conference, 1936 " : (in preparation) ; "Power Resources of the World : Potential and Developed, 1929 " : (out of print) ; *Statistical Year-Book of the World Power Conference* : Number One : "Resources, and Annual Statistics for 1933 and 1934 " ; "A Survey of the Present Organisation of Standardisation : National and International, 1936 ".

See also "International Commission on Large Dams of the World Power Conference " , page 376.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PSYCHAGOGY AND PSYCHOTHERAPY. INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE PSYCHAGOGIE ET DE PSYCHOTHÉRAPIE.

Seat : Geneva, 3, Taconnerie.

Foundation : 1924.

Object : To study the application of scientific psychology to the conduct of life and to therapeutics (psycho-analysis, auto-suggestion and re-education).

Members : About 500, mostly private persons, together with a few psychological, psycho-therapeutic, etc., societies in different countries.

Officers : *Director :* C. Baudouin.

Honorary Committee : Dr. Alfred Adler (Vienna), Dr. Paul Bjerre (Tumba, Sweden), M. Hans Driesch (Leipzig), Dr. J. C. Flügel (London), Dr. Sigmund Freud (Vienna), Dr. Pierre Janet (Paris), Dr. C. G. Jung (Zurich), Dr. Heinrich Meng (Basle), the late M. Eugenio Rignano (Milan), M. B. Wycheslavtzeff (formerly professor at the University of Moscow).

Finance : The income is primarily derived from members' subscriptions. Annual expenditure, up to now, about 3,000 to 6,000 francs.

Activities : Establishment of a centre of information and guidance, and arrangement of lectures. Re-education, Individual lessons, courses, Seminary.

Official Publication : *Review* in three languages, published four times yearly.

**PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PSYCHICAL RESEARCH
CONGRESSES.**

**COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL PERMANENT DES CONGRÈS DE RECHERCHES
PSYCHIQUES.**

Seat : London, c/o The Society for Psychical Research, 31, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

Foundation : 1921.

Object : Organisation of congresses for psychical research.

Members : National committees in the following countries : Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

Permanent Committee : Professor d'Arsonval (France), Dr. Phil. Hans Driesch (Germany), Sir Oliver Lodge (Great Britain), Carl Vett (Denmark).

Secretary-General, and the President of the National Committee of the country where the Congress is held.

Activities : Organisation of congresses and publication of proceedings.

Historical Facts : First congress held in Copenhagen in 1921, second in Warsaw in 1923, third in Paris in 1927, fourth in Athens, 1930. The fifth in Oslo, 1935. The sixth will be held in Budapest in 1938.

Publication containing information on the Organisation : The minutes of the first four International Psychical Research Congresses.

**INTERNATIONAL PSYCHO-ANALYTICAL ASSOCIATION.
ASSOCIATION PSYCHANALYTIQUE INTERNATIONALE.
INTERNATIONALE PSYCHOANALYTISCHE VEREINIGUNG.**

Seat : London, c/o Dr. Ernest Jones, 81, Harley Street, W.1.

Foundation : 1910.

Object : The cultivation and furtherance of the psycho-analytical branch of science founded by Freud, both as pure psychology and in its applications to medicine and the mental sciences; further, the mutual support of the members in all endeavours to acquire and disseminate psycho-analytical knowledge.

Members : The following are the local constituent Societies: Chicago Psycho-Analytic Society, Boston Psycho-Analytic Society, British Psycho-Analytical Society, Danish-Norwegian Psycho-Analytical Society, Dutch Psycho-Analytical Society, Finnish-Swedish Psycho-Analytical Society, French Psycho-Analytical Society, German Psycho-Analytical Society, Society of Psycho-Analysts in Holland, Hungarian Psycho-Analytical Society, Indian Psycho-Analytical Society, Italian Psycho-Analytical Society, New York Psycho-Analytic Society, Palestine Psycho-Analytical Society, Russian Psycho-Analytical Society, Sendai Psycho-Analytical Society, Swiss Psycho-Analytical Society, Tokio Psycho-Analytical Society, Vienna Psycho-Analytical Society, Washington-Baltimore Psycho-Analytic Society.

Governing Body : The Central Executive Committee, London.

Chairman : Dr. Ernest Jones, London.

Vice-Chairmen: Princess Marie Bonaparte, Paris; Dr. A. A. Brill, New York; Dr. J. H. Coriat, Boston; Fr. Max Eitingon, Jerusalem; Mlle. Anna Freud, Vienna.

General Secretary: Dr. Edward Glover, London.

Treasurer: Dr. Philippe Sarasin, Basle.

Finance: Annual subscriptions: 10 Swiss francs; a similar subscription payable by those attending congresses.

Activities and Historical Facts: Frequent meetings of the constituent societies; biennial congress of the International Association. The first Congress was held at Salzburg in 1908, and the fourteenth at Marienbad in 1936.

Official Publications: *Bulletin* of the Association, published regularly in the three official organs; *International Journal of Psychoanalysis*; *Revue française de Psychanalyse*; *Internationale Zeitschrift für Psychoanalyse*.

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGICAL CONGRESS. CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DE PSYCHOLOGIE.

Seat: No permanent seat. The office is set up in the place where the Congress is to be held, at present: Geneva, 11, avenue de Champel.

Foundation: In Paris, in 1889.

Object: To study questions concerning experimental psychology, scientific psychology, the unification of psychological terminology, etc.

Members: International Committee: about eighty members.

Governing Body: No permanent body. A Committee is appointed at each Congress to organise the next.

Officers: *Permanent Secretary*: Professor Ed. Claparède, 11, avenue de Champel, Geneva.

Associate Secretary: Professor H. S. Langfeld, Princeton University, N. J.

Finance: Subscriptions to the Congress (about 20 Swiss francs).

Activities: Publication of the proceedings of congresses. The following congresses have been held: London 1892, Munich 1896, Paris 1900, Rome 1905, Geneva 1909, Oxford 1923, Groningen 1926, New Haven (U.S.A.) 1929, Paris 1937.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF RELIGIOUS PSYCHOLOGY. SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE PSYCHOLOGIQUE RELIGIEUSE. INTERNATIONALE RELIGIONSPSYCHOLOGISCHE GESELLSCHAFT.

Seat: Vienna VII, Zitterhofergasse 8.

Foundation: March 1922.

Object: Research on the psychical bases and inspirations of religious life. Organisation of Congresses intended to act as centres of knowledge and mutual co-operation.

Members: In fourteen countries.

Governing Body: *Chairman*: Professor Karl Beth, Ph.D., D.D.

Vice-Chairmen: Professor Erwin Stransky, M.D., Otto Nahrhaft, LL.D., Bruno Schultz, LL.D.

Finance: Members' subscriptions.

Activities: Weekly meetings with conversations and discussions; studies; conferences; individual and group research; psychological analyses. Special research institute in the field of religious psychology. International Congress of Religious Psychology in May 1931, at the Vienna University.

Official Publications: *Zeitschrift für Religionspsychologie*, with summaries in French and English.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONFERENCES ON PSYCHOTECHNICS.
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES CONFÉRENCES DE PSYCHOTECHNIQUE.**

Seat: Paris, 2 Rue de Montpensier; Secretariat: M. J. M. Lahy, 22, Avenue de l'Observatoire, Paris.

Foundation: 1920, at Geneva; official reorganisation, 1928, at Utrecht.

Object: To establish contact between those engaged in the various countries on scientific work in connection with applied psycho-physiology; to promote the study and adoption of means of assisting the scientific and social development of psychotechnics; collective enquiries, etc.

Members: The Association consists of active members, honorary members, associate members and donors.

Governing Body: *Managing Committee:* Mme. Baumgarten-Tramer, MM. Bingham, Blachowski, Claparède, Gemelli, Germain, Jaederholm, Lahy, Miles, Mira, Myers, Panzo, Piéron, Roels, Rubin, Rupp, Seracky, Sirkin, Spielrein, Stern, Vitelès, Wojchiechowski.

General Secretary: M. J. M. Lahy.

Finance: Subscriptions of those attending congresses.

Activities: Organisation of conferences; publication of proceedings.

Historical Facts: The conferences originated in a meeting organised by E. Claparède at Geneva in 1920, for the consideration of certain questions regarding the applications of psychology. The second conference was held at Barcelona in 1921, the third at Milan in 1923, the fourth at Paris in 1927, the fifth at Utrecht in 1928, the sixth at Barcelona in 1930, the seventh at Moscow in 1931, the eighth at Prague in 1934.

**THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION ON QUATERNARY RESEARCH.
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE POUR L'ÉTUDE QUATERNAIRE.
INTERNATIONALE QUARTÄRVEREINIGUNG.**

Seat: (Until January 1st, 1939) Vienna, Geologische Bundesanstalt, III; Rasumofskygasse 23.

Foundation: June 1928, at Copenhagen; transformed into a world association in 1932-33.

Object: Co-ordination of all research into the quaternary era throughout the world and organisation of conferences in different countries every three or four years.

Members: At present 258 members, individuals and associations, in Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sumatra, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Officers: *Chairman:* G. Göttinger (Vienna).

Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the Organising Committee: O. Ampferer (Vienna).

Secretary-General: Dr. H. Gams, (Pension Tiefenau, Zurich).

Treasurer: M. Witrofsky (Vienna I).

Finance: Subscriptions from members (2 dollars a year) and subsidies for the sessions from the various Governments.

Official Publications: Account of the first meeting (Copenhagen 1928) 1930. *Bulletin of the Information Service of the Association*, I-IV, Leningrad, 1931-1932. *Guide to the excursion of the Second Conference*, I-IV, Leningrad-Moscow, 1932-35. Machatschek: "Die Literatur zur alpinen Eiszeitforschung" I-III, 1935-36. "Führer für die Exkursionen der III. Quartär-Konferenz durch die österreichischen Alpenländer und deren

Vorland", Vienna, 1936. The transactions of the Third Conference will be published in two volumes in 1937 and 1938.

Other publications containing information on the Organisation: Göttinger: "Die 2. Internationale Quartärkonferenz und deren Exkursionen in Russland", September 1932. Gams: "Übersicht über die Fortschritte der russischen, ukrainischen und polnischen Quartärforschung. Zeitschrift für Gletscherkunde", 1935. Göttinger: Bericht über die internationale Geologenversammlung in Kopenhagen".

**INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF RADIOBIOLOGY.
SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE RADIOBIOLOGIE (S.I.R.B.).
INTERNATIONALE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR RADIOBIOLOGIE.
SOCIETÀ INTERNAZIONALE DI RADIOBIOLOGIA.**

Seat: Venice, Central office (temporary), 173, S. Gregorio.

Foundation: 1933, with the authorisation of the Ministry of the Interior of the Kingdom of Italy.

Object: To promote radiobiological studies, to establish intellectual bonds between specialists in this science in the various countries, and particularly to encourage close and constant co-operation between physicists, chemists and biologists.

Members: National groups in the Argentine, Austria, the United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and Yugoslavia. Any person holding a doctor's degree or an equivalent diploma, who has been accepted by the board of the Society, may become a member.

Officers: *Temporary Director of the I.S.R.:* Dr. Giocondo Protti.

Finance: Grants; annual subscription of 50 lire.

Activities: The members of the I.S.R. meet in Congress at Venice every four years. The I.S.R. proposes to establish at Venice a Permanent Radiobiological Research Centre with the following objects: (a) to promote research into radiation in the spheres of physics, chemistry and biology under a single central office, which will direct and supervise the investigations; (b) to provide research workers who already possess a doctor's degree with practical opportunities and facilities for the permanent development of relations between the biologist, the physicist, and the chemist, to their common advantage; (c) to co-ordinate in the sphere of research, without any didactic object, the results of the reports of individual scientists, for the benefit of science and the good of humanity; (d) to make the results of radiobiological research and cognate problems as widely known as possible by means of special publications and through the political Press.

Historical Facts: The first congress of the I.S.R. was held at Venice from September 10th to 15th, 1934, in the presence of the representatives of twenty-three countries, and under the chairmanship of H. E. Marquis Guglielmo Marconi and Count Giuseppe Volpi di Misurata.

Official Publications: "Archivio Internazionale di Radiobiologia Generale"; proceedings of radiobiological congresses; Information *bulletin* supplied to the members of the I.S.R., dealing with the activities of national radiobiological associations.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION OF SCIENTIFIC RADIOTELEGRAPHY.
UNION RADIOSCIENTIFIQUE INTERNATIONALE.**

Seat: Brussels, 54, Avenue des Arts.

Foundation: 1921.

Objects: To develop scientific research relating to radio telegraphy, and more particularly (a) to promote and organise research requiring international co-operation, and to facilitate the discussion and publication of the results obtained; (b) to facilitate the establishment of common methods of measurement, together with the comparison and testing of measuring instruments.

Members: National committees in the Union of South Africa, Australia, Belgium, United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America. National committees are being formed in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Czechoslovakia.

Governing Body: The Union's affairs are conducted by the Executive Committee, on which each affiliated national committee appoints a representative.

Officers: *Chairman:* Professor E. V. Appleton (Cambridge);

Vice-Chairmen: Dr. J. H. Dellinger (Washington); Professor R. Mesny (Paris); Professor H. Nagaoka (Tokio); Dr. B. Van der Pol (Eindhoven).

General-Secretary: Dr. M. Philippson (Brussels).

Finance: *Income:* Subscriptions of member countries.

Expenditure: The Union's funds are used to defray the cost of editing and publishing documents and administrative expenses.

Activities: Since its foundation in 1921, the Union has held five general assemblies, at Brussels (1922), Washington (1927), Brussels (1928), Copenhagen (1931), London (1934).

Historical Facts: The rules of the Union were drawn up at Brussels in July 1919, at the Conference of the International Research Council, and were finally adopted at a meeting of that Council at Brussels in July 1922.

Official Publications: Apart from scientific documents published for the exclusive use of members, the Union issues the "Proceedings" of its various General Assemblies, which are on sale to the public. So far, the Proceedings of four Assemblies (those of 1927, 1928, 1931, and 1934) have been issued.

Other Publications containing information about the Union: *Annuaire général de l'électricité et de la radiophonie*, 59, Avenue Fonsny, Brussels.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON RADIUM STANDARDS. COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DES ÉTALONS DE RADIUM.

Seat: Vienna IX, Boltzmannngasse 3.

Foundation: 1910 at Brussels.

Object: To lay down methods for the measurement and standardisation of radioactive bodies; to study radiological problems in general.

Members: In Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, France, Germany, United States of America.

Officers: *Chairman:* Lord Rutherford of Nelson (Cambridge).

Secretary: Professor Stefan Meyer (Vienna).

Activities: Meeting held in Paris, March 1912, to fix the international standard for radium. The Radiological Institute at Vienna distributed secondary standards to France, Germany and Great Britain in 1912; to Japan, Portugal, Sweden and United States of America in 1913; to Denmark in 1915; to Belgium and Czechoslovakia in 1924, to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1927 and to Australia in 1928.

New Standards for Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, 1934.

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF REFRIGERATION.
INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DU FROID.**

Seat : Paris, 9, avenue Carnot.

Foundation : By the International Convention of June 21st, 1920 (formerly International Association of Refrigeration, founded at Paris, 1908).

Object : To promote the teaching of the theory and practice of refrigeration, together with the development and popularisation of scientific and technical study and research in this sphere; to promote the study of the methods best suited to the preservation, transport and distribution of perishable goods; to furnish information — indicating its source — on the situation throughout the world with regard to refrigerated foodstuffs from the point of view of production, transport and consumption; to collect, for publication, scientific, technical and economic data and documents dealing with methods and uses of refrigeration, to collect and study laws, regulations and information of every description regarding the refrigeration industries and, if necessary, to submit for the approval of the governments measures for improving and unifying regulations dealing with the international transport of goods suitable for refrigeration; to organise international refrigeration congresses; to keep in constant touch with the professional and scientific organisations concerned with a view to ensuring the fulfilment of its programme.

Members : States which have signed the International Convention of June 21st, 1920, creating the International Institute of Refrigeration, or which have acceded subsequently to this Convention: Union of South Africa, Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France (French West Africa, Algeria, Madagascar, Morocco, Tunisia), Germany, Greece, Haiti, India, Italy, (Cyrenaica, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, Tripolitania), Japan, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Groups appointed to represent: (1) Germany — Deutscher Kälte-Verein; (2) refrigerating interests in the United States — American Institute of Refrigeration; (3) Great Britain — British Association of Refrigeration; (4) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics — State Consortium "Khladocentre".

Governing Body : General conference every four years; Executive Committee: one member for each State, dominion or colony; Administrative Committee: a chairman and fourteen members.

Honorary Chairman : André Lebon, Founder of the Institute.

Director : Dr. Maurice Pièttre.

Finance : Government subsidies.

Activities : International commissions, international congresses, publication of the *Bulletin of the International Institute of Refrigeration*, reports of congresses, etc.

Historical Facts : On the initiative of the French Government the first International Conference on Refrigeration was held in December 1919 in Paris, and led to the framing of the International Convention of June 21st, 1920, by which the Institute was set up. General Conferences: Paris, October 1922; London, June 1924; Paris, July 1926; Rome, April 1928; Paris, November 1930, December 1932, November 1934; The Hague, June 1936. International Congresses on Refrigeration: London, June 1924; Rome, April 1928; Buenos Aires, August 1932; The Hague, June 1936.

Official Publications : *Bulletin of the International Institute of Refrigeration* (French and English editions); proceedings of congresses.

**INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES ON RELIGIOUS HISTORY.
CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAUX D'HISTOIRE DES RELIGIONS.**

Seat: Berlin c/o Professor A. Bertholet, Im Gehege 2, Dahlem-Berlin.

Object: Scientific discussion. Denominational and dogmatic polemics are forbidden.

Members: All persons interested in the work of the Congress may join.

Governing Body: International Committee of fourteen Members.

Officers: *Chairman:* (vacant).

Secretary-General: A. Bertholet, Professor in the University of Berlin.

Finance: Member's subscriptions.

Activities: Six Congresses have been held (Paris, 1900; Basle, 1904; Oxford, 1908; Leyden, 1912; Lund, 1929; Brussels, 1935). The proceedings of the five first congresses were published.

**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE "RÉSEAU MONDIAL"
AND POLAR METEOROLOGY.**

**COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE POUR LE RÉSEAU MONDIAL
ET DE LA MÉTÉOROLOGIE POLAIRE.**

Seat: London, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, W.C.2.

Foundation: 1907. Reconstituted in 1919 by the International Meteorological Committee. At the meeting of the Meteorological Committee in London in 1921 it was decided to combine the two Commissions (on the *Réseau Mondial* and on Polar Meteorology).

Officer: *President:* Sir George C. Simpson, Director of the Meteorological Office, London.

Historical Facts: The Committee has held meetings at Monaco in 1909, in London in 1921 ("Report of the Eleventh Ordinary Meeting of the International Meteorological Committee, London, 1921", M.O. 248), at Zurich in 1926 ("Report of the Commissions for Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity, and for the *Réseau Mondial*, M.O. 296), at Copenhagen in 1929 (Proceedings of the International Conference of Directors, of the International Meteorological Committee and of various committees at Copenhagen, September 1929) (Publication No. 3 of the Secretariat of the International Meteorological Organisation) and at Warsaw in 1935 (Proceedings of the International Conference of Directors of the International Meteorological Committee, App. III. (Publication No. 29 of the International Meteorological Organisation).

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE ROERICH PACT.

Protection in time of war of missions, scientific and philanthropic institutions, artistic collections, historical monuments and natural beauties.

UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LE PACTE ROERICH.

Protection en temps de guerre, des missions, institutions philanthropiques, collections artistiques, scientifiques, monuments historiques et beautés de la nature.

Seat: Bruges (Belgium), 1, rue Wallonne.

Foundation: 1930.

Object: Adoption by the nations of a code for the protection of works of the intellect and art in time of war. Promotion of artistic and scientific culture and work by the Museum "Pro Pace, Arte, Scientia et Labore"; by the organisation of "art days"; by youth associations; by the creation of National Committees; by the relief of unemployed artistic workers; by the restoration of historical monuments.

Members: National Committees of Assistance at Brussels and Paris.

Governing Body : Honorary Committee : *Chairman :* M. N. de Roerich.

Members : Count H. Carton de Wiart, P. J. Janson, H. Pirenne, G. Destrée.

Foundation President : M. C. Tulpinck.

Vice-Chairman : M. Fraeys de Veubeke.

Finance : Donations, private subsidies.

Activities : International assemblies at Bruges in 1931 and 1932, Washington 1933, Bruges 1937.

Historical Facts : International exhibition of cities of ancient art, historical castles and palaces, 1932 ; Roerich Foundation : Maison des Nations, Assistance to unemployed artistic workers, Museum "Pro Pace, Arte, Scientia et Labore" in Memoriam Alberti I, Regis Belgarum, Place van Eyck, Bruges.

Official Publications : Questionnaire programme regarding the eight sections of the Foundation Assembly, 1931. "The Roerich Pact, its necessity and activities." *Bulletin of the Royal Commissions of Art and Archæology of Belgium*, 1933. "The Roerich Pact, a banner of peace", 2 volumes.

THE INTERNATIONAL FACULTY OF SCIENCES

Applied to Human Progress.

FACULTÉ INTERNATIONALE DES SCIENCES.

Seat : London, W.1., 75, Gloucester Place.

Foundation : September 1st, 1931.

Aims : To provide a world organisation for the advancement and practical application of such developments of science as will promote the well-being of mankind. To promote understanding of the interrelation of the different branches of science and to bring into mutual association all those professionally engaged in the application of scientific principles. To initiate and organise researches and investigations, particularly those which depend upon international co-operation and to provide for the discussion of the results of such researches and for their publication. To organise lectures and disseminate among members information of value in promoting the objects of the Faculty.

Members : Scientific workers organised in national groups in all the countries of the world.

Governing Body : General Assembly of members operating through elected General Council.

Officers : *Honorary President :* The Most Hon. The Marquis of Tavistock.

Chairman of Council : A. T. K. Moir, A.M.I.E.E.

General Secretary : Alex. H. Hayes, F.C.S.

Treasurers : Dr. W. Skirving Rutherford and H. Renshaw Clarke, M.P.S., F.I.C.A., F.Z.S.

Finances : Annual subscriptions of members : One guinea.

Activities : National lectures and discussions ; distribution of reports of progress and research work by National Groups and individuals. Bureau for information and technical advice. Yearly award of a gold medal for outstanding contributions to the Sciences.

Official Publication : *The Science Forum* (Bi-monthly).

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS.

CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES UNIONS SCIENTIFIQUES.

Seat : London, c/o The Royal Society, Burlington House, W.1.

Foundation : July 1919, on which date the International Research Council was formed ; it assumed the name of International Council of Scientific Unions at the General Assembly held at Brussels in July 1931.

Object : To establish liaison between the national member organisations, on the one hand, and the various international unions, on the other ; to guide international scientific work in fields where no competent associations exist ; through the medium of the national member organisations, to secure contact with the Governments of the member countries with a view to recommending action favourable to the scientific development of those countries.

Members : There are no individual members ; the Council consists of scientific societies representing the following countries or, in some cases, their Governments : Union of South Africa, Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, United States of America, Uruguay, Vatican City State, Yugoslavia.

International scientific unions : International Astronomic Union ; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics ; International Union of Chemistry ; International Union of Scientific Radio-Telegraphy ; International Union of Physics ; International Geographical Union ; International Union for Biological Sciences.

The International unions affiliated to the Council collect and utilise their own funds ; they issue their own publications on the scientific subjects with which they are concerned.

Governing Body : The General Assembly of delegates.

Composition of the Committee : Executive Committee :

Chairman : Dr. N. E. Nörlund.

Vice-Chairmen : General J. E. R. Bourgeois, the late Marquis Marconi.

Member : Dr. P. Pelsenner.

General Secretary : Sir Henry Lyons, together with two representatives from each International Union.

Finance : Revenue derived from annual subscriptions of the member organisations (100 gold francs).

Activities : General Assembly every third year, the last having been held at the Royal Society, London, from April 27th to May 3rd, 1937. The different Unions hold Congresses dealing with their own special activities every second or third year.

Official Publications : *Report on the General Assembly*, issued every third year ; *Report by the Committee on relations between solar and terrestrial phenomena* ; the Unions publish their proceedings periodically.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE EXPLORATION OF THE SEA. CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL POUR L'EXPLORATION DE LA MER.

Seat : Denmark, Charlottenlund Slot, Charlottenlund.

Foundation : July 22nd, 1902, at Copenhagen.

Object : The organisation of international scientific investigations for rational exploitation of the sea.

Members : Belgium, United Kingdom, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Irish Free State, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

Governing Body : The Council which is composed of two delegates from each participating country.

Officers : The Bureau :

Honorary President : Otto Pettersson.

President : H. G. Maurice.

Vice-Presidents : Johan Hjort, Théodore Tissier, C. Henrici, Martin Knudsen.

Administrative Secretary : Capt. W. Nellmose.

Finance: Contributions from the above-named countries amount at present to 155,000 Kroner per annum.

Activities: Annual meetings of delegates and experts from various countries for the purpose of organising investigations internationally. Further to publish reports on results of general and international interest.

Official Publications: Reports and minutes of meetings. *Bulletin Hydrographique*, *Journal du Conseil*, *Bulletin Statistique*, *Fiches Faunistiques*.

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY.
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTES OF
SOCIOLOGY.
INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE SOCIOLOGIE.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIÉTÉS ET INSTITUTS DE
SOCIOLOGIE.**

Seat: Paris, 20, rue Soufflot. Central Office: Secretary-General, Professor Duprat, 6, cours de Rive, Geneva.

Foundation: 1893.

Object: Sociological studies on scientific lines; Administration of the International Federation of Societies and Institutes of Sociology.

Members: 100 members and 200 associates representing the federated societies and institutes of sociology in Europe, America and Asia.

Officers: The President is elected for one year.

The statutory representative of the Association is the Secretary-General, who is appointed for ten years.

Composition of the Committee for 1936-37:

Chairman: Professor P. Sorokin, Harvard University, United States of America.

Vice-Chairmen: Professor R. Maunier (Paris), Professor Morris Ginsberg (London), Professor Gini, (Rome).

Secretary-General: Professor Duprat (Geneva).

Censor: Professor Lasbax (Clermont-Ferrand, France).

Treasurer: M. Bouthoul (Paris).

Finance: Receipts: Contributions, entrance fees of members and associates; grants from Governments. Annual expenditure: Congresses, publications.

Activities: Sixteen volumes of the Annals of the International Institute of Sociology; *Archives de Sociologie*, issued every two months; periodical congresses (the twelfth Congress was held at Brussels in August 1935; the thirteenth Congress will meet at Paris, September 2nd to 5th, 1937, under the chairmanship of Professor Mahaim (Institute of Sociology, Brussels)).

Historical Facts: The International Institute of Sociology was founded by R. Worms in 1893 and has been presided over in succession by the most distinguished sociologists; its triennial congresses have dealt with the most important matters connected with general sociology (solidarity, authority, hierarchy, etc.), or, like the tenth Congress held at Geneva in 1930, with special sociology (factors of war and peace). The eleventh Congress met to study sociological forecasts and the human habitat. The twelfth Congress (Brussels) studied "Elementary forms of social life" and "Elites"; the thirteenth Congress (Paris 1937) will examine the questions of "Social Equilibria" and "Foundations of a scientific sociology".

Object : To establish liaison between the national member organisations, on the one hand, and the various international unions, on the other ; to guide international scientific work in fields where no competent associations exist ; through the medium of the national member organisations, to secure contact with the Governments of the member countries with a view to recommending action favourable to the scientific development of those countries.

Members : There are no individual members ; the Council consists of scientific societies representing the following countries or, in some cases, their Governments : Union of South Africa, Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, United States of America, Uruguay, Vatican City State, Yugoslavia.

International scientific unions : International Astronomic Union ; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics ; International Union of Chemistry ; International Union of Scientific Radio-Telegraphy ; International Union of Physics ; International Geographical Union ; International Union for Biological Sciences.

The International unions affiliated to the Council collect and utilise their own funds ; they issue their own publications on the scientific subjects with which they are concerned.

Governing Body : The General Assembly of delegates.

Composition of the Committee : Executive Committee :

Chairman : Dr. N. E. Nörlund.

Vice-Chairmen : General J. E. R. Bourgeois, the late Marquis Marconi.

Member : Dr. P. Pelsenner.

General Secretary : Sir Henry Lyons, together with two representatives from each International Union.

Finance : Revenue derived from annual subscriptions of the member organisations (100 gold francs).

Activities : General Assembly every third year, the last having been held at the Royal Society, London, from April 27th to May 3rd, 1937. The different Unions hold Congresses dealing with their own special activities every second or third year.

Official Publications : *Report on the General Assembly*, issued every third year ; *Report by the Committee on relations between solar and terrestrial phenomena* ; the Unions publish their proceedings periodically.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE EXPLORATION OF THE SEA.

CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL POUR L'EXPLORATION DE LA MER.

Seat : Denmark, Charlottenlund Slot, Charlottenlund.

Foundation : July 22nd, 1902, at Copenhagen.

Object : The organisation of international scientific investigations for rational exploitation of the sea.

Members : Belgium, United Kingdom, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Irish Free State, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

Governing Body : The Council which is composed of two delegates from each participating country.

Officers : The Bureau :

Honorary President : Otto Pettersson.

President : H. G. Maurice.

Vice-Presidents : Johan Hjort, Théodore Tissier, C. Henrici, Martin Knudsen.

Administrative Secretary : Capt. W. Nellmose.

Finance : Contributions from the above-named countries amount at present to 155,000 Kroner per annum.

Activities : Annual meetings of delegates and experts from various countries for the purpose of organising investigations internationally. Further to publish reports on results of general and international interest.

Official Publications : Reports and minutes of meetings. *Bulletin Hydrographique, Journal du Conseil, Bulletin Statistique, Fiches Faunistiques.*

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY.
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTES OF
SOCIOLOGY.**

**INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE SOCIOLOGIE.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIÉTÉS ET INSTITUTS DE
SOCIOLOGIE.**

Seat : Paris, 20, rue Soufflot. Central Office: Secretary-General, Professor Duprat, 6, cours de Rive, Geneva.

Foundation : 1893.

Object : Sociological studies on scientific lines; Administration of the International Federation of Societies and Institutes of Sociology.

Members : 100 members and 200 associates representing the federated societies and institutes of sociology in Europe, America and Asia.

Officers : The President is elected for one year.

The statutory representative of the Association is the Secretary-General, who is appointed for ten years.

Composition of the Committee for 1936-37:

Chairman: Professor P. Sorokin, Harvard University, United States of America.

Vice-Chairmen: Professor R. Maunier (Paris), Professor Morris Ginsberg (London), Professor Gini, (Rome).

Secretary-General: Professor Duprat (Geneva).

Censor: Professor Lasbax (Clermont-Ferrand, France).

Treasurer: M. Bouthoul (Paris).

Finance : Receipts: Contributions, entrance fees of members and associates; grants from Governments. Annual expenditure: Congresses, publications.

Activities : Sixteen volumes of the Annals of the International Institute of Sociology; *Archives de Sociologie*, issued every two months; periodical congresses (the twelfth Congress was held at Brussels in August 1935; the thirteenth Congress will meet at Paris, September 2nd to 5th, 1937, under the chairmanship of Professor Mahaim (Institute of Sociology, Brussels)).

Historical Facts : The International Institute of Sociology was founded by R. Worms in 1893 and has been presided over in succession by the most distinguished sociologists; its triennial congresses have dealt with the most important matters connected with general sociology (solidarity, authority, hierarchy, etc.), or, like the tenth Congress held at Geneva in 1930, with special sociology (factors of war and peace). The eleventh Congress met to study sociological forecasts and the human habitat. The twelfth Congress (Brussels) studied "Elementary forms of social life" and "Elites"; the thirteenth Congress (Paris 1937) will examine the questions of "Social Equilibria" and "Foundations of a scientific sociology".

Official Publications : "Annales et Archives de Sociologie", "Esquisse d'un Traité de Sociologie".

Other Publications containing information about the Organisation : *Revue internationale de Sociologie*, *American Sociological Review*.

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY AND
POLITICAL AND SOCIAL REFORM.**

**INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE SOCIOLOGIE ET
DE RÉFORMES POLITIQUES ET SOCIALES.**

**INSTITUTO INTERNACIONAL DE SOCIOLOGIA Y REFORMAS
POLITICAS Y SOCIALES.**

Provisional Seat : Berne, La Cibourg.

Foundation : Turin, 1919.

Object : To develop and popularise the study of sociology and the political and social sciences, for the advancement of culture and its dissemination as a means of furthering the political and social education of the individual citizen. The Institute's studies bear more particularly on the fundamental problems of contemporary society, new departures of public interest, the most urgent social reforms and world political and economic reconstruction.

Members : 122 Honorary members and 230 active members in fifty-seven countries.

Director-General : Professor Francesco Cosentini of Turin University; La Cibourg (Berne).

Finances : Last budget : 68,634 Swiss francs. Sources of income : subsidies from municipalities, banks and Chambers of Commerce, members' subscriptions, and the sale of publications. Annual expenditure : 68,634 Swiss francs.

Activities : Conferences and discussions, visits to organisations engaged in social work and industrial establishments.

Historical Facts : International congresses at Genoa, 1899; Palermo, 1903; Naples, 1907; Turin, 1921; Vienna, 1922; Rome, 1924.

Publications : The following reviews give an account of the various activities mentioned above: (1) *Scienza Sociale, Rivista di Sociologia e Scienze ausiliarie*. Milan, 1898, Catania, 1910; (2) *Dizionario di Legislazione Sociale*, Modena, 1912-1931; (3) *Vox Popularum*, an international political organ, Turin, 1922, publication of which is to be resumed.

**INTERNATIONAL SPIRITUALIST FEDERATION.
FÉDÉRATION SPIRITE INTERNATIONALE.**

Seat : Paris (XVI^e), 8, rue Copernic (Maison des Spirites).

Foundation : August 1923.

Objects : (a) Formation and maintenance of bonds of fraternity between spiritualists throughout the world; (b) the joint study of spiritualism and the allied sciences from the points of view of science, philosophy, morals and religion; (c) stimulation of these studies and dissemination of facts connected with them.

Members : Groups in the following countries were represented at the International Liège Conference for the purpose of constituting the Federation: Union of South Africa, Belgium, United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland. Brazil, Cuba, Portugal and the United States of America have since adhered.

Governing Body: (a) General Committee (the deliberating authority) consists of one delegate for each nation; (b) Executive Committee (the Executive authority) consisting of four officers appointed by the General Assembly and three Councillors appointed by the General Committee.

Officers: Members of the Executive Committee:

Chairman: Professor Asmara (Barcelona).

Vice-Chairman: Hubert Forestier (Paris).

Secretary-General: J. J. Prudhom (Paris).

Treasurer: Miss Antoinette Pauchard (Geneva).

Councillors: Beversluis (Netherlands); G. F. Berry, (United Kingdom); J. Lhomme (Belgium).

Finance: The ordinary income is derived from subscriptions and from contributions of honorary members (25 gold francs a year minimum).

Activities: The organisation of national unions in each country; conferences; charity and educational work; auxiliary services (museum, library, etc.). A general assembly, called every three years, forms the Universal Spiritualist Congress. The first of these congresses was held at Paris in 1925, the second in Barcelona in 1934, the third at Glasgow in September 1937.

Historical Facts: The International Congress at London (July 1922) constituted a preliminary committee for the purpose of forming the Federation, and this was formally approved at the International Congress at Liège, August 1923.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE. INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE.

Seat: The Hague, 2, Oosduinlaan, where the Permanent Office of the International Statistical Institute is situated.

Foundation: 1885, International Statistical Institute; 1913, Permanent Office of the International Statistical Institute.

Object: To stimulate the development of administrative and scientific statistics by seeking and recommending the best methods of securing uniformity in the structure and analysis of statistical returns, in order to render the results obtained in the different countries comparable; by issuing international publications and establishing permanent relations between statisticians of all countries; by assisting in the propagation of statistical principles and interesting statesmen and scientists in the numerical study of social facts.

Members: Union of South Africa (1 member), Argentine (1), Australia (1), Austria (3), Belgium (5), Brazil (3), United Kingdom (21), Bulgaria (2), Canada (4), China (1), Czechoslovakia (4), Denmark (3), Egypt (2), Estonia (1), Finland (2), France (22), Germany (24), Greece (2), Hungary (8), British India (2), Irish Free State (2), Japan (3), Latvia (1), Mexico (2), the Netherlands (8), Norway (3), Poland (6), Portugal (1), Roumania (4), Spain (2), Sweden (4), Switzerland (4), Turkey (1), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (3), United States of North America (22), Yugoslavia (2).

Governing Body: Present officers of the Institute (1936-38).

Chairman: A. Julin (Belgium).

Vice-Chairmen: M. Huber (France), F. Savorgnan (Italy), W. F. Willcox (United States), E. F. Wagemann (Germany).

General Secretary: H. W. Methorst (Netherlands).

Treasurer: Sir Josiah Stamp (United Kingdom).

Director of the Permanent Office: H. W. Methorst.

Assistant Director: N. L. J. van Buttingha Wichers.

Finance : Institute : Subscription of members, 25 gold francs per annum. Permanent Office : grants from a large number of countries.

Activities : Sessions held every two years ; *Quarterly Review* and other publications.

Official Publications : *Review of the International Statistical Institute* ; *Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute*, Vols. I-XXVIII, containing the reports, minutes, communications and recommendations of the sessions of the International Statistical Institute ; "Survey of the Vital Statistics of the different Countries of the World, 1931" ; "International Index of Statistical Institutions, 1934" ; "International Statistics of Large Towns, 1931" ; International Handbook of Economic Statistics, 1919-1930", etc.

Other Publications containing information on the Organisation : For a brief outline of the history and activities of the International Statistical Institute, see the Memorial published in 1934 under the title : "Fifty Years of the International Statistical Institute" by the Chairman, Dr. F. Zahn.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SURVEYORS.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES GÉOMÈTRES.
INTERNATIONALER GEOMETERBUND.**

Seat : London, The Chartered Surveyors' Institution, 12, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Foundation : 1910 ; permanent foundation, 1926.

Object : To group the national associations of surveyors in all countries for the discussion of general professional interests ; to organise the relations between the different professional bodies ; to circulate information regarding the standing of surveyors in the various countries, so that improvements introduced in any one of them may be followed in the others ; to encourage, support, and make known researches and inventions which are useful to the surveyor ; to co-ordinate professional teaching with special reference to new methods ; to facilitate relations with the competent authorities and personal contact between colleagues in different countries.

Members : The national associations in Belgium, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Finance : Annual subscriptions of national associations.

Activities : Annual meetings of the Permanent Committee ; international congresses held every four years in the city chosen by the Permanent Committee, with the approval of the Government of the country concerned ; meetings of the Permanent Land Register Committee, the Terminology Committee and the Committee of Quantity Surveyors are also organised.

Historical Facts : The proposal for the organisation of an International Federation of Surveyors was brought forward at the First Congress of Surveyors, held in Paris in 1878. A second attempt was made in 1910 at the International Congress of Surveyors at Brussels, which was attended by representatives of many countries. After the war exchanges of views and further meetings took place, until in 1926 the Federation was organised on a permanent basis at the second Congress of Surveyors in Paris. The most recent international congresses were those held at Zurich in 1930 and in London (Fifth Congress) in 1934.

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TELEVISION.
COMITÉ CONSULTATIF POUR LES QUESTIONS DE TÉLÉVISION.**

Seat : Rome, International Educational Cinematographic Institute, Villa Torlonia, I/A Via Lazzaro Spallanzani.

Foundation : Rome, May 1935.

Object : To follow developments in television ; to contribute to its advancement as far as possible, especially as regards its educational and international aspects ; to decide on the most suitable forms of collaboration and to see that they are adopted by the competent bodies ; to place practical suggestions before the Governing Body of the Institute and the competent bodies, particularly the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the International Broadcasting Union. To promote all the plans and activities of the Centre set up at the Institute, the latter acting as an executive body at the disposal of the Committee and of the different institutions represented thereon.

Governing Body : A Centre on Television set up at the International Educational Cinematographic Institute.

Members : (a) Representatives of the organisations concerned : 1. The President of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, or his representative (Chairman *ex officio* of the Committee) ; 2. The President of the International Broadcasting Union or his representative ; 3. The Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute ; 4. The Secretary of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation ; 5. The Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

(b) Four experts appointed by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute and four experts appointed by the International Broadcasting Union. These experts will be appointed for one year ; their appointments may be renewed.

(c) The Secretary-General of the League of Nations and the Director of the International Labour Office may also attend the Committee's meetings.

(d) Special experts and representatives of other competent organisations, should the need arise.

Historical Facts : The Permanent Executive Committee of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute decided, after a meeting of the Special Committee on Television, held at Nice on April 4th and 5th, 1935, to set up an Advisory Committee on Television, subject to the approval of the Governing Body.

**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM
AND ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY.
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE MAGNÉTISME TERRESTRE
ET D'ÉLECTRICITÉ ATMOSPHÉRIQUE.**

Seat : Copenhagen, Toldbodvej, 15.

Foundation : 1891, by the International Meteorological Committee.

Object : To make suggestions for scientific research of general interest into terrestrial magnetism and atmospheric electricity, and to act as an advisory committee to the International Meteorological Organisation.

Members : In the United Kingdom, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America.

Officers : *Chairman :* Ch. Maurain (Paris).

Secretaries : Dr. D. La Cour (Copenhagen) and Dr. G. Van Dijk (De Bilt, Netherlands).

Finance : The Commission is dependent upon the International Meteorological Organisation.

Activities : Conferences held at Munich (1891), Paris (1896), Bristol (1898), Paris (1900), Innsbruck (1905), Berlin (1910), Utrecht (1923), Zurich (1926), Copenhagen (1929), Innsbruck (1931), Warsaw (1935).

Official Publications : Reports on the Commissions' work, and the periodical *Caractère magnétique de chaque jour*. Minutes of meetings printed by the Secretariat of the International Meteorological Organisation.

UNIVERSAL THEATRE SOCIETY. SOCIÉTÉ UNIVERSELLE DU THÉÂTRE.

Seat : Paris, 37, rue Bergère.

Foundation : November 19th, 1926.

Object : To establish co-operation among all members of all professions connected with the stage in the various countries.

Members : Unions in Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland.

Governing Body : Temporary: the French Union at Paris, to which an International Committee is attached.

Officers : *Chairman :* Jules Romains.

Vice-Chairmen : Henri Clerk and Arguillière.

General Secretaries : André Mauprey and Paul Gsell.

Treasurer : Brémond-Philbée.

Finance : The income derived from members' subscriptions (36 francs per annum) and donations. Annual expenditure: 50,000 francs.

Activities : Reports; organisation of stage performances; plays from various affiliated countries; pamphlets; annual international stage congress; international stage festival. Recent congresses have been held at Hamburg (1930), Paris (1931), Rome (1932), Zurich (1933), Moscow (1934), Vienna (1936).

Official Publication : *Les Cahiers du Théâtre — Bulletin International du Théâtre.*

INTERNATIONAL TIME BUREAU. BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DE L'HEURE.

Seat : Paris, National Observatory.

Foundation : July 1919.

Object : To send time signals of great precision for scientific purposes and ordinary signals adapted to the needs of navigation, meteorology, seismology, railway, post and telegraphic services, public administrations, clockmakers, etc.; to centralise and publish the results of time determinations made at various observatories and deduce from them the most exact time.

Governing Body : The International Bureau serves in the main as the executive organ of the International Time Commission, which is the thirty-first Commission of the International Astronomic Union.

Chairman of the Time Commission : Professor N. E. Nörlund (Director of the "Geodetisk Institut", Copenhagen).

Secretary-General (who is *ex officio* Director of the International Time Bureau): The Acting Director of the Paris Observatory (decision taken in 1928): M. E. Esclangon.

Chief of Services : M. A. Lambert, Official Astronomer at the Paris Observatory.

Technical Adviser on Wireless Telegraphy : M. R. Jouanst, Assistant Director at the National Electricity Laboratory.

Collaborators : M. N. Stoyko, Assistant Astronomer at the Paris Observatory; M. H. Colnel, Head of the Wireless Telegraphy Station.

Finance: The budget supplied by the International Astronomic Union and the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics is 60,000 francs a year.

Activities: Time calculations; publication of an annual report, corrections of time signals, and a time *Bulletin* which appears, approximately, every two months.

Historical Facts: A draft convention and draft statutes for an International Time Association and for an International Time Bureau were drawn up at the International Time Conference held at Paris in 1912 and 1913. These drafts were not ratified because of the war. When the International Research Council and the International Astronomic Union were created in July 1919, the Time Bureau, the expenses of which had chiefly been met by France, where it had continued to work during the war, was placed under the control of the Thirty-first Commission of the International Astronomic Union and made international.

IV. EDUCATION.

WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION. ASSOCIATION UNIVERSELLE POUR L'ÉDUCATION DES ADULTES.

Seat: London, W.C.I., 16, Russell Square.

Foundation: 1918.

Object: The object of the World Association for Adult Education is the furtherance of adult education throughout the world and the development of international co-operation between individuals, organisations and institutions concerned with adult education.

Members: Individuals and institutions in different countries.

Governing Body: A council consisting of representatives of membership in the following countries: Australia, Austria, United Kingdom, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Officers: *Chairman:* Mr. Albert Mansbridge (4 vice-chairmen).

Treasurer: Mr. J. V. Hyka.

Secretary: Dorothy W. Jones.

Finances: Annual subscription, 6s. for individual members and two guineas for institutions; donations.

Activities: Maintenance of a Bureau of Information on Adult Education activities throughout the world; reception of visitors; promotion of intercourse between adult educationalists; interchange of officials, tutors and students concerned with adult education; arrangement of International Conferences; promotion of study tours for tutors of adults; publication of periodical and other literature and Reports; conduct of research and special enquiries (*e.g.*, a world investigation into the present position of University Extra-Mural and Extension Work).

Historical Facts: Since its inauguration, the Association has established the British Institute of Adult Education and the Seafarers' Education Service; the First World Conference on Adult Education organised in England in 1929 (various smaller international conferences organised); first international Handbook of Adult Education published in 1929.

Official Publication: A quarterly *Bulletin*.

BOY SCOUTS' INTERNATIONAL BUREAU. BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES ÉCLAIREURS.

Seat: London, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

Foundation: 1920.

Object: The encouragement of friendly relations between Boy Scouts of the various nations, interchange of visits, collection and distribution of useful information, etc.

Members: Scout Associations in the following countries: Afghanistan, the Argentine, Armenian Scouts, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal,

Roumania, Russian Emigré Scouts, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Officers : *Honorary President:* Lord Baden-Powell, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Director: Mr. Hubert S. Martin, C.V.O., C.B.E.

Secretary: Mr. R. T. Lund.

International Committee: Major W. de Bonstetten, Lord Hampton, D.S.O., Mr. Walter W. Head, Count Y. Hutara, Major Ebbe Lieberath, Count H. Marty, Rev. H. Möller-Gasmann, Dr. T. Strumillo, Count Paul Téléki.

Finances : £2,000 per annum, supplied by a quota from each country.

Historical Facts : The foundation of the Bureau was decided upon at an International Conference held in London in 1920, with delegates from twenty-three countries. The Seventh Biennial International Conference was held at Gödöllő (Hungary), in 1933, in conjunction with the Fourth World Jamboree Camp. The Eighth Biennial Conference took place in August, 1935, at Stockholm; the ninth was held at the Hague in August, 1937.

Official Publication : *Jamboree*, a Review published in two languages.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR BUSINESS EDUCATION.
SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT COMMERCIAL.
INTERNATIONALE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR KAUFMÄNNISCHES BILDUNGSWESEN.
SOCIETA INTERNAZIONALE PER LA CULTURA COMMERCIALE.**

Seat : Zurich, Witellikerstrasse 9, Zollikon.

Foundation : 1926.

Object : To group the existing national associations and other institutions, private or public, which are interested in the promotion of business education; to organise international meetings and congresses; to arrange for international courses for commercial expansion and the study of languages; to institute a central information office; to encourage educational tours and visits, etc.

Members : Collective members (government authorities, public institutions, corporations, schools and school boards, societies, commercial and technical organisations, business firms, etc.) and individual members; 3,200 in forty countries: — *i.e.*, the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Porto Rico, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : An Executive Committee.

Officers : *Chairman:* Mr. J. A. Bat'a, manufacturer, Zlin (Czechoslovakia).

Secretary: Professor Dr. L. M. Čapka, Resslerova 8, Prague II.

Manager of the Permanent Office: Professor Dr. A. Lätt, Zollikon, Zurich.

Finances : Annual subscriptions: For collective members, 25 Swiss francs; for individual members, 3 Swiss francs.

Activities : A general meeting held every three years (Prague 1935, Berlin 1938). Courses for commercial expansion every year (1937 in Greece, 1938 in Germany, 1939 in Sweden).

Official Publication : *International Review for Business Education*, published twice a year in four languages. Editor: Dr. A. Lätt.

CHRISTIAN WORKING YOUTH. JEUNESSE OUVRIÈRE CHRÉTIENNE.

Seat : Brussels, 79, boulevard Poincaré.

Object : The J.O.C. is an association of young working people in all countries designed to promote their education, render them services and play the part of a representative body.

Members : Young men and women workers between fourteen and twenty-five years of age.

Governing Body : National committees. Co-ordination is assured by an international secretariat.

Finance : Members' subscriptions.

Activities : The J.O.C. held its first world congress at Brussels in 1935, at which 100,000 young working people from more than 20 countries were brought together. A second congress was held in Paris in July 1937.

Official Publications : *JOC*, monthly; *Jeunesse ouvrière*, weekly; *Mon avenir*, monthly; *Bulletin des dirigeants*, monthly; *Notes de pastorale jociste*, every two months; *De Jonge Werkman*, monthly; *Joie et travail*, monthly; *Lenteleven*, monthly; *Onze Toekomst*, monthly; *En route*, monthly; *Op Weg*, monthly; *Bulletin des dirigeants*: K.A.J., V.K.A.J., J.O.C.F.; *Proostenblad*: *Kaj*, V.K.A.J.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE. INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DU CINÉMATOGRAPHE ÉDUCATIF. ISTITUTO INTERNAZIONALE PER LA CINEMATOGRAFIA EDUCATIVA. INTERNATIONALES INSTITUT FÜR LEHRFILMWESEN. INSTITUTO INTERNACIONAL DE CINEMATOGRAFIA EDUCATIVA.

Seat : Rome, Villa Torlonia, 1A, Via Lazzaro Spallanzani and Villa Falconieri, Frascati.

Foundation : November, 1928.

Object : The object of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute is to encourage the production and promote the distribution and exchange of educational films by all suitable measures and suggestions.

The Institute's main attention will be devoted to the mutual understanding of peoples in the spirit of the League of Nations.

It will also endeavour to secure the general adoption of the best methods of utilising films from the educational point of view, and will also act as an information centre for matters affecting the cinematograph as an educational medium.

The Institute will establish relations with the other international institutions. Its work will be pursued in close liaison with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the International Labour Office, the Child Welfare Committee and the International Institute of Agriculture. It will develop its programme by the method of national and international co-ordination and collaboration.

Governing Body : (1) The Administrative Council; (2) The Permanent Executive Committee; (3) The Advisory and Technical Committee; (4) The Director.

(1) The Administrative Council:

Chairman : Professor Balbino Giuliano, Minister of State, Senator.

Honorary Member : Louis Lumière (French).

Members : MM. H. Carton de Wiart (Belgian), Professor Henry Focillon (French), Nikolas Kozma von Leveld (Hungarian), Professor Nagendra Nath Gangulee (Indian),

Rodolfo Llopis (Spanish), Mlle. Gabrielle Mistral (Chilian), Professor Georges Oprescu (Roumanian), Dr. Ryszard Ordynski (Polish), Professor Gonzague de Reynold (Switzerland).

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations, the President of the International Institute of Agriculture, the Director of the International Labour Office, and the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation attend the meetings in an advisory capacity.

Director: M. Luciano de Feo.

Secretary: M. J. de Montenach, Secretary of the International Committee for Intellectual Co-operation.

(2) The Permanent Executive Committee:

Chairman: Professor Balbino Giuliano, Minister of State, Senator.

Members: MM. Henri Focillon, Gonzague de Reynold.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations, the President of the International Institute of Agriculture, the Director of the International Labour Office and the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation attend the meetings in an advisory capacity.

(3) The Advisory and Technical Committee.

(4) *Director of the Institute*: M. Luciano de Feo.

Finances: The ordinary funds of the Institute are as follows: (a) The annual subsidy granted by the Italian Government. (b) Any other subsidies in whatever form granted by the Italian Government or foreign Governments. (c) Any gifts, legacies, etc., which may be offered to the Institute and accepted by the Governing Body. (d) The income from the movable or immovable property belonging to the Institute. (e) The revenue from the Institute's normal activities.

Activities: The Convention for Facilitating the International Circulation of Educational Films has come into force. It entrusts the International Educational Cinematographic Institute with the practical work regarding the international exchange of material, etc.

First International Congress on Educational and Instructional Cinematography, organised and directed by the Institute, at which thirty-seven international institutions were represented (Rome 1934).

Conference for the Standardisation of Small Dimensional Films, Baden-Baden (1934).

Conference for the Standardisation of the Dimensions of Sound Films, 16 mm., Stresa (1934).

International Exhibition of Cinematographic Art held concurrently with the *Biennale di Venezia*.

Historical Facts: The Council of the League of Nations accepted, on September 28th, 1927, the offer of the Italian Government to found and maintain an International Cinematographic Institute. The Institute was opened on November 5th, 1928, and immediately after the opening ceremony the Governing Body held its first meeting. At this meeting the general administrative regulations and the financial regulations were drawn up and they were adopted by the Council on December 13th, 1928. In April 1934, the Institute organised an International Congress on Educational and Instructional Cinematography.

Official Publications: Twenty-one publications on special subjects, among others: "The Cinema and Teaching", "The Cinema and Education", "The Cinema and Scientific Organisation of Labour", "The Cinema and Agriculture", "The Cinema and Health", "Essay on the History of Visual Education, the Sound Film and the Teaching of Languages". A Cinematographic Encyclopædia is in course of publication.

**INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION.
BUREAU INTERNATIONAL D'ÉDUCATION.**

Seat: Geneva, Palais Wilson.

Foundation: December 1925.

Object: The Bureau acts as an international centre of information and educational research, and provides for a wide exchange of data so that each country may be encouraged to profit by the experiences of others.

Members: The Governments of: the Argentine, Belgium, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany (Zentralinstitut für Erziehung und Unterricht), Iran, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland.

Governing Body: *Director:* Professor Jean Piaget.

Assistant Director: P. Rossello.

General Secretary: Miss M. Butts.

Membership of the Committee: The Bureau is directed by a Council on which are represented all the Governments members of the Bureau. In the intervals between sessions the powers of the Council are vested in the Executive Committee under the chairmanship of M. Paul Lachenal, principal delegate of the Swiss Government.

Finances: Regular subscriptions from the Governments members of the Bureau.

Activities: The Bureau organises an annual inter-Governmental conference on public education. The following forty-two Governments attended the fourth International Conference on Public Education (July 1935): Afghanistan, the Union of South Africa, Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Official Publications: The Bureau publishes a *Quarterly Bulletin* and an *International Year-Book of Education and Teaching*. It also issues a collection of publications on comparative pedagogy based on information supplied by Ministries of Education. The following are a few of the volumes published: "La situation de la femme mariée dans l'enseignement", "Travail et congés scolaires", "Les économies dans le domaine de l'instruction publique", "La scolarité obligatoire et sa prolongation", "L'Organisation de l'Instruction publique dans 53 pays", "Le Self-Government", "Le travail par équipes", "La formation professionnelle du personnel enseignant primaire", "La formation professionnelle du personnel enseignant secondaire", "Les Conseils de l'instruction publique", "L'admission aux écoles secondaires", "La législation régissant les constructions scolaires", "L'Organisation de l'Enseignement rural", "L'Organisation de l'Enseignement spécial", etc.

Publications containing information about the Organisation: "Le Bureau international d'éducation", "Le Bureau international d'éducation en 1930-1931", "Le Bureau international d'éducation en 1931-1932", "Le Bureau international d'éducation en 1932-1933", "Le Bureau international d'éducation en 1933-1934", "Le Bureau international d'éducation en 1934-1935".

WORLD FEDERATION OF EDUCATION ASSOCIATIONS.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS PÉDAGOGIQUES.

Seat: Washington, D.C., U.S.A., 1201, Sixteenth Street, N.W.

Foundation: July 1923, at San Francisco.

Object: To develop international goodwill through education; to promote the cause of education and to elevate the character of teaching throughout the world.

Members: National education associations in the following countries: United Kingdom, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Germany, Greece, Hawaii, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Japan, British Malaya, Mexico, Philippine Islands, Switzerland, United States of America.

Governing Body: *Chairman:* Paul Monroe, Ph. D. (United States of America).

Vice-Chairmen: Hidejiro Nagata (Japan), Harry Charlesworth (Canada), Fred Mander (England).

Secretary-General: Uel W. Lamkin (United States of America).

Treasurer: E. A. Hardy (Canada).

Board of Directors: Francisco Benitez (Philippine Islands), Miss Selma M. Borchardt (United States of America), Hugh B. Guthrie (Scotland), Thomas Henderson (Scotland), P. A. Inamdar (India), D. D. MacDonald (Canada), Thomas J. O'Connell (Ireland), G. R. Parker (England), H. N. Penlington (England), P. Seshadri (India), Henry Lester Smith, Ph. D. (United States of America), Miss Annie C. Woodward (United States of America).

Activities: The Federation is at present advocating the adoption of a world programme for adult education and a campaign against illiteracy.

Historical Facts: A World Education Conference, held at San Francisco in 1923, decided to create a permanent Federation of Education Associations and adopted provisional statutes. Congresses of the Federation have been held at Edinburgh in 1925; at Toronto (Canada) in 1927; at Geneva in 1929; at Denver (Colorado) in 1931; at Dublin in 1933 and at Oxford in 1935.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN.

SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE POUR LA PÉDAGOGIE DE L'ENFANCE DÉFICIENTE.
INTERNATIONALE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR HEILPADAGOGIK.

Seat: Zürich, Kantonsschulstrasse, 1.

Foundation: April 1937.

Object: To encourage and promote the education of exceptional children in the international sphere.

Members: Members in various European countries.

Officers: *Honorary Chairman:* Dr. Theodor Heller, Grinzing, Vienna.

Chairman: Professor Heinrich Hanselmann, Zurich.

A Committee of five members.

Activities: The first International Congress will be held at Zurich in 1939.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF THE EDUCATIONAL FILM. CHAMBRE INTERNATIONALE DU FILM D'ENSEIGNEMENT. INTERNATIONALE LEHRFILMKAMMER.

Seat: Basle, 19, Münsterplatz.

Foundation: 1927.

Object: To co-ordinate the efforts made in different countries in connection with educational films, especially school, scientific and social films, including popular educational films of every kind.

Members: Governments, and official and private organisations and institutions which are principally or subsidiary concerned with educational films. Companies producing educational films. Teachers using educational films.

Officers : *Honorary Chairman:* Dr. L. de Feo (Rome).

Chairman: Dr. W. Günther (Berlin).

General Secretary: Dr. G. Imhof (Basle).

Finances : Contributions from Governments, organisations and private members.

Activities : International conferences on educational films, international school cinema courses.

Historical Facts : Provisionally organised at Hamburg in 1922 ; constituted at Basle in 1927, and confirmed at The Hague in 1928.

Official Publication : *Le Film d'Enseignement (Der Lehrfilm)*.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF CONGRESSES FOR FAMILY EDUCATION. COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DES CONGRÈS D'ÉDUCATION FAMILIALE.

Seat : Brussels, 22, avenue de l'Yser.

Foundation : 1905.

Object : To promote international and national congresses for family education ; to federate parents' unions, leagues for family education, committees of enquiry, and pedagogic associations, etc. of the various countries ; to popularise in all countries the ideas of education within the family.

Members : Institutions or personalities in the following countries : Union of South Africa, Argentine, Australia (Victoria), Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : An Executive Committee.

Chairman: Baron H. Delvaux de Fenffe (former Governor of the Province of Liège).

Vice-Chairman: P. de Vuyst (Brussels).

General Secretary: M. Renault (Brussels).

Activities : Reports and proceedings of the International Congresses at Liège, 1905 ; Milan, 1906 ; Brussels, 1910 ; Liège, 1930 ; Brussels, 1935.

Historical Facts : Founded at Liège Congress (1905), 1,200 members attended and twenty Governments were represented ; at Brussels (1910) there were 3,000 members, representing forty countries.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FAMILY PEDAGOGICS. INSTITUT INTERNATIONALE DE PÉDAGOGIE FAMILIALE.

Seat : Brussels, 22, Avenue de l'Yser.

Foundation : 1922.

Object : To collect information on everything concerning methods of home education ; to encourage research on these problems.

Members : Correspondents in various countries.

Governing Body : *Chairman:* P. de Vuyst (Belgium).

Librarian Archivist: M. Lindemans (Belgium).

Finances : Official subscriptions and private gifts.

Activities : Documentation.

Historical Facts : Founded in 1922 ; the Institute was definitely created in 1930.

INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC FILM BUREAU (I.C.F.B.).
OFFICE CATHOLIQUE INTERNATIONAL DU CINÉMA (O.C.I.C.).
INTERNATIONALES KATHOLISCHES FILMBÜRO.

Seat : Brussels (Belgium), 6, rue Traversière.

Foundation : 1928.

Object : To group Catholic cinema institutions in various countries, with the double object of helping them in their own work and, with their agreement, of undertaking tasks which go beyond national limits. Its first duty is to set up a centre for study, information and encouragement of the cinematographic work of Catholics throughout the world; its subsidiary duty is to stimulate, without committing itself to commercial responsibilities, active and fruitful co-operation between the economic organisations.

Governing Body : The I.C.F.B. is composed of a General Council (Länderkomitee); an Executive Committee (Direktorium); and a permanent Secretariat (Generalsekretariat).

The General Council is composed of the representatives of the different affiliated countries; the corresponding members representing other spheres of Catholic activity; the President and the Secretary-General.

The Executive Committee is composed as follows :

President : A. Brohée (Louvain).

Vice-President for Germany : R. Muckermann (Düsseldorf).

Vice-President for France : R. Stourm (Paris).

Vice-President for Italy : C. Canziani (Milan).

Secretary-General : J. Bernard (Luxemburg).

The permanent secretariat is established at the headquarters of the I.C.F.B.

Finances : Ordinary and extraordinary subsidies from the Catholic Cinematographic Organisations of the affiliated countries; publication of articles and pamphlets; donations and grants.

Activities : (a) General: Study of the religious, moral and cultural aspects of the cinema; documentation office; information service on the existing Catholic organisations, the value of films, questions of doctrine, etc.; co-operation with publishers who ask for advice; help of all kinds for countries wishing to organise themselves. Organisation of international congresses.

(b) Press service: contributions to newspapers through the Catholic Press Agencies, which are supplied with articles, information of all kinds, photographs, etc., contribution to the professional reviews.

(c) The missionary cinema;

(d) Sub-format and educational films;

(e) The grouping of Catholic Halls and their international repercussions;

(f) Catholic topicalities;

(g) Film exchange service: puts at the disposal of publishers the numerous international connections of the I.C.F.B. with the object of encouraging films that respect Catholic principles.

Historical Facts : Foundation at the Hague at the First International Catholic Cinema Congress (April 23rd to 25th, 1928), convened on the initiative of the International League of Catholic Women and bringing together the delegates of fifteen nations. The following congresses have been organised by the Office: International Cinema Congress, Munich (1929); International Study Days, Brussels, (1923). The I.C.F.B. has officially taken part in the Congress of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome (1934), in the International Cinema Congress at Berlin, April 1935, where the Catholics present held a meeting within the Congress under the ægis of the I.C.F.B.

Official Publications : Text of the Encyclical "Vigilanti Cura" and study on "The Scope of the Encyclical 'Vigilanti Cura'". Text of Cardinal Pacelli's letter to the President of the I.C.F.B., 1934. Explanatory Note on the I.C.F.B. (French and German).

Periodicals : *Choisir, Filmrundschau.*

Reviews : *Rivista del Cinematografo ; Les Fiches du cinéma ; Der Gute Film ; Les Dossiers du Film ; Ciné Entre-Nous.*

Pamphlets : *Film und Rundfunk*, by G. Ernst and B. Marschall (account of the International Congress at Munich, 1929 — in German and French) ; *Compte rendu des Journées internationales d'études ;* Brussels 1933 (French and German editions). *L'Eglise en face du Cinéma ; Le Cinéma et les Missions ; Le Cinéma et la Religion*, by Canon Brohée. *Argini*, by various authors (*Moralità e Cinematografo : studi e proposte*). *Offensief*, by the Reverend Father Morlion ; *Filmleiding*, by the same author. *Où nous mène le cinéma ?* by His Excellency Monseigneur Mathieu.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE EDUCATIONAL USE OF FILMS AND BROADCASTING.

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE L'ÉDUCATION PAR LE CINÉMATOGRAPHE ET LA RADIODIFFUSION.

Seat : Paris (1^{er}), 2, rue de Montpensier.

Foundation : January 12th, 1927.

Object : To study intellectual, moral and social problems connected with the cinematograph and broadcasting and their development and utilisation ; to take any steps likely to promote their solution.

Members : Non-commercial international organisations with objects similar to those of the Commission. Non-profit-seeking associations with objects similar to the Commission's may be appointed corresponding members. The following organisations are members of the Commission : The International Child Welfare Association, the International Bureau of Education, the International Bureau of National Federations for Secondary Education, the International Confederation of Students, the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers, the International Council of Women, the International Federation of Teachers' Associations, the International Federation of University Women, the World Federation of Education Associations, the League of Red Cross Societies, l'Office international d'hygiène publique, the Catholic Union of International Study, the International Union against Tuberculosis, the "Save the Children" International Union, the World Association for Adult Education.

Governing Body : The Bureau : *Chairman :* Vacant.

General Secretary : M. C. Lebrun (Paris).

Treasurer : Mme. L. C. Dreyfus-Barney (Paris).

Members : Mgr. Beaupin, MM. Epting, Gallié, Dr. H. Krans, M. Royon.

THE WORLD ASSOCIATION OF GIRL GUIDES AND GIRL SCOUTS. L'ASSOCIATION MONDIALE DES GUIDES ET DES ÉCLAIREUSES. DER WELTBUND DER PFADFINDERINNEN.

Seat : London, England, 17, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.

Foundation : 1928.

Object : To promote, through co-operation, unity of purpose and common understanding in the fundamental principles of Girl Guiding and Girl Scouting throughout the world, and to encourage friendship between the girls of all nations.

Members : Countries, Full Members: Union of South Africa, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, India, Irish Free State, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

Countries, Tenderfoot Members: Austria, China, Greece, Portugal, Roumania, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : The World Conference, consisting of two delegates from each country, member of the World Association, which meets biennially. The World Committee, consisting of nine members elected by the World Conference, which acts on behalf of the World Conference between its biennial meetings.

Officers : *The World Chief Guide :* The Lady Baden-Powell, G.B.E.

Treasurer of the World Committee : Miss Ethel Royden, O.B.E.

Director of the World Bureau : Dame Katherine Furse, G.B.E., R.R.C.

Commissioner for Countries, Tenderfoot Members : Mrs. Mark Kerr.

Finances : An annual quota (with a maximum per country of £250) of £1 per 1,000 enrolled members from each country, full Member of the World Association, and of 10s. per 1,000 enrolled members from each country, Tenderfoot Member of the World Association.

Activities : Biennial World Conference; Annual Session of the World Committee; International camps; "Our Chalet" at Adelboden, a holiday home and training centre for Guides and Girl Scouts of all nations; International Trainings: publication of literature.

Historical Facts : The Girl Guide movement began soon after the Boy Scout movement was launched, independently in several countries, beginning in 1908. In 1919 an International Council was formed and the International Conference was held in 1920. At the Fifth International Conference, held in 1928 in Hungary, the present World Association and the World Bureau were created.

Official Publications : *The Council Fire*, published quarterly; *The News Bulletin*, published three times a year; *The Biennial Reports* (1930, 1932, 1934); "Quo Vadis, 1933" (in English); "Quo Vadis, 1933" (in French); "Les Guides et Eclaireuses, ce qu'elles sont". A Painting Book has also been published giving outline illustrations of the uniforms, tenderfoot badges and flags used in the various countries which are Members of the World Association.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE TEACHING OF HISTORY.

CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT DE L'HISTOIRE.

Seat : Paris (1^{er}), 2, rue de Montpensier.

Fondation : 1932.

Object : To promote mutual understanding between nations by the systematic confrontation of national points of view in all fields of history.

Members : In the following countries: Albania, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indo-China, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Latvia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, San Domingo, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay.

Officers : *President :* M. R. Altamira (Spain).

Vice-President : M. A. Friis (Denmark).

General Secretary : M. M. Lhéritier (France).

Treasurer : M. A. Gasser (Switzerland).

Assistant General Secretary : M. T. Baráth (Hungary).

Finances : Annual subscriptions, donations.

Activities : An international conference at the Hague in 1932 ; a second international conference at Basle.

Official Publication : *Bulletin trimestriel de la Conférence internationale pour l'Enseignement de l'Histoire* (not issued at present).

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF HOME AND SCHOOL.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE L'ÉCOLE ET DE LA FAMILLE.**

Seat : London, 29, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

Foundation : 1927.

Object : To bring together for conference and co-operation all those agencies which concern themselves with the care and training of children in home, school and community, and with the education of adults to meet these responsibilities ; and to make effective the principles and recommendations of the Federation.

Members : Mainly national organisations, several of them grouping many associations. There are member organisations in : Australia (1 association), Belgium (1), Brazil (1), United Kingdom (5) Canada (2), Denmark (2), Finland (3), France (4), Germany (2), Hungary (1), India (2), Japan (3), Latvia (3), Mexico (3), the Netherlands (2), New Zealand (1), Roumania (1), Union of South Africa (3), United States of America (12), Yugoslavia (2) and in several States in South America (8).

Officers : *President :* Miss Ishbel MacDonald, (United Kingdom).

Chairman of Board : Lord Allen of Hurtwood (United Kingdom).

Vice-Presidents : Mrs. A. H. Reeve (U.S.A.) ; Dr. G. W. Kerby (Canada) ; Mrs Alexander (Japan) ; Professor C. Bouglé (France) ; Dr. Paul Dengler (Austria) ; Dr. H. H. Kung (China).

Honorary Secretary : William H. Biggs (United Kingdom).

Hon. Treasurer : William J. S. Little (United Kingdom).

Finances : Approximately £200 per annum. Sources of income : fees of federated bodies.

Activities : A biennial conference is held within the Conference of the World Federation of Education Associations ; in 1935, in Oxford. It promotes Parent-Teacher co-operation, Child Study, Mental Health, etc. The following Sub-Committees have been appointed to keep in touch with the various countries connected with the activities of the Federation : Health, The Home, Child Study, Education, Public Relations, Rural Life, Cinema and Radio.

Historical Facts : The Federation was founded by Mrs. Reeve to link up National Organisations working for the welfare and education of the child as a whole, as being a fundamental factor in the future world peace.

Official Publications : *The Release*, published in America under the direction of Mrs. Reeve, vice-president.

Other Publications giving information on the Organisation : Leaflets outlining the Constitution and the Object of the Federation.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR THE TEACHING OF HOME ECONOMICS.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT MÉNAGER.
INTERNATIONALER VERBAND FÜR HAUSWIRTSCHAFTSUNTERRICHT.**

Seat : Fribourg (Switzerland).

Foundation : 1908.

Object : To promote the teaching of Home Economics in all countries ; to collect laws, regulations and ordinances relating to Home Economics instruction, official reports,

proceedings and rules of institutions, etc.; to publish an international bibliography; to promote the introduction of Home Economics teaching and its development.

Members: Institutions in the Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, South America, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America.

Governing Body: A permanent International Committee.

Officers: *Chairman:* Dr. Joseph Piller (Fribourg, Switzerland).

Secretary: Mme. C. Bonnabry, Director of the International Office for the teaching of Home Economics, Fribourg.

Finances: Subsidies; members' subscriptions. Expenditure: 1935: 9,023 Swiss francs.

Activities: Information and inquiries; offers of and applications for employment; international library of 5,000 volumes; organisation of international congresses; the fourth congress was held at Rome in 1927, the fifth at Berlin in 1934.

Official Publication: A quarterly *Bulletin*, (*L'Enseignement ménager*).

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR ART EDUCATION, DRAWING AND ARTS APPLIED TO INDUSTRIES.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT DU DESSIN ET DES ARTS APPLIQUÉS A L'INDUSTRIE.

Seat: Zurich, Beckenhof, Pestalozzianum.

Foundation: August 6th, 1904.

Object: To carry out the resolutions of the International Congress for the Teaching of Drawing: to centralise the documentation relating to this subject; to facilitate the organisation of congresses and to establish a bond between them.

Members: Persons, institutions, associations, authorities.

Governing Body: International Committee, composed of three delegates for each country. Committee: Permanent Bureau of seven members: three Swiss; one delegate of the country in which the last Congress was held, one delegate of the country in which the next Congress will be held, two delegates of the other countries.

Officers: *Chairman:* Dr. A. Specker (Zurich).

Secretary: Professor Ric. Berger (Morges).

Treasurer: M. J. Greuter (Winterthur).

Finances: Subscriptions of institutions (minimum, 20 Swiss francs) and of individual members (4 francs); subsidies, donations.

Activities: Reports and proceedings of the Congress of Berne 1904, of London 1908, of Dresden 1912; organisation of International Drawing Congresses, of which the sixth was held at Prague, in 1928, the seventh was held in Brussels, in 1935, and the eighth was held in Paris, in 1937.

Official Publication: *Art and Drawing (Art et Dessin, Kunst und Zeichnen)*.

THE JUVENILE ENTENTE. L'ENTENTE JUVÉNILE.

Seat: Paris (VI^e), 28, rue Serpente.

Foundation: May 1913.

Objects: (1) To encourage a spirit of friendliness between all young persons without distinction of class, nationality, race or creed; (2) To facilitate the study of French among young persons.

Members : Pupils : from 13 to 21 years of age (secondary schools, high schools and universities) in France and other countries. Adults : Friends of the cause of peace and of youth and of the French language in all countries.

Finance : Funds ensured hitherto by the founder. Subsequently, members' subscriptions, usual extraordinary resources : festivals, sales, etc.

Governing Body : Committee : *Honorary Presidents* : M. Edouard Herriot, Minister of Education, M. Charléty, Rector of the University of Paris.

Founder-Director : Jeanne Morin.

General Secretary : Yvonne Morin.

Activities : Lectures on France given in foreign countries, lectures on foreign countries given in France (attendance up to date : 60,000) ; international holiday camps ; visits to foreign countries by French people ; visits to France by foreigners ; illustrated review.

Official Publication : *Mon Journal de France*.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS. COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT MATHÉMATIQUE.

Seat : Geneva, 110, Florissant.

Foundation : At the International Congress, Rome, in 1908.

Object : To draw up a survey of the present state and modern tendencies of mathematical teaching of all grades in the various countries.

Members : 30 countries are represented on the Commission ; the delegates, not exceeding three for each country, are approved by their Governments.

Governing Body : Central Committee ; General Secretariat.

Officers : *Honorary Chairman* : D. E. Smith (New York).

Chairman : J. Hadamard (Paris).

General Secretary : H. Fehr (Geneva).

Finances : Contributions by the countries adhering.

Activities : International conferences ; enquiries ; publication of reports (340 up to 1936).

Official Publication : *L'Enseignement mathématique*.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF MODERN LANGUAGE TEACHERS. FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES PROFESSEURS DE LANGUES VIVANTES.

Seat : Vienna VII, Neustiftgasse 95.

Foundation : 1931, at the Second International Congress of Modern Language Teachers in Paris.

Objects : (a) To establish and encourage relations of friendly co-operation between modern language teachers ; (b) To co-ordinate the work and researches of its members (both theoretical and practical), with a view to improving methods and ensuring the development of modern language teaching ; (c) To promote and facilitate every kind of intercourse between members likely to assist teaching (exchanges of pupils, teachers, books, reviews, teaching material, etc.).

Members : All national associations, one per country, that approve the Statutes.

Governing Body : The Central Committee is composed of the delegates of the national associations, two delegates from each association.

The Federation's affairs are managed by a Central Bureau, composed of eighteen members, at present belonging to associations in Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Officers : *President*: (1937-1938): Miss M. F. Adams, Liverpool, England.

General Secretary (1937-1938): Miss R. M. Watson, Liverpool, England.

Finances : Members' subscriptions. Active members and associate members; entrance fee 100 or 50 Swiss francs per association and 0.20 Swiss francs annually per member.

Activities : International congresses, exchanges of publications, lectures, etc.

**INTERNATIONAL MONTESSORI ASSOCIATION.
ASSOCIATION MONTESSORI INTERNATIONALE.
INTERNATIONALE MONTESSORI VEREINIGUNG.
ASSOCIAZIONE MONTESSORI INTERNAZIONALE.
ASOCIACIÓN MONTESSORI INTERNACIONAL.**

Seat : Centre: 1, Hampstead Hill Gardens, London, N.W.3. General Secretariat: 22, Quinten Massijsstraat, Amsterdam.

Foundation : 1929.

Object : The protection of children's rights. Propaganda for Dr. Maria Montessori's integral method of education by means of publications, congresses and courses given or authorised by her, and the introduction of this method into schools.

Members : (a) Active members: National groups. Private members in countries where national groups do not exist; (b) honorary members; (c) benefactor members.

National groups exist in: Australia, Austria, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Hungary, Irish Free State, Lithuania, New Zealand, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Governing Body : A Governing Committee and the Committee of representatives of national groups.

Life President: Dr. Maria Montessori.

Director General: M. Mario Montessori.

Secretariat of several members.

General Treasurer: Mr. R. Borlase Matthews.

Finances : Revenue consists of annual subscriptions from members, and donations. Expenditure consists of subsidies to the Montessori movement, and organisation and administrative expenses.

Activities : The organisation of International Montessori Congresses, International Montessori Teaching Courses, publications, the introduction of the Montessori method into schools, inspection of Montessori schools.

Historical Facts : The International Montessori Association was founded in 1929 during the first Montessori Congress which was held in Helsingör (Denmark) at the same time as the World Congress for the New Education. Subsequent congresses were held at Nice (1932), Amsterdam (1933), Rome (1934), Oxford (1936) and Copenhagen (1937).

Official Publication : *Montessori Notes* (32, Brooke Street, London, E.C.1.)

Other Publications containing information about the Organisation : Translations into many languages of Dr. Montessori's works.

**INTERNATIONAL MORAL EDUCATION CONGRESS.
CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL D'ÉDUCATION MORALE.**

Seat : M. Christian Tait, 6, rue Müller-Brun, Geneva, Switzerland.

Foundation : 1908.

Object : To enlist the co-operation of all, irrespective of race, nation or creed, in promoting the work of moral education, affording to all an equal opportunity of expressing their opinions and comparing them with those of others.

Members : Delegates from Governments, public institutions, societies, etc.

Governing Body : An Executive Council.

Finances : Donations.

Activities : Congresses at London 1908, The Hague 1912, Geneva 1922, Rome 1926, Paris 1930, Cracow 1934. Publication of congress reports; special study of improved methods of history teaching. Next congress in 1938.

NEW EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP (INTERNATIONAL). LIGUE INTERNATIONALE POUR L'EDUCATION NOUVELLE.

Seat : London, W.C.1., 29, Tavistock Square.

Foundation : 1915.

Object : The New Education Fellowship was founded as a rallying point for people of all countries who felt that a radical reform of education, based on a proper understanding of childhood and of the unity in diversity of mankind, was essential if ever world harmony was to be achieved.

Members : Sections and groups in fifty-one countries.

Governing Body : An Executive Committee consisting of: Mrs. Beatrice Ensor (England), *Chairman*; Dr. William Boyd (Scotland); Professor F. Clarke (England); Dr. Ad. Ferrière (Switzerland); Mlle. A. Hamaïde (Belgium); Professor D. Katzaroff (Bulgaria); Mr. A. J. Lynch (England); M. G. Mattsson (Sweden); Professor J. Piaget (Switzerland); Professor Henri Piéron (France); Mr. W. T. R. Rawson (England); Dr. Elisabeth Rotten (Switzerland); Dr. Harold Rugg (United States of America); Dr. Carson Ryan (United States of America); Dr. R. Ulich, Dr. Edna White (United States of America); Rektor L. Zilliacus (Finland); Mr. A. Lismer (Canada); Dr. E. G. Malherbe (Union of South Africa); Dr. Chang Peng-Chun (China); Mr. F. Rederer (United States of America); Dr. H. Wallon (France).

Finances : Members' subscriptions and donations.

Activities : International Conference every third year (the next will be held in 1939). Frequent regional and national conferences in various parts of the world, study courses, exhibitions, publications, etc.

Official Publications : "Learning to Live Together", report on the Utrecht Regional Conference, 1936; "The Challenge of Leisure", report on the St. Andrews Regional Conference, 1935; "A New World in the Making", report on the work of the Nice Conference, 1932; "Education in a Changing Commonwealth", report on the British Empire Conference of Education, London 1931; "Towards a New Education", report on the Elsinore Conference, 1929; Year-Books; Series: *Education To-morrow*; Publications: Twenty-three publications in different countries are in touch with the Fellowship; those with the largest circulation are: *The New Era*, a monthly publication for teachers and parents, published in London, and *Progressive Education*, published at 310, West 90th Street, New York City, U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL PAIDOLOGICAL CONGRESS. CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DE PAIDOLOGIE.

Seat : Antwerp, 37, rue Devrière.

Foundation : 1909.

Object : The study of childhood in all its aspects.

Members : Scientists of all countries are invited to the international congresses.

Governing Body : Executive Committee.

Officers : *Chairman*: C. Schuyten (Antwerp).

Members : Professor Claparède (Geneva); M. P. M. Piéron (Paris).

Finances : There is no regular source of income. Printing expenses, etc. are met by subscriptions from members.

Activities : Publication of the proceedings of Congresses. The first Congress took place at Brussels in 1911.

THE INTERNATIONAL PEOPLE'S COLLEGE. ÉCOLE SUPÉRIEURE POPULAIRE INTERNATIONALE.

Seat : Elsinore, Denmark.

Foundation : 1921.

Object : To bring together men and women of many different countries for purposes of joint study and exchange of views. The college follows the traditions and methods of the Danish Folk High Schools.

Governing Body : *President of the Danish Committee :* Th. Dössing, Director of Public Libraries ; *Director :* M. Peter Manniche.

Presidents of existing National Councils : Dr. Tom Jones (England) ; Professor E. C. Lindemann and Mr. Benzon Y. Landis, New York ; M. A. Konewka, Warsaw ; Dr. J. Kose, Prague.

Finances : The annual budget amounts to 120,000 Danish crowns. Revenue derived from : grants by the Danish Government and the Elsinore Municipality, about 20,000 Danish crowns ; the remainder of the budget is covered by the fees paid by students.

Activities : Three study courses annually ; one in November-December (open only to Danes) and two international courses (January to March and April to July). Three international holiday courses lasting a fortnight each are held in July and August.

Main subjects of courses : international relations, social problems and modern languages.

Historical Facts : In 1916, M. Peter Manniche secured financial support in England, the United States of America, Germany and the Scandinavian countries for the realisation of the scheme for founding the college.

In the first quarter of 1921, twenty-four students from eight countries registered. By the end of 1936, about 2,200 students had followed the full courses, about 700 of these coming from countries other than Denmark. The holiday courses had been attended by nearly 3,400 students, about 2,100 of these being foreigners.

Official Publications : Annual Programme. *Bulletin de l'Association des anciens élèves*, published four times a year. *The International Observer*, a popular quarterly of about 48 pages.

Other Publications containing information about the Organisation : Begtrup, Lund and Manniche : "The Folk High-Schools of Denmark and the Development of a Farming Community", (Oxford University Press) ; A. Boje : "Education in Denmark".

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS. FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS D'INSTITUTEURS. INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG DER LEHRERVERBÄNDE.

Seat : Paris (1^{er}), 2, rue de Montpensier, at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Foundation : June 1926.

Object : Educational collaboration and co-operation of the peoples in the cause of peace. The I.F.T.A. seeks to raise the standard of popular education, to improve methods

of teaching, to raise the level of the general and professional training of teachers and to protect their material and moral interests.

Members: National Teachers' Associations in Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, Estonia, France, Hungary, Iceland, Lithuania, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Porto Rico, Roumania, San Domingo, Scotland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia. Total membership in January 1937: 547,500.

Governing Body: (a) An annual Congress of delegates of each affiliated association; (b) an Executive Committee elected by the Congress for one year; members in 1936-1937: MM. Mander (England), Lapiere (France), Rochat (Switzerland), Tamositis (Lithuania), Toni (Roumania), de Vries (Netherlands), Bloemsmma (Netherlands Indies) and the General Secretary.

General Secretary: M. Dumas (France.)

Assistant General Secretary: M. Lapiere (France).

Finance: The budget is financed by the twofold annual subscriptions of associations: (a) a fixed subscription of 840 francs; (b) a variable subscription of 170 francs per 1,000 members. In the financial year 1935-1936 expenditure amounted to 96,006.60 French francs.

Historical Facts and Activities: The I.F.T.A. was founded in 1926 on the initiative of the French National Union of Teachers with the twofold object of educational collaboration and co-operation of the peoples in the cause of peace. Annual Congresses have been held at Berlin (1928), Bellinzona (1929), Prague (1930), Stockholm (1931), Luxemburg (1932), Santander (1933), Prague (1934), Oxford (1935), Geneva (1936), Paris (1937). Two kinds of question are discussed at each Congress — education and professional problems and the problem of peace.

Official Publications: (a) *Quarterly Bulletin*; 26 numbers (from No. 18 onwards in several languages) have so far been issued; (b) *Monthly Information Sheet*, (1) French edition published since 1931; (2) English edition published since 1936; so far 60 numbers have appeared; (c) all the affiliated associations publish professional and educational reviews.

Other Publications containing information about the Organisation: (a) Pamphlet published by the I.F.T.A., under the title "Ten Years of International Co-operation"; (b) *Educational Year-Book*, 1935, of the International Institute, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES PROFESSEURS DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT
SECONDAIRE OFFICIEL.
INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG DER LEHRER AN ÖFFENTLICHEN
HÖHEREN SCHULEN.**

Seat: Charleroi (Belgium), 7, rue Desandrouin (for the year 1936-1937).

Foundation: 1912.

Object: To cultivate friendship and international unity between all its members; to promote the progress of secondary education; to study means of enabling young persons who have to live abroad to continue their studies there without loss or delay; to endeavour to improve the material and moral situation of teaching staff; to collaborate with general official or private associations pursuing the same objects.

Members: Affiliated federations in Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : (For the years 1935-1937) : The Executive Committee :
Chairman : G. R. Parker, 3, Lloyd's Place, Blackheath, London, S.E. 3.
General Secretary : Ch. Boulanger, 7, rue Desandrouin, Charleroi (Belgium).
Treasurer : Professor G. Rispoli, 31, via G. B. De Rossi, Rome.
Members : K. Kärre, 36, Brötvägen, Alsten, Stockholm ; K. Schwedtke, 9, Vionvillestrasse, Berlin-Steglitz.

The General Secretary is specially responsible for editing the *Bulletin*.

Finances : Annual subscriptions of affiliated federations at the rate of 40 French centimes per member.

Activities : International congresses held at : Ghent, 1913 ; Strasburg, 1920 ; Paris, 1921 ; Luxemburg, 1922 ; Prague, 1923 ; Warsaw, 1924 ; Belgrade, 1925 ; Geneva, 1926 ; Paris, 1927 ; Bucharest, 1928 ; The Hague, 1929 ; Brussels, 1930 ; Paris, 1931 ; London, 1932 ; Riga, 1933 ; Rome, 1934 ; Oxford, 1935.

Official Publication : *International Bulletin*, issued as a rule four times a year.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING. BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT TECHNIQUE.

Seat : Paris (II^e), 2, place de la Bourse.

Foundation : 1931.

Object : To co-ordinate national efforts for the organisation, development and improvement of technical training.

Governing Body : Belgium, United Kingdom, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Member countries : Algeria, Austria, China, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Levant States under French Mandate, Morocco, Portugal, Roumania, Tunis, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Countries which have appointed a correspondent to discuss questions with the I.B.T.T. : Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Haiti, Hungary, Irish Free State, United States of America.

Other members : Associations in Belgium, Estonia, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, United States of America.

Committee : *Chairman :* M. Labbé, Honorary Director-General of Technical Training in France.

Vice-Chairmen : Mr. Abbott, C.B.E., formerly Inspector of Technical Education (United Kingdom) ; M. Scanga, Gr. Uff., Dott., Prof., Director-General of Technical Education, Italy ; Dr. Sudhof, Ministerial Counsellor in the Reich Ministry of Instruction and Education (Germany).

Director : M. Hiernaux, Director-General of the Labour University, Charleroi.

General Secretary : M. Lomont, Director-General of the workshop-Schools of the Paris Chamber of Commerce.

Finances : In view of the financial depression, each country may itself determine the amount of its annual subscription which must not be less than 500 francs. 1936 : Revenue : 222,158.24 francs ; expenditure : 117,509.20 francs.

Historical Facts : Following a recommendation adopted by the Liège Congress in 1930 and confirming resolutions of the Rome Congress in 1923 and the Charleroi Congress in 1925, the International Congress for Technical Education which met at Paris from September 24th to 27th, 1931, decided to set up an International Bureau for Technical Training. The text of the Statutes of the I.B.T.T. was drawn up in agreement with the International Labour Office, Geneva, which at its session in January 1932, designated the countries that were to be members of the Governing Body. Since its inception the I.B.T.T. has organised international Congresses for technical education at Brussels in 1932, Barce-

Iona in 1934 and Rome in 1936. The next Congress will be held at Berlin in 1938. It has also collected a very large amount of documentary material on the organisation of technical training in the various countries.

Official Publication : *Quarterly Bulletin of Information*, of which the first nine numbers, containing reports on the organisation of technical training in the various countries, have been published.

**INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR WORKERS' EDUCATION.
CENTRE INTERNATIONAL D'ÉDUCATION OUVRIÈRE.
INTERNATIONALE STELLE DES ARBEITERBILDUNGSWESENS.**

Seat : Paris (VII^e), 9, avenue d'Orsay.

Foundation : 1935.

Object : To co-ordinate the activities of the educational centres on an international plan.

Members : Centres of education in the following countries: Union of South Africa, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, United States of America.

Governing Body : The Secretariat of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Finances : Comprised in the budget of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Activities : Interview of the delegates of the Educational Organisation, June 16th-17th, 1935, at Brussels. International Workers' Education Conference, July 11th-12th, 1936, at London.

Publications : Review: "Le Mouvement syndical international". Weekly bulletin.

**INTERNATIONAL YOUTH HOSTELS' ASSOCIATION.
UNION INTERNATIONALE DES AUBERGES POUR LA JEUNESSE.
INTERNATIONALE ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT FÜR JUGENDHERBERGEN.**

Seat : Amsterdam C., 21, Plantage Parklaan.

Foundation : 1932.

Object : To facilitate travelling by young persons wishing to visit foreign countries.

Members : National associations in Austria, Belgium, England and Wales, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, France, Germany, Irish Free State, Latvia, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland (a State organisation), Roumania, North Schleswig, Scotland, Switzerland, United States of America.

Officers : *Chairman :* R. Schirrmann (Altena).

Vice-Chairman : Marc Sangnier (Paris).

Secretary : Dr. H. L. F. J. Deelen (Amsterdam).

Finances : Contributions, donations.

Activities : Annual conferences.

Historical Facts : The Association was founded in 1932 at Amsterdam following the first Conference of Youth Hostels; second Conference held at Godesberg-am-Rhein (Germany) in 1933; third near London in 1934; fourth at Cracow in 1935; fifth at Copenhagen in 1936; sixth in Paris in 1937.

V. STUDENTS' AND UNIVERSITY ORGANISATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BLIND STUDENTS. ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES ÉTUDIANTS AVEUGLES.

Seat: Geneva, 1, rue Etienne-Dumont.

Foundation: August 1900, at Paris.

Object: International co-operation among blind intellectual workers. Study of foreign languages. Exchange and publication of books in Braille.

Members: Blind students, workers and university graduates in eleven countries.

Governing Body: A Central secretary and a board of management elected by the members for five years.

Officers: *Central Secretary:* J. J. Monnier (Geneva).

Finances: Sources of income; voluntary donations and contributions, members' subscriptions (5 gold francs per annum); annual expenditure, about 500 Swiss francs.

Activities: The study of questions affecting blind persons pursuing advanced studies. Introduction of a uniform Braille alphabet. Literary and scientific publications in Braille. Congresses at Paris, 1925; Assisi, 1926; Marburg-Lahn, 1927; Vienna 1929.

Official Publication: The Association publishes a *Review* for the public every two years and a report in Braille for its own members every year.

WORLD UNION OF JEWISH STUDENTS. UNION MONDIALE DES ÉTUDIANTS JUIFS.

Seat: London, 77, Great Russell Street, W.C.2.

Foundation: May 6th, 1924.

Object: To defend the cultural, professional and economic interests of Jewish students.

Members: Jewish students' organisations in the following eighteen countries: the Union of South Africa, Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Palestine, Poland, Roumania, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: *Chairman:* Professor Albert Einstein, New York, Executive Committee, having its headquarters in London.

Officers: *Chairman:* Rev. L. Perlzweig.

Secretary: L. Bakstasky (London).

Finances: Subscriptions of affiliated organisations, amounting to \$2,000. Annual expenditure, \$1,500.

Activities: Organisation of international conferences (the first took place at Antwerp in May 1924); publication of a periodical; participation in the work of the Hebrew University at Jerusalem; distribution of relief.

**“PAX ROMANA” INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT OF NATIONAL FEDERATIONS
OF CATHOLIC STUDENTS.
SECRÉTARIAT INTERNATIONAL DES FÉDÉRATIONS NATIONALES
D'ÉTUDIANTS CATHOLIQUES.**

Seat : Fribourg (Switzerland), 19, Place du Collège.

Foundation : 1921, at Fribourg.

Objects : Pax Romana is a group of officially recognised national federations of Catholic students.

Its objects are: (a) to promote the various activities of the Federations through a mutual aid service; (b) to undertake extra-national action, in agreement with them, and more particularly to encourage the formation of similar federations where none exist as yet.

Pax Romana endeavours in this way to develop mutual comprehension and Christian and university brotherhood between Catholic students throughout the world.

Pax Romana constitutes a centre of information and collaboration for promoting scientific training and the work of the Catholic Action among university students.

Members : The national federations of Catholic students of the universities and higher schools recognised by the competent ecclesiastical authority and admitted by the Pax Romana Interfederal Assembly. There are at present 42 federations in 30 countries: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Porto Rico, Portugal, Roumania, Russia (emigration), Spain, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Organs : 1. The Interfederal Assembly, composed of official delegates from all the affiliated federations.

2. Executive bureau, consisting of the President, three Vice-Presidents and three assistant members selected from extra-European countries; the Ecclesiastical Assistant, representing the Bishop of Lausanne, Geneva and Fribourg, Honorary President of Pax Romana; the General Secretary, the Directors of the Under-Secretariats, the chief editors of the Pax Romana journal. In selecting the President, preference is given to the country in which the next congress is to be held. Former presidents automatically become vice-presidents for three years.

3. The General Secretariat, a permanent body, consisting of a General Secretary and an Administrative Secretary.

4. The Under-Secretariats, which are responsible for collaboration between the members of Pax Romana in a specific field of Catholic university work. Eight Under-Secretariats: Women Students (Fribourg), Missions (Fribourg), Press (Sipuc, Lille), Social Action (Luxemburg), *Pro reditu in Ecclesiae Unitatem* (which studies the problems of the Eastern Church, Lwow), Professional Secretariat of Doctors (Paris), Pharmacists (Paris), Jurists (Nimègue) and Students of Letters (Zagreb).

Finances : (a) Subscriptions of members; (b) contributions from the “Friends of Pax Romana”; (c) voluntary donations.

Activities : Pax Romana: (1) maintains a service for mutual aid and the exchange of information on all spheres of activity of Catholic students at its General Secretariat;

(2) sets up special offices for promoting the activities of its members in certain specially important fields;

(3) holds an international congress every year as a general rule, and regional meetings as opportunities arise;

(4) collects documentary material relative to Catholic university affairs and disseminates it through its journal, Press service, circulars and other publications;

(5) promotes study tours and visits to foreign countries;

(6) ministers to the spiritual and material needs of Catholic students attending foreign universities, particularly by putting them into touch with the Catholic organisations of the countries they are visiting ;

(7) represents the Catholic University Movement in international affairs.

Historical Facts : The first attempts at creating an International Union of Catholic Students date from 1888 and 1891. Effect was finally given to this scheme, thanks to the Society of Swiss Students which got into touch, immediately after the war, with the Federations of Catholic Students of Spain and the Netherlands, and convened the first congress at Fribourg in 1921. An international secretariat, formed by the national federations of Catholic students was set up at the congress, with the name "Pax Romana". Since that time, Pax Romana has held annual meetings in the principal European countries. It has also extended its activities to oversea countries. Pax Romana was received in solemn audience by the Pope on the occasion of the Universal Pilgrimage of Catholic students to Rome at the end of the Holy Year (April, 1934).

Official Publications : *Folia Periodica de Pax Romana* (quarterly review, year I to XII, down to 1935) ; (since November 1935) : *Pax Romana*, monthly journal ; *Vade-Mecum ad usum studentium catholicorum in universitatibus extraneis versantium*.

Other publications : "Histoire du mouvement des étudiants catholiques vers la fondation d'une confédération internationale" (1887-1925), 1936. "Les associations internationales d'étudiants", 1928.

WORLD STUDENT ASSOCIATION FOR PEACE, FREEDOM AND CULTURE. (formerly: STUDENTS' ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT.)

RASSEMBLEMENT MONDIAL DES ÉTUDIANTS POUR LA PAIX, LA LIBERTÉ ET LA CULTURE.

WELT-STUDENTEN-BEWEGUNG FÜR FRIEDEN, FREIHEIT UND KULTUR.

Seat : Paris (X^e), 1, Cité Paradis.

Foundation : December 1934, at the World Students' Congress (Brussels).

Object : To unite the students of all countries, irrespective of race, religion, political or philosophical views and to co-ordinate their activities on behalf of peace, freedom and culture.

Members : Students' Associations and delegates in the following countries : Union of South Africa, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Porto Rico, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Officers : 1. *Honorary Presidents :* Professors Gregorio Berman (Argentine), Pedro Carrasco (Spain), Jan. B. Kozak (Czechoslovakia), Paul Langevin (France), André Philip (France), Théodore Ruyssen (France), Heng Chi Tao (China), Harry Ward (United States).

2. *Governing Organs :* (a) World Committee consisting of two representatives for each country ; (b) International Bureau, consisting of 12 members ; (c) Secretariat, consisting of three members, with headquarters at Paris.

Activities : Organisation of international, regional, and national congresses and conferences : Co-ordination of the activities of national students' associations on behalf of peace. Organisation of students' holiday camps. Organisation of the exchange of information on the activities of students in different countries. Publication of a monthly bulletin, pamphlets, etc.

Finances : Contributions of national organisations, donations.

Historical Facts : Since the foundation of the World Student Association for peace, freedom and culture, several demonstrations and conferences have been organised in different countries. In June 1935 a delegation of the World Student Association submitted the claims of unemployed intellectual workers to the nineteenth Conference of the International Labour Office. Sino-European Students' Conference (London), March 1936. Participation in the preparations for the World Youth Congress (Geneva, September 1936) and the Congress of the World Association for Peace (Brussels, September 1936).

Official Publications : *The Students' Voice*, the monthly bulletin of the World Student Association, published in English and French.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE. ENTR'AIDE UNIVERSITAIRE INTERNATIONALE.

Seat : Geneva, 13, rue Calvin.

Foundation : 1920.

Object : To encourage all efforts made by students, professors, etc., with a view to developing universities and establishments of higher education, true centres of national culture, which remain in close contact with international, economic and social realities of the modern world.

Members : The International Student Service has no members.

Governing Body : The Assembly.

Members of the Assembly : Dr. Tissington Tatlow, *President*; Professor Jean Thomas, *Vice-President*; Dr. Hans Bossardt, Mrs. S. K. Datta, Mr. W. A. Fockema Andreae, Professor Ivan Giaja, M. l'Abbé Gremaud, Mr. Harry Johansson, Mlle. Tatiana Kirkova, Dr. Walter Kotschnig, Mr. Erling Kristiansen, Dr. G. G. Kullmann, Mr. Robert Mackie, Mr. Gareth Maufe, Prof. R. C. McLean, Professor Jean Meuvret, Mr. E. R. Murrow, M. Alfred Rosier, Herr Alexander Teich, Dr. W. A. Visser't Hooft.

Secretary-General : Mr. E. L. Bradby.

Finances : Budget for 1936-37, 312,000 Swiss francs, including general activities and relief work.

Activities : (1) Study of university questions, research and publication of works on those questions; (2) A study centre for university, economic and social problems, through enquiries, conferences and publications (overcrowding in universities, unemployment amongst young people, etc.). (3) An experimental centre for the improvement of student life in all its forms, by encouraging the formation of centres, co-operative clubs, the organisation of work-camps, etc. The I.S.S. has a monopoly of student exchanges between camps in different countries. (4) Material and moral assistance to students.

Historical Facts : The International Student Service was founded in 1919, under the name of "European Student Relief", and started by collecting £450,000 for the assistance of destitute students in Central Europe. In 1925, it took its present name in recognition of an accomplished fact, for, from being European, it had become international. Its activities have developed, and at present cover the fields of intellectual co-operation, university research work, schemes for enabling students to support themselves and relief work.

Official Publications : *I.S.S. Bulletin*, appearing every month, and other publications.

**INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF STUDENTS.
CONFÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ÉTUDIANTS.**

Seat : Brussels, Belgium, 83, rue de la Croix-de-Fer.

Foundation : 1919 at Strasburg.

Object : To create bonds of esteem and friendship between students throughout the world, to establish a permanent liaison between their organisations and to co-ordinate their activities in the sphere of university life ; to study international questions concerning higher education and the moral and material needs of students, and thus to contribute to intellectual expansion.

Members : National Students' Unions in the following countries :

(1) *Titular members :* Albania (500), Austria (17,000), Belgium (7,000), Bolivia (6,570), Brazil (10,000), United Kingdom (26,663), Bulgaria (4,000), Colombia (2,700), Czechoslovakia (17,000), Egypt (4,840), Estonia (3,220), Finland (8,475), France (17,200), Greece (5,500), Hungary (11,000), Ireland (6,000), Italy (55,303), Latvia (8,700), Lithuania (4,143), Luxemburg (400), Mexico (50,000), New Zealand (5,000), Roumania (32,000), Scotland (11,011), Spain (12,000), Switzerland (8,000), Turkey (6,230), United States of America (425,000) ;

(2) *Free members :* Palestine (1,220), Ukraine (3,200), White Ruthenia (670) ; Yugoslavia (6,000).

(3) *Countries co-operating :* Germany (86,000), Poland (25,000).

Governing Body : An administrative Council (legislature body) comprising one representative from each national union ; an Executive Bureau ; a General Secretariat (university documentation and information, archives, preparatory work for congresses and meetings, constant relations with national unions).

Permanent committees and offices : committees for intellectual and scientific co-operation ; international office for co-operation between students and industry ; international office for training in scientific agriculture ; international committee of law students ; international secretariat of university presses ; committee for travelling and international relationships ; office of statistics and social information ; international office of university sports.

Chairman : Mr. F. L. Ralphs (Great Britain).

Vice-Chairmen : (Italy) (Administrative) ; A. Bernath (Switzerland), (Treasurer) ;

Secretary-General : M. John Gilissen (Belgium).

Finances : Donations and grants ; subscriptions from the National Unions.

Activities : Annual congresses (Venice, 1933 ; Nottingham 1934 ; Prague 1935 ; Sofia 1936). International university winter and summer sports (1937 : Zell-am-See, Austria and Paris). Organisation of university travel tours. Publication of students' identity cards and the international cards of university presses.

Official Publications : *Proceedings of the Congress and the Council*, *Bulletin mensuel d'informations de la C.I.E.* (annual subscription 4 belgas) ; *Annuaire* (Year Book) (3 belgas) ; *Handbook of Student Travel*, 1934 (2 shillings) ; (Guide de voyages de l'Étudiant).

Other Publications giving information concerning the Organisation : *Les associations internationales d'Étudiants*, (*Students' International Associations*) published by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation ; *L'Étudiant à l'Étranger*. (The Student Abroad) (Quarterly).

WORLD'S STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION.
FÉDÉRATION UNIVERSELLE DES ASSOCIATIONS CHRÉTIENNES D'ÉTUDIANTS.

Seat : Geneva, 13, rue Calvin.

Foundation : 1895.

Object : To unite the Student Christian Associations throughout the world ; to lead students to accept the Christian faith, to deepen their spiritual life and to inspire in them the desire to devote themselves to extending the Kingdom of Christ ; to encourage friendly intercourse between the students of all countries and lead them to recognise that the ethics of Jesus Christ should govern all the social relations of life, including industrial, political and international relations, etc.

Members : Twenty-six affiliated and corresponding national associations.

Governing Body : The General Committee, composed of delegates from each affiliated national association, meets every two or three years to decide on the main lines of the Federation's activity and to appoint its directors.

The Executive Committee directs the Federation's affairs between the General Committees. Its bureau consists of :

Chairman : Francis P. Miller (U.S.A.).

Vice-Chairmen : Miss Margaret Holmes (Australia) ; Kiang Wen Han (China) ; Pierre Maury (France).

Treasurer : Robert C. Mackie (United Kingdom).

Secretary-General : W. A. Visser't Hooft, (Netherlands).

Secretaries : Suzanne de Dietrich (France) ; T. Z. Koo (China) ; Rose Terlin (U.S.A.) ; Denzil G. M. Patrick (Scotland).

Finances : The Federation derives its resources from the national associations, and sometimes from interested individuals. Receipts in 1936 : 95,000 Swiss francs. Expenditure in 1936 : 91,000 Swiss francs.

Activities : (1) Serves as a clearing-house for the national associations. (2) Develops world programme of international co-operation and leads national movements to participate in this. (3) Assists weaker national movements. (4) Organises international Conferences (five in 1936).

Historical Facts : In 1895, the leaders of the national organisations which had previously arisen spontaneously in the United States of America, Canada, Great Britain, Germany and the Scandinavian countries met at Vadstena in Sweden and laid the foundations of the Federation. In 1936, the World's Federation consisted of twenty-six affiliated and corresponding associations, and had more or less constant relations with students in twenty-three other countries.

Official Publications : *The Student World*, quarterly review ; *The Federation News Sheet*, monthly bulletin.

Bibliography : Various Reports of the Federation since its foundation ; Reports of International Conferences of the Federation and of its affiliated associations. "The World's Student Christian Federation : Origin, Achievements, Forecast", by Dr. John R. Mott (1895-1920) — English, French and German editions. "Students find the Truth to Serve" by W. A. Visser't Hooft (1930-1935). "A Traffic in Knowledge" : a symposium published by the Commission on the Christian Message of the Federation, by Pierre Maury, P. C. Hsu, Reinhold Niebuhr, V. V. Zenkovsky, W. A. Visser't Hooft (1932). "Christ and Students of the East", Report of the Java Conference (1933). "Constitution of the W.S.C.F. (in three languages). "Cantate Domino", Collection of international hymns for the use of Students Christian Associations. "John R. Mott, World Citizen" (biography of one of the founders of the Federation), by Basil Matthew, (1934) 900 pages. "Directory and Exchange List" (published for the use of the Associations). "Venite Adoremus" (book of universal prayers, in three languages).

**INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY FEDERATION FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
FÉDÉRATION UNIVERSITAIRE INTERNATIONALE
POUR LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS.**

Seat: Lausanne, 16, chem. du Languedoc.

Foundation: April 1924, at Prague.

Object: To promote international collaboration on the basis of the ideas embodied in the Covenant of the League of Nations, and to study, without any preoccupation as to nationality, religion, race, class, or political views, international, political, juridical, economic and social questions in relation with the League of Nations and other international institutions.

Members: National groups in Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: An Annual Congress, a Council and a Bureau.

Officers: *Honorary Chairman:* Professor Alfred Zimmern (United Kingdom).

Chairman: Erling Kristiansen (Denmark).

Vice-Chairman and Treasurer: Mlle. Anne Riedberger (France).

Secretary-General: Dr. Ernest Spuhler (Switzerland).

Permanent Representative at Geneva: Mlle. Elisabeth Marion.

Finances: Budget: 8,000 Swiss francs. Sources of revenue: contributions from affiliated groups and donations.

Activities: Annual Congresses, regional congresses, conferences for the study of social questions, in collaboration with other national students' organisations and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. Publication of the *International University Review* and pamphlets containing reports on international problems of a political, juridical, economic and social character. Each year the League of Nations and the International Labour Office receive members of the affiliated national groups of the I.U.F. as temporary collaborators.

Official Publication: *International University Review.*

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES FEMMES DIPLOMÉES DES UNIVERSITÉS.**

Seat: London, Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, S.W.3.

Foundation: 1919.

Object: To promote understanding and friendship between university women in all countries of the world and thereby to further their interests and develop between their countries sympathy and mutual helpfulness.

Members: Union of South Africa (418); Australia (1,106); Austria (393); Belgium (217); Brazil (57); United Kingdom (3,374); Bulgaria (150); Canada (2,152); Czechoslovakia (600); Denmark (162); Egypt (34); Estonia (140); Finland (469); France (750); Greece (75); Hungary (230); Iceland (12); India (61); Ireland (852); Latvia (140); Lithuania (69); Luxemburg (58); Mexico (41); the Netherlands (742); New Zealand (541); Norway (171); Palestine (92); Poland (832); Roumania (500); Spain (83); Sweden (350); Switzerland (589); United States of America (50,242); Yugoslavia (271).

Governing Body: The supreme authority is the Conference of delegates, which meets every three years.

Officers: *President:* Dean Virginia Gildersleeve.

First Vice-President: Lektor S. Adamowicz, Lic. sc.

Second Vice-President: Dr. Karin Kock.

Third Vice-President: Professor Dr. Erna Patzelt.

Treasurer: Miss J. M. Bowie, B.A.

Executive Secretary: Miss Erica Holme.

Finances: (a) Budget: £4,460 3s. 0d. (year ending June 30th, 1936). (b) Sources of revenue: Contributions from each national association, calculated according to the number of members and at a rate per head varying according to the importance of the association. (c) Annual expenditure: £1,752 3s. 3d. (year ending June 30th, 1936).

Activities: Triennial conferences. In the interval, meetings of the Council and of the Bureau. Meetings of the following committees: Committee on Intellectual Co-operation; Committee for the Award of International Fellowships; Committee on University Degrees; Education Committee; Committee for the Exchange of Secondary School Teachers; Lecture Committee; Finance Committee; Committee on the Economic Status of University Women; Travel Committee; Committee for the Study of Legal Questions.

Historical Facts: The Federation was founded in 1919 by women graduates of the Universities of the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada. Representatives of other countries were invited to attend a Conference held in London in 1920, at which fifteen nations were represented. The activities of the Federation are of a practical character, its object being to promote friendship and understanding as far as possible by personal contacts. Research fellowships enabling women who have distinguished themselves in any branch of science or letters to pursue their work in foreign countries have taken an important place in the Federation's programme. This programme also organises exchanges of teachers, readers, librarians, curators, medical doctors, etc. The organisation of group travel under the direction of the associations of the countries visited has proved to be an excellent means of promoting the Federation's aims. Clubs, of which Crosby Hall in London is perhaps the outstanding example, for the use of members residing in centres of culture have been created in certain towns. In a large number of countries arrangements have been made with hotels and boarding-houses to take members on reduced terms.

Although the Federation is not political in character, it has made a detailed study of certain aspects of the legal and economic status of women and has taken action as regards the nationality of married women, unemployment among women and the Convention on the Status of Women.

Official Publications: "List of International Fellowships for Research"; "Types for University Training"; "Books from Many Lands"; "Livres de Partout"; *Bulletins* and *Reports* published each year.

VI. MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES ON MEDICAL ASSISTANCE BY AIR.

COMITÉ PERMANENT DES CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAUX DE L'AVIATION SANITAIRE.

Seat : Paris, c/o Aéro-Club de France, 6, rue Galilée, VIII^e.

Foundation : 1929.

Object : To organise international congresses on Medical Assistance by Air and maintain an effective link between countries in which the Governments or private organisations (Red Cross Societies, propaganda leagues or associations) are interested in the development of this form of assistance.

Members : Prior to each international congress on Medical Assistance by Air, the Secretary-General writes direct to the various Governments asking them to appoint secretaries to represent them on the Permanent Committee.

Governing Body : A bureau consisting of a Chairman, several Vice-Chairmen and a Secretary-General. At each congress, the chair is taken by the official representative of the country in which the congress is held. The Chairman of the previous congress is automatically elected Honorary Chairman.

Officers : *Honorary Chairman :* Professor Léon Cardenal (Spain).

Chairman : Surgeon-Lieutenant-General Durré (Belgium).

Vice-Chairmen : Professor Angelo di Nola (Italy); Surgeon-General Rouppert (Poland); Baron Erik Stjernstedt (Sweden); Dr. Augustin van Baumberghen (Spain); Surgeon-General Fritz Bauer (Sweden); H. H. Prince Bibesco (Roumania); M. Avelin d'Oultremont (Belgium); Senator Chassaing (France); Major Silveaerts (Medical Corps), (Belgium).

Secretary-General :

Finances : The Committee's income, which is irregular, is made up of the balances remaining over after an international congress, together with occasional gifts and subsidies from Governments or private organisations.

Activities : The members of the Committee may be called upon to give lectures on Medical Assistance by Air and exhibit air appliances or apparatus suitable for the transport of patients or medical states or all kinds of emergency material, whether public or private, capable of being carried by air. The Committee's Bureau supervises the publication of the proceedings of the international congresses.

Historical Facts : The Permanent Committee, which was founded immediately after the First International Congress held in Paris, May 15th to 20th, 1929, has applied itself to promoting propaganda in favour of medical assistance by air; it was instrumental in founding a propaganda society called "The Friends of Medical Assistance by Air". The Second International Congress on Medical Assistance by Air, was held in Madrid in 1933 and the third in Brussels in 1935.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PREPARATION OF INTERNATIONAL
CONGRESSES FOR THE BLIND.
COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF POUR LA PRÉPARATION DES CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAUX
D'AVEUGLES.**

Seat: Marburg-Lahn (Germany), c/o Dr. Carl Strehl, Blindenstudienanstalt, II, Wörthstrasse.

Foundation: 1929.

Object: Preparation of international congresses for the blind.

Officers: *Chairman and Secretary:* Dr. Carl Strehl (Marburg-Lahn).

Members: Director Altmann (Vienna), Director Grasemann, Soest (Westphalia), M. Mowatt (London), Dr. Nicolodi (Florence), M. Raverat (Paris), M. Mahaut (Paris).

Activities: Correspondence concerning typhlitis.

Historical Facts: Preliminary congress, Vienna 1929; World Conference, New York 1931; a Congress, to be held at Amsterdam, is in preparation.

Official Publications: Report of the Vienna preliminary congress; report of the New York Conference. "Handbuch der Blindenwohlfahrtspflege" (Teil II: Europa und Nordamerika). Dr. Carl Strehl, Marburg-Lahn, Verein der blinden Akademiker Deutschlands e. V. 1930.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE PROPHYLAXIE DE LA CÉCITÉ.**

Seat: Paris, 66, Boulevard Saint-Michel, VI^e.

Foundation: September 1929, at the Hague.

Objects: To undertake the international study of the causes, direct or indirect, of blindness or impaired eyesight; to encourage and foster measures designed to eliminate these causes; to spread knowledge on all facts relating to the preservation of eyesight.

Members: The Association is represented in thirty-nine countries: Union of South Africa, the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, North Africa, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay.

Governing Body: A Comité d'honneur; honorary members and the following officers:

Honorary President: Professor De Lapersonne (France).

President: Dr. P. Bailliart.

Vice-President: Dr. Park Lewis (United States of America).

General Secretary: Professor Van Duyse (Belgium).

General Treasurer: R. C. Demachy.

Correspondent in the United States: Dr. L. H. Carris.

Deputy General Secretary: Dr. A. Churchill.

Executive Committee (1936-1937): Professor von Szily (Germany), Dr. Roffo (Argentina), Professor Britto (Brazil), Professor Henning Røenne (Denmark), Dr. El-Maziny Bey (Egypt), Professor Marquez (Spain), Dr. MacCallan (United Kingdom), Professor Trantas (Greece), Professor De Grosz (Hungary), Professor Maggiore (Italy), Dr. Shinobu Ishihara (Japan), Professor Zeeman (Netherlands), Professor Szymanski (Poland), Professor Nordenson (Sweden).

Finances: Subsidies from Governments, official or private organisations and subscribers.

Activities: Annual meetings: Brussels 1930 (setting up of national committee for the prevention of blindness); Paris 1931 (industrial accidents affecting eyesight); Paris 1932

(courses in amblyopiatrics); Madrid 1933 (international classification of the causes of blindness); Paris 1934 (prevention of blindness in tropical countries); London 1935 (hereditary diseases of the eye leading to blindness; international classification of the causes of blindness); Paris 1936 (infantile conjunctivitis). Publications of the reports presented at scientific sittings and of the proceedings of the latter. Creation of national committees. International enquiries. Loan of films and propaganda material. Correspondence and documentation.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION AGAINST CANCER.
UNION INTERNATIONALE CONTRE LE CANCER.
INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG FÜR KREBSBEKÄMPFUNG.
UNION INTERNACIONAL CONTRA EL CANCER.
UNION INTERNAZIONALE CONTRO IL CANCRO.**

Seat : Paris, 9, quai Voltaire. Permanent Office : Paris (XVI^e), 1, Avenue du Colonel-Bonnet.

Foundation : March 1934.

Objects : To establish permanent liaison between organisations devoted to the scientific study of cancer and of social measures against this disease; to study an international anatomo-clinical classification of tumours, and to suggest uniform criteria for the compilation of cancer statistics; to set up a permanent international office for documentation; to prepare international congresses on scientific and social measures against cancer.

Members : The following countries, etc. have joined the Union: Union of South Africa, the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Order of Malta, Palestine, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Vatican City, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : The Union is governed and administered by a Council consisting of representatives of all the members, each country being represented by two delegates. This Council appoints an Executive Committee composed as follows :

President : Justin Godart (France).

Vice-Presidents : Professor Borst (Germany), Professor Francis Carter Wood (United States of America), Professor Rowntree (United Kingdom), Professor Deelman (Netherlands and Scandinavian countries), together with nine members.

Director of the Permanent Office : Dr. Jacques Bandaline.

Treasurer : Bernard Flurschein.

The Executive Committee acts as the Bureau of the Governing Council.

Finances : Donations and subscriptions from cancer organisations belonging to the Union.

Historical Facts : The Union was created in Paris on March 22nd, 1934. The Governing Council met for the first time on May 4th, 1935, and drew up a plan and programme for the second international congress on scientific and social measures against cancer. Two committees have been constituted, one for the anatomo-clinical classification of tumours, and one for cancer statistics.

Official Publication : Quarterly review in six languages: *Acta of the International Union against Cancer.*

**CENTRAL SECRETARIAT OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES
OF CATHOLIC MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.
SÉCRÉTARIAT CENTRAL DES SOCIÉTÉS NATIONALES
DE MÉDECINS CATHOLIQUES.**

Seat: Paris (VI^e), 61, rue Madame.

Foundation: 1924.

Object: Centre for information and international union.

Members: the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America.

Governing Body: *Chairman:* Dr. Pasteau (Paris).

General Secretary: Dr. Lanos (Paris).

Activities: Periodical congresses, publications in the bulletin of the Société médicale de Saint-Luc, Paris.

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHARLATANISM.
COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LUTTE CONTRE LE CHARLATANISME.**

Seat: Brussels, Maison des Médecins, 54, Boulevard de Waterloo.

Foundation: 1931.

Object: To compare interesting features of the campaign against the unlawful practice of medicine in the different countries. To interest medical circles and public authorities in the necessity for this campaign.

Members: Active: Belgium, France, Luxemburg, the Netherlands. Corresponding Member: Germany.

Officers: *Chairman:* Dr. Boëlle, 28, Rue Serpente, Paris (VI).

Director of the Secretariat: Dr. Brandligt, 232, Longue Rue d'Argile, Antwerp.

Secretary-Treasurer: Dr. Edmond Gildemyn, 36, Boulevard de l'Exposition, Ghent.

Adviser: Dr. Ernst, Geneva.

Finances: Contribution of 500 Belgian francs asked for from similar national committees, or, if such do not exist, from national professional medical associations. Subsidies from the National Belgian Committee against Charlatanism. Expenses: cost of correspondence, of investigations and of printing.

Activities: Publication of a *Bulletin*. Legal research. Annual congress.

Historical Facts: Co-operated in the International Professional Medical Association's investigation into charlatanism. Attempts at the co-ordination of laws suppressing the illegal practice of the art of healing.

Official Publication: *Revue internationale de la lutte contre le charlatanisme* (Brussels).

Other Publications containing information relating to the Organisation: Supplements to the *Bulletin officiel de la Fédération médicale belge*.

THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CLINIC.

Seat: Tunbridge Wells (England), Sherwood Park.

Foundation: 1934.

Object: To bring together medical practitioners of different nationalities for exchanges of views on the various clinical methods employed in their respective countries and to interest the general practitioners of each country in International medicine.

Members: Affiliated members in the following countries: Albania, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy,

the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, South America, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

- Governing Body:** *Chairman:* Dr. A. J. D. Cameron.
Vice-Chairmen: Dr. Pierre Vachet (Paris); Professor E. Löwenstein (Vienna); Dr. Clarence A. Neymann (Chicago).
General Secretary: Dr. Gourliou (Paris).
English Secretary: H. L. Attwater, F.R.C.S. (London).
American Secretary: Dr. Kenneth Phillips (Miami, Florida).
Italian Secretary: Dr. Lino Berardi (Stresa Borromeo).
Polish Secretary: Dr. A. W. Elmer (Lwow).
French Secretary: Dr. Emile Estachy (Paris).
Finances: Budget of the International Clinic.
Activities: Conferences, annual congresses. The first Congress was held at Tunbridge Wells in July 1936, and the second in Paris in September 1937.
Publications containing information regarding the Organisation: *Medical Press and Circular, Bulletin de la clinique internationale, Presse médicale française, L'Europe Médicale* (Official Journal).

**INTERNATIONAL DENTAL ORGANISATION.
 FÉDÉRATION DENTAIRE INTERNATIONALE.**

Seat: Brussels, International information centre of the I.D.F., Eastman Institute.
Foundation: 1900.

Object: To organise international dental congresses; to maintain and strengthen the relations between national societies; to form and organise international commissions; to promote the organisation of groups for the advancement of the profession; award of the Miller international prize and other international prizes; to centralise and conserve professional documents; to arrange for the international consultation of documents by regional information centres throughout the world.

Members: Affiliated dental societies and individual members in the following countries, etc.: Union of South Africa, the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Monte Carlo, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

The affiliated dental societies represent about 100,000 practitioners throughout the world; the number of delegates and members of commissions is about 500.

Governing Body: Executive Council of delegates of national committees, each country being represented by from one to five delegates.

Officers: *Honorary President:* Geo. Villain, Paris.

Honorary Vice-Presidents: W. Guy, Edinburgh; F. Schaeffer-Stuckert, Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

President: W. H. G. Logan, Chicago.

Vice-Presidents: H. Euler, Breslau; W. H. Gilmour, Liverpool; A. L. J. C. van Hasselt, The Hague; H. Pichler, Vienna; M. Roy, Paris.

General Secretary: Ch. F. L. Nord, r, Scheveningscheweg, The Hague.

Deputy Secretaries: A. Goia, Turin; R. Grohs, Vienna; A. Joachim, Brussels.

Treasurer: A. E. Rawlett, Leicester.

Finances: Receipts (annual) and expenses: In international congress years, about 1,500,000 French francs; in other years, about 100,000 French francs. Receipts derived from: (a) Subscriptions of members and affiliated societies; (b) interest on the capital

of the Federation; (c) 10 per cent of subscriptions of members of each international congress; (d) subsidies, donations and legacies to the Federation.

Activities: Annual sessions of the Federation and its commissions; organisation of quinquennial international dental congresses; studies and contributions towards the advancement of dental hygiene and public dental services; collection of professional documentary material; studies and proposals relating to dental teaching and legislation.

Historical Facts: The International Dental Federation, which was founded in Paris in August 1900, met regularly every year from 1900 to 1915. Its work was suspended during the war and was resumed in 1921. Its annual meetings have been held at Cambridge (1901), Stockholm (1902), Madrid (1903), Saint-Louis (1904), Hanover (1905), Geneva (1906), Amsterdam (1907), Brussels (1908), Berlin (1909), Paris (1910), London (1911), Stockholm (1912), The Hague (1913), London (1914), San Francisco (1915), The Hague (1921), Madrid (1922), Paris (1923), Luxemburg (1924), Geneva (1925), Philadelphia (1926), Copenhagen (1927), Cologne (1928), Utrecht (1929), Brussels (1930), Paris (1931), Zurich (1932), Edinburgh (1933), Como (1934), Brussels (1935), Vienna (1936), and Stockholm (1937).

It has held its quinquennial international congresses at Saint-Louis 1904, Berlin 1909, London 1914, Philadelphia 1926, Paris 1931, and Vienna 1936; the next will be held in London in 1941. The congresses are attended by a large number of practitioners; the attendance at the last three congresses was 12,000, 4,000 and 4,500 respectively.

Official Publication: *Annual bulletin of the International Dental Federation* in English, German and French.

**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE DECENNIAL REVISION
OF THE INTERNATIONAL LISTS OF DISEASES AND CAUSES OF DEATH.
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA REVISION DÉCENNALE
DES NOMENCLATURES NOSOLOGIQUES.**

Seat: Secretariat of the mixed Commission for the preparation of the decennial Revision: International Statistical Institute, The Hague, 2, Oostduinlaan, and the Health section of the League of Nations Secretariat, Geneva.

Object: To promote international comparability in statistics of causes of death through the adoption in various countries of common revised nomenclatures and of uniform procedures for their use and for publication of statistical data.

Members: Thirty-seven nations adhered to the 1929 Convention on Nomenclature.

Historical Facts: In 1893 a list of causes of death prepared by Dr. Jacques Bertillon was adopted by the International Institute of Statistics, and in 1897 its use was advocated by the American Public Health Association. At the suggestion of these two bodies, the French Government convened in Paris in 1900 an International Conference made up of representatives of medical and statistical organisations from the various countries which formally adopted an International Nomenclature and the principle that it should be revised every ten years by a new Conference in Paris (called the International Commission).

Revision Conferences took place in 1909, 1920 and 1929. The first two were prepared by Dr. Bertillon himself, and the last by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations and the International Institute of Statistics, at first independently, and then through a Mixed Committee. The Mixed Committee made up of representatives of these two bodies has been entrusted with the preparation of the next Revision Conference by the International Convention of October 1929, which also entrusted the convening of this Conference to the French Government.

Publications : Proceedings of the 1929 Conference together with the Convention, Protocol and List of diseases and causes of death which were then adopted and published in 1930 by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF DRUGGISTS.
CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DES DROGUISTES.
INTERNATIONALER DROGISTEN-KONGRESS.**

Seat : Basle, 51, Steinenvorstadt.

Foundation : September 17th and 18th, 1928.

Object : To protect the interests of independent druggists in the international sphere, and to establish an International Union of Druggists.

Members : National unions of druggists in the following countries : Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Spain and Switzerland.

Officers : *General Secretary :* Walter Wellauer, LL.D. (51, Steinenvorstadt, Basle).
Congress Committee : Chairman : August Senglet (Muttentz, near Basle).

Members : Dr. Thiessen (Berlin), M. Zellhofer (Vienna).

Finance : The expenses of the current year are covered by a contribution of 500 Swiss francs from each of the participating unions.

Activities : Collection of statistical material regarding national unions of druggists and the drug trade in the various countries : preparatory work for the foundation of the International Union of Druggists.

Historical Facts : Preliminary steps for the foundation of an International Union of Druggists had already been taken before the war, in 1912 and 1913. This organisation, however, was dissolved on account of the outbreak of war.

Official Publication : News letters issued by the Secretariat.

**INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE AGAINST EPILEPSY.
LIGUE INTERNATIONALE CONTRE L'ÉPILEPSIE.**

Seat : Dianalund, Denmark.

Foundation : 1909, reorganised on the occasion of the International Neurological Congress in London on July 31st, 1935.

Object : To study epilepsy and kindred nervous diseases from the pathological, therapeutical, social and legal standpoints.

Members : National Committees in the following countries : Union of South Africa, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, India, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

Officers : *President :* Dr. W. G. Lennox, Harvard University, Medical School, Boston.

Vice-President : Dr. L. I. Muskens, Vondelstraat 136, Amsterdam.

Treasurer : Dr. Tylor Fox, Lingfield, Surrey, England.

Secretary : Dr. H. I. Schou, Dianalund, Denmark.

Activities : Improvement of the social condition and the institutional care of persons with epilepsy. Annual publication of *Epilepsia* acquainting readers with facilities and with remedial efforts carried on in various countries. Next Meeting : Copenhagen 1941.

Official Publication : *Epilepsia*.

**INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR EPIZOOTICS.
OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DES ÉPIZOOTIES.**

Seat: Paris, 9, avenue Emile-Acollas.

Foundation: May 1921; organised in March 1927.

Object: To institute and to co-ordinate all research or investigation concerning the pathology or prophylaxis of contagious diseases of animals which call for international collaboration; to collect and to notify to the Governments and their sanitary services the facts and documents of general interest concerning the progress of contagious diseases of animals and the means employed for fighting them, etc.

Members: Union of South Africa, the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, French West Africa, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indo-China, Iraq, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Madagascar, Federated Malay States, Mauritius, Principality of Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: A Committee consisting of delegates of the member countries.

Chairman of Committee: Professor Dr. H. C. L. E. Berger, Director of the Netherlands Veterinary Service.

Officer: Director of the Office: Professor Leclainche (Paris).

Finances: Contributions of member Governments.

Activities: Annual conference of the Committee.

Official Publication: *Monthly Bulletin.*

**INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES HÔPITAUX.
INTERNATIONALE KRANKENHAUS-GESELLSCHAFT.**

Seat: Lucerne, 22 Rigistrasse.

Foundation: 1931.

Object: To establish and develop relations and the exchange of information between national hospital associations and between all institutions and all persons interested in questions relating to hospitals and problems connected therewith; to establish an international documentation office; to organise international hospital congresses; to set up international committees for these purposes.

Members: National hospital associations in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

Official representatives of the Governments of: Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Guatemala, Hungary, Mexico, New Zealand, Poland, Spain, Sweden, United States of America, Yugoslavia. Individual members.

Officers: Honorary Chairmen: Dr. W. Alter (Buchsschlag); Dr. E. H. L. Corwin (New York); Dr. René Sand (Paris).

Chairman: Dr. Von Deschwanden (Lucerne).

Substitute: Dr. Pulcher (Genoa).

Secretary-General and Treasurer: Sidney Lamb (Liverpool).

Finances: Budget: 12,500 Swiss francs. Receipts: Government grants, subscriptions from national associations and individual members.

Activities : Ten standing committees. Biennial congresses : Atlantic City 1929, Vienna 1931, Knocke (Belgium) 1933, Rome 1935. Refresher courses : Frankfort 1932, Berne 1934, Czechoslovakia 1936.

Historical Facts : The Association was preceded by an International Hospital Committee, which was set up at the first International Hospital Congress, at Atlantic City (1929). The Association was founded at the second Congress, at Vienna (1931) Its chairman until 1933 was Dr. Sand.

Official Publication : *Nosokomeion*, quarterly (in six languages), since 1930.

**PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY
OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.
COMITÉ PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL POUR L'ÉTUDE DE LA MÉDECINE
DES ACCIDENTS DU TRAVAIL.
INTERNATIONALES PERMANENTES KOMITEE FÜR DAS STUDIUM
DER UNFALLMEDIZIN.**

Seat : Zurich, Unionstr. 5.

Foundation : 1905.

Object : Organisation of international congresses. Execution of resolutions of those congresses. Creation of societies or national committees in countries where no such committees exist. Promotion of personal contact between its members.

Members : Ordinary members : Union of South Africa, the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

Extraordinary members : Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland.

Officers : *Chairman :* Professor Zollinger, Zurich.

Vice-Chairmen : Professor Imbert, Marseilles ; Professor Donoghue, Boston.

Secretary : Professor d'Alessandria, Rome.

Finances : No contributions are levied on members : participation fee : 1 Swiss franc per member per Congress.

Activities : Reports of the Congresses of 1905, 1909, 1912, 1925, 1928, 1931, 1935.

Historical Facts : The Committee was created in 1905 at Liège. At the outset its programme consisted of the study of the consequences of industrial diseases. In 1931, the Committee decided to limit its activities to the study of industrial accidents. International Congresses were held in Liège in 1905, Rome 1909, Dusseldorf 1912, Amsterdam 1925, Budapest 1928, Geneva 1931 and in Brussels in 1935.

**PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE.
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE PERMANENTE DE LA MÉDECINE DU TRAVAIL.**

Seat : Presidency : Cortenberg (Belgium). •Secretariat : c/o Professor L. Carozzi, 29, Avenue de Champel, Geneva.

Foundation : 1906.

Object : To organise international meetings ; to study fresh facts relating to physiology, pathology or social science which may be of interest from the point of view of the pathology and hygiene of labour or social assistance ; to pass recommendations directing the attention of the authorities to the results of investigations concerning industrial medicine and to inform the public of the efforts of the authorities, universities, hospitals, etc. ; to disseminate a knowledge of labour pathology by recommending to learned societies certain subjects as suitable for competitions on questions of industrial medicine and by itself holding international competitions on such questions.

Members : Experts on industrial medicine. The number of such experts is limited to 100 (eight per country represented). There are at present fifty-nine members, belonging to nineteen countries.

Officers : *Chairman :* Dr. D. Glibert (Belgium).

Vice-Chairmen : Professor Etienne-Martin (France), Professor Oliver (United Kingdom), Professor Kœlsch (Germany), Professor Monti (Italy).

Treasurer : Professor H. Cristiani.

Secretary : Professor L. Carozzi.

Finances : Annual subscription, 5 gold francs.

Activities : The organisation of international congresses is entrusted to the members of the Commission residing in the country in which the congress is to be held. International congresses held : Milan (1906), Brussels (1910), Lyons (1929), Geneva (1930) and Brussels (1935), in collaboration with the International Commission on Industrial Accidents. A congress had been organised in Vienna in 1914 ; it did not take place ; part only of the reports were published.

Historical Facts : Founded in 1906, the Permanent International Commission for the Study of Industrial Diseases decided, in 1929, to change its title to the present one. In 1908, it published a pamphlet on medical inspection in Europe and up to 1915 a *Bulletin* containing a bibliography of publications on industrial medicine.

THE INTERNATIONAL LEPROSY ASSOCIATION. SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE LA LÈPRE.

Seat : England, 131, Baker Street, London W.1.

Foundation : January, 1931.

Object : The Association encourages the formation of local branches by its members living in particular countries or regions, and the affiliation of local societies approved by the General Council. It also arranges for general congresses of the Association to be held at intervals, also international conferences.

Members : *Regular.* Persons with recognised medical degrees and those with other scientific qualifications who are, or have been, actively connected with leprosy work.

Associate. All other persons who are, or have been, connected with any phase of leprosy work, or who are especially interested therein. 265 members as at July, 1937. Africa 35 ; Europe 32 ; China 18 ; United Kingdom 15 ; Japan 17 ; Philippine Islands 5 ; West Indies 3 ; East Indies 8 ; India 26 ; Asia 5 ; Malay States 2 ; South America 50, United States of America 42 ; Canada 2 ; Australasia 5.

Officers : *President :* Dr. V. G. Heiser.

Vice-Presidents : Dr. E. Marchoux ; Dr. R. G. Cochrane.

Gen. Secretary-Treasurer : Dr. E. Muir ; and a Council of twelve members.

Finances : (a) Budget. Subscriptions of members and non-members amounted to £301 14s. 7d. in 1936 ; (b) Sources of Income. Subscriptions of Members ; (c) Expenses, 1936, £45 14s. 6d. Subscriptions go towards cost of Journal, which is subsidised by the Leonard Wood Memorial Fund.

Activities : One of the principal activities is the publication of a scientific periodical devoted to leprosy. An International Leprosy Conference is being organised by this Association to be held at Cairo, commencing March 21st, 1938.

Historical Facts : The Association was founded at a conference held at Manila, Philippine Islands, under the auspices of the Leonard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of Leprosy.

Official Publication : " International Journal of Leprosy ".

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON LIGHT.
COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA LUMIÈRE.**

Seat : Lausanne, c/o Professor A. Rosselet, 51, Avenue du Léman.

Foundation : 1928, at Lausanne, on the occasion of the First International Light Conference.

Objects : (a) To centralise all material relative to the hygienic and therapeutic uses of light; (b) to encourage research on the physical, biological, photochemical and therapeutical properties of sunlight and of artificial light; (c) to appoint national and international commissions for this purpose; (d) to standardise methods of measurement; (e) to promote the organisation of conferences and congresses.

Members : The Committee consists of not more than ten members from each country.

Officers : *President :* Professor H. Jausion (France).

Honorary Presidents : Dr. O. Bernhard (Switzerland), Professor W. Friedrich (Germany), Professor W. Hausmann (Austria), Professor H. Meyer (Germany), Professor A. Rosselet (Switzerland).

Vice-Presidents : Sir H. Gauvain (United Kingdom), Professor F. Linke (Germany), Professor M. Ponzio (Italy), Dr. J. Saidman (France).

Executive Committee : Professor A. Aimes (France), Dr. W. W. Coblenz (U.S.A.), Professor W. Friedrich (Germany), Sir H. Gauvain (United Kingdom), Professor H. Hansen (Denmark), Professor H. Jausion (France), Dr. R. Ledent (Belgium), Professor F. Linke (Germany), Dr. S. Lomholt (Denmark), Professor G. Miescher (Switzerland), Dr. W. Mörikofer (Switzerland), Professor M. Ponzio (Italy), Professor A. Rollier (Switzerland), Dr. J. Saidman (France), Dr. H. Schreiber (Germany), Professor W. Schultze (Germany), Dr. O. Strandberg (Denmark).

General Secretary : Dr. H. Schreiber (Germany).

Secretary-Treasurer : Dr. W. Mörikofer (Switzerland).

Finances : Members' subscriptions, fixed at 5 gold francs. Repayments from budgets of the congresses. Grants from Governments. Various contributions.

Activities : Reports on the conferences and congresses organised by the Committee.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MECHANO-THERAPEUTIC DOCTORS.
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES MÉDECINS MÉCANO-THÉRAPEUTES.**

Seat : Brussels, Central Office : 1, rue des Escrimeurs, Antwerp, Belgium.

Foundation : 1904.

Object : To study progress in mechano-therapeutics, to unite all doctors engaged therein and to organise periodical congresses.

Officers : *Chairman :* Professor de Munter (Liège).

Treasurer : Dr. Letihon (Brussels).

Secretary : Professor I. Gunzburg (Antwerp).

Deputy Secretary : Dr. A. Govaerts (Brussels).

Finances : Annual subscription, 50 francs.

Activities : Publications; participation in the Physio-therapeutic Congress, etc.

Historical Facts : In 1910, all the members of the association gathered in Brussels, to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of Dr. Gustave Zander. In 1920, it took part in constituting the International Medical Union for Hygiene and Physical Culture. It regularly takes part in the organisation of International Congresses of Physical Medicine, the last of which was held in London in 1936.

Official Publication : A quarterly *Bulletin*.

**PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESSES.
COMMISSION PERMANENTE DES CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAUX DE MÉDECINE.**

Seat: Amsterdam, C. Keizersgracht.

Foundation: At the Budapest International Congress in 1909.

Object: To organise the Congresses and arrange places and dates; to promote the study of medical questions requiring international collaboration.

Members: Delegates of Argentine, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the United States of America, Yugoslavia. These delegates are elected by the international medical organisations of the various countries.

Governing Body: Central Bureau: the members have not yet been definitely appointed.

Officer: *General Secretary:* Professor H. Burger (Amsterdam).

Activities: International Congresses; publications.

**INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF MEDICAL HYDROLOGY.
SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE D'HYDROLOGIE MÉDICALE.
INTERNATIONALE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR WISSENSCHAFTLICHE BÄDERKUNDE.**

Seat: London, W.C.2, 109, Kingsway.

Foundation: December 1921, in London.

Object: (1) To encourage in all countries the clinical and experimental study of medical hydrology and climatology; (2) to form an international union between specialists in this branch of medicine; (3) to make better known the nature and scope of waters and baths in the prevention and cure of disease.

Members: Honorary and ordinary. Students members are admitted; there are none at present. Qualifications required: University diploma, or equivalent, in medicine or natural science. Members in the following countries: Union of South Africa, the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Philippine Islands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: A council composed of representatives of national groups (three representatives for forty members or more, two for twenty to forty members, one for less than twenty), members of the Executive elected by the General Assembly (honorary president, president of the Council, two honorary secretaries, honorary treasurer, assistant treasurer, honorary editorial secretary, general secretary) and members co-opted periodically as representatives of certain special branches.

Officers: *President* (elected for one year unless re-elected for special reasons) Professor Dr. Alois Strasser (Vienna, for 1936-1937);

President proposed for 1937-1938: Professor Dr. H. Vogt (Breslau).

President of the Council: Dr. E. P. Poulton (London).

Honorary Secretaries: Dr. W. S. C. Copeman (London), Dr. Armin Keller (Rheinfelden).

Honorary Editorial Secretary: Dr. M. B. Ray (London).

Honorary Treasurer: Dr. J. Barnes Burt (Bath).

Assistant Treasurer: Dr. G. D. Kersley.

General Secretary: Miss Winifrede Tatham Thompson.

Life Member of the Bureau and Council with the title of Founder: Dr. R. Fortescue Fox, first President and Honorary Editorial Secretary for twelve years.

Finances: (1) Annual subscriptions at the basic rate of 100 French francs. These cover the despatch of *Archives* to members; (2) Contributions to a development and endowment fund; (3) Publicity and sale of *Archives*. The annual expenditure is about £500.

Activities: (a) Publication of *Archives*, which include an annual collection of extracts, selected and classified, of works on hydrology, including studies on sea bathing, climate, hydrotherapy and some aspects of climatology, as well as hydrology proper — *i.e.*, the internal and external use of medicinal spring waters. The publication is sent to libraries and medical associations, etc., as well as to members, and is for sale; (b) Annual meetings or congresses open to all members of the Society, and to non-members interested, on payment of a registration fee.

Historical Facts: The Society was formed as the result of proposals made during 1921 to provide a permanent link between medical men who had been meeting at occasional congresses and in the course of their professional work. Meetings have been held in the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Switzerland. A joint meeting with the “Ligue internationale contre le rhumatisme”, is planned in Great Britain in 1938.

Special enquiries. — The committee set up in 1925 to consider the question of rheumatism was dissolved in 1928, when the Ligue internationale contre le rhumatisme was founded, as the direct result of its activities. From 1928 to 1930 a special committee produced reports on International Standard Measurements, analyses and classifications of medicinal waters, resulting in the publication of “International Register of Spas and Medicinal Waters: Section I”. The committee is now engaged in a report on semi-solid bath media or “Peloids” (mud, peat, etc.) for therapeutic use.

Other special enquiries reported on from time to time in the *Archives* have included Social Hydrology, the Protection of Spas and the Imitation of Natural Waters. Another special committee has reported on “Medical Ethics for Spa Practitioners” (see *Archives* for July 1935).

Official Publications: *Archives of Medical Hydrology* (no official title in any other language than English). Published quarterly. Annual subscription 15s. “International Register of Spas and Medicinal Waters. Section I”. Price 1s. (1930).

The Society has also published bibliographies (Switzerland, Denmark, Portugal).

A dictionary of hydrology has been compiled and will be published in chapters in the *Archives*.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL MUSEUMS. ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE MUSÉES MÉDICAUX.

Seat: McGill University, Montreal, Canada. The Bureau for the Conservation of the Results of Original Research and the Exchange Bureau of the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D.C.

Foundation: 1907.

Object: In general, to promote the general utility and practical value of medical museums and to encourage their use as an appropriate instrument for instruction and research; to exchange specimens, to discuss by means of a bulletin the best plans to be adopted in drawing up catalogues and classifications, to create central bureaux in various countries for research and exchange of materials; publication of the *Medical Museums Bulletin* or *Journal of Technical Methods*.

Members: Union of South Africa, Algeria, South American countries, Australia, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Philippine Islands, Siam, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

Officers: *Chairman:* Major Virgil H. Cornell, Army Building, Whitehall Street, New York, N.Y.

Secretary-Treasurer: Dr. M. E. Abbott (McGill University, Montreal).

Finances: Income from the Strathcona Endowment, \$5,000, and revenue from donation from the Carnegie Corporation of New York: \$5,000, making \$10,000 in all; subscriptions.

Activities: Publications, meetings and annual exhibitions; international exchange of pathological information; establishment of an International Index of Medical Museums.

Official Publications: *Bulletin of the International Association of Medical Museums*, and *Journal of Technical Methods*.

INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS. ASSOCIATION PROFESSIONNELLE INTERNATIONALE DES MÉDECINS (A.P.I.M.).

Seat: Paris, 60, Bd. de la Tour Maubourg (VII^e). **Secretariat:** Dr. Fernand Decourt, Mitry-Mory (Seine-et-Marne, France).

Foundation: July 1926.

Object: To be a centre for information and liaison between national medical associations, in order that each may profit by the experience of the others in studying the numerous professional problems which affect the private and social life of the practitioner. These problems fall into three classes: (a) relations between the practitioners and the State, municipalities, etc., in the organisation of social medicine; (b) the same in regard to social hygiene; (c) relations between practitioners themselves.

Members: The national professional associations in: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: (1) A General Council consisting of the correspondents in various countries; (2) an *Administrative Committee* composed as follows: Dr. Cibrie (France), Dr. Karl Narbeshuber (Austria), Dr. Paul Vuilleumier (Switzerland), Dr. Anderson (United Kingdom), Dr. Haedenkamp (Germany), Dr. Gottfrid Rystedt (Sweden), Dr. Tornel (Spain); Dr. Milan Geratovic (Yugoslavia); (3) *Secretary General:* Dr. F. Decourt; (4) *Treasurer:* Dr. Droogleever-Fortuyn.

There is no president or vice-president, but a chairman is appointed to preside over the annual meeting, which occupies four days. This chairman is not re-eligible.

Finance: Income: An annual contribution of 20 Swiss centimes per member up to 10,000, and of 10 centimes above that number; the total contribution cannot exceed 3,000 Swiss francs per annum.

Expenditure: Expenses of the Secretariat, circulars, journal, etc.

Activities: Various international enquiries each year; up to the present about forty have been held since the foundation of the A.P.I.M.; annual session of the General Council, in a European capital. The results of the enquiries are discussed and a rapporteur presents a report for each. International conclusions are adopted by vote.

Official Publication: The *Revue internationale de médecine professionnelle et sociale*, published quarterly.

**MEDICAL WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION.
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES FEMMES MÉDECINS.**

Seat : Central Office : Paris, VIII^e, 7, rue d'Aguesseau.

Foundation : 1922.

Object : To secure the co-operation of medical women in matters connected with international hygiene; to provide a means of communication between medical women in different countries and to promote the general interests of medical women throughout the world; to afford opportunity for medical women to meet at stated intervals to confer upon questions relating to the health and well-being of humanity.

Members : In Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, United Kingdom, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : The Council composed of representatives from the accredited organisations of the various countries.

Officers : *Chairman :* Dr. Alma Sundquist (Sweden).

Vice-Chairmen : Dr. Thuillier-Landry (France), Dr. Bauer Jokl (Austria), Dr. Dagny Bang (Norway), Dr. Doris Odlum (United Kingdom), Dr. Tayler-Jones (U.S.A.), Dr. Margaret Balfour (British India).

Honorary Treasurer : Miss Martindale (Great Britain).

General Secretary : Dr. Montreuil-Straus (France).

Finances : Contributions are received at each Council meeting. At present 10 French francs contributed by each accredited organisation *per capita* of its membership.

Activities : Meeting every month of the Executive Committee, every 18 months of the Council and every three years of the Congress.

Historical Facts : The Constitutive Assembly was held in Geneva in 1922, but foundations were laid in New York in 1919. First quinquennial Congress, London, 1924; the second, Paris, 1929; the third, Stockholm 1934; the fourth, at Edinburgh in July, 1937. The Council held its first meeting in London in 1924, the second in Prague in 1926; the third in Bologna in 1928; the fourth in Paris in 1929; the fifth in Vienna in 1931, the sixth in Stockholm in 1934, and the seventh in Paris in 1936.

Official Publication : *Bulletin* published annually.

**PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES ON
MILITARY MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.
COMITÉ PERMANENT DES CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAUX DE MÉDECINE
ET DE PHARMACIE MILITAIRES.**

Seat : Liège (Belgium), Military Hospital.

Foundation : At Brussels, in 1921.

Object : To maintain and strengthen the bonds of international collaboration and develop the world rôle of military medicine; to centralise and keep up to date as complete a documentation as possible on all questions which concern the Organisation and on the functioning, in peace-time as well as war-time, of all army health services (land, sea and air).

Members : *Permanent :* Representatives of the following countries (original members) : Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America and the heads of the health services of countries where a congress has been held.

Temporary: (for a period of two years between sessions): representatives of the following countries: Lithuania, Mexico.

Officers: *Chairman*: Dr. Raiano.

Secretary-General: Dr. Voncken.

Members: Dr. Tourinho (Brazil), Dr. Martos (Spain), Dr. Bainbridge (United States of America), Dr. Schickelé (France), Dr. Benson (United Kingdom), Dr. De Bernardinis (Italy), Dr. Thomann (Switzerland), Dr. Ingelevicius (Lithuania), Dr. Castillo Najera (Mexico), Brigadier-General Dr. Rouppert (Poland), Dr. José Gonzalez Granda (Spain).

Historical Facts: First International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, Brussels 1921; others at Rome 1923, Paris 1925, Warsaw 1927, London 1929, The Hague 1931, Madrid 1933, Brussels 1935.

Official Publication: *Bulletin international de médecine militaire*.

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF CATHOLIC ASSOCIATIONS OF NURSES.
COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL D'ÉTUDES DES ASSOCIATIONS CATHOLIQUES
D'INFIRMIÈRES.**

**INTERNATIONALE ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT DER KATHOLISCHEN
PFLEGEORGANISATIONEN.**

Seat: Paris (XV), 16, rue Tiphaine.

Foundation: 1928.

Object: To study and promote co-operation between the National Catholic Associations of Nurses.

Members: Catholic Associations of Nurses, national or regional, which are both vocational and catholic, are members of the Committee. Associations whose vocational or Catholic aspect is still not sufficiently developed are associated members.

Members associations in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, France, Germany, Switzerland, United States of America.

Associate members in the Argentine, Italy and Spain.

Governing Body: A Committee consisting of:

Chairman: Mlle. d'Airoles (France).

Vice-Chairmen: Mlle. van der Rydt (Belgium); Frau Breuer (Germany); Mrs. Glanville and Miss Healy (United Kingdom); Baroness Karvinski (Austria).

Secretary: Miss Mackintosh (United Kingdom).

Treasurer: Mlle. Nodet (France).

Spiritual Director: R. P. Garesche (United States of America).

Finances: Contributions of National Associations and Associate Members in proportion to their membership. Average annual budget: 6,000 francs.

Activities: Congresses every four years.

Historical Facts: The principal activities of the International Committee have consisted in (1) encouraging the foundation of Catholic Associations of Nurses in the various countries; (2) improving the technical qualifications of religious and lay nurses, particularly by the formation at the Vatican of an international committee on the improvement of technical training for nuns.

The first congress was held at Lourdes in 1933. The second will be held in London in 1937. Supplementary congress at Rome in 1935.

Official Publications: *Bulletin* published half-yearly in French, English and German.

**INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES.
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES INFIRMIÈRES.
WELTBUND DER KRANKENPFLEGERINNEN.**

Seat : London, S.W.1, 51, Palace Street.

Foundation : 1899.

Object : The International Council of Nurses stands for self-government by nurses in their associations, with the aim of raising the standards of education, professional ethics and public usefulness of its members. The International Council of Nurses stands also for that full development of the human being and citizen in every nurse, which shall best enable her to bring her professional knowledge and skill to the many-sided service that modern society demands of her.

The Council aims to provide a means of communication between nurses of various nationalities, to provide opportunities for them to confer upon questions relating to the welfare of their patients and their profession, and to afford facilities for the interchange of international hospitality.

Members : National Nurses' Associations in the following countries: the Union of South Africa, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Irish Free State, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : (1) The Grand Council (meets every fourth year at the Quadriennial Congress); (2) The Board of Directors (meets every second year).

The *Grand Council* is composed of the members of the Board of Directors, four delegates from each of the twenty-nine National Member Associations, the councillors, and a nurse representative from each of the associate countries (at present ten countries).

The *Board of Directors*: is composed of the Presidents of the twenty-nine National Member Associations, the Honorary Presidents, and the Officers (elected every four years at the Congress):

President: Dame Alicia Lloyd Still (United Kingdom).

Vice-President: Miss B. G. Alexander (South Africa).

Treasurer: Miss E. M. Musson (United Kingdom).

Geneva Headquarters Staff:

Executive Secretary: Princess Anna Schwarzenberg.

Assistant Secretaries: Mlle. Y. Hentsch (Switzerland); Frl. E. Petschnigg (Austria); Mlle. R. Perrochet (Switzerland).

Finances : The National Member Associations pay a subscription on a *per capita* basis.

Activities and Historical Facts : The principal activity of the International Council of Nurses until 1925 was an exchange of ideas by means of its quadrennial congresses and by correspondence between its members, with a view to improving the status of nurses. Since 1925, fourteen standing committees, composed of nurses from the five continents, have been set up to study various branches of nursing in different countries and problems connected with the work of the International Council. The Headquarters of the Council established in Geneva in 1925, serve to facilitate collaboration between nurses all over the world and constitute an important centre of information. All available information as to the nursing profession is filed there, and those who are interested may make use of a reference library which is as comprehensive as possible.

Official Publication : *The I.N.R., International Nursing Review (Revue internationale des infirmières).*

Other Publications containing information regarding the Organisation: "The History of the International Council of Nurses" by M. Breay and E. Gordon Fenwick (in English) and "The Constitution and By-Laws" (in English, French and German) give full particulars and information of general interest regarding the International Council of Nurses. The Education Committee has compiled "The Educational Programme of the School of Nursing". After each Congress, the International Council publishes the Proceedings and Reports.

**INTERNATIONAL PÆDIATRIC ASSOCIATION.
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE PÉDIATRIE.**

Seat: (Temporary) Rome, c/o Dr. Luigi Spolverini, Lungo Tevere Mellini, 24.

Object: To bring together medical practitioners in all countries who specialise in children's diseases.

Members: National associations. Medical practitioners cannot take part, in an individual capacity, in the proceedings of the International Association except through their national organisation.

Governing Body: The international Committee, which consists of the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer of the Association of the country in which the last Congress was held and those of the country in which the next Congress will be held.

Composition of the Committee: *Chairman:* Dr. Luigi Spolverini;

Secretary: Dr. D. Giuseppe Vitetti;

Treasurer: Dr. A. Colarizi;

who were respectively the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer of the Congress which was held in Rome in 1937.

Finances: The expenses of the Congress are covered by the subscriptions of those who take part.

Activities: International Congresses which meet every three years.

Official Publications: Records of the Congresses (Those of Stockholm (1930) and London (1933) were published in special numbers of *Acta Pædiatrica*).

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PREVENTIVE PEDIATRICS.
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE PÉDIATRIE PRÉVENTIVE.
INTERNATIONALER VERBAND FÜR VORBEUGENDE KINDERHILFE.
(Medical Section of the "Save the Children" International Union).**

Seat: Geneva, 15, rue Lévrier.

Foundation: September 1931, at The Hague.

Object: To study the ills which threaten children in their physical, moral and intellectual development, to seek the causes of such ills and find means for preventing and combating them; to study all questions relating to the teaching of preventive medicine as applied to children, the training and raising of the technical standards of paediatrists and their collaboration with a view to preventing the ills which threaten children.

Members: National associations and individual members in: the Union of South Africa, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxem-

burg, Malta, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: A Council: *Chairman:* Professor G. Scheltema (Netherlands).

Vice-Chairmen: Professor P. Lereboullet (France); Professor J. Taillens (Switzerland).

Members: Professor T. Y. Finlay (United Kingdom, Scotland), Professor Clifford G. Grulee (United States of America), Professor F. Hamburger (Austria), Professor J. Jun-dell (Sweden) Dr. J. H. Mason Knox (United States of America), Professor S. Monrad (Denmark), Professor Enrique Suner (Spain), Professor E. Rott (Germany), Professor F. Valagussa (Italy), Dr. Chr. L. Lange (Chairman of the Save the Children International Union), W. A. Mackenzie (General Secretary of the Save the Children International Union).

Secretary: Dr. D. Oltramare (Switzerland).

Finances: Members' subscriptions.

Activities: Annual Conferences at The Hague in 1931, where the Association was founded, Geneva 1932, Luxemburg 1933, Lyons 1934, Basle 1935.

Official Publications: *Quarterly Bulletin*; Records of Annual Conferences.

**SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY.
SOCIÉTÉ POUR L'HISTOIRE DE LA PHARMACIE.**

Seat: Basle (Switzerland), care of Professor I. A. Häfliger, 3, Totengässlein.

Foundation: 1926.

Members: In the following countries: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czecho-slovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socia-list Republics, United States of America, Yugoslavia. The Society is international.

Officers: *President:* Professor L. Kofler, Innsbruck.

Vice-President: Professor I. A. Häfliger (Basle).

Treasurer: Dr. A. Adlung, Ober-Regierungsrat (Berlin).

Activities: The Society holds a general meeting every two years. In 1934 the general meeting was held in connection with the International Congress on the History of Phar-macy at Basle. Annual publications in German.

**INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL FEDERATION.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE PHARMACEUTIQUE.**

Seat: Leyden (Netherlands), 37, Boerhaavelaan.

Foundation: September 1912.

Object: The international development of pharmacy as a profession and as an applied science.

Members: National pharmaceutical associations in: the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxem-

burg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Officers : *Chairman :* Dr. E. Høst Madsen (Copenhagen).

Vice-Chairmen : E. Saville Peck, O. von Koritsansky, A. Schmierer, Professor Dr. P. van Os, Professor A. Chalmeta, and Professor Dr. A. Šterba-Böhm.

General Secretary : Dr. T. Potiewijd (Leyden).

Secretary :

Finances : Subscriptions of 100 gold francs for associations with less than 500 members; 200 gold francs from 500 to 1,500 members; 300 gold francs for 1,500 to 3,000 members; 400 gold francs for 3,000 to 5,000 members; and 500 gold francs for associations with more than 5,000 members. (A temporary reduction of 20% is at present in force).

Activities : The Federation is concerned, *inter alia*, with the following questions: international unification of pharmaceutical education and instruction; organisation of international congresses; international pharmaceutical nomenclature; national and international regulation of the sale of specialities; legislation regarding the sale of poisons and narcotic drugs; analysis of pharmaceutical specialities.

Historical Facts : No General Assembly was convened from 1914 to 1922, when one was held at Brussels (April 29th). Before 1914, a meeting and an international congress were held at The Hague, and another meeting at Ghent. The fifth General Assembly was held at Lausanne in 1925, the sixth at The Hague in 1927, the seventh in Paris in 1928, the eighth at Stockholm in 1930 and the ninth at Brussels in 1935. Two international congresses have been organised under the auspices of the F.I.P., one in 1913 by "Nederlandsche Mij. ter Bevordering der Pharmacie" in Scheveningen, and the other by "la Nationale Pharmaceutique" in Brussels.

Official Publication : The *Bulletin* of the Federation.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE AND PHYSIOTHERAPY. ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE MÉDECINE PHYSIQUE ET DE PHYSIOTHÉRAPIE.

Seat : Liège, 25, rue Louvrex.

Foundation : 1930 (reorganisation of the International Committee, which had existed since 1905).

Members : National associations of the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America.

Object : To organise intensive propaganda in every country in favour of therapeutics by physical agents; to promote scientific research in this connection; to organise enquiries into the stage reached by that branch of the art of healing; to intensify propaganda for the official teaching of physiotherapy; to organise the campaign against charlatanism; to organise regular international congresses; to establish contact with non-medical international organisations.

Officers : *President :* Professor I. Gunzburg (Belgium).

Vice-Presidents : Professor Carnot (France), Professor Grober (Germany), Dr. Macfee (United States of America), Dr. Heusen (Argentina), Dr. Sabat (Poland).

Secretary-General : Dr. Dubois-Trepagne (Belgium).

Treasurer : Dr. De Keyzer (Belgium).

Finances : The amount of the subscription is fixed every three years and is payable for three years at a time. For the period 1931-1934 it was fixed at 30 belgas.

Activities : The Association meets in General Assembly during each congress on physiotherapy. These congresses meet every three years. The Assembly considers any question submitted by at least twenty members. Resolutions are voted by an absolute majority. Publication of a *Bulletin*.

Historical Facts : The first session was held at Antwerp in 1905, the second at Rome in 1907, the third at Paris in 1910, the fourth at Berlin in 1912 and the fifth at Liège in 1930.

**INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE.
OFFICE INTERNATIONAL D'HYGIÈNE PUBLIQUE.**

Seat : Paris, 195, Boulevard Saint-Germain.

Foundation : Established under the International Agreement of December 9th, 1907.

Object : To collect and bring to the knowledge of the participating Governments facts and documents of a general nature relating to public health, especially to infectious diseases (in particular, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus and smallpox), and measures taken to combat these diseases. To advise the Governments on matters connected with the preparation and working of International Conventions relating to public health. By the authority of the participating Governments, the committee of the Office also acts as advisory committee to the Health Organisation of the League of Nations.

Members : On January 31st, 1937: Union of South Africa, Algeria, Arabian Sa'oudian Kingdom, the Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bolivia, British Colonies (African), British Colonies (other than African), Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, French Indo-China, Germany, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Irish Free State, Italy, Italian Colonies, Japan, Lebanon, Luxemburg, Madagascar, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunis, Turkey, Uruguay, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : A Committee of permanent delegates appointed by the participating Governments — one delegate for each country.

Chairman of the Committee : Dr. N. M. Josephus Jitta.

Director : Dr. Georges Abt.

Assistant Director : A. Marignac.

Finances : The expenses of the Office are met by contributions from the participating countries, on a scale laid down by the organic Statutes appended to the Agreement of December 9th, 1907.

Activities : The Office publishes the minutes of the half-yearly sessions of its Standing Committee, various reports and communications to the participating Governments and separate volumes containing the results of certain investigations and enquiries.

Official Publications : *Bulletin Mensuel* and *Annuaire Sanitaire maritime international*.

**INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE AGAINST RHEUMATISM.
LIGUE INTERNATIONALE CONTRE LE RHUMATISME.**

Seat : Amsterdam, 489, Keizersgracht.

Foundation : October 1928.

Objects : Study of the causes and treatment of rheumatism.

Members : National organisations and individual members in the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : A Council composed as follows :

Chairman : Dr. R. Fortescue Fox (United Kingdom).

Vice-Chairmen : Professor Dr. R. Pemberton (United States of America), Professor Dr. M. Kontchalovsky (Moscow).

Members : Dr. G. Kahlmeter (Sweden), Dr. L. von Pap (Hungary), Professor Dr. B. Prusik (Czechoslovakia), Dr. Mathieu-Pierre Weil, (Paris).

Second Secretary : Professor Dr. I. Gunzburg (Belgium).

Hon. Secretary : Dr. J. van Breemen (Netherlands), Director of the International Bureau.

Finances : Income : Contributions from certain countries and members' subscriptions.

Activities : International congresses, assemblies and medical review (*Acta Rheumatologica*), international medical library, unification of nomenclature.

Historical Facts : At a meeting of the International Hydrological Society, held in Paris, the problem of rheumatism was discussed and the setting up of an International Committee against Rheumatism was decided upon. This Committee was dissolved, and the present League set up in its place, at a meeting held at Bath (United Kingdom) in 1928. International congresses have been held at Liège (1930), Paris (1932), Moscow (1934), and at Lund (Sweden) in 1936.

Official Publication : *Acta Rheumatologica*.

Other publications containing information on the League : "Chronic Rheumatism, Causation and Treatment", by Dr. R. Fortescue Fox (London) and Dr. J. van Breemen (Amsterdam).

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF SANATORIA AND PRIVATE NURSING HOME SYNDICATES.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS DES SANATORIA ET DES MAISONS DE SANTÉ.

INTERNATIONALE UNION DER VERBÄNDE VON SANATORIEN UND PRIVATHEILANSTALTEN.

Seat : Budapest, Hungary, VIII, Vas-uca 17, Sanatorium Dr. Pajor.

Foundation : September 1936.

Object : To create an international union of sanatoria and nursing homes ; to promote and defend their scientific, economic and organisation interests ; to hold Congresses and organise courses of development, study tours, exhibitions, etc.

Members : The official Syndicates of Sanatoria and private nursing homes, or if there are no such syndicates, two delegates invited by the Union. There are members in the following countries : Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland. The number of the members of the Syndicates is not yet definitely established ; the number of nursing homes belonging to the Union amounts to 3,000.

Governing Body : Two delegates of each of the above-mentioned countries.

Chairman : Dr. Béla Groó, Chief Medical Adviser.

General Secretary : Dr. Francis Pajor, Chief Medical Adviser.

Finances: The contributions are not yet definitely fixed.

Historical Facts: The creation of an International Union was decided upon at the first International Congress of the Syndicates of Sanatoria and Private Nursing Homes held in September 1936 at Budapest. For this purpose, the Congress elected a Provisional Committee.

**PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF STUDIES ON SANITARY EQUIPMENT.
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE PERMANENTE D'ÉTUDES DE MATÉRIEL SANITAIRE.**

Seat: Institut international d'études de matériel sanitaire, Geneva, 122, Rue de Lausanne.

Foundation: 1925.

Object: (1) To study the desiderata for objects forming part of the sanitary equipment of land, sea and air forces, with a view to submitting standard types for approval to the Governments concerned; (2) to examine models of appliances or various equipment submitted at prize competitions organised by the International Committee.

Members: Belgium, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia. Also, a member of the International Red Cross Committee and the Secretary of the International Congresses on Army Medicine and Pharmacy.

Officers: *Chairman:* (1936) Colonel Kawinski (Poland).

Vice-Chairman: Dr. General Pflugmacher (Germany).

The Vice-Chairman at one session automatically becomes Chairman at the following session.

Finances: Income: contributions from Governments, health services, and Red Cross societies. Annual expenditure: Secretariat, competitions.

Activities: One session a year, as a rule, in October.

Official Publication: A very detailed report.

**INTERNATIONAL PERMANENT DELEGATION OF SANITARY TECHNIQUE AND TOWN HYGIENE.
DÉLÉGATION INTERNATIONALE PERMANENTE DE TECHNIQUE SANITAIRE ET D'HYGIÈNE COMMUNALE.
INTERNATIONALER STÄNDIGER AUSSCHUSS FÜR DIE GESUNDHEITSTECHNIK UND HYGIENE VON STÄDTEN.**

Seat: Prague III, 19, Vlašská, Czechoslovakia.

Foundation: 1930.

Object: To deal with and to facilitate, in the public interest, the study and solution of all problems relating to sanitary technique and town hygiene. To this effect, to organise international congresses, to arrange their programmes, also to organise special conferences and exhibitions, to encourage professional literature and to carry on propaganda in the Press.

Members: National Committees of the following countries: Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Poland, and individual members.

Governing Body: *President:* Dr. h. c. E. Zimmler (Prague).

General Secretary: Karl Rauch (Vienna).

Activities : The International Permanent Delegation. Periodical congresses : Prague (1930), Milan (1931), Lyon (1932).

Historical Facts : Prior to the constitution of the International Permanent Delegation of Sanitary Technique and Town Hygiene, work was carried on by an International Executive Committee which was formed in 1930 at the First International Congress of Sanitary Technique and Town Hygiene at Prague.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL DOCTORS. ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES MÉDECINS SCOLAIRES.

Seat : Paris, 10, boulevard Magenta.

Foundation : 1910.

Object : To collect all information relating to school hygiene and medical inspection of schools.

Members : In nearly all countries.

Officers : *President :* Dr. Moulin (66, rue Claude-Bernard, Paris).

General Secretary : Dr. Dufestel (Paris).

Official Publication : *La Médecine scolaire*, monthly publication.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE HEALTH AND WELFARE OF SEAMEN. COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL PERMANENT DU BIEN-ÊTRE DES MARINS.

Seat : 12, rue Newton, Paris (16^e).

Foundation : February 1927.

Object : Improvement of the health and welfare of seamen afloat and in port.

Members : Representatives of The League of Red Cross Societies ; The Health Organisation of the League of Nations ; The International Health Bureau ; L'Office international d'Hygiène publique ; The Federation of Unions of Officers of the Mercantile Marine ; Six Red Cross Societies in maritime countries.

Officers : *President :* Dr. M. T. Morgan, Medical Officer at the Ministry of Health, London.

Secretary : Professor René Sand, Technical Adviser, League of Red Cross Societies, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Public Health, Brussels.

Activities : Second International Conference on Health in the Mercantile Marine, Geneva, 1929 ; Third International Conference on Health and Welfare in the Mercantile Marine, Geneva, 1936.

Publication : "Hygiène et Médecine à bord", a handbook for the use of captains of vessels having no medical officer on board.

Historical Facts : Set up in February 1927, on the recommendation of the First Conference on Health in the Mercantile Marine (Oslo 1926), at the request of the Norwegian Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The Standing Committee on the Health and Welfare of Seamen set itself the following immediate aims : (1) The preparation of a handbook for the use of captains of vessels having no medical officer on board ; (2) The standardisation of ships' medicine chests ; (3) The extension of wireless medical consultations ; (4) The improvement of the conditions affecting sailors while in port.

**INTERNATIONAL STOMATOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.
ASSOCIATION STOMATOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE.**

Seat : Paris, 20, Passage Dauphine (French School of Stomatology).

Foundation : August 1907.

Object : To make the degree of doctor of medicine compulsory for dentists.

Members : National Associations in Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Officers : *President :* Professor van Mosuenck (Belgium).

Vice-President : Dr. Herpin (France), Professor Arlotta (Italy), Professor Sturm (Hungary), Professor Marques (Portugal).

General Secretary : Dr. Dechaume (France).

Finances : Five francs (5 lire, \$1, 4s., etc.) per member of the affiliated associations.

Official Publication : *La Stomatologie* (quarterly).

**INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SURGERY.
SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE CHIRURGIE.**

Seat : Brussels, 72, rue de la Loi.

Foundation : 1902.

Object : To promote progress in surgery by elucidating surgical problems.

Members : Professors in clinical surgery, hospital surgeons in forty-five countries (1,400 members). Each country has a national committee of three to four members, one of whom acts as delegate. The delegates as a whole constitute the International Committee.

Officers : Constitution of the Bureau of the International Committee: *Chairman :* Professor J. Verhoogen (Brussels).

General Secretary : Dr. L. Mayer (Brussels).

Assistant Secretary : Dr. M. Cheval (Brussels).

Treasurer : Dr. Paul Lorthioir (Brussels).

Finances : Triennial subscriptions of 450 Belgian francs, used for defraying the cost of publishing proceedings of congresses and any expenditure involved in the preparations for congresses and in conducting the Society's business.

Activities : A congress is held every three years. The last two congresses were held in Madrid (March 1932) and in Cairo (December 1935) respectively. The next will be held in Vienna in 1938.

Official Publications : Proceedings of congresses. *The International Journal of Surgery*, published every two months. Official languages: English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and one Slavonic language selected at each congress.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THALASSOTHERAPY.
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE THALASSOTHÉRAPIE.**

Seat : (Until further notice) Paris (1^{er}), c/o Dr. G. Baudouin, *Vice-Chairman*, 21, rue du Mont-Thabor.

Foundation : 1912.

Object : Study of marine treatment in therapeutics.

Governing Body : *Chairman :* Professor Marcel Labbé;

Vice-Chairman : Dr. G. Baudouin.

Finances : Subscriptions.

Activities : Preparation of international congresses on thalassotherapy ; records of the congresses.

Official Publication : Records of the congresses.

**INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRACHOMA.
ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA LUTTE CONTRE LE TRACHOME.**

Seat : Amsterdam, P. C. Hooftstr., 146.

Foundation : 1930.

Object : To encourage co-operation between the various organisations dealing with trachoma ; to work with international public health organisations ; to promote research in the matter of trachoma ; to organise conferences to consolidate the scientific bases of the campaign against trachoma.

Members : Ophthalmological organisations in the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Officers : Composition of Executive Committee :

President : Dr. A. F. MacCallan (33, Welbeck Street, London, W. 1.)

Vice-Presidents : Professor Birch-Hirschfeld (Germany), A. F. M. Marquez (Spain), Dr. Park Lewis (United States of America), Professor J. Szymanski (Poland).

Members : Dr. Brandès (Belgium), Professor R. Kadlicky (Czechoslovakia), Professor de Lapersonne (France), Professor S. Myashita (Japan), Professor I. van der Hoeve (Netherlands).

Secretary-General : Dr. F. Wibaut (Netherlands).

Secretary : Dr. M. Tewfik (Egypt).

Finances : Subscriptions from members and organisations, subsidies from Governments and from other public bodies, donations.

Activities : Conferences, investigations, scientific reports.

Historical Facts : With the object of furthering the campaign against trachoma, it was decided to constitute an international organisation on the occasion of the thirteenth International Ophthalmological Congress held at Amsterdam in 1929. The statutes of the organisation were established at the Assembly held at Geneva in 1930. The Executive Committee held a session at Madrid in 1933 on the occasion of the Fourteenth International Ophthalmological Congress, and also at Paris in 1934 in connection with the International Association for Prevention of Blindness. An Assembly of delegates was held in London in April 1935.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.
UNION INTERNATIONALE CONTRE LA TUBERCULOSE.**

Seat : Paris, 66, Boulevard Saint-Michel.

Foundation : October 20th, 1920.

Object : To establish a federation amongst the national associations and organisations for the campaign against tuberculosis in the various countries ; to co-ordinate the efforts of these associations and to establish relations with international health organisations or institutions, in so far as tuberculosis is concerned ; to organise international conferences regarding tuberculosis, etc.

Members : The Government or the national associations of the following countries : Algeria, Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Columbia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Philippine Islands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : (a) The General Assembly of the Union, convened every second year ; (b) The Administrative Council composed of councillor members, which meets once a year and elects from among its members an Executive Committee of at least five members ; (c) An Executive Committee which meets about twice a year and is at present constituted as follows :

Dr. Piestrzynsky (Poland), *Chairman* ; Professor Lopo de Carvalho (Portugal), *Chairman elect* ; Dr. Kendall Emerson (United States) ; Dr. Frey (Germany) ; Professor Frölich (Norway) ; Professor Nolen (Netherlands) ; Professor Raffaele Paolucci (Italy) ; Sir Robert Philip (United Kingdom) ; Professor Fernand Bezançon (France) *General Secretary* ; Dr. M. Skokowska-Rudolf (Poland) *Assistant General Secretary* ; M. E. Mirabaud (France) *Treasurer*.

Seat of the future presidency of the Union : Lisbon.

Finances : The expenditure of the Union is met by ordinary subscriptions and by official or voluntary contributions. The annual contribution of each nation is 200 French francs for each councillor member, and 100 French francs for ordinary members.

Activities : Conferences : Paris 1920, London 1921, Brussels 1922, Lausanne 1924, Washington 1926, Rome 1928, Oslo 1930, The Hague 1932, Warsaw 1934 ; publication of reports of these Conferences ; documentation and research on legislation, statistics, etc.

Historical Facts : The Union was founded in October 1920 on the occasion of a Conference held in Paris, where a draft constitution and statutes were drawn up and submitted for approval to the Governments and the National Associations of member countries. These statutes were adopted by the London Conference, and underwent a few modifications in 1922, 1924 and 1926.

Official Publication : *Quarterly Bulletin*.

INTERNATIONAL UROLOGICAL SOCIETY. SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE D'UROLOGIE.

Seat : Paris, 13, Avenue de Villars.

Foundation : 1921.

Object : To study all questions connected with urology.

Members : In the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Republic of Lebanon, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Officers : *President* : Professor Legueu (Paris).

Vice-Presidents : Professor Alessandri (Rome) and M. de la Pena (Madrid).

Secretary : M. Pasteau (Paris).

Treasurer : M. Fey (Paris).

Finances : Members' subscriptions.

Activities : Every three years the Society holds an international congress to discuss the reports on questions relating to urology. Its proceedings are published in a volume which is sent to all members and put on sale in the various countries.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES.
UNION INTERNATIONALE CONTRE LE PÉRIL VÉNÉRIEN.**

Seat : Paris (XIV^e). Institut Alfred-Fournier, 25, boulevard Saint-Jacques.

Foundation : January 1923.

Object : To act as a link and a medium of co-ordination between the different National Societies for combating venereal disease, national organisations such as the Red Cross, Government organisations, etc. with a view to unifying the campaign against venereal disease; to centralise all documentation.

Members : Governments or national organisations in: Algeria, the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : Administrative Council consisting of representatives of all members. in the proportion of one delegate only for each nation.

Technical Advisers : League of Nations, Health Committee, International Labour Office, International Council of Women, International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Legal Citizenship, League of Red Cross Societies.

Officers : *Hon. Chairman, Founder :* Professor Bayet (Belgium).

Chairman : Professor Ehlers (Denmark).

Vice-Chairmen : Professor Du Bois (Switzerland), Professor Spiethoff (Germany), Mrs. Neville-Rolfe (United Kingdom), Dr. Snow (United States of America).

General Secretary : Dr. Cavaillon (France).

Joint General Secretaries : Dr. L. Dekeyser (Belgium), Dr. Florian Werr (Germany).

Advisers : Dr. Hermans (Netherlands), Professor Sanchez Covisa (Spain), Professor Gougerot (France), Colonel Harrison (United Kingdom), Professor Jader Cappelli (Italy), Professor Gawalowski (Czechoslovakia).

Treasurer : B. H. Flurschheim (United States of America).

Juridical Adviser : M. Pfeiffer.

Finances : Income from members' subscriptions.

Activities : An annual general assembly held in a different country each year when questions of particular interest to members and which have been approved at the previous year's assembly are placed on the agenda.

Historical Facts : After the conferences of Prague, Copenhagen and Paris organised by the League of Red Cross Societies, an agreement was concluded at Brussels, October 1922, between the representatives of the English, Belgian and French National Societies and the League of Red Cross Societies which resulted in the foundation of the International Union.

Official Publications : Annual Reports of General Assemblies, volume by Dr. Cavaillon entitled "Les législations antivénéériennes dans le monde", etc.

**PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CONGRESSES.
COMMISSION PERMANENTE DES CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAUX
DE MÉDECINE VÉTÉRINAIRE.**

**STÄNDIGER AUSSCHUSS DER INTERNATIONALEN TIERÄRZTLICHEN
KONGRESSE.**

Seat : The Hague (Netherlands), 30, Bezuidenhout

Foundation : 1905.

Object : To establish an organic link between successive international veterinary congresses and to safeguard the common interests of these assemblies.

Members in the Union of South Africa, the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : The Committee consists of a maximum of forty-four members. It includes : The Chairman and General Secretary of the Executive Committee of the last Congress ; two veterinary surgeons of the country where the next Congress is to be held ; forty members chosen from among the veterinary surgeons of the other countries officially represented at the Congress (one for each country).

Present office holders : *Chairman* : Professor E. Leclainche (Paris).

Vice-Chairmen : Dr. J. R. Mohler (Washington), Professor V. Stang (Berlin).

General Secretary and Treasurer : Professor L. de Blicq (Director of the Institute of Parasitic and Infectious Diseases of the State University, Utrecht).

Secretary : P. J. L. Kelland, M.R.C.V.S. (London).

Finances : Office and printing expenses necessary for the functioning of the Permanent Committee are defrayed from the proceeds of the previous Congress. Average annual expenditure : 700 florins.

Activities : Meetings, organisation of international congresses, information.

Historical Facts : Congresses held at Baden-Baden, 1906 ; Scheveningen, 1909 ; London, 1914 ; London, 1930 ; New York, 1934. The next Congress will be held in Switzerland in 1938.

VII. LAW AND ADMINISTRATION.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES OF ACTUARIES. COMITÉ PERMANENT DES CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAUX D'ACTUAIRES.

Seat : Brussels, 13, rue du Congrès. Tel. Brussels 17.45.75.

Foundation : 1895.

Object : To serve as a link between actuaries and actuaries' associations in different countries.

Members : Full members in the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, and the Director of the International Labour Office.

Donor members A are represented by the Associations of Actuaries of the following countries : the Argentine, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Donor members B are represented by the insurance companies of the following countries : the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain.

Governing Body : An International Board of Management of not more than sixty members elected for four years. The members are eligible for re-election. Every year the Board of Management elects a bureau from among its members consisting of a president, general secretary, treasurer, ten vice-presidents and ten secretaries. The general secretary may, however, be assisted by a deputy general secretary.

Officers : *President :* Am. Begault.

General Secretary : A. Théate.

Treasurer : E. Deroover.

Deputy General Secretary : C. Boels.

Finances : Subscriptions of members, grants from the public authorities of the different countries, subsidies from various institutions, societies and associations.

Activities : To stimulate and carry out work or research relating to the theory and practice of the actuary's profession ; to publish two regular bulletins, one in March and one in October, (a) containing technical, legislative, statistical and legal information connected with actuarial theory ; (b) analysing the publications and works on actuarial theory and practice published in the different countries ; to assist in the preparations for international congresses.

Historical Facts : Ten international congresses have already been held : Brussels, 1895 ; London, 1898 ; Paris, 1900 ; New York, 1903 ; Berlin, 1906, Vienna, 1909 ; Amsterdam, 1912 ; London, 1927 ; Stockholm, 1930 ; Rome, 1934. The eleventh congress will be held in Paris from June 17th to 24th, 1937.

Official Publications : *Bulletin* in March and October ; reports and memoranda published before each congress ; minutes of discussions published after each congress.

Other Publications containing information about the Organisation : *Year-Book of the Institute of Actuaries*, 1934-1935.

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES.
INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DES SCIENCES ADMINISTRATIVES.**

Seat : Brussels, Shell Building, 47, Cantersteen.

Foundation : October 1930.

Object : Comparative examination of administrative experience in the different countries ; working out of rational administrative methods, affirmation and spreading of general principles ; generally speaking, all studies, investigations, schemes and agreements for improving administrative law and practice.

Members : The Institute consists of States members represented by their delegates, full members, group members and associates.

States members: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Switzerland, United States of America. Fourteen of these countries are officially represented at the Institute.

National sections : Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America.

Officers : *President :* M. Albert Devèze (Brussels).

Vice-Presidents : MM. Gascon y Marin, Joseph Barthelemy (Paris), Paul de Vuyst (Brussels), Amedeo Giannini (Rome), Jean Kopczynsky (Warsaw), Baron Max Vladimir de Beck (Vienna), Leonard D. White (Washington), O. Leimgruber (Berne), Rafael Bielsa (Rosario di Santa-Fé), Zoltan Magyary (Budapest).

General Secretary : Edmond Lesoir (Brussels).

Secretary-Treasurer : René Didisheim (Brussels).

Members : M. C. Dimitriu (Bucharest), Eugène Maddisoo (Talinn), Frederik Petersen (Copenhagen).

Finances : Receipts : Subscriptions from member States. The members fix the rate themselves, the minimum being not less than 70 Belgian francs (on the basis of the Belgian franc of July 13th, 1936) or 14 belgas per 100,000 inhabitants or fraction of 100,000 inhabitants ; subscriptions from group members, fixed at 500 Belgian francs or 100 belgas ; subscriptions of associates, 75 Belgian francs or 15 belgas ; income from publications ; gifts, legacies, foundations and subsidies from States, private bodies and individuals.

Annual expenditure : Publications, cost of secretariat, equipment, etc. Average, 120,000 francs.

Activities : Statutory congresses and assemblies every three years ; various publications, exchange of documentary material, centre for administrative research, formation of a library.

Historical Facts : The Institute was set up at the Fourth International Congress of Administrative Sciences held at Madrid in October, 1930, to replace the Standing International Commission of Congresses on Administrative Sciences. This commission had been set up by the First Congress held in Brussels in 1910. It was assigned the following aims : to take the necessary steps to prepare for congresses and to carry out their recommendations ; to collect, classify and place at the disposal of those concerned all documents relating to the administrative sciences.

The Second and Third Congresses (Brussels 1923 and Paris 1927) requested to prepare and publish in the *Revue internationale des Sciences administratives* brief surveys of the legal rules governing the central and local administration of each country.

The statutory General Assembly held at Warsaw in 1936 decided to enter into closer relations with the International Union of Towns and Local Authorities by setting up a Joint Administrative Research and Information Service. The main duties of the Joint

Service are to act as a central office for the collection and distribution of administrative documentary material and as a research and publication centre.

Publications : *Revue Internationale des Sciences administratives*, quarterly, issued since 1928. Editorial and administrative department, Avenue Victor-Jacobs, 68, Brussels. "Recueil de monographies sur l'organisation de la statistique administrative dans les différents pays" (Volume I published in 1933); "Comptes rendus des congrès internationaux des sciences administratives".

Publications of Joint Service :

Tablettes Documentaires for public administrations and services, monthly; "A Directory of International Organisations in the Field of Public Administration" (1936); "La formation des agents de l'administration" (1937); "Le perfectionnement du personnel de l'administration après l'entrée en fonction (1936)".

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ADVOCATES. ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES AVOCATS.

Seat : Vienna I, Seilergasse, 4.

Foundation : 1903.

Object : To promote the interests of advocates in general and of international law in particular: (1) To maintain and regularise the position of advocates in civilised States and communications between the States; (2) to promote public spirit and the sense of association; (3) to defend international rights in science and law; (4) to organise a real and effective interchange of advocates in local justice.

Members : The Association consists of honorary members, original members, corresponding members, ordinary and extraordinary members.

Governing Body : General Assembly; a Committee, a Court of Arbitration.

Officers : *President :* Dr. Alfred Seiller.

General Secretary : Dr. Rudolf Braun.

Finances : Members' subscriptions.

Activities : Since 1926, the publications of the Association have once more appeared monthly in the Review *Internationales Anwaltsblatt*, published by Dr. Rudolf Braun, Vienna.

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF LEGAL EXPERTS ON AIR QUESTIONS. COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL TECHNIQUE D'EXPERTS JURIDIQUES AÉRIENS (C.I.T.E.J.A.).

Seat : Paris, 24, Boulevard Victor.

Foundation : May 1926.

Object : To study and prepare draft international conventions with a view to the gradual unification of private international law on air questions.

Members : The Governments of the following countries: The Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Officers : *Honorary Chairman :* M. Laurent Eynac.

Secretary-General : M. Sudre.

A Chairman is elected at the annual session. The Vice-Presidents are the Presidents of the Commissions constituted by the Committee.

Finance : Annual contribution of 1,000 gold francs from each of the member Governments. Expenditure, about 34,000 gold francs.

Activities : The Committee has divided the study of questions of private law affecting the air among four internal commissions, which meet twice yearly. The Committee holds an annual plenary session.

Historical Facts : The Committee was formed in consequence of a resolution passed by the Conference on Private Law affecting Air Questions, which was held at Paris in October 1925; Second Conference on Private Law, Warsaw, October 1929; Third Conference, Rome, May 1933.

First session of the Committee, Paris, May 1926; second, Paris, April 1927; third, Madrid, May 1928, fourth Paris 1929; fifth, Budapest 1930; sixth, Paris 1931; seventh, Stockholm 1932; eighth, London 1933; ninth, Berlin 1934, tenth, The Hague 1935; eleventh, Berne 1936.

Official Publication : Annual report on the session.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS. COMITÉ JURIDIQUE INTERNATIONAL POUR LA PROTECTION DES ANIMAUX.

Seat : Paris, XV^e, 189, rue de Vaugirard.

Object : To make a study of the laws, conventions and regulations relative to the protection of animals; to put forward suggestions for their improvement and to give free legal advice to societies for the protection of animals.

Members : Full members assisted by substitute members selected from among legal authorities in the various countries. The Committee at present includes members of twenty nations.

Officers : *Chairman :* Louis Lespine (France).

Treasurer : Dr. Eduard Melkus (Austria).

Finances : Contributions from individual members and societies.

Official Publications : *Bulletin du Comité juridique international pour la protection des animaux. Review of Legal Theory, Legislation and Jurisprudence.*

PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION. COUR PERMANENTE D'ARBITRAGE.

Seat : The Hague.

Foundation : July 1899 (Convention).

Object : To facilitate immediate recourse to arbitration in international disputes not settled by diplomacy.

Members : Signatory Powers : the Argentine, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Italy, Iran, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : The Governing Body, composed of the diplomatic representatives of the contracting Powers accredited to the Hague and the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, who acts as President, supervises and directs the International Bureau, which acts as its intermediary with the Powers and as Recorder of the Court.

Officers : *Head of the Bureau and Secretary-General of the Court :* M. Crommelin, L.L. D.

Finances : The expenses of the International Bureau are borne by the contracting Parties in the proportion laid down for the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union. The budget for the financial year 1937 was fixed at 74,225 florins.

Publications : The International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration publishes (1) an annual report by the Governing Body of the Court ; (2) general arbitration treaties communicated to the Bureau ; (3) findings of Arbitration Tribunals and reports of International Commissions of Enquiry ; (4) records of meetings on arbitration cases and of International Commissions of Enquiry ; (5) Analysis of decisions given by arbitration Tribunals.

Non-official Publications : Introduction to "The Hague Court Reports" (New York, Oxford University Press, 1916-1932). Manley O. Hudson : Chapter I of "A Treatise on the Permanent Court of International Justice", (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1934) ; Dr. Elfried Härle : "Der Ständige Schiedshof im Haag in der Nachkriegszeit" (*Völkerbund und Völkerrecht*, 1. Jahrgang, Heft 8, 9 u. 10. Carl Heymanns Verlag, Berlin, 1934).

Historical Facts : The Court was created by the Convention on the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes concluded at The Hague on July 29th, 1899. The Permanent Court functions side by side with the Permanent Court of International Justice founded by the League of Nations in 1921.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL COMMITTEE ON AVIATION. COMITÉ JURIDIQUE INTERNATIONAL DE L'AVIATION.

Seat : Paris, 19, rue Ancelle, Neuilly-sur-Seine, (Seine).

Foundation : 1909.

Object : To draw up an international air code (public and private aviation law).

Members : In thirty-four States.

Governing Body : A Central Committee in Paris ; foreign Committees in each State member.

Officers : *Honorary President :* M. Millerand, former President of the Republic and Laurent Eynac, former Minister of Air.

Founder and International Delegate : M. Delayen (Paris).

Chairman : M. De La Pradelle (France).

Vice-Chairmen : MM. H. Talamon, Boccon-Gibod (France), Coglilo (Italy), Hobza (Czechoslovakia), Niemeyer (Germany), Perowne (British Empire), Ripert (France).

General Reporter : Henry-Couannier.

Under General Rapporteur : M. Fabry.

Secretary-General : M. Homburg.

Finances : Allocations by the various States.

Activities : Study of aviation law ; preparation of an aviation code ; International Congresses of which the sixth was held at Rome in April 1924, the seventh at Lyons on September 1925, the eighth at Madrid in 1928 and the ninth at Budapest in 1930.

Official Publications : *Droit aérien*, formerly *Revue juridique internationale de la Locomotion aérienne* (three-quarterly).

INTERNATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION. UNION INTERNATIONALE DES AVOCATS.

Seat : Brussels, Palais de Justice ; and Paris, Palais Royal.

Foundation : July 1927.

Object : To establish permanent relations and exchanges between members of the national Bar associations throughout the world ; to study questions relating to the orga-

nisation of the Courts of Justice and to contribute towards the establishment of international legal order.

Members : Representatives of the national organisations of the following countries : Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : A Committee elected at every Congress.

Officers : *General Secretaries :* Charles Gheude (Brussels) and Louis Sarran (Paris).

Finances : Annual subscriptions from each national association.

Activities : Lectures and meetings. The first Congress was held in Brussels in 1929 and the following in Paris (1930), Luxemburg (1931), The Hague (1932), Dubrovnik (1933), Brussels (1935) and Vienna (1936).

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHILDREN'S COURT JUDGES.
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES JUGES D'ENFANTS.
INTERNATIONALE JUGENDRICHTER-VEREINIGUNG.**

Seat : Brussels, Palais de Justice.

Foundation : July 1930.

Object : To act as a link between all children's court magistrates in the various countries ; to study legislation on child welfare and the various types of juvenile courts with a view to improving and developing the national institutions ; to enquire into crime among minors and its causes in all countries, and to see that permanent action is taken to put end an to it by means of all such preventive and re-educative measures as can be introduced or extended.

Members : Children's judges in : Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Officers : *Honorary President :* Count Carton de Wiart (Belgium).

Chairman : Pierre de Németh (Hungary).

First Vice-Chairman : Ludwig Clostermann (Germany).

Vice-Chairmen : Robert Baffos (France), Isidro de Cespédès (Spain), Venditti-Milziade (Italy), Mrs. Barrow Cadbury (United Kingdom), Knuttel (Netherlands), Hoffman (United States of America).

General Secretary : Augusto da Cunha d'Oliveira (Portugal).

Treasurer : Florimond Simons (Belgium).

Advisers : Alexandre Marinkovitch (Yugoslavia), Kaichiro Suzuki (Japan), Spöndlin (Switzerland), Mlle. Wanda Kaminska (Poland), Mrs. Machachlan (Canada).

Honorary Chairman : Paul Wets (Belgium).

Honorary General Secretary : Mme. Woytowicz-Grabinska (Poland).

Finances : Personal subscriptions of 5 belgas.

Historical Facts : A provisional bureau was formed in Paris in July 1928. The Association was founded at the first General Assembly of Children's Judges held in Brussels in July 1930. It met again in Brussels in July 1935.

**INTERNATIONAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.
INSTITUT COLONIAL INTERNATIONAL.**

Seat : Brussels, 18, Avenue de la Toison d'Or.

Foundation : 1894.

Objects : (1) To facilitate and promote the comparative study of colonial administration and law. (2) To conduct original investigations. (3) To establish international relations between persons continuously occupied in the study of colonial law and administration. (4) To organise an international information bureau which will collect, classify and preserve the best publications, especially official documents dealing with colonial administration and law.

Members : Membership limited to 200. Members are selected from among the nationals of countries which possess colonies or colonise their own territory. At present the Institute has 194 members.

Governing Body : A Committee which is renewed every two years.

Officers : *Chairman:* The Right Hon. Lord Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B. D.S.O., Former Governor of Nigeria.

Vice-Presidents: T. Drummond Shiels, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., Late Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies; D. Fock, Former Governor-General of the Netherlands Indies, State Minister, Member of the Upper House of the Netherlands Parliament; M. Marcel Olivier, Former Governor-General of Madagascar.

General Secretary: O. Louwers (Belgium), Member of the Belgian Colonial Council.

Finances : The Institute's resources comprise members' subscriptions, subsidies from Governments and donations from private societies, together with the proceeds of subscriptions to publications.

Activities : The Institute generally holds plenary sessions every two years.

Historical Facts : Since the war, the Institute has met in Brussels (1920), Paris (1921), Rome (1924), The Hague (1927), Brussels (1929), Paris (1931), Lisbon (1933), London (1936).

Publications : *Annuaire de Documentation coloniale comparée* (published annually in three volumes). — Minutes of sessions with reports on subjects studied during these sessions. — Various monographs.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF COMPARATIVE LAW. ACADÉMIE INTERNATIONALE DE DROIT COMPARÉ.

Seat : The Hague, Peace Palace.

Foundation : 1924.

Object : To study comparative law on an historical basis and improve legislation in various countries, especially as regards private law, by the systematic comparison and unification of laws.

Members : Professors occupying or having occupied a Chair at the University, authors of works on comparative law and international private law. The number has been fixed at thirty and they are divided into four groups: (1) Latin: *President:* Professor Capitant, Paris; (2) Anglo-American: *President:* Professor Roscoe Pound, Cambridge, U.S.A.; (3) Central and Northern Europe: *President:* Professor J. C. Naber, Utrecht; (4) Oriental and Colonial Law: *President:* Professor F. P. Walton, Edinburgh. Each group has a President elected by the Academy for one year.

Governing Body : A Board of Directors, elected for three years, Cuba.

Officers : *President:* Professor A. S. de Bustamente, (Cuba).

Vice-Presidents: Professor R. W. Lee (United Kingdom). Professor Henri Lévy-Ullmann (France). Professor John Bassett Moore (U.S.A.).

Treasurer: Professor J. C. Naber (Netherlands).

Secretary: Professor E. Balogh (Union of South Africa).

Committees : (1) Committee for the preparation of a code of commercial laws rendered as uniform as possible. *Chairman:* Professor Vivante (Italy).

(2) Committee for the drawing up of rules governing international private law. *Chairman*: Professor de Bustamente (Cuba).

(3) Committee for the history of comparative law. *Chairman*: Professor Altamira (Spain).

(4) Committee for the compiling of a dictionary. *Chairman*: Professor de Bustamente (Cuba).

(5) Committee for the preparation of a model code for comparative law. *Chairman*: Professor Altamira (Spain).

Activities: The Constituent Assembly was held at Geneva on September 13th, 1924. The Academy generally holds at least one meeting annually at The Hague. At this meeting it considers reports drawn up on behalf of the various sections on scientific and legislative progress in comparative law and international private law during the past year.

Official Publications: *Acta Academiae Universalis Jurisprudentiae comparativae, Opera Academiae Universalis jurisprudentiae comparativae, Studia et Fontes juris vigentis.*

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF COMPARATIVE LAW AND LEGISLATION. INSTITUT AMÉRICAIN DE DROIT ET DE LÉGISLATION COMPARÉE.

Seat: Paris, 22, rue de la Chaise. Director-General's address: La Cibourg, Berne.

Foundation: September 1930, in Mexico City.

Object: Unification and reform of all branches of law in the light of the doctrines, legislation and legal practice of the most advanced nations, and with a view to the framing of legislative texts suitable for international application.

Members: 127 resident members and 146 corresponding members in sixty-six countries.

Director-General: Prof. Francesco Consentini, Turin University; La Cibourg (Berne).

Finances: Budget: 1,200 Swiss francs. *Sources of income*: Members' subscriptions, sales of publications. *Annual expenditure*: Varies from 1,000 to 5,000 Swiss francs.

Publications: Three series of "Studies and Documents".

Spanish Series: "Código civil panamericano," with introduction by A. de Bustamente; "Bases para un Código Penal"; "Filosofía del derecho"; "Declaración de los Derechos de la mujer"; "Constitución típica para Mexico"; "Código internacional de la Paz y de la guerra", with introduction by A. de Bustamente.

French Series: "Code international du travail intellectuel"; "Code international du travail"; "Le droit comparé"; "Solution pacifique des conflits internationaux"; "Les droits internationaux de l'homme", and a "Code pénal international" of 1,256 articles is to be issued shortly.

English Series: "International Code of Aviation".

Publications giving further particulars: "Editorial cultura"; "The scientific work of F. Correntini"; Philosophy, sociology, jurisprudence. "Comparative Law", Mexico 1931, v. pp. 15, post.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CRIMINAL LAW. ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE DROIT PÉNAL.

Seat: Paris, 128, rue de Rennes.

Foundation: March 1924.

Object: To establish collaboration between criminologists in different countries, to study crime, its causes and remedies; to promote progress of international criminal law, etc.

Officers : *President*: Count Carton de Wiart (Belgium).

Three Vice-Presidents: M. d'Amelio (Italy), Professor E. Rappaport (Poland), M. Antonesco, Minister for Foreign Affairs (Roumania),

Secretary-General: Professor J. A. Roux, Counsellor at the Court of Cassation (Paris).

Finances: Annual subscriptions of 25 French francs, gifts, legacies, etc.

Activities: First International Congress of Criminal Law, Brussels 1926; First International Conference on the Unification of Criminal Law, Warsaw 1927; Second Conference, Rome 1928; Second International Congress of Criminal Law, October 1929, Bucharest; Third International Congress of Criminal Law, April 1933, Palermo; Fourth International Congress of Criminal Law, July 1937, Paris.

Official Publication: *Revue internationale de droit pénal* (quarterly).

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR THE UNIFICATION OF CRIMINAL LAW. BUREAU INTERNATIONAL POUR L'UNIFICATION DU DROIT PÉNAL.

Seat: The Hague, Roumanian Legation.

Foundation: May 1928, Rome.

Members: Governmental delegates of forty-eight States who are represented officially in the Bureau. The following institutions also constitute a part of the Bureau: International Association of Criminal Law; International Penal and Penitentiary Commission; International Criminal Police Commission; Howard League for Penal Reform; International Law Association; International Union of Penal Law.

Officers : *Chairman*: Count Carton de Wiart (Belgium).

Secretary-General: Professor Vespasien V. Pella (Roumania).

Finances: Contribution from governments.

Activities: Conferences and publications. Conferences at Warsaw, 1927, Rome, 1928, Brussels, 1930, Paris, 1931, Madrid, 1933, Copenhagen, 1935. The next conference will take place at Cairo in January 1938.

Historical Facts: The Bureau was founded following a resolution adopted at the second Conference for the Unification of Criminal Law at Rome.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CRIMINAL LAW. UNION INTERNATIONALE DE DROIT PÉNAL.

Seat: Chairman's address: M. Ernest Delaquis, 5, Avenue Gaspard-Valette, Geneva.

Foundation: 1889.

Object: The scientific study of crime, its causes and the best means of combating it.

Members or National Associations in twenty-seven countries (until the Great War). Considerable reduction since the war.

Officers : *Chairman*: Professor Ernest Delaquis (Switzerland).

Secretary: Dr. A. Elster, Berlin.

Activities: Organisation of Congresses and Conferences; publication of scientific studies.

Historical Facts: The Union was founded on May 15th, 1889, on the initiative of MM. von Liszt, Prins and van Hamel. It has organised several Congresses.

Official Publication: *Bulletin de l'Union internationale de Droit pénal*, vol. I-XXI, new Series I-VI.

**INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION.
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE POLICE CRIMINELLE.
INTERNATIONALE KRIMINALPOLIZEILICHE KOMMISSION.
COMMISSIONE INTERNAZIONALE DI POLIZIA CRIMINALE.**

Seat : Vienna (Austria) at the Palace of the Central Police Office.

Foundation : September 1923.

Object : (a) The Commission is responsible for ensuring and developing the fullest mutual assistance between all criminal investigation departments within the framework of the laws of the various States ; (b) it encourages the foundation and development of all institutions capable of contributing effectively towards the suppression of crime.

Members : Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, United Kingdom, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Officers : *Chairman :* Dr. Michael Skubl, President of the Police and Director of the Criminal Investigation Department of the city of Vienna.

Vice-Chairmen : Kurt Daluge (Berlin) ; Norman Kendal (London) ; Nikola Manoloff (Sofia) ; Pierre Mondanel (Paris) ; Petras Pamatitis (Kaunas) ; Zivojin Simonovic (Belgrade) ; Eigil Thune-Jacobsen (Copenhagen) ; M. C. van Houten (Doorn).

Secretary-General : Dr. O. Dressler (Vienna).

Permanent Rapporteurs : F. E. Louwage (Brussels), Dr. Bruno Schultz (Vienna).

Ordinary Rapporteurs : Edward Broy (Dublin) ; M. E. Koskimies (Helsingfors) ; Agostinho Lourenço (Lisbon) ; Victoriano Mora Ruiz (Madrid) ; Dr. Léon Nagler (Warsaw) ; Dr. Antonio Pizzuto (Rome) ; Josef Vaňásek (Prague) ; Jean Vassilopoulos (Athens) ; Kristian Welhaven (Oslo) ; Sükrü Yumak (Ankara).

Finances : The expenses are borne by the States represented on the Commission in a fixed proportion (at present 1 Swiss franc per 10,000 inhabitants).

Activities : Establishment of the International Bureau, Vienna, to promote international co-operation in criminal police affairs and institution of central offices in the different States. International central service for the suppression of counterfeiting currency, forgery of cheques and securities, and other measures for the suppression of counterfeiting and forgery. International service for the suppression of passport forgeries. Measures for improving the exchange of communications between police authorities and international police wireless in particular. Measures relating to identification. Measures for the reduction of the dangers inherent in arms. Campaign against alcoholism. Suppression of narcotic drug abuses. Measures for the suppression of publications and films contrary to public morals. Suppression of the traffic in women and children. Women police. Extradition. The campaign against danger from gipsies. Cases concerning local banishment and transport under police supervision. Co-operation in the progressive unification of penal law and co-operation of the States in the campaign against crime. The police and public opinion. Criminology. Development of forensic biology.

Historical Facts : Since its foundation the Commission has held twelve annual sessions—viz. : at Vienna (in 1924, 1926, 1930 and 1934), Berlin (in 1926), Amsterdam (in 1927), Berne (in 1928), Antwerp (in 1930), Paris (in 1931), Rome (in 1932), Copenhagen (in 1935), Belgrade (in 1936). In addition, the Commission has organised two International Criminal Police Congresses (Berlin 1926 and Antwerp 1930).

Official Publications : *International Public Safety*, and supplement. *Counterfeiting and Forgery*, an international review dealing with the distinctive marks on bank notes and other authentic securities and with forgeries of such notes and securities. *International Co-operation in Criminal Police Affairs* (Memorandum published by the Commission, Vienna 1934, second edition).

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE. SERVICE DES ÉCHANGES INTERNATIONAUX.

Seat : Brussels, Belgian International Exchange Service, Bibliothèque royale, 4, rue du Musée.

Foundation : The International Exchange Service was created in pursuance of the Conventions concluded at Brussels on March 15th, 1886, concerning the international exchange of official documents and scientific and literary publications, and the immediate exchange of the Official Journal and parliamentary records and documents.

Object : (1) To maintain the regular exchange between civilised countries of all official and parliamentary documents, and to promote the exchange of literary and scientific publications of a nature to contribute to their mutual knowledge; (2) to serve as an unofficial intermediary between learned bodies, scientific and literary societies, etc., in the contracting countries, for the receipt and despatch of publications to be exchanged.

Members : The following States signed the Conventions of March 15th, 1886 : Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America. The following countries have since adhered : the Argentine, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, France, Hungary, Latvia, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New South Wales, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Roumania and Uruguay. The following countries, although they have not adhered to the Conventions of 1886, nevertheless undertake to receive and transmit all publications emanating from the International Exchange Service : Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Queensland, Salvador, South Australia, Sweden, Tasmania, Trinidad, Venezuela, Victoria and Western Australia. New adhesions : In accordance with the Conventions of March 15th, 1886, the Belgian Government undertakes to receive new adhesions through the diplomatic channel and notify them to the other contracting States.

Officers : *Director :* Chief Conservator of the Royal Library.

Chief of Service : A. de Munter.

Historical Facts : In July 1924, the Committee of Experts convened by the League of Nations drew up a new Convention for the limited exchange of official publications and for the exchange of scientific and literary publications. All States, whether they had or had not signed the Conventions of 1886, were invited by the Council of the League of Nations to consider the possibility of accepting the new Convention.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE PROPERTY UNION. UNION INTERNATIONALE DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ FONCIÈRE BATIE.

Seat : 1ter and 3, Boulevard de Saussaye, Neuilly-sur-Seine.

Foundation : October 1923.

Object : The defence of private property rights in all forms, particularly real-estate property.

Members : In the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Philippine Islands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : An Executive Committee.

Officers : M. Jean Larmeroux, *President* (France); M. Luis De La Pena y Brana (Spain); Nobile Enrico Parisi (Italy); Dr. Erich Tribius (Germany); Dr. Charles Romarony (France); Count Trutie de Varreux (France); Dr. Bela Nemeth (Hungary); Dr. J. A. de

Meyier (Netherlands) ; Dr. Georges Schimmel (Poland) ; Mrs. Eline de Peplowska (Poland).

General Secretary : Mrs. Marion Chassaignon (Paris).

Honorary Secretary-General : Commander Dr. B. A. Genco.

Finances : The budget of the Union does not exceed 100,000 francs per annum.

Historical Facts : The International Union was created in October 1923. At the present day, it includes thirty-four nations and has over 12 million members. Nine international Congresses were held, two at Paris, one at Barcelona ; one at The Hague, at Vienna, Berlin, Madrid, Sevilla, Rome, Milan, and the last one at Brussels in 1935.

Official Publication : *La Revue internationale de la propriété bâtie*.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION
OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA PROTECTION
DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INDUSTRIELLE.**

INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG FÜR GEWERBLICHEN RECHTSSCHUTZ.

Seat : Address of the Central Bureau : Zurich (Switzerland), Bahnhofstrasse, 31.

Foundation : May 1897.

Object : To propagate the idea of the necessity of international protection for industrial property (inventions, trade-marks, industrial designs and models, trade-names, suppression of unfair competition, etc.) ; to study and compare existing legislations in preparation for their improvement and standardisation ; to endeavour to widen the scope of the international Conventions concerning the protection of industrial property, and in particular that of the Union of March 20th, 1883 ; to disseminate publications, make contacts, and organise periodical congresses with the aim of stimulating discussions and resolutions on topical questions in this field.

Members : National groups : in Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

Members residing in countries where no national group exists : Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Egypt, India, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, South Africa, Turkey, Yugoslavia. Total : 1,207.

Officers : *Chairman* : O. E. Krofta, Prague II.

General Secretary : Eugène Blum, Zurich.

General Rapporteur : Fernand-Jacq, Paris.

General Treasurer : Georges Van der Haeghen, Brussels.

Finances : Sources of income : annual subscriptions (10 Swiss francs per member of national groups and 25 Swiss francs for other members). Annual expenditure : 15,000 to 20,000 Swiss francs.

Activities : Periodical congresses, periodical meetings of the Executive Committee (sixty-four members), discussions and proposals concerning the provisions of the Paris Conventions of March 20th, 1883, for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Madrid Agreement of April 14th, 1891, concerning the Suppression of False Indications of Origin, the Madrid Agreement of April 14th, 1891, concerning the International Registration of Trade-Marks, and The Hague Agreement of November 6th, 1925, concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs and Models.

Historical Facts : Foundation : May 8th, 1897, at Brussels. First Congress, October 2nd-7th, 1897, at Vienna. Before the great war : last Congress in 1913, at Leverkusen. Work taken up again by the French group in 1919. Work resumed on an international basis at the Zurich Congress, June 18th-19th, 1925.

Official Publications : Year-books. Several national groups publish national bulletins.

Other Publications containing information about the Organisation : Articles in *La Propriété Industrielle*, published by the International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property, Berne.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.
UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA PROTECTION
DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INDUSTRIELLE.**

Seat : Berne, 7, Helvetiastrasse.

Foundation : 1885.

Object : To ensure the protection of patents, utility models, industrial designs and models, trade-marks, trade names and indications of source and appellations of origin and the repression of unfair competition.

Charter : Convention setting up a Union for the protection of industrial property concluded in Paris, March 20th, 1883, and revised at Brussels, December 14th, 1900, at Washington, June 2nd, 1911, at The Hague, November 6th, 1925, and in London, June 2nd, 1934.

Members : Australia (including the territory of Papua, the mandated territory of New Guinea, the territory of Norfolk Island and the mandated territory of Nauru), Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom (with Ceylon, Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan), Trinidad and Tobago), Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Danzig (Free City of), Denmark and the Faroë Islands, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France (with Algeria and colonies), Germany, Greece, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy (with Eritrea, Ægean Islands and Libya), Japan (with Korea, Formosa and Southern Sakhalin), Latvia, Liechtenstein (Principality of), Luxemburg, Mexico, Morocco (French zone), the Netherlands (with Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao), New Zealand (with Western Samoa), Norway, Poland, Portugal (with the Azores and Madeira), Roumania, Spain (with Spanish zone of Morocco), Sweden, Switzerland, Syria and Lebanon, Tangier (Zone of), Tunis, Turkey, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Within the Union, three limited unions have been constituted: (1) Union governed by the Agreement of Madrid of April 14th, 1891, for the prevention of false indications of origin on goods, revised at Washington in 1911, at The Hague in 1925 and in London in 1934. Members: Brazil, United Kingdom (with Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan), Trinidad and Tobago), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Danzig (Free City of), France (with Algeria and colonies), Germany, Hungary, Irish Free State, Liechtenstein (Principality of), Morocco (French zone), New Zealand, Poland, Portugal (with the Azores and Madeira), Spain (with Spanish zone of Morocco), Sweden, Switzerland, Syria and Lebanon, Tangier (Zone of), Tunis, Turkey. (2) Union governed by the Agreement concluded at Madrid, April 14th, 1891, concerning international registration of commercial and industrial trade-marks, revised at Brussels in 1900, at Washington in 1911, at The Hague in 1925 and in London in 1934. Members: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Danzig (Free City of), France (with Algeria and colonies), Germany, Hungary, Italy (with Eritrea, Ægean Islands and Libya), Liechtenstein (Principality of), Luxemburg, Mexico, Morocco (French zone), the Netherlands (with Surinam and Curaçao), Portugal (with the Azores and Madeira), Roumania, Spain (with Spanish zone of Morocco), Switzerland, Tangier (Zone of), Tunis, Turkey, Yugoslavia. (3) A Union governed by the Agreement concluded at The Hague, November 6th, 1925, concerning the international registration of industrial designs or models, revised in London in 1934. Members: Belgium, France (with Algeria and colonies), Germany, Liechtenstein (Principality of), Morocco (French Zone), the Netherlands (with Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao), Spain (with Spanish zone of Morocco), Switzerland, Tangier (Zone of), Tunis.

Governing Body : *The Administrative Centre of the Union :* International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property.

Officers : *Director :* Fritz Ostertag.

Supervising Authority : The Government of the Swiss Confederation.

Finances : The expenses of the Service for the international registration of marks and that for the international registration of industrial designs and models are met by the fees and charges levied by those two services. The other expenses of the International Bureau, which are borne by the Contracting Countries in common, must not exceed the sum of 120,000 Swiss francs per annum. The Contracting Countries are divided into six classes ; each Contracting Country designates at the time of its accession the class in which it wishes to be placed.

Activities : General collection of laws and treaties relating to industrial property. Seven volumes, of which one (volume II) is out of print. Collection of Treaties, Conventions, Agreements, etc. relating to industrial property, a volume of 918 pages, Berne, 1904. Comparative tables summarising the provisions in force in all countries regarding the deposit of applications for patents and for the registration of utility models, industrial designs and models and trade-marks. Preparations for, and records of, revision conferences. Legal consultations relating to industrial property. Control of the administrative services for the international registration of trade-marks and the international registration of designs and models.

Officials Publications : Monthly : *La Propriété industrielle, Les Marques internationales, Les Dessins et Modèles internationaux.*

Publication giving information regarding the organisation : *L'Union internationale pour la protection de la propriété industrielle : Sa fondation, son développement.* Berne, 1933.

ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. ACADÉMIE DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL.

Seat : The Hague, Peace Palace.

Foundation : January 1914.

Object : To establish a centre for the advanced study of International Law (public and private) and allied sciences ; to facilitate the exhaustive and impartial study of questions concerning international legal relations. A considerable number of Governments give their moral support to the Academy and send persons to The Hague to attend its courses.

Governing Body : The Administrative Council : *Chairman :* Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, four other members.

Executive Committee : Chairman : N. Politis, Greek Minister at Paris.

Vice-Chairman : Gilbert Gidel, Professor at the Faculty of Law of the Paris University.

General Secretary :

Assistant General Secretary : E. N. van Kleffens, Peace Palace, The Hague.

Secretary to the Administrative Council : L. H. J. J. Mazel, Peace Palace, The Hague.

Secretary to the Presidency of the Curatorium : G. Scelle, Professor at the Faculty of Law of the Paris University.

Financial Committee : C. J. Hasselman, State Councillor, and two other members.

Finances : On December 14th, 1911, the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Fund granted a subsidy of \$40,000. The revenue is made up of interest on the endowment capital, an annual subsidy from the Carnegie Fund, gifts, legacies, subscriptions, sale of the Academy publications.

Historical Facts : In October 1910, a Dutch Committee was formed to endeavour to " internationalise International Law ". On January 28th, 1914, the Academy was incor-

porated in conformity with Dutch law. The war prevented it from functioning. At the meeting of international lawyers held at The Hague, in 1920, the Advisory Committee of Jurists unanimously recommended that the Academy, which had been founded at The Hague in 1913, should start work as soon as possible, side by side with the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Permanent Court of International Justice, at the Peace Palace at The Hague. The inaugural meeting took place at The Hague in 1923.

Official Publications: The Academy has published, since it began to function actively in 1923, a Collection reproducing the courses given at the Academy. This Collection, published by the Librairie du Recueil Sirey (22, rue Soufflot, Paris, V^e), now comprises fifty volumes (1934 courses inclusive). Two volumes of quinquennial Tables, covering respectively the years 1923-1927 and 1928-1932.

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. INSTITUT DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL.

Seat: Brussels, 200, avenue Longchamp.

Foundation: 1873, in Ghent.

Object: To promote the progress of international law: (1) by giving assistance to all genuine attempts at gradual and progressive codification of international law; (2) by contributing both to the maintenance of peace and to the observance of the laws of war; (3) by assisting the triumph of the principles of justice and humanity which should regulate international relations by means of publications or any other methods.

Members: At the maximum sixty members and sixty associates belonging, on behalf of their nationality, to almost all the countries of the World.

Officers: *Chairman:* Sir Cecil Hurst, Judge at the Permanent Court of International Justice (The Hague).

Secretary-General: M. Charles De Visscher, Professor at Louvain University, Member of the Permanent Arbitration Court at The Hague.

Activities: The fortieth session was held at Brussels, under the Presidency of Baron Rolin Jacquemyns, in April 1936. The last session took place at Luxemburg (August-September 1937), under the Presidency of Sir Cecil Hurst.

INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION. ASSOCIATION DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL.

Seat: London, E.C.4, 2, King's Bench Walk, The Temple.

Foundation: 1873.

Object: The Association exists to study and elucidate international law, public and private, and so to contribute towards its development; to establish plans for the settlement of cases of the conflict of laws, and to promote good understanding in the relations between peoples.

Members: About 2,000 in all countries.

Governing Body: A Council of not more than sixty-five members, not more than twenty-five of whom form the Executive Council.

Chairman of the Association: A. de Geouffre de La Pradelle, Professor of International Law.

Officers: *Chairman of the Executive Council:* The Rt. Hon. Lord Blanesburgh, C.B.E., P.C.

Treasurer: Roland E. L. Vaughan Williams, K.C.

Hon. General Secretary: Wyndham A. Bewes.

Hon. Assistant Secretary: Francis Temple Grey.

Finances: Subscriptions of members, £1 per annum (life membership £10). £2 per annum for associations.

Activities: Biennial conferences in various countries. Reports from the committees and monographs on questions concerning international law are submitted to these conferences. Last conference, 39th, in Paris in 1936. Next conference probably in the Netherlands in 1938.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTITUTE. INSTITUTE JURIDIQUE INTERNACIONAL.

Seat: The Hague, Oranjestraat, 6.

Foundation: 1918.

Object: To furnish information, in the broadest sense, on all matters of international interest which are not of a confidential or private character, or on the law of nations and national and foreign law and its application, or on matters pertaining to economics, statistics and commercial policy.

Governing Body: The Foundation is governed by a Board of Administration under the supervision of a Council of Governors.

Committee of Patronage: *Hon. President:* His Excellency Dr. J. Loudon (Paris); His Excellency Dr. J. A. N. Patijn (Rome).

Chairman: Dr. W. M. de Brauw (The Hague).

Deputy Chairman: Dr. S. J. R. de Monchy (The Hague);

Secretary: M. F. van Alphen (The Hague).

Administrative Council: *Chairman:* Dr. J. Kusters.

Secretary: Dr. C. Th. Krabbe.

Deputy Chairman: Dr. L. E. Visser.

Director: Dr. C. L. Torley Duwel.

Finance: Annual budget 28,000 florins. Sources of income: contributions from members, interest on capital, fees received for information furnished.

Activities: To furnish information on international law and comparative law.

Official publications: *Bulletin of the International Legal Institute* (since 1919) (quarterly).

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL TRANSLATION BUREAU. BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DE TRADUCTIONS JURIDIQUES.

Seat: The Hague, Oranjestraat, 6.

Foundation: October 1925.

Object: Legal, technical and medical translations.

Governing Body: C. L. Torley Duwel (Director of the International Intermediary Institute); Tr. de P. Cornet (Barcelona); Baron Ramel, LL.D. (Stockholm); Prince G. Scherbatoff (Brussels); Paul Marx (Zürich).

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL UNION. UNION JURIDIQUE INTERNATIONALE.

Seat: Paris, VI^e, 15, rue Duguay-Trouin.

The sessions of the International Legal Union are usually held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Two were held at the Faculty of Law and the Carnegie Trust.

Foundation: May 1929.

Object : Study of the principal international questions, legal and political, which arise at the present time.

Members : Limited to sixty.

Governing Body : The Officers of the Union : a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and a Secretary-General ; a Governing Body of five members.

Officers : *Chairman :* M. Larnaude, Honorary Dean of the Faculty of Law, Paris.

Vice-Chairmen : M. Alexandre Millerand, Member of the Institute, former President of the French Republic ; M. De La Barra, former President of the Republic of Mexico, Member of the Institut de Droit International.

General Secretary : M. Louis Le Fur, Professor in the Faculty of Law, Paris, former Vice-Chairman of the Institut de Droit International.

Finances : Contributions from members and grants from certain Governments.

Activities : The international Legal Union has usually held one session a year, sometimes two ; it has hitherto devoted its meetings to studying the following points : Proposals for the reform of the Covenant of the League of Nations ; Draft declaration as to the rights and duties of States ; Regionalism (or continentalism) in international law ; Draft constitution of a Grand Council of the League of Nations.

Official Publications : Meetings and Proceedings of the International Legal Union. Five volumes issued (first two published by Pedone, the other three by Editions Internationales). Several of the above-mentioned works have been issued separately.

**INTERNATIONAL CENTRAL OFFICE FOR THE CONTROL
OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN AFRICA.
BUREAU CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL POUR LE CONTROLE
DU COMMERCE DES SPIRITUEUX EN AFRIQUE.**

Seat : Brussels, Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Foundation : 1919.

Object : To collect and preserve documents of all kinds exchanged by the High Contracting Parties with regard to the importation and manufacture of spirituous liquors, under the conditions referred to in the Convention relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa signed at St. Germain-en-Laye, September 10th, 1919.

Members : Belgium, British Empire, Egypt, France, Italy, Japan, Portugal, United States of America.

Officers : *Directors :* Vital Godart and Charles Seeger.

Finances : Subscription in equal proportions by the various countries adhering.

Historical Facts : Under the General Act of the Conference of Brussels, July 2nd, 1890, the task outlined above was entrusted to the Office for the Suppression of the Traffic in Alcoholic Liquors. The war put an end to the activities of this office, which was closed on August 4th, 1914. By unanimous resolution of the meeting of January 11th, 1922, the Council of the League of Nations asked the Belgian Government to continue at Brussels the work undertaken by the former office for the suppression of the traffic, and to undertake the task relating to the control of the liquor traffic in Africa. The Belgian Government accepted this task on the following February 1st. The former office was therefore reconstituted and entered on its duties immediately. In accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of the above-mentioned Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, it transmits to the Secretariat of the League of Nations various statistical documents relating to the liquor traffic in European possessions in Africa. The Central Office was placed under the authority of the League of Nations by decision of the Council on January 11th, 1922.

The Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, September 10th, 1919, cancels, as between the signatory Powers, all other international Conventions on the subject. Up to the present, it has been ratified by Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy, Portugal, Japan, Egypt and the United States of America.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF LITERARY
AND ARTISTIC WORK.**
**UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA PROTECTION DES ŒUVRES
LITTÉRAIRES ET ARTISTIQUES.**

Seat : Berne, 7, Helvetiastrasse.

Foundation : 1886.

Object : To ensure to authors of literary and artistic works effective protection against the illicit reproduction of their works in the territories of the Contracting Countries.

Charter : Convention of Berne for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, signed on September 9th, 1886, amended at Paris on May 4th, 1896, revised at Berlin on November 13th, 1908, and at Rome on June 2nd, 1928. An Additional Protocol to the Convention of Berne was signed at Berne on March 20th, 1914, to enable countries of the Union to restrict, if necessary, the protection given to non-Union authors; this Protocol was accepted by all the Contracting Countries (see below) except Haïti and Portugal.

Members : Union of South Africa, South West Africa (territory under South African mandate), Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom with colonies and certain protectorates, Palestine (territory under British mandate), Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, with Faroë Islands, Estonia, Finland, France, Algeria and colonies, Germany, Greece, Haïti, Hungary, British India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Monaco, Morocco (French zone), the Netherlands with Netherlands Indies, Curaçao and Surinam, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal with colonies, Roumania, Siam, Spain with colonies, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria and Lebanon (territories under French mandate), Tunis, Vatican City, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : Office of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works:

Director : Fritz Ostertag.

Supervising authority : Government of the Swiss Confederation. -

Finances : The expenses of the International Office cannot exceed the sum of 120,000 Swiss francs a year. They are shared by the Contracting Countries, which are divided into six classes; each country declares, at the time of its accession, in which class it desires to be placed.

Activities : Collection of Conventions and Treaties relating to literary and artistic property, a volume of 876 pages, Berne, 1904 (out of print). *L'Union internationale pour la protection des œuvres littéraires et artistiques: Sa fondation et son développement 1886-1936.* Preparations for and records of revision conferences. Legal consultations relating to author's rights.

Official Publication : monthly: *Le Droit d'auteur*

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.
UNION INTERNATIONALE DES VILLES ET POUVOIRS LOCAUX.
INTERNATIONALER GEMEINDEVERBAND.
UNION INTERNACIONAL DE CIUDADES Y ORGANISMOS LOCALES.

Seat: Brussels, Central Office, 3bis, rue de la Régence.

Foundation: 1913.

Object: The periodical organisation of international congresses; the establishment and development of inter-municipal relations through national relations between local authorities in each country and international relations between the national unions; the maintenance of a permanent central office to study and collect documentary material on questions which are of interest to local administrations.

Members: The Unions of towns and municipalities in the following countries: Union of South Africa, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Morocco, the Netherlands, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America.

Officers: Permanent Office: *Chairman:* Alderman G. Montagu Harris (United Kingdom).

Vice-Chairmen: Dr. Kurt Jeserich (Germany); H. Sellier (France); John G. Stutz (United States of America).

Secretary-General and Director: E. Vinck (Belgium).

Deputy Director: Léon Wouters (Belgium).

Members: Louis Brownlow (U.S.A.), A. Emil Davies (United Kingdom), Al. G. Donescu (Roumania), Dr. P. Droogleever Fortuyn (Netherlands), Karl Fieler (Germany), F. Bertram Galer (United Kingdom), Clifford W. Ham (U.S.A.), Edouard Herriot (France), L. Hill (United Kingdom), The Hon. Daniel W. Hoan (U.S.A.), Dr. A. Jonker (Netherlands), L. Jordana de Pozas (Spain), F. Latour (France), Sir Arthur Oliver (United Kingdom), Clarence E. Ridley (U.S.A.), Richard Schmitz (Austria), Dr. G. de Schulthess (Switzerland), Harold D. Smith (U.S.A.), Stefan Starzynski (Poland), Dr. M. Ch. Szendy (Hungary); M. Vanderstegen (Belgium), J. Wlodeck (Poland).

Finances: The subscription is now fixed at one gold franc per thousand inhabitants for active members and twenty gold francs for associate members.

Activities: Organisation of international conferences and congresses; publication of the proceedings of these assemblies and of the documentary reviews, *L'Administration locale* and *Local Government Administration*; studies, enquiries and information service.

Historical Facts: International Congresses held at Ghent, 1913; Amsterdam, 1924; Paris, 1925; Seville and Barcelona, 1929; London, 1932; Berlin and Munich, 1936. International Conferences: Berne, 1927; Liège and Antwerp, 1930; Lyons, 1934.

Official Publications: *L'Administration locale*. Since 1935: *Local Government Administration*, *Actes des sessions des Congrès internationaux et des Conférences spéciales*; special works and works forming part of the collection of the *Actes*.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME COMMITTEE.
COMITÉ MARITIME INTERNATIONAL.

Seat: Antwerp, 30, rue des Escrimeurs.

Foundation: 1897.

Object: The unification of maritime law by means of international conventions.

Members: The national Associations of Maritime Law founded in the various maritime countries through the International Maritime Committee, which organises their work on uniform lines. In addition, permanent members elected by co-option. The National Associations of the following countries are affiliated: Argentine Republic, Belgium, United Kingdom, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: The Permanent Bureau, with headquarters at Antwerp.

Officers: *Chairman:* Sir Louis Franck, K.C.V.O. (Antwerp).

Vice-Chairmen: The Right Hon. Lord Justice Scott (London); Albert Le Jeune (Antwerp).

Hon. General Secretaries: Fréd. Sohr (Antwerp); Léopold Dor (Paris); Ant. Franck (Antwerp); G. St. C. Pilcher (London).

Finances: The subscriptions are variable and are settled by agreement between the Permanent Bureau and the National Associations. They cover the cost of administration and publications.

Activities: International Conferences; work of the committees; various reports, etc.

Historical Facts: International conferences were held at: Brussels (1897), Antwerp (1898), London (1899), Paris (1900), Hamburg (1902), Amsterdam (1904), Liverpool (1905), Venice (1907), Bremen (1909), Paris (1911), Copenhagen (1913), Antwerp (1921), London (1922), Gothenburg (1923), Genoa (1925), Amsterdam (1927), Antwerp (1930), Oslo (1933), Paris (1937).

These conferences had prepared draft Conventions which were successively adopted by the Diplomatic Conferences which met at Brussels in 1909, 1910, 1922, 1923 and 1926 respectively. The said draft Conventions (several of which have now become the law of the world) concerned: Collisions at Sea, Salvage and Assistance at Sea, Limitation of Shipowners' Liability, Maritime Mortgages and Liens on Ships, Immunity of State-owned Ships, exemption clauses in Bills of Lading (known as The Hague Rules). At the Paris Conference preliminary draft conventions were prepared on criminal jurisdiction, civil jurisdiction and the attachment of vessels. The Committee also took part in the drafting of the International Convention of January 20th, 1914, for Safeguarding Human Life at Sea.

Further subjects are now being studied, *inter alia*: through bills of lading, exemption clauses in passage tickets, war-time insurance, etc.

Publications: Verbatim reports of all plenary conferences, also reports on the work of the sub-committees and the reports sent in by the various national Associations.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPAL HEALTH AND TECHNICAL OFFICERS. ASSOCIATION GÉNÉRALE DES HYGIÉNISTES ET TECHNICIENS MUNICIPAUX.

Seat: Paris, 13, rue de l'Odéon.

Foundation: November 22nd, 1905.

Object: To study all questions relating to urban and rural hygiene, the work of municipal engineers and architects and municipal works contractors.

Members: Chief professions of members: Engineers, surveyors, road surveyors, State public works engineers, directors of technical departments of towns, public works contractors, builders, manufacturers, etc. Chief group members: Departments, towns, rural communes, health offices, municipal works departments, institutes, laboratories, libraries. Members in: Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Chile, Columbia, France, Haïti, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands,

Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay.

Officers : *President:* M. Descroix.

Vice-Presidents: MM. Monsarrat, Daguin, Vignerot.

General Secretary: M. Dimitri.

Secretary: M. Vignerot.

Treasurer: M. G. Morin.

Finances : Members' subscriptions.

Activities : Annual congresses, exhibitions, study tours, publication of the review *La Technique sanitaire et municipale*.

INTERNATIONAL POLICE CONFERENCE. CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE DE POLICE.

Seat : New York City, 240, Center Street.

Object : The standardisation of police procedure, methods and systems of police departments throughout the world ; co-operation between national, State and municipal police departments, rural constabulary organisations and detective bureaux in all countries ; the establishment of an efficient method of controlling the immigration of criminals from one country or State to another ; the establishment of an efficient method of circulating information regarding the movements of known criminals.

Members : Police administrations in : Union of South Africa, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Liberia, the Netherlands, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Norway, Nova Scotia, Panama, Peru, Poland, Porto Rico, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America.

Governing Body : A Board of Management ; an Executive Committee.

Officers : *President:* Richard E. Enright, New York City.

Secretary: Lillian A. Gordon, New York City.

Treasurer: Michael J. Healy, Manchester, New Hampshire.

Finances : Funds provided by a special Standing Committee of Ways and Means.

Activities : Annual Conference ; publication of the proceedings of international and national conferences and other documents.

Historical Facts : The First International Police Conference was held at New York in 1921, and the Fourth in 1925.

WORLD POLICE AND CRIMINAL LEAGUE. LIGUE MONDIALE CRIMINELLE ET DE LA POLICE. WELTBUND FÜR KRIMINALISTIK UND POLIZEIWESEN. TUTMONDA LIGO POR KRIMINAL' — KAJ POLICAFEROJ.

Seat : Utrecht (Netherlands), Pelikaanstraat 13.

Foundation : 1925.

Objects : (a) To group together private detectives and those engaged in related professions, (b) to establish the necessary friendly relations with the police and the criminal investigation service ; (c) to facilitate the work of private enquiry agents and persons engaged in related professions ; (d) to obtain the regulation by law, in as uniform a manner as possible, of international questions concerning private enquiry agents.

Members : Private detectives and their assistants, enquiry agencies, information agencies, debt-collecting agencies and their staffs, publishers of criminological works. National sections in the following countries: Albania, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, North Borneo, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Madeira, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Officers : Officials of the "Tutmonda Polica Ligo" and members of the World League appointed for that purpose.

General Secretary: G. J. C. Enderman, Jr., Pelikaanstraat, 13, Utrecht (Netherlands).

Finances : Members' annual subscriptions, subsidies, etc.

Activities : A general congress called the "Annual Assembly" takes place annually.

Official Publications : An *Official Bulletin*, a monthly review *Tutmonda Kuriero* and a *Year-Book*.

INTERNATIONAL POLICE FEDERATION.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES FONCTIONNAIRES DE POLICE.

INTERNATIONALE FEDERATION DER POLIZEIBEAMTEN.

INTERNATIONALE FEDERATIE VAN POLITIEPERSONEEL.

INTERNATIONELLA POLISFEDERATIONEN.

Seat : Secretariat: Marckolsheim (Bas-Rhin), district of Sélestat.

Foundation : May 1927 (Luxemburg).

Object : To safeguard the economic, social and moral interests of police personnel; to practise and further scientific police methods; to facilitate international relations between police authorities and staffs.

Members : Belgium (6,000 members), Denmark (2,551), France (25,310), the Netherlands (2,100) Norway (1,057), Sweden (3,400).

Governing Body : *Executive Committee:* Adrian Leewis (Amsterdam), Achille Hoste (Brussels), O. J. Madsen (Copenhagen), Pierre Vidal (Paris), Knut Th. Beijer (Stockholm).

General Secretary: Albert Raehm (Marckolsheim, France).

Finances : 0.25 French franc per member annually.

Activities : The Executive Committee meets every year and the Congress every two years.

Historical Facts : Many meetings of the Executive Committee have been held in the various affiliated countries since the first meeting (Utrecht 1920). Two Congresses have also been held, one at Deauville (France) in 1928 and the other at Cologne in 1930. The last Congress was held in April 1937 in Stockholm.

WORLD POLICE LEAGUE.

LIGUE MONDIALE DE LA POLICE.

WELT POLIZEI BUND.

TUTMONDA POLICA LIGO.

Seat : Utrecht (Netherlands), Pelikaanstraat, 13.

Foundation : 1923.

Objects : (a) To improve the knowledge of members in their special domain ; to promote and advance police science ; to facilitate the exchange of experience between different countries and to utilise the results thus obtained ; (b) to establish and support police professional and charitable organisations ; (c) to spread Esperanto as an auxiliary language amongst police officers throughout the world, with a view to more direct and rapid international police communication ; (d) to utilise the organisation of the League to develop sentiments of fraternity between police officers in the different countries.

Members : Police authorities and officials, acting or retired. National sections of the League in : Albania, Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Borneo, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Madeira, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, Norway, Oceania, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : Composition of the Committee : Several police officials.

General Secretary : G. J. C. Enderman, Jr., Pelikaanstraat, 13, Utrecht (Netherlands).

Finances : Members' annual subscriptions ; subsidies from police authorities, donations.

Activities : A general Assembly takes place each year.

Official Publications : Official organ *La Policisto*, a monthly Report *Tutmonda Kuriero*, and a *Year-Book*.

INTERNATIONAL PRISON COMMISSION.

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE PÉNALE ET PÉNITENTIAIRE.

Seat : Berne, Oberweg, 12, Switzerland (General Secretariat and permanent office).

Foundation : Paris, 1880.

Object : To collect documents and information relating to the prevention and repression of crime and to prison systems, for the guidance of Governments in taking general measures to prevent and repress breaches of penal law.

Members : Union of South Africa, Argentine, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Officers : *President :* M. Giovanni Novelli, President of Section at the Court of Cassation, Director-General of Institutions for the Prevention and Repression of Crime, Rome.

Vice-President : Lord Polwarth, Edinburgh.

General Secretary : Professor Simon van der Aa, Berne.

Treasurer : Professor E. Delaquis, Geneva.

Finances : Statutory annual contribution of States Members 150 gold francs per million of population.

Activities : The Commission organises international congresses, which are convened every five years to consider current questions of applied penal law and penitentiary science. In the meantime the Commission, through its annual meetings, enters into and maintains direct relations between the official experts who represent the States Members and examines problems within its field of action.

Historical Facts : The Commission was set up on the initiative of the Government of the United States of America as a result of the International Penal Congresses held in London in 1872 and Stockholm in 1878. It is composed of official delegates of the Governments of the Member States, who appoint one or more delegates but have only

one vote each. The last three meetings of the Commission were held in 1933 at Baden-Baden, in 1934 at Berne, and in August 1935 at Berlin, on the occasion of the eleventh International Penal and Penitentiary Congress.

Official Publications: Some years ago the Commission changed the form of the *Bulletin de la Commission pénitentiaire Internationale*, which was issued from time to time, and has since published a new organ, *Recueil de documents en matière pénale et pénitentiaire*, which appears at regular intervals and contains reports on the development of legislation in the various countries, together with other documents of general interest which come within its purview.

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE AT ROME FOR THE UNIFICATION OF
PRIVATE LAW.**

**INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE ROME POUR L'UNIFICATION DU
DROIT PRIVÉ.**

**ISTITUTO INTERNAZIONALE DI ROMA PER L'UNIFICAZIONE DEL
DIRITTO PRIVATO.**

Seat: Rome, Villa Aldobrandini, Via Panisperna.

Foundation: May, 1928.

Object: To study methods for the assimilation and co-ordination of private law as between States or groups of States, and to prepare for a gradual adoption by the various States of uniform private law legislation. This work is being carried on under the direction of the League of Nations, in connection with and taking into consideration the work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the International Labour Office and the technical organisations of the League.

Members: The various States represented by delegates appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

Governing Body: (a) The Governing Body, which comprises a President and fourteen members: M. Mariano d'Amelio (Italy), *President*; M. Alberto Asquini (Italy); M. Henri Capitant (France); M. Raoul Fernandez (Brazil); M. Léon Hennebicq (Belgium); Sir Cecil J. Barrington Hurst (England); M. Jean Kosters (Netherlands); M. José Mathias Manzanilla (Peru); M. Simon Rundstein (Poland); M. Nicolas Titulesco (Roumania); M. Felipe Sanchez Roman Y Gallifa (Spain). (Three seats vacant.)

(b) The Standing Committee, composed of the President of the Governing Body and five members appointed by the Council from its own members: M. d'Amelio, *President*; M. Capitant, Sir Cecil Hurst, M. Rundstein, M. Felipe Sanchez Roman Y Gallifa.

Secretary-General: (Vacant.)

Finances: Annual grant of 1,000,000 lire from the Italian Government.

Activities: Conferences. Publications. Library of 30,000 specialised volumes on private law and international law.

Historical Survey: The foundation of the Institute was proposed to the League of Nations in November 1924; the final Convention was signed in April 1926. The Institute was inaugurated on May 30th, 1928.

Official Publications: Studies of comparative law and draft uniform international laws (a "Draft Uniform Law on the Sale of Goods" and a "Draft Uniform Law respecting the Liability of Innkeepers" were published in 1935). Annual accounts of the meetings of the Governing Body and the Standing Committee. Annual reports on the Institute's activities.

Some Bibliographical Data concerning the Institute: Ernst Rabel, in "Zeitschrift f. ausländ. u. intern. Privatrecht", Berlin, 1928, 477-480; 1929; 402-406; 1931, 880-881;

Pietro de Francisci: "La coopération intellectuelle", Paris, 1929, 614-621; Pietro de Francisci: "Echi e Commenti", Rome, 1932, No. 6; Ernst Rabel: "Juristische Wochenschrift", Berlin, 1932, No. 31; René David: "Tulane Law Review", New Orleans, 1934, 406-416.

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC LAW.
INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE DROIT PUBLIC.**

Seat: Paris, Faculty of Law, 12, Place du Panthéon.

Foundation: June 26th, 1927.

Object: To carry out scientific work in the field of public law and political science, to investigate theoretically the various problems of public law — constitutional law, administrative law, international public law as related to municipal public law — to devise methods, to proclaim general principles, to compare and evaluate different national theories with a view to the increase of individual liberty through the operation or principles of law in free countries.

Members: Authorities on the subject in various countries.

Governing Body: A board of management consisting of: Professor James W. Garner (*Chairman*); Professor H. Barthélemy (Paris), Professor F. Fleiner (Zurich), Professor G. Jèze (Paris), Professor A. Lawrence-Lowell (Cambridge, United States of America), Professor N. Politis (Paris), Professor R. Thoma (Bonn), (*Delegates to the Council*).

General Secretary: Professor B. Mirkine-Guetzévitch, 14bis, rue Raynouard, Paris (XVI^e).

Treasurer: Professor L. Rolland.

Finances: Members' subscriptions.

Activities: Annual sessions devoted to the discussion of scientific reports.

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF SPEECH.
COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA PAROLE.**

Seat: Paris, 2, rue de Montpensier.

Foundation: April 1928.

Object: To encourage and assist the formation in every country of societies for the protection of the rights of speech on the same lines as the Society of Speakers and Lecturers ("SOC") founded in France, and to combine them in a Federation.

Members: In Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Officers: *President:* Hélène Vacaresco (Roumania).

General Secretary: Alphonse Séché (France).

Assistant General Secretary: Georges Daumas (France).

Official Publication: "SOC" (*Bulletin de la Société des Orateurs et Conférenciers*).

**INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.
BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES POIDS ET MESURES.**

Seat: Sèvres (Seine-et-Oise), Pavillon de Breteuil.

Foundation: 1875.

Object: Since its foundation the International Bureau has been responsible for keeping the international standards of the metre and kilogramme, comparing national standards

with the international standards and with their controls, standardising and comparing geodesic rules and lines, determining all lengths and masses required by governments and scientific societies and also by artists and scientists. Since 1921, it has been responsible for establishing and keeping the standards of electric units and for comparing national and other standards of precision with these standards. It is still responsible for all studies with a view to increased precision in all fields in which the above units are concerned (particularly thermometry, barometry, transformation points, dilatibility, elasticity, alloys, length of light waves, refraction indices, density, gravity). In addition its administrative Committee is responsible for the international co-ordination of photometric units.

Members : Argentine, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France and Algeria, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : A general conference at which all the member States are represented. A national committee of eighteen members.

Chairman of the Committee : Professor Vito Volterra, Rome.

Secretary : Professor Blas Cabrera, Madrid.

Director of the International Office : A. Pérard, Pavillon de Breteuil, Sèvres.

Finances : 150,000 gold francs divided among the thirty-two States which have signed the Metre Convention.

Activities : Meeting of the International Committee on Weights and Measures every other year. Meeting of the General Conference on Weights and Measures every six years.

Official Publications : *Minutes of the meetings of the International Committee on Weights and Measures* every other year. *Proceedings and Memoranda of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures* as and when any work is completed. Nineteen volumes have been issued up to the present.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN MAGISTRATES, BARRISTERS AND MEMBERS OF OTHER BRANCHES OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES FEMMES MAGISTRATS ET AVOCATS OU QUI EXERCENT UNE AUTRE CARRIÈRE JURIDIQUE.

Seat : Paris, 83, rue des Saints-Pères.

Foundation : 1928.

Object : To establish relations and exchanges between women magistrates, barristers, solicitors, notaries, professors of law and holders of law degrees practising law in any other capacity in all countries.

Members : National Associations and individual members.

Officers : *President :* Mme. Dyvrande Thevenin (France).

Vice-Presidents : Miss O'Crowley (U.S.A.); Mme. Riccio (Italy); Mme. Grabinska (Poland); Mme. Beth (Austria); Mlle. Campoamor (Spain).

Secretary-General : Mme. Kraemer-Bach (France).

Assistant Secretary : Mlle. Quinche (Switzerland).

Treasurer : Mme. Eben Servaes (Germany).

Assistant Treasurer : Mlle. Gunsberg (France).

Finances : Individual and collective subscriptions.

Activities : Enquiries into various questions of interest to women ; opening of judicial positions to women ; internationalisation of the offence of family desertion ; legal status of international associations ; matrimonial position of couples of mixed nationality ; protection of illegitimate children ; principles of law in the modern family, etc.

Historical Facts : As a preliminary step a provisional Committee met at the Palais de Justice in Paris on July 12th, 1928, and a Congress was held on November 3rd, 1929 ; meeting at Naples in 1934 ; Congress at Vienna in September 1936.

Official Publication : A *Bulletin* was published in 1931.

VIII. PRESS.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA PRESSE AGRICOLE.
FEDERACION INTERNACIONAL DE PRENSA AGRICOLA.
INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG DER LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHEN PRESSE.
FEDERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE DELLA STAMPA AGRICOLA.**

Seat : Rome, 86, via Regina Elena.

Foundation : International Committee of the Agricultural Press on October 27th, 1932, at Rome ; International Federation of Agricultural Press on July 26th, 1935, at Brussels.

Object : To safeguard the interests of the profession and assist agricultural journalists ; to obtain reduced fares and travelling facilities ; to organise joint study tours. Participation in national and international agricultural meetings, periodical organisation of a Congress of the International Agricultural Press and international regional meetings.

Members : The national associations of the Agricultural Press — not more than three delegates for each association ; the national committees of the Agricultural Press — not more than two delegates for each Committee ; associations and individuals owning periodicals dealing with agriculture, horticulture, forestry, veterinary science, etc. ; various agricultural associations and individuals interested in the Agricultural Press ; the editors of periodicals dealing with agriculture, horticulture, forestry, veterinary science, etc. ; the accredited regular agricultural and horticultural correspondents of non-agricultural reviews and newspapers ; the publishers of agricultural works.

Governing Body : The International Executive Committee of the Federation.

Honorary President : Dr. Paul de Vuyst, President of the Belgian Agricultural Press Association, Brussels (Belgium).

Acting President : Dr. Ernest Feisst, Berne, Switzerland.

Secretary-General : Professor Franco Angelini, Rome, Italy.

Members : Austria, Dr. Edmond Weber, Vienna ; Belgium, Henri G. Lemaire, Agricultural Engineer, Brussels, Czechoslovakia, Dr. Edouard Reich, Agricultural Engineer, Prague ; France, André Gault, Agricultural Engineer ; Germany, Dr. Roland Schulze, Berlin ; Spain, E. Morales y Fraile, Agricultural Engineer.

Activities : (a) The dissemination of information by means of the regular publication of a monthly *International Bulletin* mainly intended for the managers and proprietors of agricultural journals affiliated to the Association ; this Bulletin is published in French, German, English and Spanish ; (b) a documentation service and the keeping of archives ; (c) a service for supplying members at their request with summaries or translations *in extenso* of original articles appearing in the *Bulletin* ; (d) a Press cutting service ; (e) exchange of publications between the affiliated associations and committees ; (f) periodical organisation of an international Agricultural Press Congress and international regional meetings ; (g) safeguarding the interests of the profession, assisting agricultural journalists, the obtaining of travelling facilities and the organisation of joint study tours ; (h) efforts to increase the prestige of agriculture and to induce the political and general Press to give prominence to agricultural problems.

Historical Facts : First meeting of the International Agricultural Press, Rome, October 1932 ; second meeting, Paris, January 1933 ; third meeting, Ghent, (Belgium), April 1933 ; fourth meeting, Berlin, May 1933 ; fifth meeting, Zurich, August 1933 ;

sixth meeting, Milan, May 1934. First International Congress of the Agricultural Press, Brussels, July 26th and 27th, 1935. Seventh meeting of the International Agricultural Press, Rome, September 1935; Eighth meeting, Lausanne, June 1936; ninth meeting, Vienna, September 1936; tenth meeting, Paris, October 1936.

Official Publications: *Agence agricole internationale* and *La technique agricole internationale*.

**INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF CATHOLIC JOURNALISTS.
BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES JOURNALISTES CATHOLIQUES.**

Seat: Paris, (VI^e), 44, rue du Cherche-Midi.

Foundation: December 1927.

Object: To establish a permanent tie between the Catholic journalists' associations existing in the various countries.

Members: Associations in Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, etc. Individual members in Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Portugal, Spain, etc.

Officers: *Chairman:* M. Funder (Austria).

General Secretary: Joseph Ageorges (France).

Assistant Secretary: H. Forestier (Belgium).

Members of the Council: Dr. Funder (Vienna), M. Léon Mallié, MM. Léo Arras and Hubert Forestier (Belgium); MM. A. Michelin, Léon Poncet and Joseph Ageorges (France); M. R. P. Muckermann (Munich); Mr. Mathew and Mr. Greenwood (London); M. Ladislas Toth (Budapest); M. Manzini (Italy); Mgr. Origer (Luxemburg); M. Kuypers (Rotterdam); Mgr. Kaczinski (Warsaw); Portugal (to be nominated); M. Sanguinetti (Buenos Aires); M. Raphael de Luis (Madrid) and M. Ruiz-y-Manent (Barcelona); M. Pauchard (Fribourg, Switzerland) and Abbé Carlier (Geneva); Mr. Frank Hall (Washington) and the Missionary Press: Mgr. Bouquin (Rome) and Mr. R. P. de Staercke (Calcutta).

Finances: Subscriptions and donations.

Activities: Archives of information placed at the disposal of societies; enquiries and preparation of reports for congresses.

**INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY PRESS SECRETARIAT.
SÉCRÉTARIAT INTERNATIONAL DE PRESSE UNIVERSITAIRE CATHOLIQUE.
INTERNATIONALES SEKRETARIAT DER KATHOLISCHEN AKADEMISCHEN
PRESSE.**

Seat: Lille (Nord) France, 125/127, rue Meurein.

Foundation: 1932.

Object: To centralise all the Catholic University Reviews of the world, to put them in contact and assist them. To centralise Catholic University news in all countries and promote the Catholic Student movement in the general Press.

Members: The University reviews, the national and local Catholic Students Federations, the general Catholic Press of all countries.

Governing Body: *Honorary Chairman:* M. J. L. O'Sullivan (U.S.A.).

Chairman: Abbé Robert Lepoutre (France).

Director: Léon Verschaeve (France).

Secretary-General: Hans Hellmut Bing (Germany).

Administrative Secretary: Jos. Lecloux (Belgium).

Editors: Pierre Rousselot (France); Jacques Mestelan (France); Maurice Jourjon (France).

Organ: International Catholic University Agency.

Activities: Exchange of reviews and cuttings; Information Service; technical advice; Report "Vita Universitaria" in "L'Osservatore Romano" and in other newspapers; publication of the "Carte Internationale de Presse d'Etudiant" under the auspices of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations.

Publications: General Collection of Catholic University Reviews, Records of the First International Congress of the Catholic University Press.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE CINEMATOGRAPHIC PRESS.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA PRESSE CINÉMATOGRAPHIQUE.
(Official abbreviation: Fipresci.)**

Seat: Brussels, 23, rue de Bosnie.

Foundation: June 1930.

Object: To popularise the cinema apart from commercial considerations; to foster professional dignity among its members; to strengthen the ties of brotherhood and fellowship; to safeguard the professional rights and interests of its members.

Members: Affiliated national associations in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany and Italy and the International News Reel Union. Corresponding members and journalists in their individual capacity in Canada, Hungary, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America, Vatican City.

Governing Body: The Federation is under the direction of a Congress which meets at least once every two years, an Executive Committee consisting of three delegates for each Section, which meets at least once a year, and a Bureau which meets at least once every six months.

Permanent organs: General Secretariat and Treasury.

President: To be appointed.

Founder-President: M. Jean Chataigner (France).

Permanent Director: M. Léon Duwaerts.

Vice-Presidents: M. Henri Piron; M. P. A. Harlé (France); M. C. M. Kohn (Germany); M. Casini (Italy); M. Wildiers (Belgium); M. Konczyk (Poland); M. Deutsch-German (Austria); and one vice-president to be appointed by the Governing Body of the French Section.

Secretary-Treasurer: M. Maurice Widy.

Director of the German Publications Office: M. René Bayer.

Director of the International Information Bureau: M. F. Olimsky.

Legal Adviser: M^e André Cauvin.

Executive Committee: Presidents: M. Jean Chataigner, *Founder-President*, and M. Harlé, *Founder-Vice-President*.

Permanent Bodies: Permanent Director: M. Léon Duwaerts.

Secretary Treasurer: M. Maurice Widy.

International Information Bureau: M. Fritz Olimsky.

Legal Adviser: M^e André Cauvin.

National Sections (six): Germany: M. C. M. Kohn, *President*; M. René Bayer, *General Secretary*; M. Kampmann. Austria: M. Alfred Deutsch-German, *President*; M. Roman Herle, Ludwig Gesck. Belgium: M. Wildiers, *President*; M. Turfkruyer, *General Secretary*; M. Lejeune. France: Three delegates to be appointed by the Governing Body of the French Section. Italy: M. Casini, *President*; M. Chiarini and M. Fontana, full delegates; M. Giovanni de Tomasi, M. Jacopo Comin, substitute delegates. Poland: M. Konczyk, *President*; M. Ruskowski, M. Karol Ford.

International News Reel Union : M. Piron, *President*; M. Weidemann, M. Loubignac ; and eight corresponding members.

General Secretariat : *General Secretary* : M. Léon Duwaerts ; *Secretary* : M. Maurice Widy.

Treasury : *Treasurer* : M. Maurice Widy.

French Publications Office : *Director* : M. Léon Duwaerts.

German Publications Office : *Director* : M. René Bayer.

International Information Bureau : *Director* : M. Fritz Olinsky.

President of the International News Reel Union : *President* : M. Henri Piron.

Legal Office : *Legal Adviser* : M^e André Cauvin.

Finances : Receipts : National subscriptions, subscriptions of corresponding members, donations, gifts and subsidies, profits from performances arranged by the Federation or given under its patronage. Expenses : Costs of administration, cost of printing monthly bulletin, travelling expenses of secretaries and treasurer, cost of organising study tours, conferences and various international meetings arranged by the Federation.

Activities : Congresses in Brussels 1930, Rome 1931, London 1932, Paris 1933, Brussels 1935, Rome 1936, Paris 1937. The Federation publishes a monthly bulletin containing full information on the position of the cinematographic Press throughout the world and on the Federation's proceedings ; it arranges conferences and discussions on technical cinematographic questions : size of films, talking films, coloured films, films in relief.

Historical Facts : The journalists who attended the Cinema Congress held at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in 1926 unanimously adopted a resolution recommending the formation of a Federation, but only at the time of the International Cinematographic Congress held in Brussels in 1930 was the Federation founded.

Official Publication : *Official Bulletin*.

Other Publications containing information about the Organisation : Various national cinematographic year-books.

PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF EDITORS OF CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS.

COMMISSION PERMANENTE INTERNATIONALE DES DIRECTEURS DE JOURNAUX CATHOLIQUES.

Seat : 26, Teteringschedijk, Breda (Netherlands).

Foundation : June 19th, 1928.

Object : To establish regular and personal contacts between the editors of Catholic newspapers of the different countries in order to facilitate the task of each by cordial mutual assistance, and to promote the vitality of the Catholic Press and its influence throughout the world.

Members : Austria (one newspaper, one agency) ; Belgium (four newspapers, one agency) ; Bulgaria (one agency) ; Czechoslovakia (two newspapers) ; United Kingdom (three newspapers) ; France (six newspapers) ; Germany (four newspapers, one agency) ; Hungary (one newspaper, one agency) ; Luxemburg (one newspaper) ; Italy (three newspapers, one agency) ; the Netherlands (four newspapers, one agency) ; Norway (one newspaper) ; Poland (one agency) ; Roumania (one newspaper) ; Spain (two newspapers) ; Switzerland (four newspapers, one agency) ; United States of America (one agency) ; Vatican City (one newspaper, one agency) ; Yugoslavia (one agency).

Officers : *President:* Father Léon Merklen, Editor of *La Croix* (Paris).

Vice-President: Mgr. Origer, Editor of *Luxemburg Wort* (Luxemburg).

Secretary and Treasurer: Dr. Hein Hoeben, Editor of the *Katholiecke Wereld Presse* (Breda).

Members of the Committee : Mgr. Bouquin (Rome) ; M. Demarteau (Liège) ; Dr. Funder (Vienna) ; Frank Hall (Washington) ; Mgr. Kaczynski (Warsaw) ; Kuijpers (Rotterdam) ; Maggi (Milan) ; Mappus (Colmar) ; Pauchard (Fribourg, Switzerland) ; Somville (Antwerp) ; Dr. Toth (Budapest).

Finances : Monthly subscription of 5 Netherlands florins.

Activities : Meetings at Cologne (1928) ; Paris (1929) ; Rotterdam (1931) ; Rome (1933) ; Paris (1935) ; Paris (1936) ; Rome (1936).

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF JOURNALISTS. FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES JOURNALISTES (F.I.J.).

Seat : Paris, 2, rue Montpensier.

Foundation : May 1926.

Object : To improve in every way the material and moral conditions of the profession as they affect journalists throughout the world.

Members : Press Associations in various countries.

Officers : *Honorary President:* Georges Bourdon (France).

Chairman: Karl I. Eskelund (Denmark).

Vice-Chairmen: E. Kenyon (England) and Mlle. Sisova (Czechoslovakia).

Secretary-General: Stephen Valot (France).

Assistant Secretary-General: Louise Peladan (France).

Treasurer: M. Voorbeytel (Netherlands).

Finances : Income : subscriptions from members.

Activities : Translations of publications and documents concerning conditions affecting journalists.

Historical Facts : The Federation held a Constituent Assembly in Paris in May 1926, a Congress at Geneva in September 1926 and a meeting of its Executive Committee in November 1926. Since then meetings have taken place in numerous European cities, the most recent at Brussels (October 1934), at Helsingfors (July 1935) and at Berne (August 1936).

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JOURNALISTS ACCREDITED TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES JOURNALISTES ACCRÉDITÉS AUPRÈS DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS.

Seat : Geneva, 107, rue de Lausanne.

Foundation : 1921.

Objects : To uphold the prestige of the Press, to defend the professional interests of the members of the Association and assist them in carrying out their professional duties.

Members : Professional journalists duly accredited to the League of Nations and attached to a daily newspaper or an agency, if their credentials clearly show that they have been instructed to follow the work of the League. Before joining the Association, members must have attended during the previous year at least two sessions of the Council or Assembly or a Government conference convened by the League. The Bureau may make exceptions to these rules only when no doubt exists as to the professional character of the candidate's activities.

Governing Body : Officers for 1936-1937.

Honorary Presidents : Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Agustin Edwards, Edouard Herriot, Paul Hymans.

President : Robert Dell, *Manchester Guardian*.

Vice-Presidents : Geneviève Tabouis, *L'Oeuvre*; Svetislav Petrovitch, *Avala Agency*; H. Challinor James, *Daily Mail*.

Secretary-General : Michel Pobers, *Le Jour*.

Treasurer : Dr. J. Pentman, *Central News*.

Members of the Committee : B. Branisteanu, *Adeverul*; James Donnadiou, *Le Figaro*; André Glarner, *Exchange Telegraph*; E. Ibbetson James, *Morning Post*; J. G. Maasyck, *Telegraaf*; Andrew Rothstein, *Tass Agency*; L. T. Wang, *Shanghai Central News*; David Woodward, *News Chronicle*.

Finances : The Association derives its income from the entrance fees and annual subscriptions of its members.

Activities : The members of the Association, which is officially recognised by the League, hold a general meeting at least once a year at Geneva during the League Assembly. A Committee, which meets frequently at Geneva, has been set up to keep a constant watch over the members' interests. It is in contact with the League Secretariat and collaborates with it in applying the rules relating to members of the Press following the work of the League. The Association is consulted on Press questions arising in the Council or Assembly.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS-REEL UNION.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DE LA PRESSE FILMÉE.

Seat : Maison de la Presse, 4, rue du Marquis, Brussels.

Foundation : Founded at the International Film Press Congress held at Rome in April 1936.

Object : The object of the Union is to form an international organisation of news-reel associations; it has been set up to protect the professional rights and interests of its members and to improve their working conditions in the various countries. (By News-reel Association is meant an organisation consisting of all those who are regularly and exclusively engaged in the preparation of news-reels — namely, directors, editors, commentators, reporters, camera-men and operators of sound apparatus and the specialists who assemble the news-reel).

Members : News-reel Associations and Correspondents.

Officers : *Chairman :* M. Henri Piron, Chairman of the Belgian News-reel Association, Brussels.

Vice-Chairmen : Dr. Corra do d'Errico, of the National Institute "L.U.C.E."; Rome; M. Hans Weidemann, Vice-Chairman of the *Reichsfilmkammer*, Berlin.

Secretary-General : M. Jean Loubignac, Member of the Committee of the French Syndical Chamber of News-reels, Paris.

Members : M. J. C. Gemell, Chairman of "The Association of Cine-Technicians", London; M. J. J. van Raab van Canstein, of *The News-reel*, The Hague; M. von Pfaundler, Ministerialrat des Bundeskanzleramtes, Vienna.

Correspondents : M. T. J. Spyrides, Athens; M. Erich Frankenheim, Tel-Aviv; M. Edward Tislowitz, Bielsko, Poland.

Finances : Each Association or member pays an annual subscription fixed by the Congress.

Activities : The Directors' Committee, consisting of delegates of the associations of each country, meets at least twice a year, and an International Congress of the Associations is held annually.

Historical Facts : The decision to establish the Union was adopted by the International Film Press Congress at Berlin in January 1936. It was constituted at Rome in April 1936, and approved by the Executive Committee at its meeting in Vienna in January 1937.

Official Publications : The *Monthly Bulletin of the International Film Press Federation*; *Year-book*.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF NEWSPAPER
MANAGERS AND PUBLISHERS (FIADEJ).**

**FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS DE DIRECTEURS
ET D'ÉDITEURS DE JOURNAUX (FIADEJ).**

Seat : Paris, Secretary-General: M. Chauchat, 59, rue Saint-Lazare.

Foundation : 1933.

Objects : The object of the Fiadej is to study all questions affecting newspapers, other than political or social questions, for which an international solution can be found. Its aim is (1) to study and obtain the means of ensuring to newspapers in the international sphere the position to which they are entitled by reason of the important part they play in contemporary life; (2) to study the conditions conducive to the development of the activity of the Press in all countries; (3) to compile, publish and preserve all statistical and other documents for the protection of the interests or the instruction of newspapers and, in general, to safeguard the moral and economic interests of newspapers in the international field.

Members : Seven associations.

Governing Body : The Committee of Management.

Chairman : E. Rietmann, editor of the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, Zurich, president of the Swiss Association of Newspaper Publishers.

Vice-Chairman : J. W. Henny, editor of the *Leidsch Dagblad*, president of the Netherlands Association of Newspaper Publishers.

Secretary-General : A. M. Chauchat, vice-president of the Paris Press Technical Commission, Paris.

General Treasurer : M. E. Panker, editor of the *Adeverul* and the *Dimineata*.

Deputy Secretary-General : Dr. St. Kauzik, director of the Polish Association of Newspaper Publishers.

Finances : Annual subscriptions.

Activities : Congresses: First Congress at The Hague, second at Madrid, third at Paris, fourth at Zurich. Reports on questions concerning the circulation of newspapers, rates, etc.

Official Publication : The *Bulletin* of the Federation.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE PERIODICAL AND TRADE
AND TECHNICAL PRESS.**

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA PRESSE TECHNIQUE ET PÉRIODIQUE.

INTERNATIONALER VERBAND DER FACHPRESSE.

FEDERACION INTERNACIONAL DE LA PRENSA TECNICA Y PERIODICA.

FEDERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE DELLA STAMPA TECNICA E PERIODICA.

FEDERACJA MIĘDZYNARODOWA PRASY TECHNICZNEJ I PERJODYCZNEJ.

NEMZETKÖZI SZAKSAJTO SZÖVETSEG.

Seat : Paris, International Chamber of Commerce. Administrative secretariat: Paris, 54, rue de Bondy.

Foundation : October 1925.

Object : To safeguard the general interests of the technical Press in all its branches, that is to say, all technical publications and periodicals dealing with science, economics, sociology, industry, commerce, agriculture, law, history, art, literature, sport, etc., and not with political questions; to create an international professional link of fellowship between its members; to increase their influence and their authority and extend their general documentary material and to support and assist them in all circumstances.

Members : National sections in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Switzerland.

Governing Body : Executive Committee for the year 1937 :

President : A. Bosc (France).

Vice-Presidents : A. Pawlowski (Poland), O. Fischer (Austria), Dr. A. Stievenard (Belgium), T. Colomina (Spain), Dr. Böppli (Switzerland), W. Bischoff (Germany), Filippo Tajani (Italy), E. Jutassy (Hungary), M. G. Rodriguez (Cuba).

Honorary General Secretary : Urbain J. Thuau (France).

Deputy Honorary General Secretary : César Ancey (France).

Honorary General Treasurer : R. Gasquet (France).

Deputy Honorary General Treasurer : G. Colica (Italy).

Administrative Secretary : P. Gourlay (France).

Members of the Committee : A. Hoffmann (Germany), H. Degener (Germany), J. Nedved (Czechoslovakia).

Finances : The annual subscription is at present fixed at 20 gold francs for full members and a minimum of 100 gold francs for donor members.

Activities : The Federation has held eight international congresses up to the present : Paris 1925, Rome 1926, Berlin 1927, Geneva 1928, Barcelona and Madrid 1929, Brussels 1930, Vienna 1933, Warsaw 1935. In addition to international congresses, it holds meetings of the Executive Committee whenever it thinks fit, to settle questions or solve important problems affecting the Federation's affairs or the aims imposed on it by the Statutes.

Official Publications : Official *Bulletin* and verbatim records of the meetings and proceedings of congresses.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PRESS ASSOCIATIONS. UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS DE PRESSE.

Seat : Paris (1er), 22, rue du Pont-Neuf.

Foundation : 1894.

Object : To organise joint action by the associations of journalists and newspaper associations of all countries in connection with professional questions of common interest; to establish general rules and international usage and customs concerning the Press and letters at its congresses; to provide reciprocal professional assistance to members of the Union working outside their own countries; to promote international understandings and conventions on journalism and literary property.

Members : Associations of journalists and newspapers of the following countries : Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Hungary, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Officers : *President :* François Reynders (Belgium).

Vice-Presidents : Hugh W. Dawson (United Kingdom), M. Huitfeldt, (Norway), Paul Strauss (France), Mlle. Sisova (Czechoslovakia).

General Secretary : Marcel Gounouilhoul (France).

Secretary : Mlle. Leleu (France).

General Treasurer : Penman (London).

Finances : Each association of journalists pays an annual subscription of 25 gold centimes for each of its members; each newspaper association pays a subscription of five gold francs for each of its members.

Activities : The Governing Body, composed of delegates of the associations of each country belonging to the Union, meets at least twice a year, as far as possible in April and October. An international Congress is held every two years.

Historical Facts : Founded at Antwerp in 1894, constituted at Bordeaux in 1895, and confirmed at the International Congress, Budapest, in 1896. Congresses held : Antwerp, 1894; Bordeaux, 1895; Budapest, 1896; Stockholm, 1897; Lisbon, 1898; Rome, 1899; Paris, 1900; Berne, 1902; Vienna, 1904; Liège, 1905; Bordeaux, 1907; Berlin, 1908; London, 1909; Trieste, 1910; Rome, 1911; Copenhagen, 1914; London, 1927; Barcelona, 1929; Oslo, 1932; Antwerp, 1934; Prague, 1935.

Official Publication : *Official Bulletin of the International Union of Press Associations.*

THE PRESS CONGRESS OF THE WORLD. LE CONGRÈS MONDIAL DE LA PRESSE.

Seat : Columbia, Mo., School of Journalism, University of Missouri, U.S.A.

Foundation : 1915, in San Francisco at the Pan-Pacific International Exhibition.

Object : To advance by conference, discussion and united effort, the cause of journalism.

Members : Workers in every department of journalism, who are engaged in promoting the highest standards of the Press. At present, there are members in seventy-five countries.

Governing Body : The Executive Committee, consisting of the Honorary President, the President, the Treasurer and six additional members.

Officers : *President:* M. Robert Bell (New Zealand).

Treasurer: Frank B. Price.

Executive Secretary: Frank H. Hedges (U.S.A.).

Finances : Membership fees.

Activities : Three conferences have been held — at San Francisco in July 1915, at Honolulu in October 1921 and at Lausanne, Switzerland, in September 1926. Regional meetings can be called by the Executive Committee. A regional meeting was held in Mexico City, August 10th to 14th, 1931. A World Press Council — of which the Honorary President is chairman — is appointed by the Executive Committee. This council, not to exceed fifty, is to give advice in matters of policy and organisation.

Official Publications : Only the official proceedings of the conference.

IX. FEMINISM.

ALL ASIAN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

Seat: provisionally Gwalior (C.I.) India, Rani Lakshmibai Rajwade.

Foundation: January, 1931.

Objects: To promote the consciousness of unity amongst the women of Asia as members of a common Oriental culture. To take stock of qualities of Oriental civilisation so as to preserve them for national and world service (simplicity, philosophy, art, the cult of the family, veneration for motherhood, spiritual consciousness). To review and seek remedies for the defects at present apparent in Oriental civilisation (ill-health, illiteracy, poverty and underpayment of labour, infantile mortality, marriage customs). To sift what is appropriate for Asia from the Occidental influences (education, dress, freedom of movement, cinemas, machinery). To strengthen one another by exchange of data and experiences concerning women's conditions in the respective countries of Asia (economic, moral, political, and spiritual status). To promote world peace.

Members: At present there are members from India, Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Japan and Persia.

Officers: *President:* Shrimati Sarojini Naidu.

Treasurer: Mrs. Ammu Swaminadhan.

Honorary Organising Secretary: Rani Laksmibai Rajwade (Gwalior).

Finances: Voluntary subscriptions.

Activities: First All Asian Women's Conference was held in Lahore in January 1931. Two delegates were sent to Geneva to co-operate on the Women's Consultative Committee on Nationality created by the Council of the League of Nations.

Official Publications: The report of the All Asian Women's Conference, 1931.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE WOMEN'S GUILD.

GUILDE INTERNATIONALE DES CO-OPÉRATRICES.

INTERNATIONALE GENOSSENSCHAFTLICHE FRAUENGILDE.

Seat: London, 17, Great Prescott Street, E.1.

Foundation: 1921.

Object: To unite co-operative women, to promote co-operation, to improve the conditions of home life and to work for peace.

Members: The National Co-operative Women's Organisations of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom (three different Guilds), Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia (two organisations, Czech- and German-speaking), Irish Free State, Norway, Poland, Polish Ukraine, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Governing Body: A Board composed of a representative from each of the affiliated countries. The triennial Conference elects the officers and has power to amend the constitution.

Officers: *President:* Emmy Freundlich (Austria).

Acting Secretary: Mrs. Theo Naftel.

Finances: Annual subscriptions from affiliated organisations, and donations.

Activities: Arranges an International Co-operative Women's Conference every three years on the occasion of the Congress of the International Co-operative Alliance; promotes the formation of Co-operative Women's Guilds in connection with the National

Co-operative Movements; arranges exchange of visits and correspondence between Guild women; publishes pamphlets and monthly articles in the *International Review of Co-operation*; seeks to express the housewife's point of view in international affairs, to organise common activities through the international study of common subjects, etc.; organises active campaigns both of a national and international character in favour of peace and total disarmament.

Historical Facts: 1921: Provisional committee created by decision of the International Co-operative Women's Conference at Basle; affiliation of seven organisations; 1924: International Co-operative Women's Conference at Ghent, formation of a permanent Guild, affiliation of ten organisations; 1925: campaign for labour-saving in the home begun; 1926: work for total disarmament begun; 1927: International Co-operative Women's Conference at Stockholm; 1930-31: investigation into the mothers' and child welfare services and the reasons for the high maternal mortality rate, memorandum submitted to the Reporting Committee of the League of Nations on Maternal Welfare and Infant Hygiene; 1930: International Co-operative Women's Conference at Vienna; 1932-33: national and international campaign for disarmament, in favour of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments and measures leading to total disarmament; 1934: International Co-operative Women's Conference in London. Inauguration of international Two-Year Plan for increasing co-operative membership and sales of co-operative productions; 1935: campaigns for ensuring more leisure for the housewife through increased social services; 1937: International Co-operative Women's Conference in Paris.

Official Publication: International notes by co-operative women in the *International Review of Co-operation*.

Other Publications containing facts regarding the Organisation: "Housewives Build a New World", a history of the International Co-operative Women's Guild and its affiliated members. *Triennial Report 1934-37*: "The Power of the Market Basket", "Matters of the Future", "Present Economic Tendencies", "Women and Credit Trading". Memorandum describing Guildswomen's activities to raise the standard of popular nutrition.

**ASSOCIATED COUNTRY WOMEN OF THE WORLD.
UNION MONDIALE DES FEMMES RURALES.
LANDFRAUEN WELTBUND.**

Seat: London, 30, Baker St., W.1.

Foundation: 1929.

Objects: (a) To promote and maintain friendly and helpful relations between the country-women's and home-makers' Associations of all nations and to give any possible help in their development; (b) To further the common interests of those organisations in the economic, social and cultural spheres while avoiding political and sectarian questions of a controversial nature; (c) To encourage the formation of organisations working for such common interests in countries where this need has not already been met.

Members: Associations of country women organised on a national, provincial or State basis in the following countries: East Africa, Union of South Africa, Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, India, Irish Free State, Latvia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Nyasaland, Palestine, Scotland, Southern Rhodesia, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Wales, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: The Triennial Conference draws up the programme of the Association. An Executive Committee consisting of a representative of each of the member organisations meets every month in London to execute the Conference's decisions.

Officers : *President:* Mrs. Alfred Watt, M.A., M.B.E.

Vice-Presidents: Mrs. O'Connor (Africa); Mrs. Hubert Fairfax (Australia); Miss Grace E. Fryinger (United States of America); Mlle. Annie Christisch (Balkans); Mme. Zolmans (Baltic Countries); Mrs. Godfrey Drage (British Isles); Mrs. de Soysa (Ceylon); Mme. Marie Michelet (Northern Europe); Lady Tiphaine Lucas (Western and Southern Europe); Mrs. Irwell (Palestine and the Near East).

Honorary Secretary: Mlle. E. M. Zimmern.

Honorary Treasurer: Mrs. McGrigor.

General Secretary: Miss Joan White.

Finances : Annual contributions by the organisations and members, and donations.

Activities : Organisation of triennial conferences: London 1929, Vienna 1930, Stockholm 1933, Washington 1936. Organisation of regular monthly meetings and other meetings. Study of the situation of country women. Organisation of talks. Establishment of relations by correspondence. Publication of a series of books entitled "What the Country Women of the World are doing", and of a monthly review, *The Countrywoman*.

Historical Facts : The preliminary meeting was called by Ishbel Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair. The Conference held in London in 1929 was followed by the appointment of a permanent committee for the organisation of work. In 1933, at Stockholm, a constitution was adopted and a definite programme decided upon. In 1936 over 7,000 women attended the Conference held at Washington.

Official Publications : "What the Countrywomen of the World are doing", Volumes 1-5, *The Countrywoman*, monthly review.

EQUAL RIGHTS INTERNATIONAL.

L'INTERNATIONALE POUR LES DROITS ÉGAUX.

Seat : London, 26, Palace Mansions, W.14.

Foundation : 1930.

Object : To establish equal rights for men and women throughout the world. The organisation works for the adoption of the Equal Rights Treaty by all nations.

Members : Branches, affiliated societies and individual members in the following countries: Australia, Austria, Burma, United Kingdom, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Iran, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Bodies : The Organisation is governed by a Bureau, a Council, and a General Assembly held each year at Geneva.

Officers : *Chairman:* Linda P. Littlejohn (Australia).

Vice-Chairmen: Helen Archdale (United Kingdom), Maria Verone (France), K. Popprova-Molinkova (Czechoslovakia), (1) Marthe Hekimi (Persia), (2) Alexandre Herman (Persia).

Honorary Secretary: Elsie Maitland (United Kingdom).

Honorary Treasurers: Marthe Hekimi (Persia), Winifred Mayo (United Kingdom).

Finances : Branches and affiliated societies pay an annual subscription based on the number of members. Individual members pay 5/- per annum.

Activities : Conferences, deputations, annual meetings at Geneva during the sessions of the Assembly.

Official Publication : Typewritten circular distributed to members.

Other Publications containing information on the Organisation : "Women", by Winifred Holtby (XXth-Century Library).

**INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN.
COMMISSION INTERAMÉRICAINNE DES FEMMES.**

Seat : Washington, D.C., Pan-American Union.

Foundation : The Commission was set up by a resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States, unanimously adopted on February 7th, 1928, at Havana (Cuba), and its mandate was extended by a resolution of the Seventh International Conference of American States, adopted on December 16th, 1933, at Montevideo (Uruguay).

Objects : Mainly to enquire into the means of obtaining equal rights for women on the American continent and to give advice to international conferences of American States.

Members : The Commission consists of a representative of each of the twenty-one American Republics constituting the Pan-American Union, officially appointed by their Governments — namely: Argentine: Sra. Ernestina A. López de Nelson; Bolivia: Sra. Crystal Hyland Abelli; Brazil: Sra. Manuel de Oliveira Lima; Chile: Sra. Martha Vergara; Costa Rica: Sra. Lydia Fernández Jiménez; Cuba: Sra. Elena Mederos de Gonzáles; Dominican Republic: Sra. Gloria Moya de Jiménez; Ecuador: Sra. Rosa Huerta de Viteri Lafronte; United States of America: Miss Doris Stevens; Guatemala: Sra. Irene de Peyré; Haïti: Mlle. Madeleine Sylvain; Honduras: Sra. María Valle de Rodríguez; Mexico: Sra. Margarita Robles de Mendoza; Panama: Srita. Lcda Clara Gonzáles; Paraguay: Sra. Carmen G. de Ynsfran; Peru: Srita. Belen de Osma; Salvador: Sra. Maria Alvarez de Guillén-Rivas; Uruguay: Srita. Clara Elisa de Salterain; Venezuela: Sra. Clotilde C. de Arvelo.

Governing Body : The conferences held by the Commission in the intervals between the Pan-American Conferences.

Officers : *Chairman:* Miss Doris Stevens (United States of America).

Executive Secretary: Mlle. Fanny Bunand-Sévastos.

Committees : Committee on Nationality; Committee for the discharge of the Commission's business in the intervals between the conferences; Research Committee; Inter-Continental Committee on Ratifications and Accessions.

Finances : Contributions of organisations and private individuals. Between February 17th, 1929 and April 1st, 1935, the Commission received 42,512.78 dollars in respect of contributions.

Activities : The Commission's chief task has been to make a thorough study of the civil and political situation of women on the American continent. It has summarised the relevant laws in force in each of the twenty-one republics and condensed this summary in a report submitted to the Seventh International Conference of American States held at Montevideo (Uruguay) in December 1933. It also submitted another report on the nationality of women. As the outcome of these studies the Equal Rights Treaty and the Equal Nationality Treaty, designed to place women on the same footing as men, were recommended by the Commission and a resolution on the matter was adopted by the Seventh International Conference. During 1934-35, the Commission devoted its chief attention to endeavouring to obtain the ratification of these two treaties. By March, 1937, eight republics had ratified the Montevideo Equal Nationality Treaty in the order named: the United States, Chile, Mexico, Honduras, Colombia, Guatemala, Ecuador and Nicaragua.

There have been two meetings of members of the Commission, one at Havana (Cuba) in 1930 and the other at Montevideo (Uruguay) in 1933.

The Commission was represented at the First International Conference for the Codification of International Law held at The Hague in March-April 1930. It is a founder member of the Women's Advisory Committee on Nationality.

In 1936 the Commission was represented at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held in Buenos Aires. The Commission recommended a resolution urging States Members of the Pan-American Union which had not granted the vote to women to do so as a bulwark to internal stability and international peace. This resolution was adopted unanimously by the Buenos Aires Conference.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LYCEUM CLUBS.
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES LYCEUM-CLUBS.**

Seat : Geneva, 1, rue des Chaudronniers.

Foundation : 1903 (London).

Object : The Lyceum International Association is an Association of Lyceum Clubs comprised of women of all nations who are interested in the advancement of Literature, Journalism, Science, Public Work, Art and Music and who desire to promote that good feeling and comradeship which can result only from a knowledge acquired by personal intercourse.

Members : Australia, Barbados, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, Finland, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Governing Body : "Bureau Central International" (B.C.I.), fixed for four years in the same country ; at present in Switzerland.

Officers : *President :* Mme. Arthur Robert.

Vice-President : Mme. Sprecher-Robert.

Treasurer : Mme. J. Micheli.

Secretary : Mlle. J. de Crousaz.

Secretary to the President : Mlle. Is. Achard, and delegates chosen from the clubs in different countries.

Finances : Fluctuating budget. Subscriptions from the clubs of the Association.

Activities : Until now congresses every two years.

Historical Facts : The Lyceum was founded in London in 1903 upon the initiative of Miss Constance Smedley. The idea of having similar groups spread to other countries. The war of 1914 put an end to the creation of other clubs ; since then new clubs have been created.

Publications : *Bulletins* of the individual clubs in each country : "Crusaders" by Constance Smedley.

**INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES FEMMES.
INTERNATIONALER FRAUENBUND.**

Seat : 112, rue du Commerce, Brussels ; Geneva Office, Palais Wilson.

Foundation : At Washington, in 1888.

Objects : (1) To promote among women of all countries sentiments of solidarity and mutual understanding ; (2) to provide a means of communication between women's organisations in all countries ; (3) to provide opportunities for women belonging to different races, creeds and classes, to meet together from all parts of the world to confer upon questions relating to the welfare of the commonwealth, the family and the individual.

Members : The National Women's Councils in the Union of South Africa, the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India,

Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Corresponding Members: Egypt, Iceland, Mexico, Spain, Southern Rhodesia.

Total membership: 40 millions.

Governing Body: The Executive Committee, composed of the Board of Officers, Presidents of affiliated National Councils, Conveners of the International Council of Women's Standing Committees.

Officers: *Honorary President:* Ishbel, Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, G.B.E., LL.D., J.P., Gordon House, Aberdeen, Scotland.

President: Baroness Pol Boel, 36, Boulevard du Régent, Brussels.

Vice-Presidents: Dame May Ogilvie Gordon, D.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S., J.P. (England); Senator F. F. Plaminkova (Czechoslovakia); Frau Berta Pipin (Latvia); Frau Betsy Kjelsberg (Norway); Fräulein Elisabeth Zellweger (Switzerland); Countess Albert Apponyi (Hungary); Dr. Ingegerd Palme (Sweden); Miss Lena Madessin Phillips (United States of America); Mrs. Maneklal Premehand (India); Mrs. I. H. Moss, C.B.E., J.P. (Australia); Mrs. A. M. Newman (Union of South Africa).

Honorary Secretary-General: Miss L. C. A. van Eeghen, Mon Bijou, 9, Avenue Soret, Geneva, Switzerland.

Recording Secretaries: Miss A. Christitch, Mlle. F. Baetens.

Treasurer: Miss K. M. Glaeser, Fredensborg, Denmark.

Representative at Geneva: Dr. Renée Girod, 10, Rue Charles Bonnet.

Liaison Officer with the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations: Mme. Dreyfus-Barney, 74, Rue Raynouard, Paris, 16^e.

Liaison Officer with the Health Organisation of the League of Nations: Dame Janet Campbell, D.B.E., Limpfield, Surrey, England.

Finances: Subscriptions from the National Councils.

Activities: Apart from direct international action — individually and jointly with other international women's organisations — the International Council of Women works through its affiliated National Council and the following standing Committees on which each Council is represented: Peace and arbitration; laws concerning the legal status of women; suffrage and civil rights; equal moral standards and suppression of traffic in women; public health; education; emigration and immigration; trades and professions; protection of children and young persons; cinema and broadcasting; art and literature; economic questions and housing. The last Council meeting took place in Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia) in 1936; the next will be held in Edinburgh in 1938. At least one executive meeting is held during the time between the (triennial) Council meetings.

Publications: *Bulletin of the International Council of Women* published monthly in three languages, English, French and German. Editor: Miss G. M. Gunther, 112, Rue du Commerce, Brussels.

OPEN DOOR INTERNATIONAL FOR THE ECONOMIC EMANCIPATION OF THE WOMAN WORKER.

INTERNATIONALE DE LA PORTE OUVERTE POUR L'ÉMANCIPATION DE LA TRAVAILLEUSE.

Seat: Headquarters Office: London, 3, Iddesleigh House, Caxton Street, S.W.1.

Foundation: 1929.

Object: To secure that a woman shall be free to work and protected as a worker on the same terms as a man and that legislation and regulations dealing with conditions and hours, payment, entry and training shall be based upon the nature of the work and not

upon the sex of the worker ; and to secure for a woman, irrespective of marriage or child-birth, the right at all times to decide whether or not she shall engage in paid work and to ensure that no legislation or regulations shall deprive her of this right.

Members : National branches in the following countries : Australia, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Uruguay. Affiliated national societies in the following countries : United Kingdom, Finland, France, Hungary, Latvia, Sweden, United States of America. Members in the following countries : Australia, United Kingdom, Burma, Bulgaria, France, Germany, India, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : A general council consisting of the President and delegates from the national branches and national affiliated societies, national corresponding members and board of officers.

Officers : *President* : Chrystal Macmillian.(†)

Honorary Treasurer : Erica Butler Bowdon.

Honorary Secretary : Winifred le Sueur.

Committee : Elizabeth Abbott (United Kingdom), Gertrud Baer (Germany), Louise de Craene van Duuren (Belgium), Marie Lenoël (France), Pauline Luisi (Uruguay), Thyra von Beetzenöstman (Finland), Anna Westergaard (Denmark).

Representative in Geneva : Erica Butler Bowdon, 7, Avenue Marc Monnier.

Finances : Affiliation and membership fees, subscriptions, donations and sales of publications.

Activities : Biennial conferences (First Conference, Berlin, 1929 ; Second, Stockholm 1931 ; Third, Prague 1933 ; Fourth, Copenhagen 1935 ; Fifth, Salzburg 1937) ; summer school, public meetings, etc.

Official Publication : Quarterly Organ *The Open Door* (English and French).

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE. ALLIANCE SUFFRAGISTE SAINTE-JEANNE D'ARC.

Seat : London, 55, Berners Street, London, W.1.

Foundation : 1931.

Objects : *Unenfranchised Countries.* (a) To band together Catholics of both sexes in order to secure for women the parliamentary vote on the same terms as it is, or may be, granted to men ; (b) To secure the political, social and economic equality between men and women and to further the work and usefulness of Catholic women as citizens.

Enfranchised Countries. (b) Only of above.

Members : National Associations in Australia, Brazil, United Kingdom and France. In eighteen other countries members attached to the Central Office. In some of these countries national associations are in process of formation.

Officers : *President* : Mrs. Laughton Mathews, M.B.E.

Vice-Presidents : Mlle. Marie Lenoël (France) ; Exma. Snra. Maria H. Lisboa (Brazil) ; Mrs. J. A. Lyons (Australia) ; Professor Mary Haydon, D. Litt. (Ireland) ; Miss Georgiana McEntee, Ph.D. (U.S.A.).

Hon. Secretary : Miss F. A. Barry.

Hon. Treasurer : Mlle. M. Delaval.

Finances : Subscriptions and donations from members.

Historical Facts : St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance was founded as the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society in Great Britain on March 25th, 1911. After the granting of woman suffrage in Great Britain and changing of the name of the Society, the work of the Alliance was gradually enlarged and included various international activities. As more and

more Catholic feminists in other countries came into the ranks of the Alliance, it was decided in 1931 — the year of St. Joan's Quincentenary — to form an International Council to deal with international aspects of the work. Questions that have particularly occupied the attention of the Alliance in the International Field are the Nationality of Married Women and the position of African Women.

Official Publications: Great Britain: *The Catholic Citizen* (Monthly Organ of the Alliance), 2s. 6d. per year post free, 55, Berners Street, London, W.1. "Towards Citizenship" (Handbook of Women's Emancipation) by Phillis C. Challoner, M.A., and Vera Laughton Mathews, M.B.E.

France: *Revue de l'Alliance Sainte-Jeanne d'Arc* (bi-monthly), 72, Avenue de la Bourdonnais, Paris, VII.

Brazil: *A Candela* (quarterly), *Allianca Santa Joanna d'Arca*, Pr. Pastem, 69, Petropolis Est de Rio, Brazil.

EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF SOROPTIMIST CLUBS. FÉDÉRATION EUROPÉENNE DE CLUB SOROPTIMISTES.

Seat: Amsterdam, c/o Mlle. C. M. Meijers, Rokin 23.

Foundation: June 1928.

Objects: (a) To unite the Soroptimist Unions within the territorial limits of the Federation and to co-operate with other Federations in the Soroptimist International with a view to promoting the interests and serving the ideals of the Soroptimist Clubs; (b) to organise new clubs and authorise the amalgamation of national clubs when two or more clubs have been formed, and to act as a supreme court of appeal within the territorial limits of the Federation.

Members: All the Unions of National Clubs are members of the Federation. In countries where there are no Club Unions, individual Soroptimist Clubs may be members. The European Federation comprises Club Unions or clubs in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland. There are also a British Federation and organisations in America and China; all these organisations together form the International Soroptimist Association which, however, has no seat.

Governing Body: A Committee of Governors, consisting of two representatives of each member of the Federation. The Officers are the President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary-Treasurer and the retiring President. The presidency is exercised by the representative of each country in turn, according to the order in which it joined the European Federation.

President: Mlle. C. M. Meijers (Amsterdam).

Retiring President: Dr. A. Noël (Paris).

First Vice-President: Mme. Kraemer-Bach (Paris).

Second Vice-President: Mlle. Hirsch (Antwerp).

Secretary-Treasurer: Mlle. C. Bletz (Amsterdam).

Finances: Entrance fee for new clubs, £2; annual subscriptions of clubs.

Activities: Congresses held every four years, preceding the Congress of the International Association; national meetings in each country and regional meetings of individual clubs.

Historical Facts: The European Federation was founded in 1928; the International Association was constituted on June 8th, 1928; the British Federation was founded in 1934; the last Congress of the International Association was held in 1934 at Paris.

Official Publications: The American, British, French, Hungarian and Netherlands Unions publish periodicals.

**INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN FOR SUFFRAGE
AND EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.**

**ALLIANCE INTERNATIONALE POUR LE SUFFRAGE ET L'ACTION CIVIQUE
ET POLITIQUE DES FEMMES.**

Seat : London, 12, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

Foundation : Its foundation was decided upon at Washington in 1902. The Alliance was finally organised at Berlin in 1904.

Objects : (1) To secure enfranchisement for women of all nations, by the promotion of woman suffrage and all such other reforms as are necessary to establish a real equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women ; (2) To educate women for their task as citizens and to further their influence in public life.

Members : Affiliated Societies in the following countries: the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Permanent International Committees: Committee for Equal Moral Standards and against the Traffic in Women: *President*, Miss Alison Neilans; Committee for Equal Conditions of Work for Men and Women: *President*: Vacant; Committee for Peace: *President*: Miss Josephine Schain; Committee for Equal Legal Status for Women: *President*: Mlle. Atanatskovitch; Committee on Suffrage and Elections: *President*: Mlle. Plaminkova.

Governing Body : The triennial congress has full powers to elect the officers and to amend the constitution of the Alliance; other meetings may be held in the intervals between triennial assemblies. The Board of Officers, consisting of 21 persons, conducts the business of the Alliance in the intervals between Congresses. Executive Board elected at Istanbul in 1935.

Officers : *President*: Mrs. Corbett Ashby, 33, Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W.15.

Honorary President and Foundress: Mrs. Chapman Catt.

Honorary Vice-Presidents: Frances M. Sterling, Adèle Schreiber.

First Vice-Presidents: Rosa Manus (Netherlands).

Second Vice-President: Germaine Malaterre-Sellier (France).

Third Vice-President: Frantiska Plaminkova (Czechoslovakia).

Fourth Vice-President: Hoda Charaoui (Egypt).

Treasurer: E. H. Piepers (Netherlands).

Corresponding Secretary: Emilie Gourd (Geneva).

Mémbers : Milena Atanatskovitch (Yugoslavia), Marie Ginsberg (Poland), Ingeborg Hansen (Denmark), D. Ivanova (Bulgaria), Winnifred Kydd (Canada), Bertha Lutz (Brazil), Alison Neilans (United Kingdom), Dhanvanthi Rama Rau (India), Marcelle Renson (Belgium), Bessie Rischbieth (Australia), Josephine Schain (United States of America), Nina Spiller (United Kingdom), Anna Szelagowska (Poland), Marie Wolfova (Czechoslovakia).

Secretary at headquarters and editress of the publication *Jus Suffragii*: Katherine Bompas.

Finances : Annual subscription from national associations, subscriptions from honorary members, special appeals. Annual expenditure, about £1,100 sterling.

Activities : Publications, public meetings, special international committees, dissemination of statistics and other documents relating to the position of women throughout the world.

Official Publications : *Jus Suffragii* (The International Woman Suffrage News) (monthly). Reports of congresses and occasional pamphlets.

X. LABOUR AND PROFESSIONS.

INTERNATIONAL ARTISAN CENTRE. CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE L'ARTISAN. CENTRO INTERNAZIONALE DELL'ARTIGIANATO. INTERNATIONALE HANDWERKSZENTRALE.

Seat : Rome II, Piazza Venezia.

Foundation : September 1933.

Object : To collect documentary material on the laws and regulations concerning artisans and problems affecting the: credit, co-operation, social insurance, work in the home, apprenticeship, cost of labour, licences. To distribute statistical, technical and economic information relating to artisan production, including that of an artistic nature; to work for the establishment of an economic system which will give artisan labour its proper place in world production by means of agreements, conventions, etc.; to encourage all measures tending to strengthen the family as the essential basis of artisan life; to promote the development of craftsmanship in modern society both as a preservative social force and as an economic factor of equilibrium and civilisation; to encourage closer relations between artisan associations in different countries through the exchange of masters and apprentices, etc.

Members : Affiliated associations in the following countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland.

Governing Body : Until the final adoption of its statute, the administration of the Centre has been entrusted to the Italian National Fascist Federation of Artisans.

President : M. Vincenzo Buronzo, Deputy.

Secretary of Conferences : M. Hubert Ley, Strasburg.

Finances : A scale of subscriptions is being drawn up; the expenditure has so far been covered by voluntary contributions from the affiliated associations.

Activities : The Centre is working for the above-mentioned objects, in particular by means of studies and publications. Since its foundation, it has published, in three languages, and widely distributed, an information bulletin and a review dealing with artisan problems, as well as several monographs. Exchanges of journeymen and young master-craftsmen between France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Luxemburg, Austria, etc., have also been arranged. The Bureau of the Centre has also carried out numerous investigations and has supplied information on various subjects, and has been able to furnish many applicants from European artisan circles with documentary material.

Historical Facts : At an international conference of the middle classes held at Brussels in 1928, the suggestion was made that an International Artisan Organisation should be formed. The first International Artisan Congress was held at Rome in 1930, and it was decided to found an International Artisan Institute; the second Congress was held at Paris, in 1931. The Institute, however, never really came into being, and new attempts to form it were made in 1933. In September 1935, the International Centre of Artisan Studies was finally set up, with permanent headquarters at Rome. In 1936, the Centre changed its name to the International Artisan Centre. In 1936, it also held its first International Conference, on October 23rd, 24th and 25th, at Zurich. The second Conference took place in Vienna, and a draft statute and scale of subscriptions were discussed.

Official Publications : (a) *Artisan Problems*, a review appearing every two months and published in three languages ; (b) *Information on the Position of Artisans in all countries*, a monthly bulletin in three languages. Further, a monograph in French has been published on "The Legal Position of Artisans in Poland", and another, in Italian, on "The Professional Diploma in the Artisan Legislation of European Countries"; the latter study has also been published in German.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MEDICAL AUTOMOBILE CLUBS.
UNION INTERNATIONALE DES AUTOMOBILE-CLUBS MÉDICAUX**

Seat : 89, Boulevard Magenta, Paris.

Foundation : June 1933, at Salzburg.

Object : The International Union of Medical Automobile Clubs (IUMAC) aims at furthering in every possible way the interests of doctors owning motors-cars, in so far as this is possible by joint international work. National and political questions are excluded as a matter of principle. Further, it has the task of extending and promoting friendly relations between medical automobile clubs and their members.

Members : Associations of Medical Automobile Clubs in the following countries : Austria : Ärztliche Kraftfahrvereinigung Österreichs ; Czechoslovakia : Verband Deutscher Kraftfahrender Ärzte, Reichenberg ; Autoklub Aesculap, Prague ; Denmark : Danske Laegers og Dyrklaegers Motorklub, Middelfart ; France : Association des Médecins Automobilistes ; the Netherlands : Vereeniging van Artsen Automobilisten, Utrecht ; Portugal : Autoclub Medico Portugues, Lisbon ; Spain : Sanatorio Automovil Club Espanol, Madrid ; Sweden : Sveriges Lakares Automobileclub, Stockholm.

Officers : *Honorary President :* Dr. Prins.

President : Dr. Capette.

Vice-President : Dr. Hoschinger.

Secretary-General : Dr. Lafond.

Finances : Budget : Subscriptions. Expenses : Office expenditure, correspondence, etc.

Activities : Congress every two years ; meeting of the Presidents each year.

Official Publications of the Organisation : *Official Bulletin of the Union* in preparation. *Bulletins* of each individual club.

**INTERNATIONAL BOOKBINDERS' UNION.
UNION INTERNATIONALE DES RELIEURS.
INTERNATIONALE BUCHBINDER-FÖDERATION.
INTERNATIONAL BOGBINDER-UNION.**

Seat : Copenhagen, Ny Kongensgade 15, International Bookbinders' Secretariat.

Foundation : July 1907.

Object : Represents the common interests of workers in the bookbinding and similar trades ; reciprocal understanding and mutual support as regards important economic questions ; financial aid in national and international action against the exploitation of labour ; conclusion of reciprocity conventions.

Members : Belgium : Centrale des Travailleurs du Livre, Rue Joseph Stevens, 8, Brussels ; United Kingdom : National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers, 14, Nightingale Lane, London S.W. 12 ; Czechoslovakia : Graphische Union, Turnerstrasse, 27, Reichenberg ; Verband der Buchbindergehilfen, Lublanska u. 37, Prague, I ; Denmark : Bogbinderforbundet i Danmark, Ny Kongensgade 15, Copenhagen ; Finland : Finska Bockarbetarförbundet, Brobergsgatan 10, Helsingfors ; France : Fédération française des Travailleurs du Livre, Rue Jules Breton 7, Paris XIII ; Hungary : Verein der ungarischen

Buchbinder, Rozsa-utca 22, Budapest VII; the Netherlands: Algem. Ned. Typografenbond, Sarphatistraat 75, Amsterdam; Norway: Norsk Bokbinderforbundet, Folkets Hus, Oslo; Sweden: Bokbindareförbundet, Barnhusgatan 16, Stockh. C.; Switzerland: Schweiz. Buchbinder-Verband, Montbijoustrasse 61, Berne; Yugoslavia: Savez Grafickih Radnika C.A. Primorska ulice 2, Zagreb.

End of 1936, total: 44,686 members.

Governing Body: An international Commission consisting at present of four members; the President of the day is appointed by the members at the meetings and commissions.

Finances: *Receipts:* Half-yearly subscriptions. *Expenditure:* Administration, delegations and conferences, bulletins, reports, strike relief and any other action for trade union solidarity.

Activities: Conferences every three years, committee meetings at least once a year, publication of a bulletin, reports, statistics of wages, general labour conditions, apprenticeship, technical developments in the trade.

Historical Facts: The activities of the International Bookbinders' Union, which was founded in 1907, were suspended during the world war and resumed in 1920. From 1907 to 1934, the Union held eight international conferences and nineteen special sessions with the commissions of international professional organisations. Acts of solidarity: 1908, financial aid during the general strike in Sweden; 1910-11, financial aid to movements in Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland and Italy; 1915, similar aid during a strike in Switzerland; 1919-20, relief to unemployed in Hungary; 1923-24, relief to German comrades; 1925, strike relief to the Belgian federation; 1929, similar relief to Roumanian fellow-workers; 1931, relief to Norwegian fellow-workers during lock-out.

Official Publications: *Bulletin.* Statistics of labour conditions and wages, apprenticeship and technical developments and wages (1929); historical survey of the Federation (1932).

INTERNATIONAL BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES AND LEATHER WORKERS' FEDERATION.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES OUVRIERS DE LA CHAUSSURE ET DU CUIR.

INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG DER SCHUH- UND LEDER-INDUSTRIEARBEITER.

INTERNATIONELLA SKO-OCH LÄDERINDUSTRIARBETARE-UNIONEN.

Seat: London, W.C.1. (Address of Central Office), 28, Bedford Square.

Foundation: Stuttgart Congress, 1907.

Object: To promote mutual assistance among all workers engaged in the Boot and Shoe and Leather Industries of all Countries.

Members: Belgium, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: The International Federation is directed by the Biennial Conference and by an Executive Committee which meets annually.

Officers: *Secretary:* Geo. Chester.

A President is elected only for the purpose of presiding over the Biennial Conferences.

Finances: Finances are derived from affiliated contributions, which are paid upon a membership basis. Income since the severance of the German and Austrian Workers, is approximately 12,630 Swiss francs; and expenditure approximately 10,000 Swiss francs.

Activities: Confined to Biennial Congresses, and interchange of representatives at Conferences of individual Unions. Assistance to individual Unions in case of difficulty,

and exchange of information relating to conditions operative in the Industry in each country.

Official Publications : A quarterly bulletin entitled *International Correspondence*. The material is supplied by the individual Unions, and collated by the Secretary.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUILDING AND WOODWORKERS.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES TRAVAILLEURS DU BÂTIMENT
ET DU BOIS.**

**INTERNATIONALER BUND DER BAU-UND HOLZARBEITER.
INTERNATIONELLA BYGGNADS- OCH TRAINDUSTRIBETARE-UNIONEN.
FEDERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE TRABAJADORES DE LA
EDIFICACION Y MADERA.**

Seat : Amsterdam, Netherlands, 40, Vondelstraat.

Foundation : April 1st, 1934, by the amalgamation of the International Union of Woodworkers (1904) and the International Federation of Building Workers (1903) ; finally sanctioned at the first congress held by the two organisations together in London on July 14th and 15th, 1936.

Object : To group together the central organisations of building workers, woodworkers and workers of allied industries in all countries ; to develop the solidarity of the working class and support all national and international action against the exploitation of labour ; to protect and promote the economic, social and cultural interests of the occupational groups concerned, by supporting national trade union activities and assuring its co-ordination and guidance in the international sphere.

Members : Building and Woodworkers' Associations in : Australia, Austria (underground), Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, the Irish Free State, Italy (seat in Paris), Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Yugoslavia (746,866 members in twenty-four countries and grouped into seventy-eight organisations, on January 1st, 1936).

Governing Bodies : (a) A General Council composed of ten members (nine representing six groups of countries and one representing specially sawyers and woodcutters) ; in addition, the Treasurer, who has no vote ; (b) A Management Committee composed of the President, the Vice-President and the Secretary.

Management Committee : President : R. Coppock (London).

Vice-President : W. Hauwaert (Brussels).

Secretary : J. W. van Achterbergh (Amsterdam).

Finances : Annual affiliation fee : 3 Dutch florins (gold standard) per hundred members or fraction thereof per annum. Reduction of 50% is granted to organisations outside Europe. Budget roughly 18,000 florins per annum.

Official Publications : *Review ITBB* (replaces the *Bulletin* since September 1936). Appearing at irregular intervals but roughly six times a year, roneo-typed in English, French, German, Danish and Spanish ; special reports ; proceedings of triennial congresses ; annual reports on activities.

Publications giving information about the Organisation : Accurate information about the origin and early history of the International Union of Woodworkers and the International Federation of Building Workers will be found in "Twenty-five Years of International Trade-Unionism" ("Vingt-cinq années de mouvement syndical internatio-

nal"), by M. Johann Sassenbach, published by the "Fédération Syndicale Internationale", Paris. For the International Woodworkers' Union see also "In Commemoration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the International Union of Woodworkers, 1904-1929" ("En commémoration du 25^e anniversaire de l'Union internationale des ouvriers du Bois, 1904-1929").

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN WORKERS IN THE
BUILDING TRADE AND OF WOODWORKERS.**

**FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES OUVRIERS DU BATIMENT
ET DU BOIS.**

**INTERNATIONALER BUND DER CHRISTLICHEN BAU- UND HOLZARBEITER-
GEWERKSCHAFTEN.**

Seat : Utrecht, Kromme Nieuwe Gracht 22.

Foundation : September 1937.

Object : To protect the interests of Christian workers in the building trade and of woodworkers, especially as regards the International Labour Organisation, in accordance with Christian principles; to defend the interests of affiliated organisations; to make propaganda in support of the organisation of Christian workers in the building trade and woodworkers in countries where such organisation does not as yet exist; to facilitate reciprocal financial support between affiliated organisations, should the need arise.

Members : 120,000. Organisations in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland and Switzerland.

Officers : *President :* J. Braeckman (Brussels).

Secretaries : J. A. Schaafsma (Utrecht), for workers in the building trade, J. van der Post (Utrecht), for woodworkers.

Finances : Members' contributions.

Activities : The discussion at international congresses of questions concerning workers in the building trade and woodworkers; studies of the position of workers in the building trade and of woodworkers and their organisations in the different countries; the preparation of agreements between workers in the building trade and woodworkers' organisations in various countries and the settlement of any differences which may arise between those organisations by means of conciliation.

Historical Facts : The Federation was founded at the congress of representatives of the Christian Internationale of Workers in the Building Trade and the Christian Internationale of Woodworkers which took place in Paris on September 10th, 1937, and at which it was decided to amalgamate the two Internationales and to found the International Federation of Christian Workers in the Building Trade and of Woodworkers.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN.

**ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES FEMMES DANS LES AFFAIRES
ET LES CARRIÈRES LIBÉRALES.**

Seat : New York City, Biltmore Hotel, Madison Avenue and 43rd Street, New York City.

Foundation : 1930.

Object : To promote friendly relations between business and professional women in all countries; to collaborate in safeguarding their common interests; to establish a high ideal of service to society and to other countries.

Members : National organisations in twenty-four countries : the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Palestine, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

Governing Body : A Governing Body consisting of the members of the Bureau of the International Federation (President, four Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer) and one representative of each of the affiliated countries ; also Chairmen of standing committees.

Officers : *President :* Miss Lena Madelin Phillips (United States of America).

Vice-Presidents : Mme. Françoise Plaminkova (Czechoslovakia) ; Dr. Maria Castellani (Italy) ; Miss Caroline Haslett (United Kingdom).

Director : Miss Dorothy Heneker (Canada).

Finances : Subscriptions from members and gifts.

Activities : *General :* the Federation acts as a centre for the receipt and dissemination of information on special problems of interest to business and professional women for the purpose of keeping its members in touch with the situation ; it is also responsible for enunciating a common policy and expounding this policy from time to time to important national and international bodies, such as Governments, the League of Nations and the International Labour Office.

Special : The Federation endeavours to safeguard the economic and social interests of business and professional women ; to improve the technical, administrative, commercial and professional qualifications of women and to raise the standard of training in order that wider prospects may be open to them in business and the professions, and lastly, to achieve and maintain a professional standard which will enhance the value of the contribution of women to the professions and to society in general.

Historical Facts : The movement, which brought together and organised business and professional women, began about fifteen years ago, in Canada, Australia and the United States of America. In 1919, a National Federation was set up in the United States. In 1937 there were about 62,000 members. In an attempt to develop its international relations, the American organisation has sent groups of business and professional women to Europe on several occasions to meet women doing similar work there. In 1930 a Conference was held at Geneva (Switzerland), during which the International Federation of Business and Professional Women was founded. It then consisted of organisations in five countries. In January 1937, its members came from the national organisations of twenty-four countries.

Official Publications : *Widening Horizons* (monthly bulletin in French, English and German). *Independent Woman* (monthly publication, United States). *Canadian Business and Professional Woman* (monthly publication) ; bulletins of other member countries.

Other Publications : (a) "Earnings of Women in Business and the Professions", study on about 14,000 members of the Federation, price, \$1.25, on sale at the Bureau of Business Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan ; (b) "The Age Factor as it relates to Women in Business and the Professions", based on information from 20,000 members of the Federation in 1931 (No. 117 of the *Women's Bureau Bulletin*, on sale at the Office of Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. price 10 cents) ; (c) "Women and their Careers", by Anne Hendry Morrison, completes "The Age Factor", etc., and comprises a study of 306 special cases.

**CATHOLIC WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL.
INTERNATIONALE OUVRIÈRE CATHOLIQUE.
KATHOLISCHE ARBEITER-INTERNATIONALE.
KATHOLIEKE ARBEIDERS-INTERNATIONALE.**

Seat : Utrecht, Drift 10.

Foundation : 1928.

Object : To work for the realisation of social, spiritual, moral and economic conditions and relations based on Christian principles, by means of the international collaboration of Catholic working-class organisations.

Members : In the Argentine, Belgium, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland.

Officers : *President* (vacant).

Secretary : J. A. Schutte (Netherlands).

Finances : Subscriptions of affiliated organisations.

Activities : An international congress at least once every three years.

Historical Facts : Founded during the International Congress of Catholic Worker's Organisations held at Cologne in July 1928. The second Congress took place at Utrecht in 1931.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION OF CIVIL REGISTER OFFICIALS.
UNION INTERNATIONALE DES OFFICIERS ET FONCTIONNAIRES DE L'ÉTAT CIVIL.
INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG DER BEAMTEN DES ZIVILSTANDSDIENSTES.**

Seat : Berne, Effingerstrasse 33.

Foundation : 1926.

Object : To develop international private law and, as far as possible, to unify the different systems of law regarding civil status ; to promote the professional training, both theoretical and practical, of civil register officials.

Members : The following are eligible : (a) authorities in charge of civil registration, and national unions of civil register officials ; (b) as individual members (auxiliary and assistant members), civil register officials, and persons actually responsible for civil registration, or officially concerned therewith.

Governing Body : *Chairman :* Ulrico Stampa (Switzerland).

Vice-Chairman : Albertus Septer (Netherlands).

Secretary-General : Edwin Krutina (Germany).

Finances : No subscriptions fixed ; the expenses of the Conferences are borne by the delegations.

Activities : Publication of a series of pamphlets containing a summary of legislation in German (French, Italian and Dutch copies are in preparation).

Historical Facts : First Congress 1926, at Berne ; second, 1929, at Paris.

Official Publication : A bulletin is in preparation.

**INTERNATIONAL CLOTHING WORKERS' FEDERATION.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES TRAVAILLEURS DE L'HABILLEMENT.
INTERNATIONALE BEKLEIDUNGSARBEITER-FÖDERATION.**

Seat : Amsterdam, 80, Reguliersgracht.

Foundation : 1893, at Zurich.

Object : To combine and develop the trade unions of clothing workers of all countries, and defend their economic and social interests.

Members : National clothing workers' trade unions in the following countries: Union of South Africa, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : The administration is in the hands of an International Bureau consisting of six ordinary members and one extraordinary member. These members include the *Chairman*, Mr. J. Andersson (Denmark) and the *International Secretary*. The *Committee of Management* consists of the *International Secretary*, Mr. T. van Der Heeg and two members of the National Organisation, including the *Secretary*.

Finances : Expenditure is defrayed by annual contributions (three Dutch cents per member) from the affiliated organisations.

Activities : Reports on strikes, wage disputes and important events in the various organisations ; arranging international relief action ; protecting the interests of the members and regulating the transfer of members from the organisation of one country into that of another ; holding of international congresses and conferences.

Historical Facts : From 1893 to 1920, the seat of the Federation was at Berlin. Since that year, the Secretariat has been at Amsterdam. The last International Congresses were held at Vienna in 1924, at Paris in 1927, at Leipzig in 1930, and at London in 1934. The Furriers' International amalgamated with the International Clothing Workers' Federation in 1925. The last Congress was held at Leipzig in 1931.

Official Publication : A *Bulletin*, published at irregular intervals ; statistics and other information (in English and French).

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF COMMERCIAL, CLERICAL AND TECHNICAL EMPLOYEES.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES EMPLOYÉS ET DES TECHNICIENS.

INTERNATIONALER BUND DER PRIVATANGESTELLTEN.

Seat : Amsterdam, Z., Paulus Potterstr. 9.

Foundation : August 1920 at Vienna.

Object : To group together the national trade unions of commercial, clerical and technical employees in order to represent and defend internationally the employees' interests ; to combat capitalism ; to promote international solidarity among workers, etc.

Members : On January 1st, 1936, National Federations : Austria, Belgium (14,795 members), United Kingdom (84,000), Czechoslovakia (90,000), Denmark (25,112), Finland (3,000), France (15,000), Greece (5,000), Hungary (7,000), Irish Free State (6,000), the Netherlands (18,500), Norway (9,552), Palestine (5,040), Poland (8,300), Roumania (4,000), Spain (28,000), Sweden (26,501), Switzerland (1,800), Yugoslavia (6,000).

Officers : *President*: Mr. J. Hallsworth (Manchester).

Vice-President: Mr. R. Klein (Prague).

Secretary-General: W. G. Spiekman (Amsterdam).

Eight members, including the Presidents of the occupational groups.

Finances : The annual subscription is 45 Dutch guilders per thousand members.

Activities : International congress every three years. In the meantime the four occupational groups may meet together in an international conference. The Bureau meets at least once a year.

Historical Facts : An international secretariat for commercial employees was founded in August 1904 at Amsterdam, and remained in operation until the great war. It was

reorganised in 1920 on a wider basis. The occupational group of bank employees and the group of technical workers and foremen were founded in 1922. The group of commercial travellers and representatives and the group of commercial employees were founded in 1928.

Official Publication : *News Letter (Bulletin d'Information), (Mitteilungen)*, monthly.

Other Publications : "Dix années de l'Internationale des employés et des techniciens." ("Ten Years of the Employees' and Technical Workers' International").

**INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF ASSOCIATIONS OF COMMERCIAL
AND INDUSTRIAL TRAVELLERS AND AGENTS.**

**LIGUE INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS DE VOYAGEURS
ET REPRÉSENTANTS DU COMMERCE ET DE L'INDUSTRIE.**

**INTERNATIONALE LIGA DER VERBÄNDE VON GESCHÄFTS-REISENDEN
UND VERTRETERN.**

**LEGA INTERNAZIONALE DELLE ASSOCIAZIONI DI VIAGGIATORI
E RAPPRESENTANTI DEL COMMERCIO E DELL'INDUSTRIA.**

Seat : Zurich I, Talstrasse 27.

Foundation : 1929 (reconstitution of the World Federation of Commercial Travellers founded in 1908).

Object : To unite all commercial and industrial travellers and agents; to provide a link between the member groups for the protection of their general interests in all spheres and to assist in the development of commercial travelling by international means; to assist members to carry out their duties and to simplify the formalities adopted by certain countries in respect of commercial travellers and agents.

Members : Fourteen national groups in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania and Switzerland. Individual members: about 62,000.

Officers : *President:* Charles Cart (Geneva).

Director: Dr. G. Meister (Zurich).

Treasurer: F. Aebi-Blumer (Berne).

Finances : Contribution of 5 Swiss francs for every 100 individual members or under; entrance fee according to the position of the members of each member group, minimum 50 Swiss francs.

Activities : Negotiations for the introduction of a Customs clearance book (trptych for travellers' samples); action with a view to the granting of special privileges to commercial travellers and agents for the transport of travellers' samples; enquiries from all the European railway companies; campaign against abuses in connection with work on commission; collaboration with the international courts, national chambers of commerce, and other economic bodies, etc. General Assembly at Berne in 1931 and 1934. International Congress at Vienna in 1936.

Official Publication : *Bulletin*, monthly organ in French and German.

UNIVERSAL ALLIANCE OF DIAMOND-WORKERS.

ALLIANCE UNIVERSELLE DES OUVRIERS DIAMANTAIRES.

DIAMANTARBEITER WELTVERBAND.

Seat : Antwerp, Plantin en Moretuslei 66.

Foundation : 1905.

Object : To improve the conditions of work of diamond-workers in all countries.

Members : The trade unions of diamond-workers in Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands and the United States of America.

Governing Body : A permanent Executive Committee.

Officers : *Chairman :* Henri Polak, Amsterdam.

General Secretary : A. Daems, Antwerp.

Finances : Annual subscriptions. Since 1924, the subscription has been 0.50 florin.

Activities : A permanent bureau at Antwerp for information on industrial and social matters, etc.

**EDUCATIONAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL.
INTERNATIONALE DES TRAVAILLEURS DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT.
INTERNATIONALE DER BILDUNGSARBEITER.**

Seat : Paris (XIX^e), 8, Avenue Mathurin-Moreau.

Foundation : 1920.

Object : To combine all national organisations of educational workers into a single international trade-union organisation for the defence of peace, culture and democracy ; to use its utmost endeavours to improve the material and moral position of educational and school workers.

Members : Trade-Union organisations in Bulgaria, Chile, China, Mexico, Spain and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as individual members in almost all other countries. These individual members have formed associated groups and committees in support of the Educational Workers' International in the Argentine, Austria, Brazil, Ecuador, Germany, Greece, India, the Netherlands, Peru, the Scandinavian countries, United States of America and Yugoslavia (800,000 members).

Governing Body : The International Congress, an Executive Committee and a General Secretariat.

Officers : *General Secretary :* M. G. Cogniot (Paris).

Secretaries : G. Litvin (Moscow), G. Fournial (France), G. C. T. Giles (London), A. Berthet (France).

Finances : An income derived from members' subscriptions. Annual expenditure, 125,000 French francs.

Activities : Eight international congresses have been held up to now : Paris, 1922 ; Brussels, 1924 ; Paris and Brussels, 1925 ; Vienna, 1926 ; Leipzig, 1928 ; Antwerp, 1930 ; Hamburg, 1932 ; Paris, 1935. Publication of various pamphlets on education.

Historical Facts : On the initiative of the Fédération des Syndicats de l'Enseignement (France) and the Sindacato Magistrale Italiano (Italy) an effort was made to bring all the teachers in the world into one organisation shortly after the war (1919-20). The Educational Workers' International was not, however, established in a permanent form until 1922 (Paris Congress).

Official Publications : Monthly : *L'Internationale de l'Enseignement, The Teachers' International, La Internacional de la Enseñanza ; Press Review*, French edition, *Soviet Education Review*, French edition.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN EMPLOYEES' TRADE UNIONS.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS CHRÉTIENS D'EMPLOYÉS.
INTERNATIONALER BUND CHRISTLICHER ANGESTELLTENVERBÄNDE.**

Seat : Paris, 28, Place Saint-Georges. Administrative Secretariat : Strasburg, 7, Rue St. Fridolin.

Foundation : September 1921.

Members : Employees' Unions in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Yugoslavia. Membership in 1937: 180,000.

Officers : *Chairman :* M. Christophe (Belgium).

Vice-Chairmen : M. Boersma (Netherlands) and M. Wenzel (Czechoslovakia).

General Secretary : M. Tessier (France).

Treasurer : M. Nauta (Netherlands).

Administrative Secretary : M. Thiele (France).

Historical Facts : A Constituent Congress was held at Luxemburg in 1921. The second International Congress was held at Lucerne in 1925; the third at Amsterdam in 1927; the fourth at Munich in 1929; the fifth at Paris in 1934; and the sixth at Karlovy-Vary (Carlsbad) in 1936.

The questions discussed at these Congresses are dealt with in the reports published by the Federation.

**EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATIONS.
FÉDÉRATION EUROPÉENNE DES ASSOCIATIONS D'INGÉNIEURS.
BUND DER EUROPÄISCHEN INGENIEURSVEREINIGUNGEN.
FEDERAZIONE EUROPEA DELLE ASSOCIAZ. D'INGEGNERI.**

Seat : Rome, via Vittorio Veneto, 7.

Foundation : March 1934.

Object : Defence of the professional, social and economic interests of engineers in the international field.

Members : Countries represented: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Provisional Officers : *President :* Dr. Edmondo del Bufalo (Italy).

Vice-President : Dr. Douchan Tomitch (Yugoslavia).

General Secretary : Dr. Vincenzo Salvatore.

Finance : The programme is still being drawn up

Activities : A congress is in preparation.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES INGÉNIEURS-CONSEILS.**

Seat : Brussels, 29, rue Major Dubreucq.

Foundation : July 1913, at Ghent (Belgium).

Object : Protection of members' professional interests, regulation of the professional propaganda, etc.

Members : Associations of qualified consulting engineers in: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, and correspondent members. (Total, 400 members.)

Officers : *Chairman of the Executive Committee :* M. R. E. Mathot (Brussels).

Chairman of the Federation : M. L. Prangey (Paris).

Vice-Chairmen : M. R. E. Mathot (Brussels), Dr. W. Wyssling (Zurich).

Secretary : M. A. C. Robert (Paris).

Finances : Income derived from donations from members and subscriptions from affiliated associations.

Activities ; Conferences, publication of the proceedings of conferences, and of a *Year-Book*, exchange of information, etc.

Historical Facts : The Federation (FIDIC) was formed on the occasion of the International Exhibition at Ghent (Belgium) in 1913, on the initiative of the Belgian Chamber

of Consulting Engineers and the French Chamber of Consulting and Expert Engineers. At the second Congress at Berne the rules of the FIDIC were established on a permanent basis. Congresses were held later, at Warsaw 1926, Amsterdam 1928, Vienna 1930, Zurich 1932 and Prague 1935.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN FACTORY AND TRANSPORT WORKERS' SYNDICATES.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS CHRÉTIENS D'OUVRIERS D'USINE ET DE TRANSPORTS.

INTERNATIONALER BUND CHRISTLICHER FABRIK- UND TRANSPORTARBEITERVERBÄNDE.

Seat: The Hague, 289, Rijswijkscheweg.

Foundation: 1920, at Cologne.

Object: To improve the cultural and material interests of the members belonging to this Federation according to the Christian conception of life, and to work for a Christian economic system.

Members: Organisations in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: An international Executive Committee.

Officers: *Chairman:* W. Strijbis Pzn. (The Hague).

Secretary: Fred Brussel (The Hague).

Treasurer: J. Roscam (Boom-Belgium).

Finance: Members' contributions.

Activities: International conferences.

Official Publication: A quarterly *Bulletin*.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF GENERAL FACTORY WORKERS.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE D'ORGANISATIONS D'OUVRIERS D'USINE.

INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG DER FABRIKARBEITER-VERBÄNDE.

INTERNATIONAL GROV-OG FABRIKSARBEJDER-FØDERATION.

Seat: Amsterdam (Z), Museumplein 17.

Foundation: August 1907; reconstituted after the war on October 27th, 1920.

Members: Affiliated organisations in Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Officers: *Chairman:* Robert Nielsen (Copenhagen).

Secretary: K. de Jonge (Amsterdam Z.).

Finances: (a) budget: about 12,000 Netherlands florins per annum; (b) revenue sources: subscriptions of the affiliated national organisations; (c) expenditure: about 12,000 Netherlands florins per annum.

Activities: The International Congress, which is the supreme instance of the Federation, meets every three years. The Executive Committee meets once a year.

Historical Summary: The Federation has held congresses at Amsterdam (1920), Vienna (1923), Copenhagen (1926), Hanover (1929), and Prague (1933). International conferences of occupational groups were organised in 1925, at Vienna, for the chemical industry, in 1926, at Copenhagen and Stockholm, and in 1931 for the paper industry.

Official Publication: Fortnightly *Bulletin* in four languages.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS OF WORKERS
IN THE FOOD AND DRINK TRADES.**

**FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS CHRÉTIENS
D'ALIMENTATION.**

**INTERNATIONALER BUND DER CHRISTLICHEN NAHRUNGS- UND
GENUSSMITTEL-ARBEITERGEWERKSCHAFTEN.**

Seat: Utrecht, Drift 10, Netherlands.

Foundation: October 15th, 1920.

Object: To unite the Christian Organisations of workers in the food and drink trades; to defend their material interests, according to Christian principles and in collaboration with the Christian Trade Unions International.

Members: National trade unions in Austria, Belgium, Hungary and the Netherlands. Total membership 13,000.

Officers: *Chairman* (provisionally): J. Z. Kannegieter, Rotterdam.

Secretary: S. P. van Tol, Amsterdam.

Treasurer: J. Overmeire, Antwerp.

The International Congress held each year is composed of the Governing Body and members of the national organisations.

Finances: The affiliated organisations pay annually one hour's salary for each ten members.

Activities: Campaign against night work for bakers, and for ratification of the Convention adopted at Geneva on this subject. Contribution towards the efforts to obtain reduction of working hours, etc.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FOOD AND DRINK WORKERS.

**UNION INTERNATIONALE DES FÉDÉRATIONS DES OUVRIERS ET OUVRIÈRES
DE L'ALIMENTATION.**

**INTERNATIONALE UNION DER ORGANISATIONEN DER ARBEITER
UND ARBEITERINNEN DER LEBENS- UND GENUSS-MITTELINDUSTRIE.**

Seat: Zurich (Switzerland), Körnerstrasse 12.

Foundation: 1920.

Object: To protect the economic and social interests of all workers in the food and drink trades; to do everything possible to strengthen the international solidarity of the working class and to support all national and international action against the exploitation of labour.

Members: Thirty-three federations in the following countries: Austria (534 members), Belgium (8,144), United Kingdom (22,500), Czechoslovakia (21,095), Denmark (22,735), Finland (1,303), France (6,175), Germany (112), Hungary (1,460), Italy (72), Luxemburg (165), the Netherlands (8,007), Norway (13,657), Palestine (608), Poland (5,850), Roumania (1,506), Spain (13,387), Sweden (29,520), Switzerland (9,950), Yugoslavia (2,067), total membership, 168,847.

Officers: *President:* Robert Fischer.

Vice-President: Alois Büchi.

Secretary: Jean Schifferstein.

Finances: Receipts: contributions (15 centimes per member per annum). Annual expenditure about 40,000 Swiss francs.

Activities: International Congresses at Zurich, 1920, Brussels 1923, Copenhagen

1925, Vienna 1928, Prague 1931, Amsterdam 1934. World Congress of Bakers at Cologne 1922, Berne 1924, Stuttgart 1925, Prague 1931.

Official Publications: *Information Bulletin* in German, French, English, Danish, Swedish, Italian and Spanish, published six times a year. Communications to the Press in German, French, English and Danish published each month.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION OF HAIRDRESSERS.
UNION INTERNATIONALE D'OUVRIERS COIFFEURS.
INTERNATIONALE UNION DER FRISEURGEHILFEN.**

Seat: Copenhagen, Ø, Parkallé 21.

Foundation: July 1st, 1921. The International Union of Hairdressers is the successor of the International Secretariat formed in 1907.

Members: In Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Officer: *Chairman:* H. M. Christensen (Copenhagen).

Finances: Each affiliated organisation pays an annual subscription of 0.15 Danish crown per member of the organisation.

Activities: Congress every two years. The publications of the national organisations constitute the publications of the Union.

Historical Facts: The Union was established as a result of the First International Conference held at Stuttgart in 1907.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION OF HATTERS.
UNION INTERNATIONALE DES OUVRIERS CHAPELIERS.
INTERNATIONALES HUT-ARBEITER-SEKRETARIAT.**

Seat: Paris, 67, rue Turbigo.

Foundation: 1900, in Paris.

Object: To ensure solidarity between national federations of hatters; to ensure subsidies to temporary workers in search of work, and in cases of lock-outs or serious strikes when these have been previously authorised.

Members: Organisations in Belgium, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Sweden and Switzerland.

Officers: *Chairman:* M. P. Milan (France).

Vice-Chairmen: MM. Schiller and Uhler (Czechoslovakia).

Treasurer: M. Petitjean (France).

Finances: Subscriptions from the federations at the rate of 0.60 franc per member.

Activities: Enquiries, congresses.

Official Publication: A bulletin and a two-monthly supplement.

**INTERNATIONAL GENEVA ASSOCIATION OF HOTEL AND RESTAURANT
EMPLOYEES.
ASSOCIATION GENEVOISE INTERNATIONALE DES EMPLOYÉS D'HOTEL
ET RESTAURANT.**

Seat: Zurich, Selnaustrasse 27, Switzerland.

Foundation: May 1877, at Geneva.

Object: The world organisation of hotel and restaurant employees, in order to enable them to press for their rights, both moral and material, and in particular to raise the

social and professional standard of this class of workers, to whom little consideration has hitherto been given.

Members : National associations formed into regional organisations in the Union of South Africa, Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom and Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France and her colonies, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Spain and the Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries in South America, Switzerland, the United States of America, Yugoslavia. Approximate membership : 22,000.

Governing Body : A Central Committee : President and Secretary-General, one treasurer, two accountants. There is a national administration at the head of each territorial association, with a President, Vice-President, secretary, treasurer and accountants.

Finances : Monthly contributions.

Activities : International assemblies of delegates. The last was held at Amsterdam in June 1933.

Official Publications : Each regional organisation has a professional paper. The Central Committee communicates with the regional organisations through a monthly bulletin, or an occasional circular, or through its central organ, *The International Hotel Industry*, published at Zurich, Switzerland, on the 1st of the month.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION OF HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR WORKERS.
UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TRAVAILLEURS D'HOTELS, RESTAURANTS,
CAFÉS, etc.**

**INTERNATIONALE UNION DER HOTEL-, RESTAURANT- UND
CAFE-ANGESTELLTEN.**

Seat : The Hague, 192, Columbusstraat.

Foundation : May 1908.

Object : To safeguard and defend common interests, to promote general co-operation and solidarity among the organisations in the various countries.

Members : Unions in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : A Committee of five persons.

**INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF INTELLECTUAL WORKERS (I.C.I.W.).
CONFÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES TRAVAILLEURS INTELLECTUELS
(C.I.T.I.).**

Seat : Paris, 1^e, 2, rue de Montpensier.

Foundation : 1923 in Paris.

Object : The I.C.I.W. (C.I.T.I.) co-ordinates national confederations of intellectual workers. These confederations are open to all intellectual professions ; they bring together not only individuals but freely constituted professional associations managed by their own members. The object of the national confederations, and consequently that of the I.C.I.W. is the common defence of professional claims (excluding on principle all connections with political, racial or religious parties), and the representation of intellectual professions in relations with Governments and international organisations (League of Nations, International Labour Office, etc.).

Members : Confederations of intellectual workers in Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania,

Yugoslavia. Germany resigned on leaving the League of Nations. Total number of individual members about 2,100,000.

Officers : *General Secretary* : Louis Gallie (France).

Deputy General Secretaries : Dr. Fred Cornelissen ; Dr. Paul Koller (Czechoslovakia) ; Wiktor Koscinski (Poland) ; Stephen W. Smith (United Kingdom) ; Dr. M. Popescu Buzeu (Roumania).

Treasurer : Madame M. T. Nisot.

Finances : The budget is voted each year by the international congress which divides the expenses amongst the member countries. The only funds are contributions from the national confederations.

Activities : Organisation of an annual international congress, each year in a different capital ; close collaboration with international bodies such as the International Labour Office, where the I.C.I.W. has five seats on the Advisory Committee on Professional Workers.

Historical Survey : Established in 1923 by six countries, the I.C.I.W. grouped together fourteen countries, but recent resignations have brought down the number of countries to eleven and greatly reduced the number of members, which had exceeded three millions.

Principal Publication : Verbatim account of the annual congress, summarising the doctrine and activities of the International Federation as regards the points on the programme.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION
OF ASSOCIATIONS OF INVENTORS AND INDUSTRIAL ARTISTS.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DES ASSOCIATIONS D'INVENTEURS ET D'ARTISTES INDUSTRIELS.**

Seat : Brussels, Palais d'Egmont.

Foundation : 1900, at Paris.

Object : To represent inventors and industrial artists and defend their special interests.

Members : National associations of inventors and industrial artists (in Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, etc.).

Governing Body : A permanent international Committee.

Officers : *Chairman* : M. Albert Vaunois (Paris).

Vice-Chairmen : The Chairmen of the Brussels, Lyons, Milan, Paris, St. Etienne, Stockholm and the British and Norwegian Associations.

General Secretary : M. Labache (Paris).

Finances : Special subsidies and subscriptions on the occasion of each congress.

Activities : International congresses at Paris, 1900 ; Brussels, 1905 and 1910 ; preparatory work for a congress at Lyons in 1914 (prevented by the war) ; Brussels, 1919 ; special meeting of the Committee in 1924 ; International congress in 1935. The 1919 Congress decided to co-operate in the work undertaken by the Union of International Associations and by the official organs of the League of Nations in regard to international legislation and assistance regarding inventions.

**LABOUR AND SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL.
INTERNATIONALE OUVRIÈRE SOCIALISTE.
SOZIALISTISCHE ARBEITER INTERNATIONALE.**

Seat : Brussels, Belgium, 162, rue de Laeken.

Foundation : 1923 at the Hamburg Congress.

Object : The Labour and Socialist International (L.S.I.) is a union of such parties as accept the principle of the economic emancipation of the workers from capitalist domination and the establishment of the Socialist Commonwealth as their object, and the class struggle which finds its expression in the independent political and industrial action of the worker's organisations as a means of realising that object.

Members : National sections comprising the Labour and Socialist parties or groups of a country or nation which accept the Constitution of the International.

Governing Body : Executive Committee (forty-nine members).

Officers : *Bureau* (fourteen members) and *Administrative Committee* (seven members).

Chairman : Louis de Brouckère (Brussels).

Treasurer : Senator Joseph Van Roosbroeck (Brussels).

General Secretary : Dr. Friedrich Adler (Brussels).

Finances : Annual affiliation fees based partly on the membership of the respective organisations and partly on the number of Congress votes allocated to them on the basis of their strength as represented, not by their membership alone but also by the extent of their Press, their poll at general elections, etc.

Activities : International Congresses as a rule once in three years. International Conferences, with fewer delegates, are also held as occasion requires. Meetings of the Executive, which, like the Congress and Conferences, are representative of all the affiliated organisations, are held as a rule twice a year.

The Bureau meets about four times a year and the Administrative Committee as occasion requires.

The Secretariat of the L.S.I. publishes information, primarily for Press purposes, on the activities of the L.S.I. and its affiliated organisations, and on international political problems in general.

Historical Facts : The Labour and Socialist International was founded at the Hamburg Congress in May 1923. Subsequent Congresses : Marseilles (1925), Brussels (1928), Vienna (1931). An international Conference of the L.S.I. was held at Paris in 1933 and a joint Conference of the L.S.I. and the International Federation of Trade Unions in favour of disarmament was held at Zurich in 1932.

Official Publications : *International Information*, which is published weekly, and the following supplements which are issued as occasion requires : *Documents and Discussions*, *Problems of the League of Nations*, *Women's Supplement*, *Communications on the Conditions of Political Prisoners*. (All published in English, French and German.) *Bulletin of the Labour and Socialist International*, published at irregular intervals in three editions (English, French and German) and containing the decisions of the L.S.I., address material, etc. Reports and Proceedings of the Congresses published in English, French and German.

INTERNATIONAL LANDWORKERS' FEDERATION.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES TRAVAILLEURS DE LA TERRE.

INTERNATIONALE LANDARBEITER-FÖDERATION.

Seat : Utrecht (Netherlands), Catharijnesingel, 38.

Foundation : 1920.

Object : To unite workers of all countries engaged in agriculture, horticulture and forestry into an International Federation of sufficient power and strength to safeguard the social and economic interests of the members of the affiliated associations ; to support all international and national action in the struggle against the exploitation of labour and for the maintenance of the international solidarity of the workers.

Members : Organisations in Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Scotland, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Governing Body : The International Congress ; the Executive Committee.

Officers : *Chairman of the Committee :* Joseph Duncan (Scotland).

Secretary : P. Hiemstra (Netherlands).

Finances : Subscriptions of affiliated organisations, 25 Dutch florins per thousand members annually.

Activities : International conferences every two years ; annual meeting of the Executive Committee ; publication of the report.

Official Publication : *A Bulletin.*

WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF LATIN-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY.

Seat : 1158, Delicias, Santiago de Chile.

Foundation : July 13th, 1913.

Object : Peace, union and fraternity between Latin-American manual and intellectual workers.

Members : Workers, intellectuals and certain associations in Chile, Peru and other South American countries.

Officers : *President :* M. José Letelier Varas.

Vice-Presidents : MM. Alfonso Freile Larrea, Elías Torresanta, Carlos Acosta and Pedro León Ballester.

International Secretary : M. Gustavo Loyola Acuña.

Press Secretary : M. Pedro Yañez.

Records Secretary : M. Eduardo Encina.

Secretary-General : M. Zacarías Valderrama.

Treasurer : Doña Margarita de Zamudio.

International Councillors : MM. Victor Pujazon, José Saez, and José M. Daza.

Directors : MM. Ernesto Rodríguez, Gregorio Latapiat, Andrés Aguila, Melchor del Rio, Julio Cesar Díaz, Diego Pijoán, Manuel Marchant, Eugenio Silva Ponce and Camilo Quinzio.

Finances : Contributions from the members, from Governments, Latin-American Legations, honorary members, etc.

Activities : An international Congress was held which was attended by delegates from Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, the Argentine and Uruguay. Workers' delegations were sent to the centenaries of Lima and Cuzco, Bolivia and the Argentine. The chief activity has been to bring about a rapprochement between Chile and Peru, even before the official resumption of relations between the two States. A Latin-American Club will shortly be opened at Santiago.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LITHOGRAPHERS AND KINDRED TRADES. FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES TRAVAILLEURS DE LA LITHOGRAPHIE ET PROFESSIONS SIMILAIRES.

INTERNATIONALER BUND DER LITHOGRAPHEN, STEINDRUCKER UND VERWANDTER BERUFE.

Seat : Amstelveen (Netherlands), Stadhouderslaan, 1.

Foundation : In London, 1896.

Object : All affiliated organisations undertake, in accordance with the statutes, to work for the moral and material relief of their members and to collaborate in a closer international understanding for the advancement of humanity ; certain countries have given to their work a more practical shape by entering into contracts of reciprocity.

Members : Organisations in Belgium, the United Kingdom (2), Czechoslovakia (2), Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : An Executive Committee consisting of five members : A. Greutert, *Chairman* (Switzerland), J. Roelofs, *Secretary* (Netherlands), R. Kneale (United Kingdom), G. Lindblom (Sweden) and V. Gooris (Belgium).

The Bureau consists of three members : J. Roelofs, *Secretary*, A. J. A. Starre and P. N. Jabobsen (Netherlands).

Finances : Annual subscriptions from affiliated countries : 5 pence per member.

Historical Facts : The international Federation was founded in 1896, to meet the need of international liaison between national organisations.

Official Publication : Quarterly *Bulletin* (in English, French and German).

Other Publications giving information in regard to the Organisation : Historical sketch published in No. 75 of the *Quarterly Bulletin*. An account of the activities of the Federation during the last five years will be found in the reports and minutes of the 1932 Stockholm Congress, and in the reports and proceedings of the 1936 Lugano Congress.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION. ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES OFFICIERS DE LA MARINE MARCHANDE.

Seat : Antwerp, Courte rue Neuve, 34.

Foundation : June 16th, 1925.

Object : To promote and safeguard the interests of merchant officers in all countries ; to obtain legislation for protection of all seamen and of officers in particular ; to work for the international regulation of hours of work at sea on merchant ships, etc.

Members : Organisations of deck officers, engineer officers and pilots in the following countries : Belgium, the United Kingdom, Cuba, Denmark, Estonia, France, Iceland, Latvia, the Netherlands, the Netherlands Indies, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia and the International Federation of Radiotelegraphists.

Governing Body : A Board of Directors ; an Executive Committee (consisting of the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Secretary-Treasurer and the Assistant Secretary).

Officers : *President ad interim of the Board of Directors :* K. A. Rasmussen (Denmark).

Vice-President : G. Seret (Netherlands).

Members : J. Meulemeester (Belgium), J. Amezaga (Spain), A. Gustavson (Estonia), M. Clerc (France), P. Le Garrec (France), J. Madsen (Denmark), T. J. O'Donnell (International Federation of Radiotelegraphists, Great Britain), H. C. Ykema (Netherlands Indies), L. Chr. Steendal (Norway), L. Vaz Spencer (Portugal), S. Aström (Sweden), Vuksan Gjorgje (Yugoslavia).

Secretary-Treasurer : O. Becu (Belgium).

Assistant-Secretary : L. Veenstra (Netherlands).

Finances : The annual budget is based on contributions from member associations in proportion to the number of their members.

Historical Facts : In 1925, a provisional international organisation was formed at Antwerp by the Merchant Marine Officers' Associations of various countries. This organisation called a congress in Paris in 1925, to which all organisations of merchant marine officers were invited and which founded the International Association of Mercantile Marine Officers and drew up its constitution.

Official Publication : Periodical *Bulletin*.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF METAL-WORKERS.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES OUVRIERS SUR MÉTAUX.
INTERNATIONALER METALL-ARBEITERVERBAND.**

Seat : Berne, 61, Monbijoustrasse.

Foundation : Zurich, 1893.

Object : To promote solidarity and to unite metal-workers of all countries; joint international action to obtain as satisfactory conditions of work and wages as possible.

Members : Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Officer : *International Secretary:* Conrad Ilg, Berne, Switzerland.

Finances : Annual subscriptions of 30 Swiss francs per thousand members.

Activities : Measures of international solidarity and the protection of the interests and rights of metal-workers; investigations into working conditions and wages, hours of work, etc.

Historical Facts : Set up at Zurich in 1893 at the International Socialist Congress in the form of an information bureau. The organisation was converted into an international federation at Amsterdam in 1904.

Official Publication : *Bulletin of the International Federation of Metal-Workers*, monthly.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN METAL-WORKERS' TRADE UNIONS.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS CHRÉTIENS DES OUVRIERS DE L'INDUSTRIE MÉTALLURGIQUE.

**INTERNATIONALE BOND VAN CHRISTELYKE
METAALBEWERKERSORGANISATIES.**

**INTERNATIONALER BUND CHRISTLICHER
METALLARBEITERORGANISATIONEN.**

Seat : Utrecht, Netherlands, 9, Koningslaan.

Foundation : August, 1920, at Essen. The statutes were adopted at the first congress held at Turin on November 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, 1921.

Objects : (a) To protect the interests of metal workers, under the inspiration of Christian principles, in all the branches of social and economic policy, more particularly in the international organisation of labour, wages and conditions of work and labour legislation, consistent with the principles underlying the general movement for international Christianity; (b) To promote the administrative interests of the Associations affiliated to the Federation; (c) To give, in emergencies, moral and material support to the affiliated Associations to the greatest extent possible; (d) To urge the formation of Christian metal-workers' organisations in countries where they do not yet exist and to encourage the affiliation of other organisations which believe in the principles of the Christian trade union movement.

Membership on September 1st, 1934 : Netherlands (Roman Catholic Union) 18,768; (Christian Union) 10,311; Belgium 42,000; Czechoslovakia 2,403; France 5,060; Hungary 438; Poland 12,000; Switzerland 5,200; Yugoslavia 476. Total: 96,656.

Officers : *Chairman:* G. Walley.

Secretary: Fr. van Welie.

Finances : The subscription payable to the Federation by affiliated Associations per 1,000 members per year amounts to sixty times the hourly wage earned by a qualified

worker in the capital of the country. Subscriptions are paid at the end of the year to the Treasurer of the Federation on the basis of the average number of members and the average wage-rate of the year in question.

Activities : (a) Collection of documentary information regarding the social and economic situation of metal-workers in the various countries ; (b) Collection of data on the progress of social legislation and endeavours to secure the adoption and application in the various countries of as favourable social legislation as possible ; (c) Exchange of experiences gained in trade union matters, reciprocal communication of administrative measures and of collective contracts of international importance, and the conclusion of reciprocal contracts for members emigrating and immigrating ; (d) The issue of propaganda literature and preparation of other publicity matter ; (e) The convening of international congresses for the discussion of social, economic and legislative questions of interest to metal-workers and their organisations.

Historical Facts : After the world war a delegation of the Netherlands Unions discussed with the then existing German Metal-Workers' Union the possibility of founding an International Metal-Workers' Union. An opportunity for this occurred at the General Assembly of the German Christian Metal-Workers' Union held in 1920 at Essen, which was attended by delegates from the Netherlands, Switzerland and Austria. France and Belgium excused themselves. In the case of Italy and Hungary no addresses of any Unions were yet available. At the close of the session the delegates of the countries mentioned decided to found an International Christian Metal-Workers' Federation.

The Federation has since held four Congresses : 1921 at Turin (Italy) ; 1925 at Milan (Italy) ; 1930 at Salzburg (Austria) ; 1935 at Brussels (Belgium).

Official Publications : Reports of Congresses.

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN MINERS' FEDERATION.

INTERNATIONALE DES MINEURS CHRÉTIENS.

INTERNATIONALER CHRISTLICHER BERGARBEITERBUND.

Seat : Brussels, 19, rue Pléтинckx.

Foundation : 1922.

Object : To improve the economic and social position of miners. On the basis of Christian principles, and repudiating the class-war, the Federation endeavours to bring about necessary reforms in economic and social life by organised and lawful methods.

Members : Miners' federations in various countries.

Governing Body : An international committee.

Officers : *Chairman :* M. Meck (France).

Vice-Chairman : M. Kot (Poland).

Treasurer and Secretary : M. van Buggenhout (Belgium).

Assistant Secretary : M. Pelzer (Netherlands).

Finances : Income : members' subscriptions ; each affiliated federation is required to pay an amount equal to one-twentieth of an hour's wage per member twice a year.

Activities : The Federation publishes a review and detailed reports on its congresses ; it issues the Minutes of the Committee meetings to its members.

Historical Facts : The preparatory work for the foundation of the Federation was done at the Salzburg meeting in 1921 ; the actual foundation took place at the Innsbruck Congress, 1922. The Federation has since held four congresses — at Geneva, where it got into touch with the International Labour Office, in 1925 ; at Munich in 1928 ; at Strasbourg in 1931 and at Brussels in 1936.

Official Publication: A Review is published twice every year in French and German: *Bulletin d'Information, Mitteilungsblatt*. Moreover the Secretariat forwards to the various affiliated organisations general or confidential reports on the mining industry in the various countries. These reports are not published.

**MINERS' INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES MINEURS.
INTERNATIONALER BERGARBEITERVERBAND.**

Seat: London, W.C.1., 50, Russell Square.

Foundation: 1890.

Objects: The objects of the Miners' International Federation are to develop and maintain a permanent international organisation of miners for the purpose of: (a) promoting the economic and social interests of all mine workers; (c) the abolition of capitalism and the nationalisation or socialisation of the mining industry.

Members: Belgium (53,000); United Kingdom (500,000); Czechoslovakia (35,000); France (100,000); Luxemburg (200,000); the Netherlands (4,100); Norway (3,500); Poland (18,000); Roumania (8,000); Spain (number not known); Sweden (6,300); United States of America (300,000); Yugoslavia (1,000).

Officers: *Chairman:* Mr. P. Vigne.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. Delattre.

Secretary: Mr. E. Edwards.

Committee composed of national officials of each country.

Finances: The annual budget is based on contributions from affiliated organisations in proportion to the number of their members.

Activities: Committee meeting every three months. General conference every two years. Special meetings as required.

Publication: Statistical information.

**INTERNATIONAL PAINTERS' FEDERATION.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES PEINTRES.
INTERNATIONALER BUND DER MALER.
INTERNATIONELLA MÅLAREFÖRBUNDET.**

Seat: Secretary: A. J. Dooijes, Amsterdam (W), Tesselschadestraat 10.

Foundation: 1911.

Object: To strengthen the international solidarity of the working class, and to defend and further the economic and social interests of all workers in the painting and varnishing trades.

Members: 43,820 members in the following countries: Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, the Netherlands, Norway, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: A Governing Council. The Secretary is assisted by two members belonging to the country in which the Secretariat is established. There is also a Committee of four members from different countries.

Finances: The subscription is 5 Dutch centimes per member per annum.

Historical Facts: After various tentative movements, the first steps towards the foundation of the Secretariat were taken in 1903 by Austria, Denmark, Germany and Switzerland at Berlin. A Conference was held at Leipzig in 1907, and another at Munich in 1911.

In the latter year, another Congress was held at Zurich, when the Secretariat was established. Conferences took place at Vienna (1927), Copenhagen (1928), Prague (1931) and Copenhagen (1934).

Official Publications : *Bulletin* (five times a year), reports, proceedings.

**INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT OF POSTAL, TELEGRAPHIC AND
TELEPHONIC WORKERS.**

**SECRETARIAT INTERNATIONAL DES POSTES, TÉLÉGRAPHES
ET TÉLÉPHONES.**

**INTERNATIONALE DES PERSONALS DER POST-, TELEGRAPHEN- UND
TELEPHON-BETRIEBE.**

Seat : Berne, Switzerland, Effingerstrasse 19.

Foundation : At Paris, 1911.

Object : To protect the economic, legal and moral interests of all postal, telegraph and telephone trade unionists.

Members : Organisations in Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia (2), Denmark (2), Netherlands East Indies, Estonia, Finland, France, Irish Free State, Luxemburg, the Netherlands (2), Norway (2), Palestine, Sweden (1), Switzerland (3), United States of America. Total: 23 organisations and 163,000 members.

Governing Body : The International Congress; an Executive Committee; a Secretariat.

Officers : *Chairman :* J. W. Bowen, London.

Secretary : Franz Rohner.

Finances : Annual expenditure: 20,000 Swiss francs.

Activities : Regular reports to the Executive Committee; publication of proceedings.

Historical Facts : The first resolution for the foundation of an International P.T.T. Federation was passed at the French National Congress held at Marseilles in June 1910. The constituent Conference was convened in 1911. In 1914, the P.T.T. International had 160,000 members in Austria, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Switzerland. The first International P.T.T. Congress after the war sat at Milan in 1920, and adopted the new constitution of the P.T.T. International. The last Congress was held at Brussels from August 8th to 10th, 1935.

Official Publication : *Monthly Postal Information* (in English, French and German).

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN POSTAL WORKERS.

**FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE SYNDICATS CHRÉTIENS DES POSTES,
TÉLÉGRAPHES ET DES TÉLÉPHONES.**

**INTERNATIONALE FEDERATIE VAN POST-, TELEGRAAF-
EN TELEFOONPERSONEEL.**

**INTERNATIONALER BUND CHRISTLICHER VERBÄNDE DES POST-,
TELEGRAFEN- UND TELEPHON-PERSONALS.**

Seat : Vaals, Netherlands, Wilhelminaplein 29.

Foundation : 1922.

Object : In agreement with the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions, the Federation endeavours to create and develop Christian Trade Union movements among postal workers at the different countries, to support their activities, and to improve by all legal means the social, economic, and moral position of its members.

Members: Affiliated Associations in Austria (18,000 members), Belgium (3,000), Hungary (5,500), the Netherlands (5,600), Switzerland (850).

Governing Body: The International Committee, composed of:

President: Edmond van Nieuwenhuysse (Belgium).

Vice-President: Ernst Peschke (Austria).

Secretary: L. Schreurs (Netherlands).

Treasurer: A. Fonteyn (Netherlands); and two *members:* L. Schoepflin (Hungary) and Emil Wick (Switzerland).

Finances: The subscriptions are fixed by the Congress. The present annual subscription per member is fixed at one-twelfth of a postman's hourly wage.

Historical Facts: Founded in 1922, the Federation organises international congresses every two years.

Official Publications: Quarterly *Communications*. Proceedings of Congresses.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF POTTERY WORKERS.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA CÉRAMIQUE.
INTERNATIONALE FÖDERATION DER KERAMARBEITER.**

Seat: Teplitz-Schönau (Czechoslovakia), Wattstrasse 1859.

Foundation: June 1906, at Limoges.

Object: To organise internationally all pottery workers, men and women, members of national organisations; to set up or strengthen national organisations of pottery workers.

Members: United Kingdom (12,630 members), Czechoslovakia (5,459), Denmark (2,040), France (3,200), the Netherlands (1,008). Total: 50,961 members.

Governing Body: Composition of the Committee: The Secretary, appointed by the International Congress, represents the International Federation and conducts its business. Active representatives of countries — each national organisation having one representative — together with the international Secretary, constitute the International Committee. The international Secretary has the entire management of the International Federation's business, under the supervision of the International Committee.

Activities: The International Committee meets at least once a year and the International Congress every three years. The Federation has no official journal.

The Federation is a real international professional trade union, concerned with all important economic events and striving in the first place to improve the wage conditions of workers. In the international field, the Pottery Workers' Federation, acting with other international professional trade unions, has in its lifetime accomplished very useful work by contributing to the adoption of measures of protection against occupational diseases, and of laws providing compensation for persons suffering from such diseases.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN PUBLIC EMPLOYEES.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DU PERSONNEL CHRÉTIEN
DES SERVICES PUBLICS.
INTERNATIONALER BUND DER CHRISTLICHEN VERBÄNDE
DER ARBEITNEHMER ÖFFENTLICHER VERWALTUNGEN UND BETRIEBE.
INTERNATIONALE FEDERATIE VAN CHRISTELIJKE BONDEN
VAN OVERHEIDSPERSONEEL.**

Seat: Antwerp, Belgium, 109, rue Nationale.

Foundation: August 1930.

Members : Austria, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland (33,650 members in all).

Object : The reorganisation of Society and of the social and economic affairs of the Christian trade unions.

Officers : *Chairman:* Lüthi (Switzerland).

Secretary: Wolfs (Belgium).

Treasurer: Vermeulen (Netherlands).

Activities : Conferences : Vienna, November 1934 ; Metz, May 1935.

Official Publications : Half-yearly *Bulletin*.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF EMPLOYEES IN PUBLIC AND CIVIL SERVICES.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES FONCTIONNAIRES ET DU PERSONNEL DES SERVICES PUBLICS.

INTERNATIONALE FÖDERATION DER BEAMTEN, ANGESTELLTEN UND ARBEITER DER ÖFFENTLICHEN DIENSTE.

INTERNATIONELL FEDERATION FOR TJENESTEMAEND OG PERSONALE I OFFENTLIGE TJENESTE.

Seat : Paris (VII^e), 9, Avenue d'Orsay.

Foundation : July 1935.

Object : To protect the economic and social interests of employees in public and civil services ; to promote co-operation between employees in public and civil services in the campaign against the capitalistic exploitation of labour ; to promote the international solidarity of the working class.

Members : Organisations in : Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Irish Free State, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland. Membership on January 1st, 1937 : 411,478.

Officers : *Chairman:* Mr. Charles Dukes (United Kingdom).

General Secretaries: M. Ernest Michaud (France), M. Charles Laurent (France).

Finances : Income is derived from the subscriptions of the National Organisations.

Activities : Meetings of the Officers (several times a year), of the Executive Committee (at least once a year), of the Congress (every three years).

Historical Facts : The International Federation of Employees in Public and Civil Services is the outcome of the fusion of the International Federation of Employees in Public Services and of the International Federation of Officials, at the Copenhagen Congress in 1935. The new organisation was founded at that Congress in July 1935.

The Foundation Congress of the International Federation of Public Services was held on August 26th-27th, 1907, at Stuttgart. Various Congresses have been held since : in 1910, at Copenhagen ; in 1913, at Zurich. The Federation's activities were interrupted by the War, but it was reconstituted at the Congress of October 1919 at Amsterdam. Several Congresses have been held since : at Brussels in 1923, at Berlin in 1925, at Stockholm in 1929, in London in 1932, at Copenhagen in 1935.

The International Federation of Officials was founded in Paris in 1925.

Official Publications : Every six weeks, an international *Bulletin* published in four languages.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RADIO-TELEGRAPHISTS.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES RADIOTÉLÉGRAPHISTES.**

Seat : London, E.6., 194, High Street North, East Ham.

Foundation : June 1922.

Object : To protect and promote the interests of certificated radiotelegraphists.

Members : Unions of Radiotelegraphists in Australasia, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United States of America.

Governing Body : The Annual Congress.

Officers : *Chairman :* J. Madsen (Copenhagen).

Secretary : T. J. O'Donnell (London).

Finances : Payments of the affiliated organisations; present subscriptions 1/6d. per member per annum from 1932.

Activities : Annual Congress; the publications of various affiliated organisations devote a certain number of pages to the activities of this Federation.

Historical Facts : The Federation was formed in 1922 at Brussels. It has sent a representative to the Special Commission of Enquiry on Telegraphic Questions of the League of Nations. In 1925 it affiliated to the International Association of Mercantile Marine Officers, and has two seats on the Board of Direction of that organisation. Its work is almost entirely devoted to marine radiotelegraphy in all its aspects, and it claims to be the only authentic organisation representing marine wireless officers internationally. In addition to the organisations affiliated, the Federation has working agreements with Argentinian, Australian and Canadian Associations of Radiotelegraphists. The Federation was officially represented at the International Radiotelegraph Convention, Washington, 1927, and the International Tele-communications Conference at Madrid, 1932.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADES UNIONS OF RAILWAY
AND TRAMWAY MEN.**

**FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS CHRÉTIENS DES CHEMINS
DE FER ET DES TRAMWAYS.**

Seat : Utrecht (Netherlands), 18, Westerstraat.

Foundation : 1921.

Objects : In co-operation with the International Federation of Christian Trades Unions : (a) To protect the interests of affiliated organisations and to support their national and international action ; (b) to create and promote the Christian Trade-Union movement among railway and tramway employees in the countries in which these organisations do not as yet exist ; (c) to strive by all legitimate means to raise their moral, social and economic standard.

Members : Christian Trades Unions in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary (2), Luxemburg, the Netherlands (2) and Switzerland. Total : 118,642 members.

Governing Body : A Bureau; a Committee; the Congress.

Officers : *Chairman :* F. L. D. Nivard.

Vice-Chairmen : Dr. M. Gerencsery and M. Garnier.

First Secretary : H. F. Timmermans.

Second Secretary : Léon Lismonde.

Treasurer : J. Eijkelboom.

Finances : The amount of the subscriptions payable by the affiliated Trades Unions is fixed by the Congress for a period of three years.

Activities : Conferences; publications, etc.

Historical Facts : On the occasion of the International Congress of the Christian Trade-Union Movement held at The Hague in June 1920, the Roman Catholic Trades Union of Railway and Tramway Employees "Saint-Raphael" invited the Railway Trades Unions affiliated to the National Christian Centres to unite for the formation of an International Trade Union of Railway Workers. A Committee was appointed from among the two Netherlands Trades Unions for the purpose of forming a definite constitution, of drafting statutes and submitting suggestions as to subscriptions. At the Congress held at Lucerne in 1921 the International was definitely founded.

Official Publication : A *Bulletin* issued from time to time (in French and German).

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SOCIALIST PHYSICIANS.
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE MÉDECINS SOCIALISTES.
INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG SOZIALISTISCHER ÄRZTE.**

Seat : International Bureau, Prague XII, Cáslavská 15.

Foundation : May 1931.

Object : The International Federation of Socialist Physicians is the union of the physicians of all countries, who profess socialism and class-struggle.

Governing Body : *Chairman :* Dr. Arnold Holitscher (CSR).

Secretary-General : Dr. Silva,

and 1-2 branch members from each country.

Activities : National and international congresses.

Publications : *International Medical Bulletin, Bulletin Médical International, Internationales Aerztliches Bulletin.*

**SOCIALIST YOUTH INTERNATIONAL.
INTERNATIONALE DE LA JEUNESSE SOCIALISTE.
SOZIALISTISCHE JUGEND-INTERNATIONALE.**

Seat : Prague-Karlin, Palackého trida 24, III.

Foundation : Youth Congress (Hamburg, May 1923).

Object : Basing itself on the class struggle, the International's task is to keep in constant touch with all Socialist youth federations and to foster all endeavours to set up such federations; it also organises international youth-days and contacts.

Members : National organisations in the United States of America, the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia. The International Federation of Socialist Students (London) and the "Dror" World Organisation of Jewish Socialist Youth (Warsaw) are also represented.

Officers : *Chairman :* M. H. C. Hansen (Copenhagen).

Secretary : M. Erich Ollenhauer (Prague).

Additional Member : M. Fernand Godefroid (Brussels).

Activities : International Congresses held at Hamburg (1923), Amsterdam (1926), Vienna (1929), Prague (1932), Copenhagen (1935). Youth-Days at Amsterdam (1926), Vienna (1929), Liège (1934).

Official Publications : Proceedings of the International Congresses, *International Bulletin of Socialist Youth* (a monthly bulletin published in English, French, German and Danish).

**INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE STAGE.
UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ARTISTES DE THÉÂTRE.
INTERNATIONALE UNION DER BÜHNENANGEHÖRIGEN.**

Seat : Vienna I, Plankengasse 3.

Foundation : June 1926.

Object : To defend the interests of persons connected with the stage, from a social, economic and legal point of view ; but in such a way as not to affect the independence of affiliated organisations.

Members : Organisations of persons connected with the stage in seventeen countries.

Governing Body : An Administrative Committee.

Finances : The income of the Union is derived from contributions from the affiliated associations. Expenditure comprises office expenses and cost of travelling in connection with the organisation of conferences and congresses, etc.

**INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT OF STONE-WORKERS.
SECÉTARIAT INTERNATIONAL DES TRAVAILLEURS DE LA PIERRE.
INTERNATIONALES SEKRETARIAT DER STEINARBEITER.**

Seat : Zurich II, Seebahnstrasse 31.

Foundation : 1903.

Object : International assistance and mutual insurance.

Members : 65,000, in eleven countries.

Officers : *Secretary General* : Rob. Kolb.

Finances : 25 % of the weekly contribution of each member per year. Expenditure : 6,000 to 8,000 francs a year.

Historical Facts : The first attempts to unite Stone-Workers were made in 1898 at an Assembly of the German Stone-Workers. This meeting decided on the convocation of an International Congress, which was held at Zurich in June 1903, where the International Secretariat was definitely founded.

Official Publication : Quarterly reports.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF MASTER TAILORS.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES MARCHANDS-TAILLEURS.**

Seat : Brussels, 69, rue de la Charité.

Foundation : August 1910, at the First International Congress of Master Tailors.

Object : To unite master tailors in the various countries for the study and protection of their trade interests.

Members : The national federations and associations in various countries. Members since 1910: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Governing Body : An International Committee.

Chairman : M. Jacques Frickx (Brussels, 69, rue de la Charité).

Vice-Chairmen : A delegate from each of the federated countries.

Secretary : O. Delbaut (Brussels).

Director of the Permanent Office (Documentation) : A. Gespert (Brussels), 31, rue Jean Stras.

Finances : Subscriptions paid by each federated country.

Activities : The activity of the International Federation was suspended from 1914 to 1930. At an "International Day" held at Brussels on July 21st, 1935, delegates of various

countries met with the object of convening and promoting the organisation of a second International Congress.

The second International Congress was held at Paris on July 30th and August 1st and 2nd, 1937.

**TEACHERS' INTERNATIONAL TRADE SECRETARIAT.
SÉCRÉTARIAT PROFESSIONNEL INTERNATIONAL DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT.
INTERNATIONALES BERUFSSKRETARIAT DER LEHRER.**

Seat: Address of the Central Bureau: 63, rue du Lieutenant-Liedel, Anderlecht, Brussels, Belgium.

Foundation: November 1926.

Object: To improve the material and social position of teachers, to safeguard their civic rights, to encourage the progress of education in the broadest sense of the term and to improve the standard of education of the working-class.

Members: On January 1st, 1937: Teachers' Socialist Bureau, Belgium (5,500); Federation of Educational Workers, Spain (2,000); General Educational Federation, France (100,000); Secondary School Teachers, Latvia (250); Freie Lehrgewerkschaft, Luxemburg (100); Socialist Teachers' Union, Norway (100); Bond van Nederlandsche Onderwijzers, the Netherlands (7,000); Ned. Ind. Ond. Genootschap, Netherlands Indies (2,000); Sozialistische Lehrergruppe, Switzerland (250); Sozialistische Lehrergruppe and Od borova organizace ucitelu a prof. soc. dem., Czechoslovakia (1,400 plus 200); Organisation of Social-Democratic German Teachers in Czechoslovakia (250); Union of Emigrant German Teachers (150). Total: 108,750.

Officers: *President and Educational Secretary:* L. Zoretti, Director of the Technical Institute of Normandy, Caen, 15, rue Malfilâtre, France.

General Secretary: J. Bracops, rue du Lieutenant-Liedel, 63, Anderlecht, Brussels, Belgium.

Treasurer: C. Moerman, Spoorlaan 19, Maartensdijk, Netherlands.

Officers without specific functions: Mlle. M. L. Cavalier, rue Sébastien-Gryphe, 21, Lyon VII, France; M. P. Raymond, 17, rue du Rocher, Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

Finances: Annual budget: income derived from subscriptions of affiliated national sections; annual expenditure about 50,000 French francs.

Activities: Annual General Council or Congress: Annual International Summer Schools.

Historical Facts: The Secretariat was founded in 1926 by delegates of teachers' trade unions affiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions. The Bureau has held congresses and meetings of its Council at Vienna (1928), Brussels (1929), Hamburg (1931), Geneva (1932), Amsterdam (1933), Aussig (Czechoslovakia) (1934), Berne (1935) and Brussels (1936).

Official Publications: (1) Press Service (monthly); (2) Proceedings of conferences and discussions. Summer schools. Four volumes have been published in this series.

Other Publications containing information regarding the Organisation: Professional publications of national sections.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TEXTILE WORKERS' ASSOCIATIONS.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS OUVRIERS
DE L'INDUSTRIE TEXTILE.**

INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG DER TEXTILARBEITER.

Seat: London S.W.1., 2, Transport House, Smith Square, Westminster.

Foundation: First Congress in Manchester, 1894.

Object: The preservation and furthering of the material, economic, social and cultural interests of the textile workers of all countries.

Members: The membership in 1934 comprised fifteen countries with sixteen national associations and 540,787 members.

Governing Bodies: A General Council. An Administrative Committee.

Officers: *Secretary:* Rt. Hon. T. Shaw, C.B.E., members of the General Council and Administrative Committee.

Finances: Source of income: *Per capita* levy on members.

Activities: International Congress every three years. General Council Meeting every year. Administrative Committee Meeting every year. Issue of monthly *Secretary's Notes*, reports from affiliated organisations, etc. Reports of meetings.

Historical Facts: The First Congress was held in Manchester in 1894, since which date Congresses have been held regularly except during the war. The last Congresses were the 13th Congress at Berlin in 1931, and the 14th at Lucerne in 1934.

Official Publications: The only official publication is the monthly *Secretary's Notes*, other reports, including reports of meetings, being private.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS OF TEXTILE WORKERS.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS CHRÉTIENS DE L'INDUSTRIE TEXTILE.

INTERNATIONALER BUND CHRISTLICHER TEXTILARBEITERVERBÄNDE.

Seat: Utrecht, Boothstraat, 13.

Foundation: 1900; reconstituted in 1921.

Object: To organise Christian textile workers on international lines.

Members: National Associations in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

Officer: *Secretary:* M. Albert van der Meijs (Netherlands).

Finances: Members' subscriptions fixed at 1,800 Belgian francs annually for each organisation, plus 13 centimes per member every year.

Activities: The last international Congresses were held in 1921 (Dusseldorf), 1924 (Strasburg), 1926 (Antwerp); 1929 (Vienna); 1934 (Lucerne).

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TOBACCO-WORKERS.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES TRAVAILLEURS DU TABAC.

INTERNATIONALER TABAKARBEITERVERBAND.

Seat: Copenhagen V., H.C. Ørstedesvej 19B.

Foundation: 1890. Reconstituted in 1918.

Object: To promote solidarity and, by the combined action of all organised tobacco-workers, to improve their economic and social conditions.

Members: Affiliated national unions in Belgium, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia (2 organisations), Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

At the end of 1934, there were 37,310 members.

Governing Body: An Administrative Committee elected by the International Congress which takes place every three years.

Officers: *Chairman:* V. Novak (Prague).

Secretary General: Edm. Olsen, H.C. Ørstedesvej 19B, Copenhagen.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TOBACCO-WORKERS.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES OUVRIERS CHRÉTIENS DU TABAC.
INTERNATIONALER BUND DER CHRISTLICHEN TABAKARBEITER-
GEWERKSCHAFTEN.**

Seat: Eindhoven (Netherlands) Pastoor Petersstraat, 14.

Foundation: 1920.

Members: Austria (3,824), Belgium (1,988), Hungary (2,395), Netherlands (7,708 + 889), Czechoslovakia (3,000).

Officers: *Chairman:* vacant.

Vice-Chairman: B. Kruithof.

Secretary: Jac. Gemen.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.
FÉDÉRATION SYNDICALE INTERNATIONALE.
INTERNATIONALER GEWERKSCHAFTSBUND.**

Seat: Paris (VII^e), 9, Avenue d'Orsay.

Foundation: 1901, Copenhagen. Reconstitution in 1919.

Object: To bring about the unity of the international working class by developing closer relations between the trade unions of all countries; to develop international occupational secretariats on the lines of the International Federation of Trade Unions; to promote the interests and activities of the trade union movement in all countries, nationally and internationally; to pursue all activities of common interest to trade unions; to promote the development of international social legislation; to encourage workers' education; to avert war and combat reaction.

Members: Affiliated trade union centres in the Argentine (215,000); Belgium (545,119); Great Britain (3,388,810); Canada (103,424); Czechoslovakia (614,000); Denmark (381,144); Estonia (11,080); Finland (40,820); France (4,631,200); Hungary (68,000); India (136,714); Luxemburg (10,300); Memel (748); Mexico (530,000); the Netherlands (287,418); Netherlands East Indies (32,000); Norway (196,269); Palestine (67,562); Poland (198,540); Roumania (41,637); South West Africa (600); Spain (1,627,000); Sweden (703,400); Switzerland (221,370); Yugoslavia (30,750); Effectives on January 1st, 1937. Since that date the American Federation of Labor (3,271,726) has joined.

Governing Body: An Executive Committee, a General Council and a Triennial Congress.

Officers: *Chairman:* Sir Walter W. M. Citrine (Great Britain).

Vice-Chairmen: H. Jacobson (Denmark), L. Jouhaux (France), C. Mertens (Belgium), E. Kupers (Netherlands), R. Tayerle (Czechoslovakia).

General Secretary: W. Schevenels.

Assistant Secretary: G. Stolz.

Finances: Subscriptions; all the affiliated national centres pay 12 French francs per 100 members per annum.

Activities: In carrying out its programme the Federation collaborates closely with affiliated national centres and international occupational secretariats; it also collaborates with other organisations where this seems desirable in the interests of the trade union movement; it supports trade union activities in affiliated countries, at the request of the national centres concerned, and gives similar support in the event of disputes in the trade union movement; it compiles statistics; collects information concerning the trade union movement and social legislation; publishes a periodical and other publications

concerning the trade union movement; defends the interests of immigrant and emigrant workers; carries on propaganda in support of arbitration and disarmament.

Historical Facts: The International Federation of Trade Unions was founded at Copenhagen in 1901; until the war it had its seat in Berlin. During the war, a Bureau was established at Amsterdam; reconstituted at Amsterdam in 1919. Had its seat at Amsterdam until July 1931, when it was transferred to Berlin. In April 1933 transferred to Paris. Congresses after the war: Amsterdam, 1919; London, 1920; (Extraordinary Congress); Rome, 1922; The Hague, 1922 (Peace Congress); Vienna, 1924; Paris, 1927; Stockholm, 1930; Brussels, 1933; London, 1936.

Official Publications: *Weekly Bulletin*, in French, English, German, Spanish, Dutch and Danish. *Periodical Review*, in French, English and German. *Year-Book*, published every three years, in French, English and German.

Other Publications containing information about the Organisation: "Twenty-five Years of International Trade Unionism", by J. Sassenbach (in English, French and German); "The Activities of the International Federation of Trade Unions, 1927-1930", Amsterdam, 1931, 395 pp. (in English, French and German); "The Activities of the International Federation of Trade Unions, 1930-1932", Paris, 1934, 408 pp. (in English, French and German); "The Activities of the International Federation of Trade Unions, 1933-1935", Paris, 1937 (in English, French and German).

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS.
CONFÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS CHRÉTIENS.
INTERNATIONALER BUND DER CHRISTLICHEN GEWERKSCHAFTEN.**

Seat: Utrecht, 12, Drift.

Foundation: June 1920, at The Hague.

Objects: (a) To exert its influence in international economic and social life. (b) To defend the social and economic interests of the workers, especially in the International Labour Organisation and the Economic Organisation of the League of Nations. (c) To afford moral and material aid to the affiliated organisations and to secure co-operation among them. (d) To spread the ideas of Christian trade unionism in all countries, especially in those countries in which there is no Christian trade-union movement, etc.

Members: Affiliated national trade-union confederations in the following countries: Austria (Guest-member), Belgium, Czechoslovakia (2), France, Hungary, Luxemburg, the Netherlands (2), Switzerland (2), Yugoslavia (1,026,348 members).

Governing Body: Congress, Council and Executive Bureau.

Officers: *Chairman:*

Vice-Chairmen: Jules Zirnheld (France), Henri Pauwels (Belgium).

General Secretary: P. J. S. Serrarens (Netherlands).

Treasurer: H. Amelink (Netherlands).

Finances: Contributions from affiliated national federations, totalling about 20,000 Netherlands florins per annum.

Official Publications: *L'Internationale Syndicale Chrétienne*, *Die Christliche Gewerkschafts-Internationale*, *Internationale Christelijke Vakbeweging* (monthly).

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF NON-POLITICAL INDEPENDENT
TRADE UNIONS.**

**CONFÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS INDÉPENDANTS
DES TRAVAILLEURS.**

INTERNATIONAL NEUTRAL VAKVERBOND.

Seat : Utrecht, Netherlands, Fred. Hendrikstraat, 138.

Foundation : July 1928.

Object : To unite the independent trade union organisations of the different countries ; to promote and protect the interests of the members internationally and to support the action taken by the member organisations, while maintaining the strictest political and religious neutrality ; to promote and support any measure tending to bring the nations closer together or capable of ensuring lasting peace.

Members : Organisations in Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland and the professional Secretariat of the International Federation of Independent Employees' Trade Union Organisations.

Officers : Dr. A. Saxer (Landesverband Freier Schweizer Arbeiter) ; H. B. Berghuijs (Nederlandsche Vakcentrale) ; Jean Portalier (Federal Union of Employees) ; Joseph Beck (International Federation of Independent Employees' Trade Union Organisations) ; Alex Werné (Federation of Private Employees of the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg).

Committee : *Chairman :* A. Saxer.

General Secretary : H. B. Berghuijs.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT WORKERS' FEDERATION.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES OUVRIERS DU TRANSPORT.

INTERNATIONALE TRANSPORTARBEITERFÖDERATION.

Seat : Amsterdam W., 61, Vondelstraat.

Foundation : 1896.

Object : To organise transport workers in all countries into an International Federation to protect and promote their economic and social interests.

Members : Seventy-five unions and federations in the following countries: the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Netherlands Guiana, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Rhodesia, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad, Yugoslavia. Membership: 1,700,000 (January 1st, 1936).

Governing Body : An International Congress ; a General Council ; an Executive Committee ; a Management Committee.

Officers : Executive Committee: *Acting Chairman :* Ch. Lindley (Sweden).

Vice-President : Marchbank (United Kingdom).

Members : J. Jarrigion (France), R. Bratschi (Switzerland), T. Gómez (Spain).

General Secretary : E. Fimmen (Netherlands).

Assistant General Secretary : N. Nathans (Netherlands).

Finances : Annual subscription : 8 cents (Netherlands currency) per member. Revenue from subscriptions (receipts 1935 : 105,447.01 florins ; expenditure : 103,098.36 florins).

Activities : International conferences ; international enquiries ; international sympathetic action ; publication of reports.

Official Publications : *Press Reports*, issued twice monthly in French, English, German, Danish and Spanish ; this review, which contains information on the activity

of transport workers' organisations in all countries, on legislation and technical questions of interest to the transport industry, includes supplements dealing with navigation, docks, motor transport, railways, tramways and aviation. *Fascism*, published twice monthly in French, English, German, Swedish, Dutch and Spanish; studies the situation of the working class in all countries under a Fascist regime and contains a supplement dealing with the situation of transport workers under Fascism. An Esperanto edition of *Press Reports* and *Fascism* is published monthly.

**INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHERS' SECRETARIAT.
 SECRETARIAT INTERNATIONAL DES TYPOGRAPHES.
 INTERNATIONALES BUCHDRUCKER-SEKRETARIAT.
 SECRETARIADO INTERNACIONAL DE TIPOGRAFOS.**

Seat: Berne (Switzerland), Länggass-Strasse, 36.

Foundation: 1892.

Object: To promote unity and solidarity among typographers in all countries and to protect their material and moral interests.

Members: Affiliated federations in: Union of South Africa, Argentine, Belgium, United Kingdom (2), Czechoslovakia (2), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, Lithuania (Memel Territory), Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Officer: *International Secretary:* Hans Grundbacher.

Composition of the Committee: Committee of the Secretariat and Advisory Committee.

Finances: Budget for 1936, 33,700 Swiss francs: the income consists almost entirely of regular and annual subscriptions from the affiliated organisations; expenditure for 1935, 26,004.95 Swiss francs.

Activities: Meetings of the Secretariat or "Berne" Committee; when necessary, meetings of the Advisory Committee consisting of the Berne Committee and five federal representatives; every three years an international congress; the last congress was held in August 1936 at Luxemburg.

Official Publication: *Monthly Bulletin* in French and German, and extracts in English.

Other Publication containing information on the Organisation: *Annuaire de la Fédération syndicale internationale.*

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF WOMEN TRADE UNIONISTS.
 COMITÉ SYNDICAL INTERNATIONAL DES TRAVAILLEUSES.
 INTERNATIONALES GEWERKSCHAFTLICHES ARBEITERINNENKOMITEE.**

Seat: Paris (VII^e). 9, Avenue d'Orsay.

Foundation: 1924.

Object: To protect the working woman. To study the condition of the working woman (economic significance of women's industrial work). Work done at home.

Members: *Chairman:* Mme. Jeanne Chenevard (France).

Members of the Committee: Mlle. H. Burniaux (Belgium), Mme. Alvilda Andersen (Denmark), Miss A. Loughlin (United Kingdom), Mme. Valerie Novotna (Czechoslovakia).

Substitutes: Mme. Claudina Garcia (Spain), Mme. Karin Nilsson (Sweden), Mlle. A. de Jong (Netherlands).

Finances: included in the budget of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Activities: July 29th and 30th, 1927, Conference in Paris; 1931 at Lausanne, Committee of Women Trade Unionists; Conferences of women delegates to the Inter-

national Labour Conference ; July 28th and 29th, 1933, Conference at Brussels ; July 7th, 1936, Conference in London.

Official Publications : Report of Proceedings of the fourth Ordinary Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions, containing report of proceedings at the International Conference of Women Trade Unionists, held on July 29th and 30th, 1927. "The Activities of the I.F.T.U., 1930-1932", containing the report of proceedings at the International Conference of Women Trade Unionists, held on July 28th and 29th, 1933. "The Activities of the I.F.T.U., 1933-1936", containing the report of proceedings at the International Conference of Women Trade Unionists, held on July 6th and 7th, 1936. *Weekly Bulletin of the I.F.T.U.* Periodical Review of the I.F.T.U.: *The International Trade Union Movement.*

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION COMMITTEE FOR YOUTH AND EDUCATIONAL QUESTIONS.

COMITÉ SYNDICAL INTERNATIONAL DE LA JEUNESSE
ET DE L'ÉDUCATION OUVRIÈRE.

INTERNATIONALES GEWERKSCHAFTLICHES KOMITEE
FÜR JUGEND- UND BILDUNGSFRAGEN.

Seat : Paris (VII^e), 9, Avenue d'Orsay.

Foundation : 1926.

Object : Campaign for the protection of youth, and measures to promote workers' education, more particularly trade union education, international trade union Weeks, international training of young militant trade unionists.

Members : National centres affiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Officers : *Committee :* C. van der Lende (Netherlands) ; H. Hansen (Denmark), A. Hais (Czechoslovakia) ; H. H. Elvin (United Kingdom) ; J. Bondas (Belgium).

Substitutes : M. Weber (Switzerland) ; P. Bergman (Sweden) ; Zdanowski (Poland) ; R. Froideval (France) ; R. Lamoneda (Spain).

General Secretary : W. Schevenels.

Assistant Secretary : G. Stolz.

Finances : Included in the budget of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Activities : Situation of apprentices and young workers ; apprenticeship and compulsory vocational training for adolescents ; protection of young working people and industrial inspection ; directions for trade union propaganda among apprentices and young people.

Official Publications : The organs of the International Federation of Trade Unions. The International Educational Programme (1933), published in *The International Trade Union Movement*, Nos. 8-12, 1933.

Other Publications containing information on the Organisation : *The Protection of Young Workers*, Reports and Documents, Nos. 1-2, Amsterdam, 1930.

XI. AGRICULTURE.

INTERNATIONAL AGRARIAN BUREAU. BUREAU INTERNATIONAL AGRAIRE.

Seat : Prague, Vaclavské nám., 64.

Foundation : 1926.

Object : To co-ordinate the efforts of the European peasant parties whose programmes include parliamentary democracy and the defence of peasant interests.

Members : The peasant parties in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland.

Officers : *President :* M. Milan Hodza, Deputy, President of the Council of the Czechoslovak Republic.

General Secretary : Charles Mečír (Czechoslovakia).

Finances : Subscriptions of affiliated associations.

Activities : Annual general meetings; the first in May 1928, the second in May 1929, the third in October 1930; the fourth in November 1932. The Bureau has created a special section to keep in touch with the International Labour Office.

Official Publication : *Bulletin du Bureau international agraire*, a quarterly review, published in French, German and Czech.

PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS (P.I.C.A.).

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE PERMANENTE DES ASSOCIATIONS AGRICOLES (C.I.P.A.).

Seat : Rome, International Institute of Agriculture, Villa Umberto I.

Foundation : December 1925. First Plenary Meeting November 1927.

Object : To act as an Advisory Body to the International Institute of Agriculture, a governmental institution, and to establish permanent and practical co-operation between that institution and agricultural associations based on private enterprise.

Members : 204 agricultural associations in Union of South Africa, Algeria, the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyrenaica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, England and Wales, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Indo-China, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Scotland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tripoli, Tunis, Uruguay, Virgin Islands, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : The Plenary Assembly of the participating Associations.

President : M. le Marquis de Vogüé.

Delegate from the Presidency to Rome, 1928-1935 : His Excellency M. Thaon di Revel.

The President is assisted by a Bureau composed of eight members.

Secretary : M. Donini.

Finances : Voluntary contributions of participating Associations.

Activities : Since 1929, the P.I.C.A. has held several international enquiries into questions mainly concerned with the practical side of agricultural activity, the agricul-

tural situation according to the direct impressions of agricultural workers, the relations between production and consumption, the various forms of professional agricultural organisation, rural migration, the regulation of working hours in agriculture, etc. It has published *information sheets (cahiers)* which contain information and data on the various questions furnished by the Associations.

Official Publication : *International Guide to Agricultural Associations. (Guide internationale des Associations agricoles)*

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL BRAINWORKERS.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES INTELLECTUELS AGRICOLES.
INTERNATIONALE FEDERATION DER LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHEN
GEISTESARBEITER.**

Seat : Czechoslovak Academy of Agriculture, Slezská 7, Prague XII.

Foundation : June 1931.

Object : To establish and maintain permanent scientific co-operation between the representatives of national academies and scientific societies of agriculture with a view to facilitating their work and making it better known. Detailed programme: establishment of international agricultural libraries and reading rooms; publication of an international bibliography of agriculture; steps to be taken to obtain satisfactory translations of agricultural publications, particularly those issued in small countries; foundation of an international journal for agricultural research workers; action with a view to improving the scientific training of the rising generation and to the better appreciation of agricultural work; organisation of co-operation between scientific institutes of agriculture; steps to bring about a more active participation of scientific workers and professors in the organisation of agricultural life; better protection of authors' rights; extension of international scientific criticism and the study of the international history of the progress of agriculture; establishment of a big international prize to be awarded annually for a work of world-wide interest from an agricultural standpoint.

Governing Body: A Committee.

President: Professor Milan Hodža.

Secretary-General: Professor Edward Reich.

Organising Committee: Australia: Mr. R. J. Noble, Sydney; Austria: Professor Dr. Erich Tschermak-Seysenegg, Vienna; Belgium: M. Paul de Vuyst, Brussels; United Kingdom: Sir John Russell, Harpenden; Bulgaria: M. Slavčo Drenovski, Sofia; Denmark: M. Knud Dorph-Petersen, Copenhagen; Finland: Professor Dr. Aimo Kaarlo Cajander, Helsingfors; France: Dr. Albert Demolon, Paris; Germany: Dr. Karl Kronacher, Berlin; Italy: Professor Dr. Constantino Gorini, Milan; Japan: Dr. Montaro Kondo, Kurashiki; the Netherlands: Dr. David Jacob Hissink, Groningen; Poland: Dr. Jan Lutoslawski, Warsaw, and Professor Dr. Victor Schramm, Poznań; Roumania: Professor Dr. Theodor Saidel, Bucharest; Sweden: Dr. Nils Hanson, Stockholm; Switzerland: Professor Dr. Georg Wiegner, Zürich; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Professor N. I. Vavilov, Leningrad; U.S.A.: Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, New Brunswick; Yugoslavia: Professor Dr. Sava Ulmansky, Zagreb.

Activities : The President, who is in permanent contact with the members of the Organising Committee, endeavours to promote in each country the foundation of academies or scientific societies of agriculture to serve as national centres of international co-operation. The preparatory work for founding such national bodies has already been completed in Bulgaria and Poland. In other countries, where the economic situation is not sufficiently favourable, preparatory national committees are being organised.

Official Publications : Dr. R. Reich and Dr. F. Kostiuk : "The International Co-operation of Agricultural Brainworkers" edited by the Czechoslovak Academy of Agriculture, Prague, 1932. Reports on the results of the Organising Committee's work are published in a special column of the *Bulletin of the Czechoslovak Academy of Agriculture* (a monthly scientific periodical dealing with agricultural policy, sociology and technique).

**INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CO-ORDINATION COMMISSION.
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE COORDINATION POUR L'AGRICULTURE
(C.I.C.A.).**

Seat : Rome, International Institute of Agriculture, Villa Umberto I.

Foundation : December, 1927.

Object : To direct the efforts of the participating bodies towards the solution of the agricultural problems which directly concern these bodies or are indirectly connected with their ordinary work.

Members : International Institute of Agriculture ; International Meteorological Committee ; International Society of Soil Science ; International Chamber of Commerce ; International Domestic Science Office ; International Committee for the Improvement of the Amenities of Rural Life ; International Committee for Horticultural Congresses ; Secretariat of the League of Nations ; International Parliamentary Conference of Commerce ; International Institute of Commerce ; International Commission of Agriculture ; International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation ; International Labour Organisation ; International Dairy Federation ; International Office for Epizootics ; Permanent International Committee of Agricultural Associations ; International Colonial Institute ; International Federation of Professional Gardeners ; International Wine Office ; Confederazione Fascista dei Lavoratori dell' Agricoltura ; International Land Workers' Federation ; International Public Health Office ; International Institute for the Scientific Organisation of Labour ; International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Agricultural Workers ; International Statistical Institute ; The World's Poultry Science Association ; International Institute for the Unification of Private Law ; International Seed-Testing Association ; International Educational Cinematographic Institute ; International Federation of Farmers' Unions ; International Institute of Refrigeration ; Permanent International Committee of Vine Culture ; International Agrarian Bureau ; International Bureau of Technical Education.

Governing Body : The Bureau of the Commission is elected every two years and consists of the following members : A Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen, six ordinary members and a Secretary.

The offices of Chairman and Secretary are reserved respectively for the President and Secretary-General of the International Institute of Agriculture ; the office of Vice-Chairman is assigned to the delegate of the International Labour Office and the delegate of the International Institute of Agriculture at Paris. The ordinary members are appointed by the Commission from among the member organisations but four seats must be reserved for the delegates of the Health Section and International Bureaux Section of the League of Nations, the International Chamber of Commerce, the Permanent International Committee of Agricultural Associations and the International Parliamentary Conference of Commerce.

Historical Facts : The first plenary meeting of the C.I.C.A. was held at Rome in May 1928. The Bureau of the C.I.C.A. met at Rome at the International Institute of Agriculture in 1928 and came to agreements with regard to the recommendations of the League of Nations Economic Consultative Committee and the preparation of a scheme for co-operating in the development of the scientific organisation of agricultural work. At the time of the general Assembly of 1930, the Bureau of the C.I.C.A. met in order to examine

various questions — namely, the collaboration which the International Institute for the Scientific Organisation of Labour could give to the Institute in the matter of rationalisation; the work of the member organisations of the International Agricultural Co-ordination Commission; the systematic study of problems submitted by the Agricultural Economic Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture and by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations; the work done by the various organisations in the field of agriculture; the scheme to remedy the present lack of agricultural documentation and the creation of an international bureau of horticulture. As regards this latter question it may be pointed out that during the International Horticultural Congress held at Rome in September 1934, certain agreements of principle were reached with the object of putting this scheme into execution. During the General Assembly of 1932 the C.I.C.A. discussed, in plenary session, the questions of broadcasting, rural housing, agricultural rationalisation and the co-ordination of international meetings, etc. concerning agriculture.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CONFERENCES.

CONFÉRENCES INTERNATIONALES DU CRÉDIT AGRICOLE.

INTERNATIONALE AGRARKREDIT-KONFERENZEN.

CONFERENZE INTERNAZIONALI DEL CREDITO AGRARIO.

CONFERENCIAS INTERNACIONALES PARA EL CREDITO AGRICOLA.

Seat: c/o Fédération Internationale des Techniciens Agronomes (F.I.T.A.), 86, via Regina Elena, Rome.

Foundation: 1932.

Objects: (a) To co-ordinate in the international sphere the different activities connected with agricultural credit; (b) to promote and organise periodical congresses and meetings of an international nature and bring about in this connection exchanges of views and ideas on subjects connected with agricultural credit; (c) to carry out the proposals adopted by such meetings.

Members: Institutes of agricultural credit; banks; savings banks in Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Turkey.

Officers: *President:* Professor Louis Tardy, Director-General of the *Caisse nationale de Crédit agricole*, Paris.

Secretary-General: Professor Franco Angelini, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Rome.

Director: Professor André Cravino.

Composition of the Committee: *President:* Professor Louis Tardy (France); *Vice-Presidents:* Dr. Giovanni Nicotra (Italy); Dr. W. Granzow (Germany); Professor Ch. Schandl (Hungary); *Secretary-General:* Professor Franco Angelini (Italy); Four Counsellors.

Finances: Voluntary contributions from the member institutes.

Activities: International meetings and conferences.

Historical Facts: The first International Agricultural Credit Conference was held at Rome on the occasion of the Fourth International Congress of Agricultural Instruction (Rome, October 1932), at the end of which it was decided to set up the secretariat of the International Agricultural Credit Conferences in a permanent form. The second International Agricultural Credit Conference met at Paris in January 1933, the third at Berlin in May 1933, the fourth at Budapest in 1934 and the fifth at Vienna in September 1936.

Official Publications: *Le Crédit Agricole* — Bulletin of information and documentation. "Records" of the fifth International Agricultural Credit Conference (in the Press).

**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DU GÉNIE RURAL (C.I.G.R.).**

Seat : Gembloux (Belgium), Institut agronomique de l'Etat.

Foundation : August 1930.

Objects : (a) To create a link between agricultural engineering specialists in the various countries; (b) to co-ordinate research and other work of international interest; (c) to approach public authorities and international agricultural associations with a view to obtaining their moral and financial support for the application of the Commission's programme; (d) to promote the formation of a national section of agricultural engineering in countries where such do not already exist; (e) to encourage the organisation of future international congresses and contribute to their success; (f) to give publicity to and further the application of the recommendations of the international congresses; (g) to found an International Review of Agricultural Engineering; (h) to draw up plans for the foundation of an International Centre of Rural Engineering and, if possible, carry these plans into effect.

Members : Each nation is represented by four delegates, one delegate for each section. First section: Scientific study of the soil, agricultural hydraulics and rural improvements; Second section: Rural housing; Third section: Agricultural machinery, use of electricity in agriculture; Fourth section: Scientific organisation of agricultural labour.

Officers : *Chairman:* M. G. Bouckaert (Belgium).

Vice-Chairmen: MM. A. Arrue (Spain), G. Coupan (France), E. Diserens (Switzerland), A. Micheli (Italy).

Secretary-Treasurer: M. A. Moureau (Belgium).

Finances : Members' subscriptions, grants, legacies and donations.

Official Publications : Reports and records of the memoranda submitted to the First International Congress on Agricultural Engineering, Liège 1930; Second International Congress on Agricultural Engineering, Madrid 1935. Official Organ: *Machinisme agricole et Equipement rural* (Monthly Review) Editorial Office: 2, Avenue de Saint Mandé, Paris XII.

Historical Facts : The Commission was founded at the First International Congress on Agricultural Engineering held at Liège (Belgium) in 1930.

**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR INSTRUCTION IN AGRICULTURE.
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT AGRICOLE.**

Seat : Brussels, 7, place Quetelet.

Foundation : 1905.

Objects : (a) To make known the wishes expressed by international congresses relating to agricultural instruction and to take the necessary steps to obtain their realisation; (b) to promote the organisation of new international congresses and contribute to their success; (c) to collect all documents relating to agricultural instruction; (d) to furnish information on these questions, etc.

Members : The Commission consists of members in the following countries: South Africa, Argentina, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Honduras, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Poland, Southern Rhodesia, Roumania, Spain, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Switzerland, Venezuela.

Officers : *Chairman:* M. Vandervaeren (Belgium).

Members: M. Rolland (France), M. Fileni (Italy), M. Reich (Czechoslovakia), M. Cas-teels (Belgium), Mlle. Rouffy (Switzerland).

Secretary-General: M. Mat (Belgium).

Assistant Secretary-General and Treasurer: M. Segers (Belgium).

Librarian: M. Lindemans (Belgium).

Finances: The Commission's resources consist of voluntary subscriptions, individual gifts, subsidies, etc. The amount of subscriptions is fixed by the general assemblies (20 belgas for governments; 5 belgas for individual members).

Activities: Organisation of the Third International Conference on Instruction in Agriculture at Liège and Antwerp in 1930, and of the Conference on Instruction in Agriculture held at Brussels in 1935.

Historical Facts: The Commission was founded after the Second International Congress on Instruction in Agriculture at Liège in 1905. The Commission was able to collect interesting documentation, but the events of the war of 1914-1918 resulted in the loss of this documentation and the suspension of the Commission's activities. It was reorganised on the occasion of the 1930 Congress. The Bureau, which met at Prague in 1931, decided to hold a biennial congress.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE (I.C.A.). CONFÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE L'AGRICULTURE (C.I.A.).

Seat: Paris (VII^e), 18, rue de Bellechasse. The I.C.A. has two secretariats, one at headquarters, the other at Brougg (Switzerland).

Foundation: Founded in 1889 to ensure continuity between the international Congresses on Agriculture. Reorganised in 1926 and 1928 to serve as an International Union of Agricultural Associations.

Object: The I.C.A. is not an official institution but a voluntary body composed of the important agricultural organisations of the different countries. Its object is to represent the international interests of agriculture and to contribute towards agricultural progress in technical, scientific, economic and social affairs. It arranges international congresses on agriculture.

Members: At the present time, the I.C.A. consists of eighty-six national or international agricultural organisations, generally the most representative, in twenty-three countries. The number of individual members is not known, but nearly all European agriculturists belong to it.

Officers: *President:* Marquis de Vogüé (Paris).

Vice-Presidents: Professor Fr. Angelini (Rome), C. Fudakowski (Warsaw), Professor E. Laur (Brougg, Switzerland), Jules Maenhaut (Lemberge, Belgium), Dr. H. E. Winter (Berlin).

General Secretary and Treasurer: Professor Henri Hitier (Paris).

Head of Secretariat: Dr. André Borel (Brougg, Switzerland).

Secretary: Rieul Paisant (Paris).

Administrative Secretary: L. Prault (Paris).

Finances: The subscription unit is 250 gold francs or 1,250 French francs. The budget receipts and expenditure amount to about 20,000 gold francs. This figure does not include the expenses of the International Congresses on Agriculture which are borne by the organisations or institutions of the country in which the Congresses are held.

Activities: Important agricultural problems are discussed at the annual general meetings. The Bureau is responsible for acting on the conclusions reached (communication to the important international institutions, to Governments, and sometimes special conferences, recommendations to member organisations, etc. The Commission

arranges international Congresses on agriculture with the help of the national organisations and the national organising committee of the country in which the Congress is held.

Historical Facts : The following Congresses have been held since the war : twelfth, Warsaw 1925 ; thirteenth, Rome 1927 ; fourteenth, Bucharest 1929 ; fifteenth, Prague 1931 ; sixteenth, Budapest 1934 ; seventeenth, The Hague 1937.

Official Publications : The organ of the I.C.A. is the *Annales de la Commission internationale d'agriculture*. No. I was issued in 1927 ; No. XVI (295 pages).

* * *

Special Sub-Commissions : Two Special Commissions have been set up in accordance with Article 22 of the Statutes :

I. *The Special Commission on Agricultural Co-operation*, set up in 1929, consists of twenty-four co-operative organisations in seventeen countries. Only co-operative federations, which are also members of the I.C.A. are entitled to sit on this Special Commission. The subscription unit is the same as for the I.C.A. Budget receipts and expenditure amount to about 5,000 gold francs. The Special Commission on agricultural co-operation usually meets every year at the same time as the I.C.A.

President : Marquis de Vogüé (Paris).

Vice-Presidents : F. Klindera (Prague), A. W. Trumpf (Berlin).

II. *The Special Commission for Agricultural Labour Questions*, founded in 1931, is composed of one or two delegates of each country and their substitutes. It studies agricultural labour questions, especially questions dealt with by the International Labour Office. This Special Commission is usually convened every year at the same time as the I.C.A.

President : Marquis de Vogüé (Paris).

Vice-President : Dr. H. Molhuysen (The Hague).

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL D'AGRICULTURE.

Seat : Rome, International Institute of Agriculture, Villa Umberto I.

Foundation : June 1905, as the result of a Convention concluded between the representatives of forty different countries assembled in Rome.

Object : (a) To collect, examine and publish, with the least possible delay, statistical, technical and economic information with regard to farming, crop and live-stock production, trade in agricultural products and the prices current on the different markets ; (b) to communicate all such information to persons interested as soon as possible ; (c) to indicate the wages paid for farm work ; (d) to record any new diseases of crops which may have appeared in any part of the world, showing the countries affected by such diseases, their progress and, where possible, any effective measures for their control ; (e) to study questions concerning agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit in all their forms ; collect and publish all information that may be useful in the various countries for the organisation of systems of agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit ; (f) to submit for the approval of the various Governments, measures for the protection of the common interests of farmers, and for the improvement of their conditions, after the preliminary study of all requisite sources of information, such as resolutions passed by international or other agricultural congresses and societies, or by scientific and learned bodies.

Members : The constituent Convention of June 7th, 1905, was signed by forty States. At present, the number of member States, including colonies and dependencies,

is seventy-four, classed in five groups, according to the amount of contribution, as follows : first group : the Argentine, Brazil, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America ; second group : Canada, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Roumania, Virgin Islands ; third group : Algeria, Australia, Czechoslovakia, British India, the Netherlands, Poland, Turkey, Yugoslavia ; fourth group : Union of South Africa, French West Africa, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Cyrenaica, Denmark, Egypt, Eritrea, Finland, Greece, Irish Free State, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Italian Somaliland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tripolitania, Tunisia, Venezuela ; fifth group : Austria, Colombia, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Italian Ægean Islands, Ecuador, Estonia, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Indo-China, Iran, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Madagascar, Netherlands East Indies, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, San Marino, Siam, Uruguay.

Governing Body : A General Assembly, consisting of delegates specially appointed by the Governments. The Assembly is the directive organ of the Institute with attributions and powers limited solely by the Convention. It acts through the Permanent Committee, which is the executive organ of the Institute and consists of a single delegate for each of the member States.

Consultative Bodies : In addition to its directive and executive organs, the Institute possesses the following consultative bodies : the Agricultural Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives of the International Labour Office and of the International Institute of Agriculture, which deals with all questions requiring the collaboration of the two institutions ; the International Scientific Agricultural Council ; the Permanent International Commission of Agricultural Associations ; the International Commission for Co-ordination in Agriculture.

Officers : *President of the Permanent Committee :* Professor Baron Acerbo, delegate of Italy.

Vice-President : J. J. L. van Rijn, delegate of the Netherlands.

Secretary-General : Professor A. Brizi.

Finances : The receipts of the Institute are made up of : (a) the 300,000 lire granted annually by the King of Italy ; (b) annual contributions of the member States, classified in the five groups shown above (ranging from 4,000 to 64,000 gold francs) ; (c) interest on the reserve fund ; (d) proceeds of the sale of publications.

Activities : The work of the Institute is carried out by five bureaux : (1) The General Secretariat, to which is attached the Agricultural Legislation Section and the Forestry Section ; (2) The Bureau of General Statistics ; (3) the Bureau of Agricultural Information ; (4) Bureau of Economic and Social Studies ; (5) Library (300,000 volumes). Organisation of international conferences and congresses. Among the more important directly organised by the Institute are : First International Forestry Congress (1926) ; First International Conference of Wheat Experts (1926) ; Eighth International Congress on Olive-growing (1927) ; Third International Conference for the Scientific Organisation of Labour (1927) ; Fifth International Seed-Testing Congress (1928) ; International Refrigeration Congress (1928) ; International Diplomatic Conference for the Trade in Cheese (1930) ; First International Conference of Agricultural Credit (1930) ; First International Wine Conference (1931) ; Preliminary Meeting for the Second International Wheat Conference (1931) ; Preliminary Meeting for First International Egg-Marking Conference (1931) ; Fifth World Congress on Poultry Rearing (1933) ; Tenth International Wool Conference (1934) ; Eleventh Session of the International Committee of Horticultural Congresses (1934) ; International Congress of the Dairy Federation (1934) ; International Diplomatic Conference for the Unification of Methods of Analysing Wine (1935) ; International Diplomatic Conference for the Standardisation of Methods of recording Cattle Pedigrees.

Official Publications : *International Year-book of Agricultural Statistics, International Year-book of Agricultural Legislation; International Year-book of Forestry Statistics; Statistics of Agricultural Accountancy* (1927-28, 1928-29, 1930-31).

Monthly Publications : *International Review of Agriculture, in 4 parts; Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology; Monthly Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics; Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Science and Practice; International Bulletin of Plant Protection;* Quarterly Bulletin since 1935, entitled *Government Measures affecting Agricultural Prices;* Records of meetings of the General Assembly of the International Agricultural Institute; Records of meetings of conferences and congresses; Monographs on economic and social questions affecting Agriculture, etc.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF EUROPEAN BEET GROWERS. CONFÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES BETTERAVIERS EUROPÉENS.

Seat : Paris (VIII), 5, rue Tronchet.

Foundation : 1929. Finally organised February 15th, 1932.

Object : To represent the interests of sugar beet growers in the international sphere, to centralise information on all economic and technical questions concerning sugar beet growing and its bearing on the sugar industry, to undertake such work and publish such information as it may consider likely to promote the accomplishment of its task, to organise international congresses of beet growers' associations. The Federation is a member of the International Commission of Agriculture.

Members : Associations belonging to the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania, Sweden.

Officers : *Chairman :* M. Monmirel, Chairman of the General Federation of Beet Growers (France).

Vice-Chairmen : One vice-chairman for each member country.

Secretary : M. J. Achard, Secretary-General of the C.G.B. (France).

Finances : The receipts consist of the members' subscriptions, fixed *pro rata* to the importance of beet growing in each country. Annual expenditure: Running of the secretariat, publications, travelling expenses, statistics.

Activities : Two meetings a year; a meeting of the Bureau; congresses held by turns in a town of one of the member States. Effective liaison between the different associations belonging to the Federation in all matters connected with beet contracts, the protection of sugar cultivation and the sugar industry and the general policy of sugar production.

Historical Facts : Heidelberg Congress in 1932; meeting of the Committee at Paris on August 23rd, 1933; International Congress at Budapest in 1934; Tenth Congress at Warsaw in 1936.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FOREST RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS. UNION INTERNATIONALE DES INSTITUTS DE RECHERCHES FORESTIÈRES. INTERNATIONALER VERBAND FORSTLICHER FORSCHUNGSANSTALTEN.

Seat and Address of the Central Office : Stockholm, Experimentalfältet.

Foundation : 1891 at Badenweiler, reorganised at Stockholm in 1929.

Object : International co-operation in the various branches of forest research.

Members : About ninety forestry experimental stations, forest research institutes or forest divisions of universities, forest products laboratories, etc., in thirty-five countries. In the United States of America, there are nineteen organisations; in the United Kingdom, its Dominions and Colonies, thirteen; in Germany eleven; in France five; in Czechoslovakia and Finland four; in Japan, Latvia, Norway and Poland three; in Denmark, Greece,

Italy, the Netherlands, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, and Yugoslavia two; in the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Estonia, Hungary, Portugal, Switzerland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics there is one ordinary member of the Union.

There are six associate members: private persons engaged in forest research.

Governing Body: An International Committee composed of one delegate from each country.

Permanent Committee: Eight members, each representing a country, and the Secretary-General.

Officers: *Honorary Chairman:* A. K. Cajander, Helsinki, Finland.

Chairman: Professor Erik Lönnroth, Helsinki, Finland.

Secretary-General: Sven Petrini, Experimentalfältet, Sweden.

Finances: Income: Annual subscriptions, at least 120 Swiss francs from each ordinary member; actual total about 10,000 Swiss francs. Expenditure: About 10,000 Swiss francs a year.

Activities: Annual meetings of the Permanent Committee; International Congresses every three or five years; special commissions for forest bibliography, the standardisation of methods of forest research, the nomenclature of humus layers and the study of Podsolized soils, the study of resin extraction, the testing of timber, seeds and forest strains and forest entomology.

Historical Facts: The International Union of Forestry Experimental Stations was founded at a meeting held at Badenweiler in 1891. No permanent bureau existed, but the Union held Congresses every four years, the last taking place at Brussels in 1910. Just before the International Forest Congress held at Rome in 1926 a Conference took place at Zurich between the representatives of forest research organisations in Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America, where a decision to revive the Union was reached. An International Congress was held at Stockholm in 1929. The Permanent Committee met at Zurich in 1930 and has since held an annual session (London, Nancy, Munich, Sopron, Florence). The Union held an International Congress at Nancy in 1932 and in Hungary in 1936. Through its Secretariat it has organised an exchange of forest seeds of controlled origin and also international co-operation with regard to information concerning current forest literature.

Official Publications: Annual reports, by the Secretariat, Guide and classification scheme for an International Forest Bibliography in three languages (1934-1936); "Guiding Principles for Conducting Researches into Forest Production", drawn up in three languages by a Committee of the Union consisting of MM. L. Fabricius, Munich, Chairman, A. Oudin, Nancy, W. H. Guillebaud, London; "On the Standardisation of Descriptive Methods employed by Stations", drawn up in three languages by a Committee consisting of MM. A. Pavari, Florence, Chairman, K. Kvapil, Prague, H. G. Champion, Dehra Dun.

Other Publications giving information on the Organisation: "Proceedings of the International Congress of Forestry Experimental Stations", Stockholm 1929, Stockholm 1930. "Proceedings of the International Congress of the International Union of Forest Research Organisations", Nancy 1932. Nancy-Paris-Strasbourg 1933. Reports by members of the Union's Sub-Committee for Standardising Forest Research Methods published by the respective countries, Summaries of Conferences, Ninth Congress of the Union, Hungary 1936.

INTERNATIONAL GOAT-BREEDING FEDERATION.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE L'ÉLEVAGE CAPRIN.
INTERNATIONALER ZIEGENZUCHTVERBAND.

Seat: Grangeneuve, near Fribourg (Switzerland).

Foundation: September 1925 (Statutes adopted, November 1926).

Object: Organisation of international goat-breeding congresses.

Members: Goat-breeding associations in Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland. Negotiations are in progress, or national sections are in course of being formed, in the following countries: Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, Denmark, Italy, Mexico, United States of America.

Governing Body: A General Assembly; an International Bureau; the permanent international Secretariat; the committees of national sections.

International President: Jacques Timmermans (Netherlands).

International Vice-President: Vacant (Germany).

International Secretary: Dr. Jules Collaud (Switzerland).

Finances: Annual contributions from national sections (50 Swiss francs per section), gifts and possibly Government subsidies.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR HORTICULTURAL CONGRESSES. COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL POUR LES CONGRÈS HORTICOLES.

Seat: Dedemsvaart, Netherlands.

Foundation: September 19th, 1927.

Object: (a) To fix the place and time of each horticultural congress; (b) to endeavour to prevent the discussion, at international horticultural congresses, of commercial questions normally considered to be rather within the competence of commercial organisations, such as the International Professional Horticultural Federation (I.P.H.F.) — (Fédération horticole professionnelle internationale — F.H.P.I.); (c) to carry into effect the resolutions of the international horticultural congresses that are approved by the Committee; (d) to publish all the decisions of these congresses, and, in co-operation with similar organisations (chiefly the I.P.H.F.), to see that they are put into practice; to encourage the foundation of an international horticultural bureau under the auspices of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

Members: Governments of all countries shall have the right to appoint a delegate and, if they so desire, a deputy delegate.

Governing Body: The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary.

Officers: *Chairman:* Professor Franco Angelini (Italy).

Vice-Chairman: M. J. Boettner (Germany).

Secretary: Dr. J. D. Ruys (Netherlands).

(The Chairman of the Committee is the governmental delegate of the country in which the last congress took place; the Vice-Chairman is the delegate of the country in which the next congress will take place.)

Historical Facts: Preparation and organisation of international horticultural congresses: Vienna, 1927; London, 1930; Paris, 1932; Rome, 1935.

Publications: The proceedings of each international congress are published by the inviting society of the country in which the congress took place.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR MECHANICAL CULTIVATION. OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DE CULTURE MÉCANIQUE.

Seat: Lausanne, Campagne Mon Repos.

Foundation: 1928.

Object: To bring agricultural equipment up to date in order that agriculture may really be the chief industry in all countries.

Members: Governments, national associations, chambers of commerce, etc.

Officers : *Chairman:* Eug. Failletaz (Lausanne).

Director: René Caillère (Paris).

Finances: Grants and subscriptions from members.

Activities: Conferences, congresses, organisation of competitions for the designing of a machine on simple lines which can be used for the entire work of a small farm.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE PRODUCTION AND UTILISATION OF MEDICINAL, AROMATIC AND ALLIED PLANTS.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE L'HERBORISTERIE MÉDICINALE, AROMATIQUE ET DES PLANTES SIMILAIRES.

INTERNATIONALER VERBAND ZUR FÖRDERUNG DER GEWINNUNG UND VERWERTUNG VON HEIL, GEWÜRZ UND VERWANDTEN PFLANZEN.

Seat: Rome, International Institute of Agriculture.

Foundation: 1928.

Object: To collect information relating to the cultivation, fertilisation, utilisation and scientific testing of medicinal, aromatic and allied plants and spices, as well as to the trade in them; and to secure the assistance of agricultural, commercial, industrial and scientific circles. This object is to be attained by separate national sections working simultaneously, by arranging international meetings and publishing communications and papers.

Members: In Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America.

Governing Body: The Executive Committee, Permanent International Central Committee.

Officers of the Executive Committee:

Chairman: Professor Em. Perrot (France).

Vice-Chairman: Professor Dr. G. Sabatini, (Italy).

Members: Professor B. Augusztin (Hungary), Dr. Karl Boshart (Germany), Professor de Graaff (Netherlands), Professor A. Vasicky (Austria).

General Secretary: Professor Dr. W. Himmelbaur (Austria).

Finances: Yearly contributions representing a total of about 700 Swiss francs a year.

Activities: Biennial meetings divided into scientific-technical, agricultural and commercial sessions; ledger for drugs (*Codex simplicium*); scientific works on collection and cultivation of medical plants, etc.

Historical Facts: First session 1927 at Vienna; second: 1928 at Budapest; third: 1929 at Venice; fourth: 1931 at Paris; fifth: 1935 at Brussels; sixth: 1938 at Prague.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF OLIVE-GROWERS.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE D'OLÉICULTURE.

Seat: Rome, at the International Institute of Agriculture.

Foundation: November 1934.

Object: To promote the general interests of olive-growers, to co-ordinate in the international sphere their efforts to improve the methods of cultivating the olive tree, to perfect the processes for the manufacture of olive oil, to suppress fraud, to protect and increase by means of propaganda the consumption and use of olive oil, and in general

to encourage and protect the production and consumption of and trade in olive oil. It is also the duty of the Federation to organise international congresses of olive growers, to propose the date on which they shall be held and to see that the recommendations are carried out.

Members : (1) The national olive growers' organisations and the Government Departments dealing with olive growing ; (2) The regional organisations, groups, corporations, syndicates and all other bodies whose duty it is to protect the production of or trade in olives and olive oil.

Governing Body : There is a General Committee consisting of members appointed by the organisations belonging to the Federation and a Management Committee composed of a chairman, two vice-chairmen, a secretary-rapporteur and a secretary-general.

Finances : Subscription from national organisations belonging to the Federation, based on the olive production of each country.

Official Publication : *Feuilles d'Informations Oléicoles Internationales.*

THE WORLD'S POULTRY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

ASSOCIATION UNIVERSELLE D'AVICULTURE SCIENTIFIQUE.

(Formerly: International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators);
(anciennement Association internationale d'Aviculteurs).

Seat : Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., United States of America and State Serum Institute, Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Foundation : 1912.

Object : (1) To promote the extension of knowledge in this field by the encouragement of scientific research, practical experimentation, the collection and publication of statistics, the study of the economics of the Poultry Industry, and in every other way possible ; (2) To facilitate in all possible ways the exchange of knowledge and experience among persons in all parts of the world who are contributing to the advancement of the Poultry Industry by teaching, experiments, research, demonstration, organisation, the Press, or in any other constructive manner ; (3) The dissemination of knowledge pertaining to the Poultry Industry ; (4) The promotion of World's Poultry Congresses and co-operation with the governments of countries selected for these gatherings ; (5) To promote a closer understanding among those engaged in Poultry Husbandry of all nations.

Members : The Association is placed under the patronage of: (1) The Commonwealth of Australia, the Department of Agriculture of Canada, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of England, the Department of Agriculture of the Irish Free State, the Ministry of Agriculture of Northern Ireland, the Department of Agriculture of Scotland and the Department of Agriculture of the Union of South Africa ; (2) Affiliated Societies: United States of America: Poultry Science Association ; Canada: Canadian National Poultry Record Association ; Denmark: Danmarks Fjerkræevler forening ; England: National Poultry Council of England and Wales, Scientific Poultry Breeders' Association ; France: Société Centrale d'Aviculture ; Germany: Reichsverband Deutscher Kleintierzüchter ; Norway: Norsk Fjorfeavlslag ; Switzerland: Schweizerischer Geflügelzuchtverein ; United States of America: American Feed Manufacturers' Association, Inc., Institute of American Poultry Industries, International Baby Chick Association, National Association of Egg Case and Egg Case Filler Manufacturers and the North-eastern Poultry Producers' Council ; (3) Members: About 400 members in the following countries: Union of South Africa, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, England and Wales, Finland, France, Germany, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Morocco, Netherlands East

Indies, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Palestine, Philippine Islands, Poland, Scotland, Spain, Southern Rhodesia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay and Wales.

Governing Body: A Council.

Officers: *Chairman:* Mr. Karl Vetter (Germany).

Honorary Past-Chairmen: Sir Edward Brown (England), Mr. F. C. Elford (Canada), M. W. A. Kock (Denmark), Professor A. Ghigi (Italy).

First Vice-Chairman for America: Professor J. E. Rice (United States of America).

First Vice-Chairman for Europe: Professor S. Castello (Spain).

First Vice-Chairman for Southern Hemisphere: Mr. J. J. Jordaan (South Africa).

Vice-Chairmen: Professor K. Beller (Germany), Mr. P. Francis (England), M. C. S.

Th. Van Gink (Netherlands), Professor C. Voitellier (France).

Secretary-Treasurer: Dr. G. F. Heuser (United States of America).

Secretary for Continental Europe: Dr. B. J. C. Te Hennepe (Netherlands).

Editor, International Review of Poultry Science: Dr. B. J. C. Te Hennepe (Netherlands).

Finances: Annual contribution: £1.

Activities: Conferences: publication of the *International Review of Poultry Science*.

Historical Facts: First World Poultry Science Congress, The Hague (1921), second at Barcelona (1924), third at Ottawa (1927), fourth in London (1930), fifth at Rome (1933) and sixth at Leipzig (1936).

Official Publication: *International Review of Poultry Science*.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIQUE AGRICOLE.

Seat: International Institute of Agriculture, Villa Umberto I, Rome (10).

Foundation: December 1925.

Object: The Council is an advisory body whose object it is to co-operate scientifically and technically with the International Institute of Agriculture by means of select or plenary meetings or by correspondence, and to ensure constant liaison with the scientific world.

Members: At the first session, in November 1927, the Council consisted of 529 experts chosen from a general list of names submitted by Governments which were members of the Council at that time — namely: Union of South Africa, Algeria, the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Brazil, United Kingdom, British West Indies, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, French West Africa, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indo-China, Irish Free State, Italy, Italian Somaliland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Norway, Palestine, Persia, Philippine Islands, Poland, Porto Rico, Portugal, Regency of Tunis, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. The present membership is 661.

Officers: The President, Vice-President and Secretary-General of the International Institute of Agriculture exercise the functions of President, Vice-President and Secretary-General respectively of the International Council for Scientific Agriculture.

Finances: There is an appropriation for the International Council for Scientific Agriculture in the budget of the International Institute of Agriculture. The Italian Government has, however, placed at the Institute's disposal a sum of 300,000 lire to meet the initial expenses.

Activities: The Council at present consists of twenty-four commissions — namely: Commission for Agriculture in Tropical and Sub-Tropical Countries; Commission for Arboriculture, Horticulture and Floriculture; Plant Biology and Biochemistry Commission; Agricultural Co-operation Commission; Agricultural Credit and Insurance Commission; Rural Economy and Agricultural Legislation Commission; Commission for Beautifying Rural Life; Agricultural Instruction Commission; Fertiliser Commission; Genetics and Seeds Commission; Rural Engineering and Agricultural Machinery Commission; Rural Hygiene Commission; Commission for Agricultural Industries connected with Vegetable Products; Commission for Agricultural Industries connected with Animal Products; Commission for Agricultural Industries dealing with Milk; Commission for Plant Diseases and Pests; Meteorology and Agricultural Ecology Commission; Commission for the Scientific Organisation of Agricultural Work; Soil Science Commission; Agricultural Statistics Commission; Forestry Commission; Zootechny Commission; Hydrology and Limnology Commission; Commission for Hunting and Shooting and the Protection of Animals useful to Agriculture.

These Commissions are carrying out a programme drawn up by the Permanent Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture. In July 1928, it was decided to set up a Bureau for each Commission, consisting of its leading members.

Historical Facts: At its meeting on June 11th, 1925, the Permanent Committee approved a proposal made by the delegate of the Italian Government and decided to set up an International Council for Scientific Agriculture. The first plenary meeting, in which 201 members of the Council took part, was held in November 1927.

Official Publications: The Proceedings of the first session of the international Council for Scientific Agriculture appeared in two volumes under the title "Proceedings of the I.C.S.A." and Scientific Agricultural Questions of an International Character". Other publications include the "Resolutions adopted at the First Session (November 7th to 12th, 1927)" and "Information concerning the Meetings of the Bureau of the Commission for Agriculture in Tropical and Sub-Tropical Countries of the I.C.S.A." and "Coffee in 1931 and 1932. Economic and Technical Questions."

INTERNATIONAL SEED-TESTING ASSOCIATION.
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE D'ESSAIS DE SEMENCES.
INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG FÜR SAMENKONTROLLE.

Seat and Address of Central Office: 57, Thorvaldsensvej, Copenhagen V, Denmark.

Foundation: 1924.

Object: Advancing all questions connected with the testing and judgment of seeds by comparative tests and research, the standardisation of methods and terminology, and the organisation of international congresses.

Members: Stations and analytical associations of the following countries: Union of South Africa, the Argentine, Commonwealth of Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: An Executive Committee.

Officers: M. K. Dorph-Petersen (*President*), Copenhagen; Dr W. J. Franck (*Vice-President*); Wageningen; Mr. A. Eastham, Cambridge; Professor M. T. Munn, Geneva, New York; Professor G. Gëntner, Munich; Professor H. Witte, Stockholm.

Substitute members : Mr. E. Brown, Washington D.C. ; M. Fr. Chmelar, Brunn.

Finances : The Association derives most of its income from the annual subscriptions of its members who usually pay from £10 to £50 according to the importance of the country and the number of seed-testing stations it possesses. The receipts are used to cover the cost of the under-mentioned activities.

Activities : (a) Comparative tests and other researches with a view to obtaining uniform results in the various seed-testing stations throughout the world ; (b) establishment of uniform methods and terms for the analysis of seeds in international trade ; (c) publication of a review containing original articles on seed testing and other cognate subjects, abstracts of such articles published elsewhere, seed-testing bibliographies, etc. ; (d) organisation of international congresses of the representatives of the official seed-testing stations for the exchange of views and information.

Historical Facts : International Seed-Testing Congresses held at Cambridge in 1924, at which the "European Seed-Testing Association" became the "International Seed-Testing Association" ; at Rome in 1928, at Wageningen in 1931 and at Stockholm in 1934. At the Rome and Wageningen Congresses international rules for seed testing and international certificates of analysis were adopted. The rules were modified at the Stockholm Congress.

Official Publications : Records of the International Seed-Testing Association.

**INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SOIL SCIENCE.
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA SCIENCE DU SOL.
INTERNATIONALE BODENKUNDLICHE GESELLSCHAFT.**

Seat : Groningen, Netherlands, 122, Verlengde Oosterweg.

Foundation : May 1924.

Object : The study and promotion of soil science in general by means of : (a) the organisation of congresses and conferences ; (b) the formation of sections and commissions ; (c) the publication of a review ; (d) the institution of a Central Office for Soil Science bibliography (documentation) at the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

Members : Any individual or body corporate engaged in the study of soil science. Actually 916 members in the following countries : East and West Africa, Union of South Africa, Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, the United Kingdom, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France (Algeria and Madagascar), Germany, Greece, Hungary, Eastern and Western British India, Iraq, Irish Free State, Indo-China, Iran, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, Spain, Soudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : An Executive Committee :

President : Professor Dr. F. Schucht (Berlin).

Acting-President and Honorary General Secretary : Dr. D. J. Hissink (Groningen, Netherlands).

Vice-Chairmen : Professor Dr. A. A. Jarilov (Moscow) and Dr. A. Demolon (Versailles).

Representative of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome : The General Secretary of the Institute.

Editor of the periodical review : Professor Dr. J. Schucht (Berlin).

Members ex officio : Professor G. De Angelis d'Ossat, (Rome), Professor Jacob G. Lipman (New Brunswick), Sir E. John Russell (Harpenden).

Finances : Members' subscriptions, amounting to between 6,000 and 7,000 Dutch guilders (7.5 Netherlands guilders per member).

Activities : First International Congress, June 1927, Washington, U.S.A. ; Second International Congress, Leningrad-Moscow, 1930 ; Third International Congress, Oxford, 1935 ; Fourth International Congress, Heidelberg-Berlin, 1940.

Third Commission, Berlin, 1925 ; First Commission, Rothamsted-Harpenden, 1926 ; Fifth Commission (Sub-Commission 5a), Budapest, 1926 ; Second Commission, Groningen, 1926 ; Third Commission, Berlin, 1926 ; Fourth Commission, Düsseldorf, 1926 ; Second Commission and Sub-Commission for alkaline soil, Budapest, 1929 ; First Commission, Prague, 1929 ; Fourth Commission, Königsberg, 1929 ; Third Commission, Stockholm, 1929 ; Fifth Commission, Danzig, 1929 ; Fifth Commission (Sub-Commission of forest soil), Stockholm, 1929 ; Sixth Commission, Prague, 1929 ; Second Commission (Land Survey Committee), Berlin, 1930 ; Sixth Commission, Groningen, 1932 ; Second, third, fourth Commission and Sub-Commission for alkaline soil, Va, Copenhagen, 1933 ; First Commission, Versailles, 1934 ; Second, Third and Fourth Commissions, Königsberg, 1936 ; Fifth Commission, Vienna, 1937 ; Sixth Commission, Zürich, 1937.

Official Publications : (1) Proceedings of the International Society of Soil Science ; (2) Soil Research, supplements to the Proceedings of the International Assembly of Soil Science ; (3) Proceedings of the Congresses and meetings of the Commissions

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TECHNICAL AGRICULTURISTS.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES TECHNICIENS AGRONOMES.

FEDERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE DEI TECNICI AGRICOLI.

Seat : Rome, Via Regina Elena, 86.

Foundation : 1930.

Object : To establish and promote relations between experts in agriculture in different countries with a view to the protection in the international sphere of their various activities and with a view to further mutual assistance and the co-ordination of their efforts in questions of common interest relating to agriculture.

Members : National Associations of the following countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy and Italian Colonies, Latvia, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : A Central Committee :

Officers : *Chairman :* Professor Baron Giacomo Acerbo (Italy).

Vice-Chairmen : Professor Edmond Leplae (Belgium), Professor Paul Lichtenhahn (Switzerland), Professor Epaminondas Kypriades (Greece), Professor Asher Hobson (United States of America), Dr. Weber (Germany).

Members : E. Morales y Fraile (Spain), Georg Chlebaroff (Bulgaria), Djordjevitch Voislav (Yugoslavia), Livio Gaetani di Laurenzana (Italy), Jurgis Kriksciunas (Lithuania), L. Magi (Estonia), Henri Victor Mosseri (Egypt), T. Mandru (Roumania), L. Bretigniere (France), Ernest Feisst (Switzerland), Gyorgy Faber (Hungary), Evard Reich (Czechoslovakia), C. A. Koefoed (Denmark), J. Apsits (Latvia).

Secretary-General : Franco Angelini (Italy).

Director : Andrea Gravino (Italy).

Finances : Annual subscriptions of Associations ; contributions of public and private institutions ; income from the sale of publications, etc.

Activities : Preparation of Congresses, international Conferences and meetings of the Central Committee ; propaganda, various publications.

Historical Facts : First International Conference held at Rome in November 1930, which approved the Statute and the Constitution of the Bureau of the Federation. Second Conference held at Prague, in June 1931; Third Conference held at Berlin, in January 1932; Fourth Conference held at Rome, in October 1932; Fifth Conference held at Budapest, in June 1934; Sixth Conference held at Vienna, in September 1936.

Official Publication : *La Technique agricole internationale*, quarterly review.

**PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON WINE-GROWING.
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE PERMANENTE DE VITICULTURE.**

Seat : Paris (VII), 19, rue Casimir-Périer.

Foundation : June 1900.

Object : To prepare for the International Vine and Wine Congresses in collaboration with the International Wine Office.

Members : The Ministers of Agriculture of all wine-growing countries are members of the Honorary Committee, as are also the national associations for the production of and trade in wine of the following countries: Union of South Africa, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Morocco, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Officers : M. Prosper Gervais, permanent secretary; M. Léon Douarche, secretary-general.

Composition of the Committee : The present *Chairman* is M. Mario Roustan, Senator, Chairman of the Wine Growers' Group in the Senate (France).

The chairmanship is assumed in rotation every three years by Italy (H.E. M. Marescalchi), France (M. Mario Roustan) or Spain (M. Nicolas Garcia de los Salmones).

Finances : The receipts consist of the subscriptions of the national committees, which in 1935 amounted to 8,000 French francs. The expenditure includes the cost of correspondence, publications, the minutes and reports of the International Vine and Wine Congresses.

Activities : Preparations for the general and world assemblies dealing with the production of and trade in wine, which are held every three years. Publication of reports submitted. Documentation; sessions of the Management Committee.

Historical Facts : The Permanent International Committee on Wine-growing was founded in 1900 at the time of the Paris International Exhibition. A large number of International Wine-growers' Congresses were held between 1900 and 1913, chiefly at Paris, Rome and Vienna. After the war the Committee ceased to function, but was reconstituted in 1929 at the International Vine and Wine Congress of Barcelona; the final statutes were adopted in October 1932 at the International Vine and Wine Congress of Rome. In 1935 the Committee organised the first International Medical Congress in Defence of Wine and the fourth International Vine and Wine Congress at Lausanne.

Official Publication : The communications of the Permanent International Committee on Wine Growing are published in the *International Wine Handbook*.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT OF WOMEN'S RURAL ASSOCIATIONS.

(Formerly : International Committee of Women Agriculturists' Organisations.)

SECRÉTARIAT INTERNATIONAL DES ŒUVRES FÉMININES RURALES.

(Anciennement : Commission internationale des Cercles de Fermières.)

Seat : Paris, 8, rue d'Athènes.

Foundation : 1913.

Object : To establish a link between organisations of women agriculturists in different countries and to promote the study and improvement of conditions in rural families by action on the part of women.

Officers : *Founder:* Baroness de Crombrugghe de Picquendaele (Belgium).

Secretary: Countess de Keranflech Kerneyne, 8, rue de Babylone, Paris (VII^e).

Finances : The affiliated associations pay an annual subscription.

Activities : Meetings of leaders of affiliated associations, international congresses of women agriculturists' associations, attendance at congresses affecting countrywomen, such as agricultural and domestic science congresses, etc.

Publications : The Committee publishes no regular review, but pamphlets are issued in connection with the meetings.

XII. ECONOMICS AND FINANCE.

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANTS' ASSOCIATION. ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE COMPTABILITÉ.

Seat : Brussels, 34, rue de la Carpe.

Foundation : August 1910, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the first Congress on the Science of Accountancy.

Object : To draw up doctrinal rules which, when applied to all branches of accounting, should ensure a uniform system and terminology. To create a universal scheme for the classification of accounts and the use of symbols, the decimal system, etc. To act as a federal link between all professional associations and groups in all countries. To promote action in connection with the major international groups and the League of Nations in regard to general economics, taxation, statistics, etc.

Members : Representatives of the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : The General Council.

Officers : *President:* E. René Delaporte (France).

Vice-Presidents: J. Dumon (Belgium) and E. de Figueiredo (Brazil).

General Secretary: Georges Denhaene, 34, rue de la Carpe, Brussels.

Finances : Donations, States subsidies, subscriptions. Annual budget: 20,000 to 25,000 francs.

Activities : International Conferences; periodical International Congresses (the eighth was held at Brussels in 1935 during the International Exhibition); publication of a Bulletin.

Official Publication : *A Bulletin.*

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNION OF BONDHOLDERS. COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE L'UNION DES PORTEURS DE VALEURS MOBILIÈRES.

Seat : Paris, 31, rue Boissy-d'Anglas.

Foundation : 1926.

Object : To ensure respect for private property, for agreements regarding share-issues, etc.

Members : National bodies in the following countries: Austria, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, France, Germany, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, United States of America.

Officers : *Chairman:* J. H. G. van de Graaff, Civil Engineer, "Vereeniging Effecten-bescherming" 115, Roelofsstraat, The Hague (Netherlands).

General Secretary: E. Bergonier.

General Delegate: J. Sehnal (Czechoslovakia).

**INTERNATIONAL CREDIT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE D'ASSURANCE DU CRÉDIT.**

Seat : London, E.C.3., 51-54, Gracechurch Street.

Foundation : 1928.

Object : To study questions relating to credit insurance and the means whereby the common action of the members can be facilitated in order to safeguard their interests and develop their mutual relations.

Members : Active Members: Companies or other organisations regularly carrying on credit insurance or credit re-insurance, or groups formed for the purpose of ultimately constituting a credit insurance company.

Governing Body : An Executive Committee, elected by the active members.

Officers : *Chairman :* C. E. Heath.

Vice-Chairmen : Hermes Kreditversicherungsbank A.G., L'Urbaine Crédit.

Honorary Secretary : A. N. Patrick.

Secretary : Dr. H. Karrer.

Joint Treasurers : A. H. A. de Rougemont and Lord Francis Hill.

Finances : Annual subscriptions of 25 guineas from the active members.

Activities : At present the activities of the Association are of a somewhat indefinite character. It has organised a bureau for the interchange of information among its members.

**INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR THE PUBLICATION OF CUSTOMS TARIFFS.
BUREAU INTERNATIONAL POUR LA PUBLICATION DES TARIFS DOUANIERS.**

Seat : Brussels, 38, rue de l'Association.

Foundation : July 1890.

Object : To translate and publish, at common expense, in five languages (English, French, German, Italian and Spanish) the Customs tariffs of all countries, together with such modifications as may be introduced.

Members : Albania, Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Belgian Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, British India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : The Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs appoints the staff. A delegate of the Minister is at the head of the International Bureau, with the title of President. The Belgian Treasury advances the funds.

Officers : Committee: *Chairman :* Jules Brunet (Minister Plenipotentiary).

Director : A. Lamesch.

Finances : Subscriptions: countries are divided into six classes according to the importance of their trade, each class paying in the proportion of a certain number of units. Annual budget: 125,000 gold francs.

Activities : Translation and publication of Customs tariffs and their modifications.

Historical Facts : The Bureau was constituted under the International Convention of July 5th, 1890. It was opened on April 1st, 1891.

Official Publication : The *Bulletin international des douanes*, published in the five languages enumerated above, is based on documents forwarded by the Governments themselves.

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC
AND CUSTOMS UNION.**
**COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL D'UNION ÉCONOMIQUE ET DOUANIÈRE
EUROPÉENNE.**

Seat : Paris, 6, rue de Messine.

Foundation : 1925.

Object : To represent the national committees of the European Economic and Customs Union at the League of Nations, the International Labour Office, the International Institute of Agriculture, the International Chamber of Commerce and the major international organisations ; organisation of European economic congresses.

Members : National committees and institutes in : Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Officers : *President :* M. Yves Le Trocquer, Senator, former Minister, (France).

Permanent Delegates : Sir Norman Angell (London), Professor Velimir Baïkitch (Belgrade), Ernő Bleier (Budapest), Louis Cartier (Geneva), Viscount de Eza (Madrid), Etienne Fougère (Paris), Dr. Ir. A. Plate (Rotterdam), Dr. Vaclaw Schuster (Prague), Nicolas Stoyanoff (Sofia), Dr. Van der Ghinst (Brussels).

Honorary Founder-Delegates : M. Lucien Coquet (France) and Dr. Stern-Rubarth (Germany).

General Secretary : Gustave Demorgny (France), former Secretary General of Customs and Monopolies of Indo-China and of the European Danube Commission.

Finances : Receipts : Annual contribution from national committees.

Activities : Organisation of the first congress of the European Customs Union, Paris, June 30th and July 1st, 1930, and of the European Economic Congress, Brussels, May 15th to 17th, 1935 ; periodical broadcasts from French official stations.

Official Publications : *L'Europe de Demain ;* Memoranda and Documents submitted to the conferences of numerous international organisations ; Collection of recommendations and resolutions of the European Economic Congress (May 15th to 17th, 1935) ; Memorandum presented by the Permanent Executive Committee of the European Economic Congresses to the League of Nations and to the Governments with regard to the recommendations and resolutions of the Brussels Congress.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE COMMISSION.

Seat : Athens, 7, rue Stissichorou.

Foundation : 1898.

Object : The collection of certain revenues through a Company and their use for the service of the national loans under its control.

Members : Representatives of France, the United Kingdom and Italy.

France: M. Xavier de Laforcade, Minister Plenipotentiary.

United Kingdom: Mr. Llewellyn A. Hugh-Jones.

Italy: Don Livio Prince Borghese.

Officers : *President :* Each delegate in turn for a period of six months.

General Director of Services and General Secretary : M. C. Papaloucas.

Finances : Budget 640,000 gold francs from the appropriated revenues.

Official Publications : Monthly table of receipts. Annual report.

Other Publications containing information about the Organisation : " Greek Public Debt " (Historical account, Laws, Decrees, Conventions, etc., Athens 1916).

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE TO PROMOTE UNIVERSAL FREE TRADE.
COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL POUR DÉVELOPPER LE LIBRE ÉCHANGE UNIVERSEL.**

Seat : London, c/o Cobden Club, 69, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Foundation : At Amsterdam in 1921.

Object : To group national Free Trade Organisations in all countries ; to proclaim the urgent necessity for universal Free Trade and to urge those countries which are not yet in favour of it to recognise the need for considerable modification of the Customs and other systems which hinder Free Trade relations.

Members : Free Trade Organisations in Australia, Austria, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and United States of America.

Officers : *Chairman :* The Hon. Lord Rhayader.

Secretary : Francis W. Hirst.

Activities : Arranging for international congresses ; submission of resolutions to the League of Nations and other organisations for the development of friendly economic relations.

Historical Facts : At the Third International Free Trade Congress in 1921, it was decided that an international committee to promote Universal Free Trade should be formed and that the Governing Body should be officials of the Cobden Club, the English Free Trade organisation. International Free Trade Congresses were held at Budapest and Frankfort-on-Main in October 1922, under the auspices of the International Committee.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR LAND VALUE TAXATION AND FREE TRADE.
UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA TAXATION DES BIENS FONCIERS
ET LE LIBRE-ÉCHANGE.**

Seat : London, S.W. 1, 94, Petty France.

Foundation : July 1926, at the Copenhagen Conference.

Object : To promote land value taxation and free trade as taught by Henry George, and to hold international conferences.

Members : Individual supporters from the Union of South Africa, the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, China, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Irish Free State, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America and many affiliated leagues and societies.

Governing Body : The Chairman, the Treasurer, the Secretariat and the International Committee.

Officers : *Chairman :* Bue Björner (Denmark).

Treasurer : Ashley Mitchell (United Kingdom).

Secretariat : A. W. Madsen ; F. C. R. Douglas (United Kingdom).

Finances : Voluntary subscriptions.

Activities : The Union holds international conferences, organises an International Press and Intelligence Bureau, and publishes books and pamphlets. It conducts a continuous and extensive correspondence with many parts of the world. The memorandum addressed by the Union to the Geneva World Economic Conference in 1927 was circulated in twelve different languages. The Union also addressed a memorandum to the World Monetary and Economic Conference held in London, July 1933.

Official Publication : "Land and Liberty".

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES.
INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DES CLASSES MOYENNES.**

Seat : Belgium, Brussels, 55, avenue de la Couronne.

Foundation : 1903.

Object : To study economic questions relating to the middle classes, excluding all religious and political questions.

Members : Private persons and associations.

Governing Body : A Committee of twenty-five co-opted members; a Permanent Secretariat.

Officers : *Chairman:* M. F. van Ackere (Ghent).

Vice-Chairman: M. Antoni Snopzynski (Warsaw).

Secretary: M. H. Lambrechts (Brussels).

Finances : Subscriptions of private persons or associations and subsidies of Governments; donations, bequests and sale of publications.

Activities : Congresses, conferences, consultations; publication of a bulletin; collection of laws, etc.

**INTERNATIONAL THRIFT INSTITUTE.
INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE L'ÉPARGNE.
INTERNATIONALES INSTITUT DES SPARWESENS.**

Seat : Milan, Vie Monte di Pietà, 11 (Italy).

Foundation : 1925.

Object : To promote closer co-operation by the true Savings Banks in accordance with the social ideal for which they were founded; to increase their knowledge of one another's structure and work and help them continually to improve their organisation and services; to develop savings and savings institutions everywhere and help the latter to enhance internationally their influence and prestige.

Members : 5,750 Savings Banks in thirty-one countries.

Governing Body : A *Permanent Committee* consisting of three delegates and three alternate delegates from every country having Savings Banks that are members of the Institute.

Officers : *Chairman:* Marquis Av. G. De Capitani d'Arzago, Senator, State Minister (Milan).

Vice-Chairmen: Harry P. Gifford, Senator (Salem, Mass., U.S.A.); A. Lebert, Senator (Paris); Sir Spencer Portal, J.P. (London).

Treasurer: Dr. H. Stigleitner (Vienna).

Secretary of the Permanent Committee: Professor F. Ravizza, Director of the Institute (Milan).

Finances : Members' contributions; government subsidies; contributions from various institutions, societies and individuals.

Activities : The Institute supplies the Savings Banks and the Savings Banks Associations with information concerning the organisation of Savings Banks and savings in general and undertakes investigations for member institutions and furnishes material, etc. The Institute promoted the celebration throughout the world of a *World Thrift Day* on October 31st of every year. The Third International Thrift Congress was held in Paris from May 20th to 25th, 1935.

Historical Facts : The Institute was founded pursuant to a resolution adopted by the First International Thrift Congress held at Milan in 1924 on the initiative of the Savings Bank of the Lombard Provinces.

Official Publication : A Monthly Review published in English, French and German, respectively entitled: *World Thrift*, *L'Épargne du Monde*, *Das Sparwesen der Welt*.

XIII. TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ACETYLENE AND AUTOGENOUS WELDING.

COMMISSION PERMANENTE INTERNATIONALE DE L'ACÉTYLÈNE, DE LA SOUDURE AUTOGÈNE ET DES INDUSTRIES QUI S'Y RATTACHENT.

Seat: Paris (XVIII), 32, Boulevard de la Chapelle.

Foundation: December 1923.

Object: Centralisation, discussion and bringing up to date of all questions relating to the calcium carbide, oxy-acetylene and autogenous welding industries; co-ordination of all efforts with a view to joint action; establishment of international standards and regulations.

Members: Delegates appointed by the industrial associations or groups of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Officers: *Chairman:* A. Gandillon (Switzerland).

Vice-Chairmen: Senator G. Tofani (Italy), Dr. Wiss (Germany), P. B. Liversidge (United Kingdom), Victor Caris (Belgium).

Secretaries-General: R. Granjon and Pierre Rosemberg (Paris).

Finances: Subscriptions fixed each year at the plenary meeting; at present 250 French francs per delegate.

Activities: Meeting of the Commission twice a year in May and October; preparing for international congresses and giving effect to their recommendations; establishment of international standards, conventional signs, and international vocabulary, collections of regulations and statistics relating to calcium carbide, oxy-acetylene, etc.

Historical Facts: The Commission was founded in 1924 as the outcome of the eighth Autogenous Welding Congress held at Paris in December 1923. The tenth congress was held at Zurich in 1930, the eleventh at Rome in 1934, the twelfth in London in 1936, while the thirteenth is to be held at Berlin in 1939.

Official Publications: *Quarterly Official Bulletin.* Minutes of the sessions.

CONTINENTAL ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION.

UNION CONTINENTALE DE LA PUBLICITÉ.

KONTINENTALER REKLAME VERBAND.

Seat: Paris (XVII), 27bis, Avenue de Villiers.

Foundation: May 1928.

Objects: To organise the advertising associations of all the countries of continental Europe and to deal with all legal, scientific, artistic and professional questions connected with advertising.

Members: Affiliated countries: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland.

The British Advertising Association centralises the work of the Advertising Associations of the United Kingdom and the British Empire, and the Northern Advertising Federation that of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, and both groups keep in close contact with the Continental Advertising Association.

Governing Body: Executive Committee consisting, for 1936-37, of the following:

Chairman: Hugo Fischer (Germany).

Vice-Chairman: Charles Maillard (France).

Treasurer: M. Giezendanner (Switzerland).

Permanent Bureau:

Chairman: Charles Maillard.

Secretary: Paul Baratte.

Finances: National subscriptions ranging from 25 to 150 United States dollars.

Activities: International congresses; organisation of international advertising; exhibitions; study and teaching of advertising methods; creation of a technical and general information centre; study of legal questions connected with international advertising.

Historical Facts: Congress at Paris (1928), Brussels (1930), Rome-Milan (1933), Barcelona (1935), Berlin (1936), Paris (1937).

Third World Congress: Held at Paris July 5th-10th, 1937 its organisation was in the hands of the Continental Advertising Association (French Section). The Congress was attended not merely by members of the Union but by advertising experts from all over the world.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES. COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DES INDUSTRIES AGRICOLES.

Seat: Paris (VII), Ministry of Agriculture, 42bis, rue de Bourgogne.

General Secretariat: Paris (X), 156, Boulevard de Magenta.

Foundation: March 1934.

Object: Study of the different problems connected with the agricultural industries and possible improvements.

Members: Official delegates of the following countries, no delegation to exceed six members: the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Dutch East Indies, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, British Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Levant, Liberia, Luxemburg, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Officers: *Chairman:* Dr. Rutgers, Counsellor of State, former Governor of the Province of Surinam (Netherlands).

Vice-Chairmen: A representative of each of the following countries: the Argentine, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Italy, Poland, Spain.

General Rapporteur: J. Pérard, Professor at the Central School of Arts and Manufactures (France).

Secretary-General and Treasurer: Henry-François Dupont, Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture (France).

Secretary: M. Lévy-Duplat (France).

Sub-Committee on Liquid Residue: *Chairman:* Professor Dr. J. Smit (Netherlands).

Dairy Sub-Committee: *Chairman:* vacant,

Sub-Committee on Methods of Analysis: *Chairman*: Professor Gabriel Bertrand (France).

Sub-Committee on the Standardisation of By-Products of Sugar-Refining: *Chairman*: vacant.

Sub-Committee on the Unification of Anticryptogamic Products: *Chairman*: Dr. Bernard (Netherlands Indies).

Activities: International congresses of agricultural industries, conferences, publications.

Historical Facts: The International Commission of Agricultural Industries was reorganised in 1934, and took over the work of the International Commission set up in 1905 at the first International Technical and Chemical Congress on Sugar-Refining and Distilling, held at Liège, and of the International Commission set up after the first International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, held at Brussels in 1894.

Official Publications: Various reports, and *Bulletin of the Association of Chemists*.

Other Publications containing information about the Organisation: Records of the Congresses on Pure and Applied Chemistry: Brussels (1894), Paris (1896), Vienna (1898), Paris (1900), Berlin (1903), Rome (1906), London (1909), New York (1912), Madrid (1934).

Records of the International Technical and Chemical Congresses of Agricultural Industries: Liège (1905), Paris (1908), Paris (1934), Brussels (1935).

**INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF AUTOMOBILE STANDARDISATION.
BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DE NORMALISATION DE L'AUTOMOBILE
(B.I.N.A.).**

**INTERNATIONALES NORMENBUREAU DER AUTOMOBILINDUSTRIE.
UFFICIO INTERNAZIONALE DI NORMALIZZAZIONE DELL' AUTOMOBILE.**

Seat: Paris (VIII), 3, Avenue Friedland.

Foundation: October 1928.

Object: International standardisation of parts, apparatus and organic components.

Members: The International Bureaux of Automobile Standardisation in the following countries which manufacture cars: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

Governing Body: *Officer*: M. Berger, Ingénieur E.C.P.-A.M., Director of the Bureau français des normes de l'Automobile (B.N.A.).

Activities: International Congresses one or twice a year for the study of automobile parts to be standardised.

Historical Facts: The Bureau international (B.I.N.A.) belongs to the Fédération internationale de normalisation (I.S.A.) and bears the number I.S.A. 22. The I.S.A. has its seat at Basle (Switzerland), Rennweg 76.

The following meetings have taken place: Prague (October 1928); Rome (February 1929); Paris (June 1929); Paris (October 1929); Geneva (March 1930); Milan (April 1930); Berlin (February 1931); Paris (October 1931); Milan (June 1932); Paris (October 1932); Paris (October 1933); Stockholm (September 1934); Paris (October 1934); Berlin (February 1935); Paris (October 1935); Milan (November 1935); Budapest (September 1936); Paris (October 1936).

Official Publications: The Bureau international (B.I.N.A.) does not publish official reviews, but after each international meeting, a booklet containing the resolutions passed is distributed to all the members of the Bureau.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYERS.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DU BÂTIMENT ET DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS
(Confédération patronale).**

Seat: Brussels (registered seat). Permanent Office: Paris (IV), 9, avenue Victoria.

Foundation: 1905.

Objects: To act as permanent link between the existing groups; to promote the formation of employers' groups and their association in national federations; to initiate, co-ordinate and supply information in all matters relating to the general international activity of the building trades.

Members: Affiliated federations in: Union of South Africa, the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Governing Body: Governing Council; Permanent Bureau.

Composition of the Bureau: *Chairman:* Dr. J. L. Cagianut.

Treasurer: L. Lassalle.

(The Chairmen of the National Federations are *ex officio* Vice-Chairmen of the International Federation.)

Finances: Subscriptions.

Activities: International congresses, publication of reports, International Information Bureau in regard to scientific building research and building statistics.

Historical Facts: International congresses at Liège, 1905; Paris, 1908; Rome, 1912; Paris, 1925; London, 1930. Conferences at Paris, 1920; Brussels, 1921; London, 1922; Prague, 1923; Berlin, 1931; Rome, 1933; Brussels, 1935.

Official Publications: Periodic notes, *Monthly Bulletin*.

**PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON CARBON FUEL.
COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL PERMANENT DU CARBONE CARBURANT.**

Seat: Paris (I), 1, Place du Théâtre-Français.

Foundation: 1931.

Object: To promote in each country the use of carbon (in its three forms: solid, liquid or gaseous) as a fuel in the place of mineral hydrocarbons.

Members: The Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: Composition of the Bureau:

Founder-Chairman: Count Goblet d'Alviella (Belgium).

Chairman: Serafino de Capitani di Vimercate (Italy).

Vice-Chairmen: Antonio Crispo (Italy), Paul Dumanois (France), Frank Aubert (Switzerland).

Permanent Secretary-General and Treasurer: Louis Larguier (Paris, 1, Place du Théâtre-Français).

Deputy Secretary-General: Fritz Hostettler (Switzerland).

Finances: Government subsidies.

Activities: Organisation of congresses and meetings; publication of a monthly Bulletin.

Historical Facts: Founded in 1931 at the time of the International Colonial Exhibition (National Fuel and Carburants Congresses); international congress at Milan, in 1932;

international meetings at Berne, in 1933; at Paris, in 1934; at Brussels, in July 1935; at Lyons, in September 1935; congress at Budapest, in 1936.

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES OF CATHOLIC EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS.
CONFÉRENCES INTERNATIONALES DES ASSOCIATIONS PATRONALES
CATHOLIQUES.**

Seat: The Hague, 19, Lange Voorhout, (for 1937-1938).

Foundation: 1931.

Objects: 1. To provide a link between, and a means of mutual assistance for, Catholic employers' associations which support the following three-fold programme: (a) To spread and make effective in economic and social life the principle of the natural and Christian law, as contained in the traditional teaching of the Catholic Church; (b) To promote good understanding between employers and employees on the basis of the above principles; (c) To look after the social and professional interests of its members.

2. To defend international social and professional interests.

Members: National associations in Belgium, France and the Netherlands; persons of recognised position in Czechoslovakia, Poland and Switzerland.

Officers: *Chairman:* P. J. Spoorenberg (Netherlands).

Vice-Chairman: M. Beckaerts (Belgium).

Secretary-General: E. A. Fourmond (France).

Activities: Conferences are held at least twice a year, and whenever circumstances require.

Historical Facts: The proposal to provide regular contact between the employers' associations of the various countries was first definitely made at the Congress of Catholic Employers at Antwerp on September 5th and 6th, 1930. A meeting was held at The Hague on January 8th, 1931, and a Constituent Assembly was held at Paris on February 12th, 1931.

Official Publication: A monthly circular.

**INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR COCOA AND CHOCOLATE
(International Association working for scientific purposes).
OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DU CACAO ET DU CHOCOLAT
(Association internationale à but scientifique).**

Seat: Brussels, 69, rue Ducale.

Foundation: September 1930.

Object: To study all questions relating to the cultivation of cocoa and to the chocolate and cocoa industry; to promote the solution of problems of mutual interest; to bring these solutions to the notice of national associations; to collect and circulate all material of interest to manufacturers of chocolate and/or cocoa and the associations to which they belong. It is the duty of the Office to do everything possible to carry out all decisions taken by its constituent organs.

Members: National associations of chocolate and cocoa manufacturers in the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark¹, Ecuador, Estonia¹, France, Germany, Greece¹, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia¹, the Netherlands, Norway, Palestine¹, Peru, Poland, Portugal¹, Roumania¹, Spain, Sweden¹, Switzerland, Venezuela.

¹ Manufacturers affiliated in an individual capacity.

Governing Body : *Honorary Chairman:* The late M. Gaston Menier (France).

Chairman: Alfred Martougin (Belgium).

Vice-Chairmen: Dr. H. Jaeger (Germany); Adolphe Poulain (France); F. J. Voltz-Sprüngli (Switzerland).

Secretary-Treasurer: J. C. B. Boom (Netherlands).

Administrators: Gustav Heller (Austria); Frederic Corominas (Spain); Dr. Jean Buitoni (Italy); Paul S. Cadbury (United Kingdom).

Office Councillors: D. J. van Houten; Dr. Guido Chierichetti.

General Director: M. Albert Bourgaux (Belgium).

Finances: Funds are derived from the annual subscriptions paid by the affiliated associations and manufacturers.

Activities: International Congress, Antwerp, September 1930. International Conference of Cocoa, Brussels 1932. Annual Session of the Administrative Council.

Official Publication: The Office has published an official bulletin since January 1931. Articles are published in the language in which they are written, with summaries in five languages (French, English, German, Spanish and Italian).

**INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE INTERNATIONALE.
INTERNATIONALE HANDELSKAMMER.**

Seat: Paris, 38, Cours Albert-I^{er}.

Foundation: June 1920.

Object: The International Chamber of Commerce is a federation of business organisations and business men, the object of which is to promote practical measures for the improvement of conditions in international trade. It supplies a means of permanent contact between business men of different countries, provides the machinery for an international co-operation, with a view to removing obstacles to and stimulating the process of world trade, and contributes to national reconstruction in all countries by constant exchange of experiences.

Members: The International Chamber of Commerce is in no way controlled or subsidised by Governments and has a strictly non-political character. It is supported exclusively by its own members, virtually all the great business associations of the Old and the New Worlds: more than 800 chambers of commerce, industrial associations, institutes of bankers, shipping conferences and other economic bodies. In addition, more than 2,000 firms, corporations and individuals are directly affiliated to the International Chamber as associate members (figures on January 31st, 1937).

The active members of each country are grouped into a national committee in the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indo-China, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Turkey, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia. Besides these countries, the International Chamber of Commerce has organisation members in Union of South Africa, Albania, the Argentine, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Egypt, Ecuador, Haiti, Ireland, Lithuania, Mexico, Palestine, Siam, the Sudan.

Governing Body: The Chamber is administered by a Council; the thirty-two countries in which National Committees of the I.C.C. are organised are represented on the Council in proportion to the importance of their foreign trade.

Officers: *Chairman:* Thomas F. Watson.

Honorary Chairmen: Sir Alan G. Anderson, G.B.E., Willis H. Booth, Abr. Frowein, Franz von Mendelssohn, Dott. Alberto Pirelli, Georges Theunis.

Honorary Vice-Chairman: K. A. Wallenberg.

Vice-Chairmen: Louis Canon-Legrand, Chang Kia-nsau, S.E. Sen. Ing. Ettore Conti, René P. Duchemin, J. S. Edström, Dr. Otto Chr. Fisher, Boguslaw Herse, Walchand Hirachand, J. B. van der Houven van Oordt, Manzo Kushida, Carlos Prast, Lord Riverdale, K.B.E., Eliot Wadsworth.

Treasurer: Georges Roché.

Deputy Treasurer: B. S. Carter.

General Secretary: Pierre Vasseur.

Activities: The work done by the International Chamber falls under two headings: economic questions of general international interest and purely technical questions connected with the machinery of international trade. The Council refers questions to standing committees, according to the nature of the investigation to be conducted. The standing committees include one delegate representative from each country belonging to the Chamber, appointed by its national committee. The special committees are composed of a limited number of experts appointed by the President of the Chamber for their personal qualifications and standing.

Finances: Sources of revenue: subscriptions of organisation and associate members

Historical Facts: The Chamber continues, on a permanent basis, the work of the International Congresses of Chambers of Commerce and Commercial and Industrial Associations which were organised periodically before the war. The creation of the Chamber was decided upon at the Atlantic City Conference in 1919, at which economic missions of different European nations met with representatives of American economic interests. The Chamber was definitely constituted at the Organisation Congress held in Paris in June 1920. There have since been eight Congresses: London 1921, Rome 1923, Brussels 1925, Stockholm 1927, Amsterdam 1929, Washington 1931, Vienna 1933, Paris 1935. The next Congress will be held at Berlin from June 28th to July 3rd, 1937.

Official Publications: The International Chamber of Commerce issues every year, for the benefit of its members, numerous reports and studies of general economic interest or dealing with some particular branch of its activity. These documents are prepared by its Technical Committees, by specially qualified experts, or by its International Headquarters. The organ which acts as a regular connecting link between the members of the International Chamber of Commerce is *World Trade*, a monthly review containing articles on the international economic problems of the day, interviews with prominent business men in different countries, résumés of the work of the International Chamber of Commerce, etc.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE. INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DU COMMERCE.

Seat: Brussels, Palais d'Egmont.

Foundation: 1919, on the initiative of the International Parliamentary Conference of Commerce.

Object: To centralise, to co-ordinate and publish, at common expense, information regarding commercial statistics, legislation and treaties.

Members: The following countries have adhered officially: Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indo-China, Iran, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: General Council of the International Parliamentary Conference of Commerce.

Officers : *Hon. Chairman:* His Majesty King Léopold III of Belgium.

Chairman: Léon Hennebicq.

Finances : Subscriptions of the contracting States divided into four classes.

Activities : Publication of statistics and a collection of laws, decrees and commercial treaties.

Official Publication : A monthly Bulletin of Statistics and a Review of laws, decrees and commercial treaties.

**INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF COMMERCE.
CONFÉRENCE PARLEMENTAIRE INTERNATIONALE DU COMMERCE.**

Seat : Brussels, 126, rue du Prévot.

Foundation : Set up on the initiative of the British Parliamentary Trade Committee in 1914.

Object : To co-ordinate the activities of all committees of commerce or commercial legislation which attempt to secure the unification of laws, regulations and customs regarding trade where such questions are suitable for international treatment.

Members : Delegates from the Parliamentary Trade Committees of Afghanistan, Austria, the Argentine, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Victoria, Yugoslavia. Thirty-seven Parliaments are officially represented.

Governing Body : General Council composed of two members of each national group.

Officers : Permanent bureau of the Council :

Chairman: Count San Martino di Valperga, Senator (Italy).

Vice-Chairman: Georges Leredu, former Minister (France).

Secretary-General: Eugène Baie.

Activities : Two volumes are published yearly ; forty-two volumes have appeared. Twenty plenary conferences have been held since 1914. At its 1919 session in the Belgian Senate, the International Institute of Commerce was created, with its seat at Brussels. The last two Assemblies were held at Bucharest in 1936 and at Paris in 1937.

**INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE.
ALLIANCE COOPÉRATIVE INTERNATIONALE.
INTERNATIONALER GENOSSENSCHAFTSBUND.**

Seat : London, S.W.1., 14, Great Smith Street.

Foundation : 1895.

Object : To promote co-operation in all countries ; to safeguard the interests of the co-operative movement and of consumers in general ; to develop international economic relations and solidarity and thus maintain peace by means of a true league of peoples.

Members : Co-operative societies in the following countries : Union of South Africa, Argentine, Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, India, French West Indies, Iran, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : Congress ; Central Committee ; Executive Committee.

Officers : *Chairman:* Väinö Tanner (Finland).

Vice-Chairmen: E. Poisson (France) and R. A. Palmer (United Kingdom).

Secretary-General: H. J. May.

Finance : Subscriptions.

Activities : Organisation of triennial international congresses; international exhibitions of co-operative productions, the organisation of co-operative education and propaganda on international lines; annual courses on international co-operation, and international co-operative Press conferences; assistance to international co-operative institutes of commerce, banking and insurance; economic studies; participation in the solution of world economic problems.

Historical Facts : In 1913, the Alliance comprised fifty-five national co-operative organisations in twenty-three countries, representing 3,871 societies and 2 million members; in 1920, forty-four national organisations in twenty-four countries, representing 60,000 societies and 31 million members. In 1936, the Alliance included thirty-eight countries, with 141 national organisations, comprising 123,000 societies and 71 million members. Assuming that an average family consists of four persons, the world co-operative movement represents 284 million consumers.

Official Publications : All appearing in the official languages of the International Co-operative Alliance (English, French and German): *Review of international Co-operation* (monthly); International co-operative and economic information (by-weekly); Summary of the co-operative Press (monthly); Reports of triennial congresses; Annual statistics of the national associations affiliated to the International Co-operative Alliance; Special reports; General co-operative information, etc.

* * *

INSURANCE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE.

COMITÉ DES ASSURANCES DE L'ALLIANCE COOPÉRATIVE INTERNATIONALE.

VERSICHERUNGSKOMITEE DES INTERNATIONALEN GENOSSENSCHAFTS-BUNDES.

Seat : London, S.W.1., 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

Foundation : April 1922.

Object : Acts as a research and documentation centre for co-operative insurance and workers' societies.

Members : Affiliated societies in: Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Roumania, Spain, Sweden.

Officer : *Secretary:* Joseph Lemaire, 31, Square de l'Aviation, Brussels.

Finances : The expenses are divided among the affiliated societies.

Activities : General documentation.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

MAGASIN DE GROS COOPÉRATIF INTERNATIONAL.

INTERNATIONALE GENOSSENSCHAFTLICHE GROSSEINKAUFGESSELLSCHAFT.

Seat : Manchester (England), 1, Balloon Street.

Foundation : September 20th, 1924.

Object : To collect and distribute information and to foster and promote trade and trade relations between co-operative societies in all parts of the world and to promote their interests.

Members : The Co-operative Wholesale Societies of all European countries : one in Palestine and one in the United States of America.

Governing Body : A committee composed of a representative of each Member, an executive committee of ten persons elected by the above-mentioned committee.

Composition of the Committee :

Chairman : A. J. Cleuet (France).

Secretary : R. F. Lancaster (United Kingdom).

Executive Committee : W. Bradshaw (United Kingdom), N. S. Beaton (Scotland), J. Sipido (Belgium), A. J. Cleuet (France), M. Maire (Switzerland), A. Johansson (Sweden), M. D. Wuhl (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), W. Dijkstra (Netherlands), A. Korp (Austria), E. Lustig (Czechoslovakia).

Finances : Expenses subscribed by members proportionately to imports and exports of national wholesale societies.

Activities : Development of international trade between consumers and agricultural co-operative organisations. The Society plays the part of a clearing house for collective purchases of raw materials, etc., collection and spreading of information on commercial questions, certificates, etc., and the study of all commercial questions of interest to the members.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF MASTER COTTON SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES FILATEURS ET FABRICANTS DE COTONS.

Seat : Manchester, 26, Cross Street.

Foundation : 1904.

Object : To protect the common interests of the cotton industry throughout the world ; to prevent speculation and attempted " corners " to which the cotton market is subject.

Members : Cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations in Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : Executive Committee

Chairman : W. M. Wiggins, J. P. (Manchester).

First Vice-Chairman : Dr. Hendrik van Delden (Gronau, Germany).

Second Vice-Chairman : Fred Mills, J. P. (Manchester).

Secretary-General : S. Pearse (Manchester).

Treasurers : Paul Schlumberger (Mulhouse), R. Brasseur (Ghent).

Finances : Annual subscriptions of associations.

Activities : Congresses every two years ; journeys for purposes of study ; publication of statistics ; reports of congresses and journeys ; court of arbitration for the settlement of disputes arising out of contracts between cotton spinners and weavers of different countries. The twelfth congress was held at Vienna in 1925 and the thirteenth at Alexandria and Cairo in 1927. The following Congresses were held : at Barcelona, in 1929 ; at Paris, in 1931 ; at Prague and at Carlsbad in 1933 and at Milan and Rome in 1935.

Official Publication : *The International Cotton Bulletin* is issued quarterly.

**INTERNATIONAL DAIRY FEDERATION.
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE LAITERIE.**

Seat: Brussels, 63, rue Joseph-Bens, Uccle.

Foundation: 1903.

Object: The universal development of the scientific and technical interests of the dairy industry.

Members: (1) National Committees of the following countries: the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

(2) Official correspondents in the following countries, colonies or protectorates which have no National Committees: Algeria, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Annam, Western Australia, South Australia, Barbados, Belgian Congo, Cameroons, Ceylon, Cochin-China, Curaçao, Cyprus, Cyrenaica, Eritrea, French Guiana, Gold Coast, Guadelupe, Haiti, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Laos, Lebanon, Leeward Islands, Malta, Martinique, Mauritius, Dutch East Indies, New Zealand, Nyasaland, Palestine, Philippine Islands, Poland, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, San Salvador, Senegal, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Surinam, Swaziland, Syria, Tanganyika, Tasmania, Tonking, Trinidad, Tunisia, Uganda, United States of America, Windward Islands.

Governing Body: A permanent international bureau composed of the representatives of 25 affiliated National Committees.

Executive Committee:

Chairman of the Federation: J. Maenhaut.

Vice-Chairman: Dr. L. P. Posthuma.

Chairman of the Study Committee: Dr. A. J. Swaving.

Members: G. Moussu, P. de Vuyst.

Secretary-General: E. Hegh.

Finances: Contributions from National Committees.

Activities: International congresses (Eleventh International Dairy Congress, Berlin August 1937). Four International Commissions: General Studies, Cheese (Chairman, Dr. A. J. Swaving); Condensed Milk and Milk Powder (Chairman, Dr. L. P. Posthuma); Health and Propaganda and the Dairy Industry (Chairman, Professor Dr. C. Gorini).

Official Publications: *Bulletin, Handbook of Information* (four to six issues a year), and various pamphlets.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEPARTMENT STORES

A Society for Management Research.

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE GRANDS MAGASINS

Pour l'étude des méthodes d'organisation.

INTERNATIONALE WARENHAUSVEREINIGUNG

Eine Forschungsgesellschaft für Betriebsführung.

Seat: Paris (VIII), 1, rue Lord Byron.

Foundation: September 14th, 1928.

Objects: (a) The pooling of information, statistics and experience concerning the management of the affiliated firms; (b) The joint study of various problems in order to improve the management of the affiliated firms.

Members: Department stores in European countries. (At present in Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland.)

Governing Body: A Committee composed of representatives of each member firm.

Officers : *Chairman:* M. R. Sachs (Sweden).

Vice-Chairman: M. P. Laguionie (France).

General Secretary: Dr. H. Pasdermadjian.

Finances : Each member pays an annual fee at a standard rate.

Activities : (a) Meetings for the discussion of common problems for the study of the organisation and operation of the individual member firms ; (b) Periodic statistical reports on sales, expenses and various details of operation ; (c) Establishment of standard procedures for department store operation ; (d) Information service for the use of the members.

Official Publications of the Association : Reports, in general reserved for the use of members.

Publications containing information on the Association : "L'Organisation scientifique dans les grands Magasins", by M. Kaufmann, published by the Comité national de l'Organisation française, 1934. Report on Second International Discussion Conference of the International Management Institute, Volume I, Report VI ; "Business and Science", papers read at the British Association Centenary meeting, published by Henderson and Spalding, 1932.

INSTITUTO DE ECONOMIA AMERICANA.

Seat : Barcelona, 28, via Layetana.

Foundation : 1911.

Objects : The undertaking of all studies, enquiries and useful activities to develop the commercial relations of the American countries with the whole world.

Members : Chambers of Commerce of the Argentine, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Porto Rico, Salvador, Uruguay, Venezuela, which form the Patronage Council of the Institute ; Societies and private individuals.

Governing Body : Twenty-four members, more than half of whom are American.

Composition :

Chairman: Ramon Mendez de Cardona.

Director: Rafaël Vehils.

Technical Secretary: Evenor Hazera.

Secretary: Francisco Carbonell.

Finances : Grants and annual subscriptions from the members of the Institute.

Activities : Conferences ; cutting of 300 newspapers for the General Economic Archives, which were founded in 1924, and which now contain 150,000 Press cuttings, chiefly dealing with America ; publications ; compiling of statistics ; supplying of economic information ; organisation of a Museum of the natural products of America and the Philippines, etc.

Historical Facts : In 1912 was held the first Congress of the Association of Spanish Americans ; in 1923 the first Congress of Spanish trade beyond the seas ; in 1929 the first Conference of American Chambers of Commerce which gave rise to the Institute's International Council of Patronage. In 1932 and 1936 the first and second meetings of the International Council of Patronage were organised. In 1936 (April) took place the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary which was attended by Spanish and American diplomatic representatives.

Official Publications : *Boletín de Información*, series A (Sintesis de Prensa americana) monthly. *Boletín de Información*, series B (Sintesis de prensa europea) bi-monthly ; Publications series C (No. 1 issued in 1935) ; "Memoria de la Conferencia de Camaras y Asociaciones Americanas de Comercio" (501 pages), Barcelona, 1930. Various other publications.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS
OF ELECTRIC POWER.**

**UNION INTERNATIONALE DES PRODUCTEURS ET DISTRIBUTEURS
D'ÉNERGIE ÉLECTRIQUE.**

Seat: Paris (VIII), 26, rue de la Baume.

Foundation: 1925.

Object: The study of all questions relating to the production and distribution of electric power.

Members: Professional unions, firms and individuals.

Governing Body: An international managing board of not less than six and not more than thirty members.

Composition of Committee:

Chairman: G. J. T. Bakker (The Hague).

Vice-Chairmen: On. Motta (Milan); Pierre Caillaux (Paris); Wilhelm Zschintzsch (Berlin).

Honorary Member: Emile Brylinski (Paris).

Members: On. G. G. Ponti (Turin); Raoul Lechien (Brussels); Robert Albert Schmidt (Lausanne); Victor Abrezol (Lausanne); Raymond Bonnier (Oisquercq); Borresen (Copenhagen); Johann Bud (Budapest); Constantin D. Busila (Bucharest); Henri Cahen (Paris); Piero Ferrerio (Milan); Dillgardt (Duisburg-Hamborn); Gaston Girousse (Paris); Ernst Haidegger (Budapest); Jaroslav Ibler (Prague); Paul Joye (Fribourg); Körfer (Berlin); Kuzmicki (Warsaw); Vladimir List (Brno); Lohr (Arnhem); Don German de la Mora y Abarca (Madrid); Emile Pinson (Paris); I. Stefanescuradu (Bucharest); Casimir Straszewski (Warsaw); Alessandro Taccani (Milan); Emile Uytborck (Brussels); a representative of the Electricity Supply Board (Dublin); a representative of Savez Elektricnih Preduzeca (Belgrade); a representative of the Svenska Elektricitetsverksföreningen (Stockholm).

General Delegate: Edmond Roux (Paris).

Secretary: Pierre Lion (Paris).

Finances: Annual subscriptions from members of the Union.

Activities: International congresses; publication of reports of congresses; publication of statistics of the production and distribution of electric power. Congresses held at Rome 1926, Paris 1928, Brussels 1930, Paris 1932, Zurich and Lausanne 1934, Scheveningen 1936.

Official Publication: A circular published every two months.

**INTERNATIONAL ELECTRO-TECHNICAL COMMISSION.
COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE.**

Seat: London, S.W.1., 28, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Foundation: 1906.

Object: To found a permanent organisation responsible for studying international questions of standardisation in matters relating to electricity.

Members: Twenty-eight national committees representing the following countries: the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: The Council — which meets at the time of the general assemblies — consisting of the President of the Commission, the Chairmen of the National Com-

mittees, who are *ex officio* Vice-Presidents of the Commission, a delegate of each National Committee and the Secretary.

The Management Committee, which meets twice a year, consists of the President of the Commission, the previous President and six Vice-Presidents, the Secretary and the General Secretary.

Chairman: Mr. James Burke (United States).

Secretary: Lieut.-Col. K. Edgcumbe (United Kingdom).

Secretary-General: C. Le Maistre (London).

Finances: Annual subscriptions of the National Committees, the amount of which is fixed by the Council and calculated according to the population and relative importance of the electrical industry of each country (minimum £50, maximum £175 a year).

Activities: Preparation of internationally acceptable rules and standards for the purpose of facilitating the international trade in machinery and electrical apparatus, nomenclature of units and sizes and standardisation of signs and graphic symbols used in the electro-technical industry. Preparation of an international electro-technical vocabulary and other questions of standardisation of international interest.

Historical Facts: The International Electro-Technical Commission was founded in 1906 as the outcome of a resolution adopted by the Chamber of Government Delegates to the Electrical Congress of St. Louis in 1904.

**INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.
COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DES ÉCHANGES.
COMITATO INTERNAZIONALE DEGLI SCAMBI.
COMITE INTERNACIONAL DE INTERCAMBIOS.**

Seat: Paris (VII), 5, Place du Palais-Bourbon; Geneva Bureau: Palais Wilson.

Foundation: April 1933.

Object: To promote the idea of the need for the normal development of international trade and to take every possible step to facilitate its achievement; to bring about the general stabilisation of currencies, preceded by a settlement of international debts; to bring about the simplification of Customs measures, etc.

Members: Albania, the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haïti, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Nicaragua, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: The International Exchange Committee is directed by an Administrative Council. The officers of the Council are as follows:

Chairman: Georges De Leener (Belgium).

Vice-Chairmen: Robert Alterman (France), Wilfrid Hill (United Kingdom), Manuel Seminario (Ecuador), Rafael Salgado (Spain), Cofinas (Greece), Posthuma (Netherlands), Tueski (Poland), Supervielle (Uruguay), H. Perez-Dupuy (Venezuela), Markovic (Yugoslavia).

Administrative Secretary: H. le Cointe.

Technical Secretary: P. Abelin.

Finances: Annual subscriptions of members.

Activities: The International Exchange Committee meets once a year at a place in one of the affiliated countries selected by the Administrative Council. The Adminis-

trative Council meets at least twice a year, once in France and once in another affiliated country. The Propaganda Commission meets at Paris.

Historical Facts: The International Exchange Committee was set up at Paris on April 29th, 1933, at the end of the first International Exchange Congress, organised at the International Chamber of Commerce by the French Union of Export Industries. The first session of the Committee was held at Paris on December 4th and 5th, 1934. The second session of the Committee was held at Geneva from June 4th to 7th, 1936. A second International Exchange Congress was held at Paris from June 14th to 19th, 1937, during the International Exhibition. It studied mainly the relations between the American and Asiatic continents and the different European countries.

Official Publications: A bulletin of information, Press extracts and records of the work of the International Exchange Committee is issued monthly, together with special supplements when necessary (records of the various activities or meetings of the International Exchange Committee).

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUREAU.

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES EXPOSITIONS.

(Under the direction of the League of Nations in accordance with Article 24.)

Seat: Paris (VII), 60, Avenue de La-Bourdonnais.

Foundation: 1931.

Object: Under Article 10 of the Convention concerning International Exhibitions, signed at Paris on November 22nd, 1928, the Bureau is responsible for supervising the application of that Convention, which regulates the frequency of international exhibitions and establishes the guarantees and facilities which the organising country is required to offer exhibitors. In principle no member country may organise an international exhibition until that exhibition has been registered with the Bureau; neither may it take part in an exhibition held in a non-member country until it has consulted the Bureau.

Members: Twenty-two States that have acceded to the Convention of November 22nd, 1928: Albania, Australia, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Governing Body: *Honorary Chairman:* M. Chapsal (France).

Chairman: M. Dunant, Swiss Minister in France.

Vice-Chairmen: Sir Edward Crowe (United Kingdom), M. Joseph Sachs (Sweden), Count A. van der Burch (Belgium), M. Fentener van Vlissingen (Netherlands).

Director of the Bureau: Dr. Maurice Isaac.

Historical Facts: On May 20th, 1931, the Council of the League of Nations decided, in application of Article 24 of the Covenant, to place the Bureau under the League's authority. In addition to the exhibitions it has supervised the Bureau has compiled and published a "General Classification of International Exhibitions", "General Regulations for International Exhibitions" and "Regulations for the Award of Prizes at International Exhibitions".

Official Publications: The Bureau publishes an annual report on the work of its different Commissions and also the decisions adopted by the Council in plenary session.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF PERMANENT EXHIBITION COMMITTEES.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES COMITÉS PERMANENTS D'EXPOSITIONS.

Seat: Brussels, Belgian Exhibitions and Fairs Committee, 47, rue Royale.

Foundation: November 1908.

Object : To summon, periodically, international conferences to examine all matters relating to exhibitions and to carry out the decisions taken.

Members : Membership is open, on application, to the Permanent Committees of all countries (where such exist).

Governing Body : An international Governing Council and an International Permanent Bureau. The Governing Council consists of a Chairman, one Vice-Chairman for each Committee represented, two Secretaries-General and a Treasurer.

The Permanent Bureau consists of the Vice-Chairman representing the country in which the Federation has its seat, the two Secretaries-General and the Treasurer; the Bureau acts on the instructions of the Chairman of the Federation and the Governing Council.

Finances : Income : annual subscriptions. Expenditure : The expenses are allocated between the various federated committees.

Activities : The International Conference meets in ordinary session at least once every two years. For political and economic reasons, however, the Federation has been obliged to suspend its activities for several years past and no official meetings have been held.

Historical Facts : First Conference, Paris 1907; Second, Brussels 1908. Publication of various reports on exhibitions, organisation, the prevention of fires, etc.

Official Publication : Publication of the proceedings of conferences and reports.

**INTERNATIONAL FAIRS UNION.
UNION DES FOIRES INTERNATIONALES.
INTERNATIONALE MESSEN-VEREINIGUNG.
UNIONE DELLE FIERE INTERNAZIONALI.**

Seat : Milan (Italy), Piazza Duomo 17.

Foundation : February 1925.

Object : The promotion of closer relations between international fairs belonging to the Union. It is the duty of the Union to co-ordinate, as far as possible, a calendar of fairs: to obtain the greatest possible facilities from Governments, public authorities and public utility undertakings; to set up, at the request of the parties concerned, boards of arbitration to settle any possible disputes.

Members : The international fairs of Barcelona, Bari, Bordeaux, Brussels, Budapest, Cologne, Danzig, Fiume, Frankfort, Königsberg, Lille, Leipzig, Lyons, Ljubljana, Lwow, Marseilles, Milan, Nijni Novgorod, Padua, Paris, Poznan, Prague, Reichenberg, Salonica, Tel-Aviv, Tripoli, Utrecht, Valencia, Verona, Zagreb.

Governing Body : Composition of the Committee:

Chairman : Piero Puricelli (Milan).

Vice-Chairman : Dr. Arold Brauer (Leipzig).

Members : Stefano A. Benni (Italy), Gabriel Lamaignère (France), Eugène Martel (France), Baron Etienne De Ropp (Poland), Professor Omer Buyse (Brussels), Dr. J. H. Mulder (Utrecht).

Secretary-General : Dr. Fabio Majnoni.

Finances : Subscription fixed by the Congress and paid by each fair *pro rata* to the number of votes to which it is entitled at the Congress.

Activities : General Congresses every two years, general meetings, sessions of the Committee of Management, constitution of special commissions to study urgent questions, representations to Governments, etc.

Historical Facts : Constituted at Milan in February 1925, during the first meeting of representatives of the principal fairs then in existence. The Committee of Management

was elected at a further Congress held in May 1926. General Congresses held at Lyons, 1927; Brussels, 1929; Milan and Rome, 1932; Utrecht and The Hague, 1934.

Official Publications: Review which appears three times a year; minutes of Congresses and general meetings.

**INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR THE STANDARDISATION OF
ARTIFICIAL FIBRES.
BUREAU INTERNATIONAL POUR LA STANDARDISATION DES
FIBRES ARTIFICIELLES.**

Seat: Basle (Switzerland), Bäumleingasse 22.

Foundation: 1928.

Object: To study and draw up rules for the standardisation, classification and denomination of the various categories of artificial textile fibres, and the usages or selling conditions determined by those rules; to create in the various countries such organisations as are useful for this purpose, such as independent technical testing offices, arbitration offices, statistical offices, etc.

Members: National associations and private rayon (artificial silk) producers' societies in Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Switzerland.

Officers: *Chairman:* G. Dunant, Emmenbrücke.

Secretary: H. Iselin, Basle.

Finances: The expenditure is met out of the members' subscriptions.

Activities: Meetings of members, publication of the rules of the I.B.S.A.F.

Historical Facts: Founded in 1928 by big producing organisations; has published several editions of the rules for the standardisation of artificial fibres.

Official Publications: Rules of the I.B.S.A.F.

**INTERNATIONAL FILM CHAMBER.
CHAMBRE INTERNATIONALE DU FILM.**

Seat: Paris, 16^e, 39, Avenue Victor Hugo.

Foundation: September 1935.

Object: The protection, in the international field, of all the interests, whether moral or material, of the film industry.

Members: The affiliated organisations in: Austria (Vienna): Gesamtverband der Österreichischen Filmproduktion; Gremium der Lichtspielunternehmungen Österreichs; Österreichische Filmkonferenz. Belgium (Brussels): Association Cinématographique de Belgique; Association Nationale du Cinéma Educatif en Belgique, Union Nationale Cinématographique Belge. Czechoslovakia (Prague): Union des Producteurs de Films en Tchécoslovaquie; Union Centrale des Cinémas en Tchécoslovaquie. Denmark: (Copenhagen): Biograftheater Foreningen for Kobenhavn og Omegn. Germany (Berlin): Reichfilmkammer. Finland (Helsinki-Suomi): Suomen Biografillitto. France (Paris): Confédération Générale de la Cinématographie. Hungary (Budapest): Association des Industriels Cinématographiques en Hongrie; Association des Directeurs de cinémas en Hongrie. Italy (Rome): Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli Industriali dello Spettacolo. Luxemburg (Luxemburg): Vereinigte Lichtspieltheater Luxemburg. Norway (Oslo): Kommunale Kinematografers Landsforbund. Poland (Warsaw): Oberster Polnischer Filmrat (Conseil supérieur de la Cinématographie en Pologne). Spain (Madrid): Il Sociedad General Espanola de Empresarios de Espaepectáculos. (Barcelona): I Camara Espanola de Cinematografia; IV Asociacion Nacional de Productores Cinematograficos. Sweden (Stock-

holm): Sveriges Biograf-Och Filkkammare. Switzerland (Zurich): Schweizer Lichtspieltheaterverband. Yugoslavia (Zagreb): Bund der Lichtspieltheater des Königreiches Jugoslavien.

Officers: *Chairman:* Georges Lourau (France).

Vice-Chairmen: Dr. Lehnich (Germany); M. Roncoroni (Italy); Havel (Czechoslovakia).

Director: M. Marcel Aboucaya.

Finances: Members' subscriptions. Expenditure: Office expenses and printing.

Activities: Meetings of the Bureau, reports of those meetings. An International Film Congress held each year in one of the countries which have joined the I.F.C. — Last Congress: Paris, July 1937.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF FORWARDING ORGANISATIONS.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS DE TRANSPORTEURS ET ASSIMILÉS.

INTERNATIONALE FEDERATION DER SPEDITEURORGANISATIONEN.

Seat: Vienna, VI, Linke Wienzeile 64.

Foundation: May 31st, 1926.

Objects: The aim of the Federation is to unite the forwarding organisations of the whole world for the discussion and development of joint interests. Its particular objects are: (a) to bring the different national groups together and establish friendly and close relations between them; (b) to examine methods by which the prosperity of the different branches of transport may be increased; (c) to defend the professional interests of the affiliated groups and obtain for them information affecting their business; (d) to afford members facilities for settling disputes which may arise between members of the affiliated groups and the International Federation, etc.

Members: Allgemeiner Möbeltransportverband, Vienna; British Association of Shipping and Forwarding Agents, London; Dansk Moebeltransport-Forening, Copenhagen; Fédération nationale des commissionnaires de transports, commissionnaires en douanes agréés, transitaires, agents maritimes et assimilés, Paris; Fédération nationale des entrepreneurs de transports de Belgique, Antwerp; "Globus", Československý Svaz Spediteurů, Prague; Nemzetközi Szállítványozók Egyesülete, Budapest; Magyar Szállítványozók Országos Egyesülete, Budapest; Nordisk Speditör-Forbund, Copenhagen; Risska jednota csl. zasilatelu, Prague; Scheepvaart Vereeniging Noord, Amsterdam; Schweizerischer Spediteuren-Verband, Berne; Udruzenje Speditera i Carinskih Posrednika, Zagreb; Verein der bulgarischen Spediteure, Sofia; Reichsverkehrsgruppe Spedition und Lagerei, Berlin; Verein der Rigaer Spediteure, Riga; Zentralverband der Spediteure, Vienna; Związek Polskich Przedsiębiorstw Transportowych i Ekspedycyjnych, Warsaw.

Officers: *Chairman:* Charles de Lausnay (Antwerp).

Vice-Chairmen: Paul Dervieu (Paris), Dr. Ludwig Doeberl (Berlin), Dr. Paul Dumont (Berne), Stephahn Schenker-Karpeles (Vienna).

Treasurer: Dr. M. H. de Jong (Amsterdam).

Auditors: H. Hackenitz (Amsterdam) and H. M. Hinloopen (Amsterdam).

Secretary-General: Kommerzialrat Ludwig Weiss (Vienna).

Activities: Proceedings of the Congresses which are held at least once every two years.

Official Publications: *Zoll-, Speditions-, und Schiffahrtszeitung*, Linke Wienzeile 64, Vienna; *Deutsche Verkehrsnachrichten*, Neue Gröningerstrasse 13, Hamburg; *Les Transports*, 47, Rue de la Victoire, Paris (IX^e); "World's Carriers", Bangor House,

68-69, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4; the official bulletins of the groups *Nordisk Speditör-Forbund*, "Globus", *Risska jednota csl. zasilatelu*.

Other Publications containing information concerning the Organisation: The Proceedings of the Congresses.

INTERNATIONAL GAS UNION.
UNION INTERNATIONALE DE L'INDUSTRIE DU GAZ.
INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG DER GASINDUSTRIE.

Seat: Paris (IX^e), 21, rue Blanche.

Foundation: June, 1931.

Object: Study of all questions connected with the gas industry, with a view to promoting technical and economic progress.

Members: Gas Associations of the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: A *Council* consisting of two delegates per member Association; a *Bureau* consisting of

Chairman: M. A. Baril (France).

Honorary Chairman: M. F. Escher (Switzerland).

Vice Chairmen: MM. H. Muller (Germany), J. de Brouwer (Belgium), Clifford E. Paige (United States), C. Valon Bennet (Great Britain), Michelangelo Böhm (Italy), G. A. Brender A. Brandis (Netherlands), Th. Keclik (Czechoslovakia).

Secretary-General: M. P. Mouglin (France).

Finances: An annual subscription paid by all the members of the Union provides the necessary funds.

Activities: Meeting of an International Gas Congress every three years; Meeting of the Council at least once a year. Meetings several times a year of the Bureau and of the different International Committees of Enquiry.

Historical Facts: The first Congress, held in London in June 1931, was exclusively devoted to the constitution of the Union. The second Congress, held at Zurich in September 1934, was the first effective Congress, during which reports and papers were read. The third Congress took place at Paris in June 1937.

Official Publications: Minutes of the different meetings of the Bureau, of the Council and the Committees. Reports and papers read at the Congresses. Records of the Congresses.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF GRAPE-CURE
RESORTS AND THE CONSUMPTION OF GRAPES.**

**UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DES STATIONS
UVALES ET LA CONSOMMATION DU RAISIN.**

Seat: Paris (VII), 1, Place du Palais-Bourbon.

Foundation: March 1931.

Object: To promote the consumption of grapes.

Members: The representatives of the vine-growing associations of the following countries: the Argentine, Brazil, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, United States of America.

Governing Body: The Services of the International Wine Office and M. Léon Douarache, Director, administer the Union.

Chairman: Léon Douarache (France).

Vice-Chairmen: MM. de Lima-Santos (Portugal), Luiz Garcia de Los Salmones (Spain), Samarakis (Greece).

Secretary-General: Gérard d'Eaubonne.

Finances: The annual subscriptions of the National Committees.

Activities: Participation in all international vine and wine congresses, and in congresses of doctors in favour of grape-cures.

Historical Facts: The Union was founded in Paris in 1931 on the initiative of the International Wine Office.

Official Publications: The communications of the International Union for the Development of Grape-Cure Resorts and the Consumption of Grapes are published in the *Bulletin international du vin*.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RETAIL GROCERS.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DU COMMERCE DE DÉTAIL DE LA BRANCHE ALIMENTAIRE.

INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG DES LEBENSMITTEL-EINZELHANDELS.

FEDERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE DEL COMMERCIO AL DETTAGLIO DI ALIMENTARI.

Seat: Lausanne, (Switzerland).

Foundation: 1927, Berlin.

Object: Exchange of trade publications between the member organisations; to defend and encourage private trading; to maintain friendly relations between the affiliated organisations; exchange of experience; to work on behalf of peace and international understanding.

Members: Affiliated national associations in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: Composition of the Committee:

Chairman: M. J. Lauri (Switzerland).

Vice-Chairman: M. F. Hémier (France).

Members: Dr. Hayler and Dr. P. König (Germany); Kommerzialrat K. Plass (Austria); Comm. Consul di Roberto, (Italy); M. Druwe (Belgium); F. Lebbing (Netherlands); M. Pravda (Czechoslovakia); M. Strömberg (Sweden).

Treasurer: M. G. Brandenberger (Switzerland).

Secretaries: Dr. H. Cottier and Dr. R. Keller (Switzerland).

Finances: Receipts: annual subscriptions of the organisations, 100 to 1,000 Swiss francs; annual expenditure, 10,000 Swiss francs.

Activities: The Executive Committee meets twice a year and the International Committee once a year. The Congress also meets once a year.

Historical Facts: The Union was formed on the initiative of the "Edeka Verband", Berlin. It has rendered valuable services, especially as regards the exchange of experience, staff, etc., and has published numerous pamphlets.

Official Publications: *Bulletin of the International Union*, issued quarterly.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF HARDWARE MERCHANTS AND IRONMONGERS.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS DE QUINCAILLIERS ET MARCHANDS DE FER.

Seat: Airaines (Somme), France.

Foundation: 1909.

Object: Exchange of information and statistics. Joint study of social, economic and financial questions of interest to the corporation. Co-ordination of the work of the affiliated associations with a view to a steady improvement in the relations between producers and distributors. Maintenance of friendly relations between the members of the federated associations.

Members: The affiliated associations of hardware merchants and ironmongers of Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland. Each association sends three members as delegates to the Conferences.

Governing Body: *Secretary-General:* Maurice Ricaut, Airaines, France.

Executive Committee: *Chairman:* The Chairman of the Association responsible for organising the next Conference and two members elected by the Conference.

Finances: Variable annual subscription of the affiliated associations.

Activities: Constant exchange of information. Conferences (every two years as a general rule) in each country in turn.

Historical Facts: The Federation, which was founded in 1909, has held meetings at Paris, 1909; Bournemouth, 1909; Brussels, 1909; Amsterdam, 1910; Mayence, 1911; Nancy, 1912; Ghent, 1913; Berne, 1914; Luxemburg, 1930; Zurich, 1932; Brussels, 1935; Petersberg-Königswinter, 1936; Wiesbaden, 1937.

Official Publications: Records of the Conferences (special publications). Constant circulation of information concerning the Federation in the Review of the French Metallurgical Federation, Paris, under the direction of the General Secretary and in the trade reviews of all the affiliated associations.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL ALLIANCE.

ALIANCE INTERNATIONALE DE L'HOTELLERIE.

Seat: London, W.C.I., 11, Southampton Row.

Foundation: April 1921.

Object: To study all important problems affecting the hotel industry and to represent the industry in its relations with Governments.

Members: Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Monaco, (Principality of), the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America.

Governing Body: The Bureau is composed of the Chairman (of a different nationality after each period of three years) — Sir Francis Towle, C.B.E., London, until June 1938 — the Treasurer, three Assessors, and the Permanent Secretary-General (Mr. N. P. C. Mellor). The Executive Committee is composed of six members per country; the General Assembly is composed of all the hotelkeepers who are members of national hotel associations affiliated to the International Hotel Alliance (only one employers' association per country may join the Alliance).

Finances: A yearly subscription from all associations members provides for the administration of the central office.

Activities: The Executive Committee meets half-yearly; the General Assembly meets every three years.

Historical Facts: At the half-yearly meetings professional questions of common interest to the whole of the hotel industry are discussed and legislative, fiscal and professional information is exchanged (see Bulletins of Information on the Work of International Organisations, compiled by the Section of International Bureaux of the League of Nations). International rules for hotels (subject, of course, to the various national

legislations) were drawn up in 1930; in 1934 a draft for the unification of the laws in respect of innkeepers' liability was discussed; in 1932 and 1933 agreements were concluded with two international travel agency organisations; in 1936 the standardisation, as far as possible, of national official hotel-guides was recommended; a comparison is made periodically of the conditions of work and other questions which hotel employers are called upon to settle; several memoranda and petitions have been addressed to public authorities, more particularly with a view to freeing the international tourist-traffic from restrictions (particularly monetary restrictions); the central office is the organ for studies, co-ordination and distribution of information in respect of hotel-keeping; it prepares the agenda for meetings.

Official Publications: Periodical Bulletins on hotel information (in several languages) solely for the use of the Association's members.

**INTERNATIONAL HOTELMEN'S ASSOCIATION.
UNION INTERNATIONALE HOTELIÈRE.
INTERNATIONALER HOTELBESITZER-VEREIN.**

Seat: Cologne (Germany), Am Hof 41/45.

Foundation: June 1869.

Object: To safeguard the personal, professional and economic interests of the proprietors and managers of the leading hotels in all countries.

Members: The organisation has no national sections. The members consist of hotel proprietors of the following countries: Algeria, the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Monaco (Principality of), the Netherlands, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tripolitania, Turkey, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Officers: *Chairman:* Hermann Burkard-Spillmann, Hôtel du Lac, Lucerne (Switzerland).

Chairman of the Executive Committee: Alexander Intra, Hôtel Duisburger Hof, Duisburg.

Vice-Chairman: July Bohy, Hôtel Bohy Lafayette, Paris; Dr. A. Kofler, Grand Hôtel, Kitzbühel; W. O. König, Hôtel Königshof, Bonn am Rhein; A. Stiffler-Vetsch, Central Sporthôtel, Davos-Platz; Eldorado Zammaretti, Majestic-Hôtel Diana, Milano.

General Secretary: Dr. Kurt Bloemers, Cologne.

Finances: Annual budget: 120,000 RM. Receipts: Members' subscriptions and receipts from advertisements in the international review *Hotel*. Annual expenditure: About 110,000 RM.

Activities: Conferences, congresses held as far as possible in a different country each year.

Official Publications: *Hotel*, an international hotel review founded in 1869, the first and oldest hotel review; it appears three times a month in several languages; circulation 6,000; The *International Hotel Guide* is published annually at the end of February; The "International Travel Agencies Handbook", which gives a list of the travel agencies in the chief tourist countries.

Other Publications containing information on the Organisation: "Sixty Year of the International Hotelmen's Association" ("Soixante années de l'Union internationale hôtelière"), 1869-1929.

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYERS.
ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DES EMPLOYEURS INDUSTRIELS.**

Seat: Brussels, 33, rue Ducale; Geneva, Hôtel de Russie.

Foundation: March 1920 (after a preliminary meeting of employers at Washington in November 1919).

Object: Joint study of social problems affecting industry and labour throughout the world and especially the study and preparation of all questions being dealt with or likely to be dealt with by the International Labour Office.

Members: Industrial employers in each of the different countries represented specially by the national confederations of organisations of industrial employers. Affiliated confederations in the Union of South Africa, the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia. The confederations in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United States of America, etc., are in permanent touch with the Organisation.

Governing Body: General Council. The representatives of the National Confederations.

Chairman: In 1937, M. Erulkar.

Senior Vice-Chairman: M. Erlandsen

Junior Vice-Chairman: M. Lambert-Ribot } until May 31st, 1937.

Executive Committee:

Chairman: H. C. Oersted (Denmark).

Permanent General Secretary: Jules Lecocq (Belgium).

Vice-Chairman: M. Vanek (Czechoslovakia), until May 31st, 1937.

Members (until May 31st, 1937): M. Junoy y Rabat (Spain), M. Erulkar (India), M. Erlandsen (Norway), M. Asano (Japan), M. Curcin (Yugoslavia), M. Gemmill (Union of South Africa), M. Gérard (Belgium), M. Knob (Hungary), M. Lambert-Ribot (France), M. Molenaar (Netherlands), M. Olivetti (Italy), M. Schmidt (Austria), M. Camozzi-Szydowski (Poland), M. Tzaut (Switzerland), M. Vanek (Czechoslovakia), M. Erdmann and M. Krueger (Germany), Mr. Forbes Watson (United Kingdom).

Finances: The expenses are covered by members' subscriptions.

Activities: Documentary studies and publications for members only; preparations for the work of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, the Committees of the International Labour Office, International Labour Conferences, Tripartite Technical Meetings, etc.

INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS INSTITUTE.

(For the Study and Promotion of Satisfactory Human Relations and Conditions in Industry.)

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DES RELATIONS INDUSTRIELLES.

(Pour l'étude et l'encouragement de relations et de conditions humaines de travail dans les industries.)

INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG FÜR BESTGESTALTUNG DER ARBEIT IN BETRIEBEN.

Seat: The Hague, Haringkade, 171; Office in the United States of America: Room 600, 130, East 22nd Street, New York, N.Y.

Foundation: 1925.

Object: The study and promotion of satisfactory human relations and working conditions in all industry. The phrase "industrial relations" refers to the associating

of groups and individuals whose working together constitutes economic life. These relations may be regarded as satisfactory when they permit all groups concerned to function effectively toward a socially desirable end.

Members : Membership is on an individual basis and is open to all who are qualified by their experience and industrial studies. Members in twenty-seven countries: Union of South Africa, Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

Associate Members : Associate membership is open to all who, though lacking technical industrial experience, nevertheless seek to share in understanding the society's basic economic problems.

Governing Body : The Institute is under the direction of a Committee composed of from twelve to twenty-four members. The administration of the institute is entrusted to a director.

Officers : *Director :* Miss Mary L. Fleddéus, Expert on matters concerning industrial relations, Haringkade 171, The Hague, Netherlands.

Deputy Directress : Miss Mary van Kleeck, Directress of the Industrial Studies Service, Russell Sage Foundation, 130, East 22nd Street, New York, N.Y.

Finances : Individual subscriptions from members (minimum 5 Dutch florins per annum; normal subscription: 10 Dutch florins per annum, and special subscription: 2 Dutch florins per annum); gifts.

Activities : Study and interchange of ideas and practical experience by means of congresses, conferences, summer schools and discussions; appointment of study committees; interchange of information and visits between members in the various countries; creation of a current of public opinion by means of publications. A General Assembly of members takes place at least once every three years.

Historical Facts : Founded at the time of an international industrial congress held at Flushing (1925), which was preceded by a non-official meeting in 1922, the Institute assumed the form of an association, entitled until March 1932, "International Association of Industrial Relations".

Official Publications : Appearing from time to time as occasion arises. Up to the present the following works have been published: "Economic Planning" ("L'Economie dirigée") (1934); "World Social Economic Planning" ("L'Economie sociale dirigée dans le monde") (1932); "International Unemployment" ("Le Chômage international") (1932); "Rational Organisation and Industrial Relations" ("Organisation rationnelle et relations industrielles") (1930); "Essential Relations between all Categories of Industrial Collectivity" ("Relations essentielles entre toutes les catégories de la collectivité industrielle"), Volume I, 1928, volume II, 1929; "The Elimination of Laborious Unnecessary Work in Industry" ("L'Élimination des travaux pénibles, inutiles dans l'industrie") (1927); "International Summary of Individual Work in Industry" ("Aperçu international du travail personnel dans l'industrie") (1926).

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF MANUFACTURERS,
CRAFTSMEN, WHOLESALEERS AND RETAILERS OF JEWELLERY, GOLD AND
SILVER WARE AND HOROLOGICAL PRODUCTS.**

**FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS DE FABRICANTS,
ARTISANS, GROSSISTES ET DÉTAILLANTS DE LA JOAILLERIE,
DE LA BIJOUTERIE, DE L'ORFÈVRENERIE ET DE L'ARGENTERIE
ET DE L'HORLOGERIE.**

**INTERNATIONALE FÖDERATION DER FABRIKANTEN-, HANDWERKS-,
GROSSISTEN- UND EINZELHÄNDLERVERBÄNDE DES JUWELEN-
EDELMETALL- UND UHRENFACHES.**

**FEDERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE DELLE ASSOCIAZIONI DI FABRICANTI,
ARTIGIANI, GROSSISTI E DETTAGLIANTI DI GIOJELLERIA, OREFICERIA,
ARGENTERIA E OROLOGERIA.**

Seat: The Hague, 1, Noordeinde.

Foundation: 1926.

Object: Progress on the international plane in all matters pertaining to jewellery and gold and silver ware (precious stones and precious metals).

Governing Body: *Chairman:* Carel J. A. Begeer.

Secretary: H. Oelschlaegel.

Members of the Bureau (1935-1937): MM. C. Brunner (Austria), Gilbert Dennison (United Kingdom), A. Lichtenstern (Czechoslovakia), Maurice Mellerio (France), F. Flamm (Germany), R. L. Casazza and M. Clementi (Italy), Carel J. A. Begeer (Netherlands), Hans Pochon (Switzerland).

Activities: Maintenance of constant relations with about 100 trade organisations in forty countries and with correspondents in other countries. Publication of the Federation's official organ and maintenance of relations with thirty-five trade journals in twenty-two countries. Organisation of international congresses.

Historical Facts: First congress, Amsterdam (1926); second, Paris (1928); third, London (1930); fourth, Rome (1933); fifth, Berlin (1935). Conferences of Experts, Paris 1928 and The Hague 1929, 1931, 1934 and 1936. Meetings of the Plated Work Committee, Paris 1929; Bienne (1930); Bologna (1931); Paris (1932). Technical Conference, Aix-la-Chapelle, January 1937. The last congress was held at Paris in June 1937.

Official Publications: *Bulletin* published in four languages. In 1935 the "International Nomenclature of admissible trade names of precious stones and gemstones, synthetics, doublets, imitations and of pearls" was published in English, French, German and Italian.

**INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON MASONRY,
REINFORCED CONCRETE AND FOUNDATION WORK IN MODERN BUILDING.
COMITÉ TECHNIQUE INTERNATIONAL DE LA MAÇONNERIE,
DU BÉTON ARMÉ ET DU GROS-ŒUVRE DANS LA CONSTRUCTION MODERNE.**

Seat: Paris, 3, rue de Lutèce.

Foundation: May 1928 by the First International Technical Congress on Masonry and Reinforced Concrete.

Object: To establish and maintain contact between laboratories and the industry for the purpose of the study, specification and naming of old and new materials, new methods of construction, hygienic construction, mechanical equipment of yards, transport and lifting apparatus; to establish and maintain contact between architects and the industry for the purpose of seeking architectural beauty in the expression of modern ideas, etc.

Members : In Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Denmark, Egypt, France, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and United States of America.

Governing Body : A Committee consisting of one delegate for each participating country, and delegates from affiliated organisations.

Official Publication : The proceedings of the Committee are published in the *Revue Mensuelle de la Chambre syndicale des Entrepreneurs de Maçonnerie, Ciments et Béton Armé, de la Ville de Paris et du Département de la Seine.*

**PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF MOTOR MANUFACTURERS.
BUREAU PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL DES CONSTRUCTEURS
D'AUTOMOBILES.**

Seat : Paris (VIII), 44, rue Jean-Goujon.

Foundation : 1919.

Object : To act as a permanent link between the national motor industry organisations and related activities; to represent the motor industry in all branches of international activity; to promote and support all measures conducive to the general interests of the industry; to promote the study and effective solution of economic and commercial questions concerning the interests represented; to collect and circulate statistical and other information; to authorise and supervise motor shows and congresses in the various countries; in general to support any agreements and take any licit action calculated to develop the motor industry, the motor trade and the use of motor vehicles.

Members : Full Members: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland.

Corresponding Members: Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : Members of the Committee for the year 1937-38:

Chairman: Le Baron Petiet (France).

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Lanchester (Great Britain).

Secretary-treasurer: M. de Nercy.

Finances : The Bureau's funds are derived from the annual subscriptions paid by the national organisations that are full members; the subscriptions are proportionate to the number of workers and office employees engaged in the motor industries of the countries concerned.

Activities : The Bureau meets whenever its Chairman thinks necessary, and not less than three times yearly. International congresses of the motor industry are also periodically organised by the Permanent Bureau. The Secretariat is responsible for the preparatory work in connection with meetings of the Permanent Bureau and of any international congresses; it collects and circulates statistical and other information of interest to members.

Historical Facts : The Bureau was founded in 1919 by the representatives of motor manufacturers in Belgium, the United Kingdom, France and Italy, and took over the activities of the International Union of Motor Manufacturers founded in 1911 and duly dissolved during the 1914-1918 war at the request of three of the founder groups.

Official Publications : Bi-monthly *Information Bulletin*; *Statistical Information* (monthly); *Review of the European Motor Market* (annual); *Administrative and fiscal regulations concerning the motor industry in the various countries* (Periodical Bulletin).

**INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION
AND CO-OPERATION BETWEEN MUSIC PUBLISHERS.**

**BUREAU INTERNATIONAL D'INFORMATION ET DE COOPÉRATION
DES ÉDITEURS DE MUSIQUE.**

Seat: Leipzig, Johannisplatz 1.

Foundation: June 1936.

Object: To co-operate with all associations, Syndical Chambers, etc. of music publishers; to supply information on questions relating to publishing, performing, mechanical and wireless rights, sales, Customs duties, etc.; to make a joint study of all problems affecting music publishers and to endeavour to improve their position; to take international proceedings against persons infringing copyright.

Members: Affiliated associations, each of which appoints a corresponding member, in: Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: The officers of the Bureau are elected every two years by the General Assembly during the International Congress.

Composition, 1936-38: *Chairman:* Horst Sander, Germany.

Vice-Chairmen: François Hepp, France; Ravizza, Italy; Steffens, England; B. Herzmansky, Austria.

Secretary-General: Bielefeldt, Germany.

Finances: Annual subscriptions. The annual expenditure amounts to approximately Frs. 30,000.

Activities: General Assembly every two years.

Publications: The corresponding members receive information by circular about every six weeks.

**INTERNATIONAL OIL UNION.
UNION INTERNATIONALE DU PÉTROLE.
INTERNATIONALE ERDÖL UNION.**

Seat: Vienna XVIII, 70, Gersthoferstrasse.

Foundation: Vienna, April 1926.

Object: To further, by scientific study and co-operation, the science and practice of deep drilling and the oil-working industry.

Members: In all countries interested in deep drilling and oil questions.

Governing Body: Composed of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen and delegates in all countries.

Officers: *Chairman:* Dr. L. Waagen (Vienna).

Vice-Chairmen: L. Tiuka (Vienna), Prof. W. Schulz (Germany), Prof. Z. v. Bielski (Poland), C. Osiceanu (Roumania).

Secretary-General: Hans Urban (Vienna).

Secretary: Benno Hempel (Vienna).

Finances: Contributions of members: 25 Austrian schillings.

Activities: Edition of a special monthly periodical publication of technical literature, organisation of technical exhibitions, meetings, advice and assistance to members and others interested in scientific, technical and economic questions, co-operation with other scientific societies, mining schools, etc.

Historical Facts: Founded at Vienna in 1926, the International Oil Union is a continuation of the old Drilling Union founded in 1894 at Vienna and reorganised in 1911 as the "International Society of Drilling Engineers and Technicians".

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE PHONOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE L'INDUSTRIE PHONOGRAPHIQUE.
INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG DER PHONOGRAPHISCHEN INDUSTRIE.
FEDERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE DELL'INDUSTRIA FONOGRAFICA.**

Seat: London (Hayes), Gramophone Buildings, England.

Foundation: November 1933.

Object: To protect the interests of the industry on an international plane by safeguarding its acquired rights, and ensure its present and future prosperity by representing the industry directly, as a federation, in negotiations with Governments and other interested bodies, and in all other proceedings.

Members: Companies, Firms and persons engaged in the Phonographic Industry as manufacturers, or sole distributors, or others whose connection with, or interest in, the Industry is, in the opinion of the Council, sufficient; national groups constituting themselves branches of the Federation, have been formed in Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland.

Governing Body: A Council composed of officers of the Federation (*ex officio*) and twelve members elected every two years; an Executive Committee consisting of the Chairman of the Council, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation (*ex officio*) and three additional members elected annually.

Chairman: Mr. Alfred Clark (Great Britain).

Vice-Chairmen: Sir Louis Sterling (Great Britain), M. Hugo Wunsch (Germany), M. Albert Bernard (France), Dr. Alberto Airoldi (Italy).

Secretary: Mr. Brian Bramall (United Kingdom).

Finances: Annual subscriptions from members of categories A, B, and C (20 guineas, 10 guineas, and 2 guineas respectively), plus 1 guinea entrance-fee. The annual expenditure covers propaganda in all countries, legal proceedings, conferences and office expenses.

Activities: An ordinary general assembly takes place every year. Meetings of the Executive Committee are held about three times a year and in case of necessity.

Historical Facts: The Federation was set up after an inaugural Congress held at Rome in November 1933, under the auspices of the Italian Government, with the aims set out above, chiefly to ensure international protection for gramophone records against people who make unauthorised use of them in broadcasting and public auditions.

Official Publication: Annual Report.

Other Publications containing information about the Organisation: (1) Proceedings of the First International Congress of the Phonographic Industry; (2) Amedeo Giannini, "Encore sur les problèmes juridiques du disque"; (3) The Federation is mentioned in the *Droit d'auteur* and in *Inter-Auteurs*.

**PERMANENT BUREAU OF THE INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS' CONGRESS.
BUREAU PERMANENT DU CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DES ÉDITEURS.**

Seat: Geneva, 5, avenue Marc-Monnier.

Foundation: 1896.

Object: To maintain and develop the spirit of solidarity among publishers in all parts of the world and to study problems of an international character in which they are interested.

Members : In Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

Governing Body : International Commission; Executive Committee, Permanent Bureau.

Officers : *Chairman:* Mr. Stanley Unwin, Governing Director of George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London.

Secretary-General: Dr. A. Velleman (Geneva).

Finances : Annual subscriptions.

Activities : Preparation of the sessions of the General Congress held notably at Paris 1896, Brussels 1897, London 1899, Leipzig 1901, Milan 1906, Madrid 1908, Amsterdam 1910, Budapest 1913, Paris 1931, Brussels 1933, London 1936. The next Congress will be held at Berlin and Leipzig in 1938 or 1939. Various publications of interest to publishers such as a technical publishers' vocabulary in seven languages, series of reports presented to the different Sessions, records of such Sessions, Bulletin of the Permanent Bureau, etc.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF ROLLING-STOCK. ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES CONSTRUCTEURS DE MATÉRIEL ROULANT.

Seat : Paris (VII), 10, Avenue Hoche.

Foundation : April 12th, 1930.

Objects : Constant study of the international position of the railway and tramway rolling-stock industry; study of the economic and financial means of facilitating the co-ordination of production and consumption; enquiries regarding international agreements for the allocation of the export market between producing countries.

Members : (1) Full membership is open to all manufacturers of railway and tramway stock in Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Free City of Danzig, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America. On February 1st, 1937, the Association comprised eighty-two active members in Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America; (2) Corresponding membership is open to all manufacturers of railway and tramway stock in other countries; (3) Honorary membership is open to any body interested in the rolling-stock industry from the industrial, commercial or financial point of view.

Governing Body : The Association is directed by a Governing Body consisting of the following:

Chairman: M. Bemelmans (Belgium).

Representatives of the Active Members: MM. Boyd (United Kingdom), Frey (Switzerland), Koettgen (Germany), Krahé (Germany), Lebert (France), Méténier (France), Moyses (United Kingdom), Peeters (Belgium), Prager (Hungary), Thoumsin (Belgium).

Secretary-General: M. Dumas (France). The Secretary-General also acts as the Association's Manager.

Finances : An annual budget is drawn up, the expenditure in which is covered by the income derived from the subscriptions paid by members of the Association in accordance with the regulations.

Historical Facts : From its foundation to December 31st, 1931, the Association's activities were governed by an international Cartel Agreement for the allocation of the export market; this was superseded by a number of "gentlemen's agreements" enabling constructors in the various countries to take joint action to revive the export market during the worst phase of the depression, that is from January 1st, 1932, to December 1st,

1934. In accordance with the regulations adopted by the General Assembly on November 23rd, 1934, the Association was converted as from December 1st, 1934, into a Permanent International Cartel for Economic and Financial Investigations to co-ordinate production and consumption and facilitate the conclusion of agreements with a view to the allocation of export markets.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SEED-CRUSHERS. ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES FABRICANTS D'HUILE.

Seat : London, E.C.3., 24, St. Mary Axe.

Foundation : Originally founded in 1910, but reorganised in 1920.

Object : To promote and defend the interests of seed-crushers.

Members : Seed-crushers throughout the world. Representatives of most countries with a seed-crushing industry attend the annual congress.

Officers : *Chairman of the Committee :* J. W. Pearson.

Secretary : F. C. Walker.

Vice-Chairmen : Two Vice-Chairmen are elected every year.

Representatives are elected to attend special meetings held during the year — for instance, France is entitled to send five delegates, the United Kingdom five, Germany five, Belgium two, the Netherlands two, Italy two, and Denmark, Australia, Norway, Portugal, Japan, Sweden and Switzerland one each. All seed-crushers, are, however, entitled to attend the congresses. The Association is in touch with the Argentine, Australia, China, Egypt, Japan and the United States of America.

Finances : The annual subscription is £15 per authorised representative per country (see above) ; hitherto the proceeds have always sufficed to cover the expenses. There are National Associations of Seed-Crushers in most countries, and these Associations pay a subscription to the International Association.

Activities : All the members of the Association meet in Congress once a year. A printed report of the speeches is issued in English and French. These congresses adopt resolutions which are carried out by the officers or by sub-committees which meet at different times and submit reports to the congresses. The Chairman and Secretary are more particularly responsible for negotiations with forwarding agents and other interested organisations.

Historical Facts : The Association was founded in 1910. It held congresses before the war at Cologne 1911, Brussels 1912, Paris 1913 and Dusseldorf 1914. After the war the Association was reorganised in Paris in 1920 and has met every year since then. Meetings have been held at Brussels, London, Scheveningen, Paris, London, Antwerp, Marseilles, Zandvoort, Lucerne, Hamburg, Paris, London, Rome, Stockholm, Brussels, Copenhagen.

INTERNATIONAL SILK FEDERATION. FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA SOIE.

Seat : Lyons (France), 25, place Tolozan.

Foundation : 1927.

Object : To represent industries and businesses connected with silk in the various forms of international economic activity ; to collect from trade unions, associations and member groups, any opinions, information and documents that may serve the common interests and determine the policy of the Federation.

Members : Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, and United States of America.

Governing Body : The Federation is under the direction of an Administrative Committee consisting of delegates of all the member groups, the maximum of the latter allowed being seventeen per country. Each country's delegation includes representatives of the various silk branches (if formed into trade unions or associations). The Administrative Committee holds a general meeting at least once a year. The Bureau which is appointed for two years, consists of the heads of delegations.

Officers : *Chairman:* Etienne Fougère (France).

Vice-Chairmen: Comm. G. Gorio (Italy), R. Stehli-Zweifel (Switzerland), F. Bernades Alavedra (Spain), and the head of the German delegation.

Treasurer: Frank Farrell (United Kingdom).

Finances : Every trade union, association or member group pays an annual subscription of £2 sterling, and every nation pays an annual subscription of £5 sterling per titular delegate.

Activities : First congress, Paris 1925; second, Milan 1927; general meeting, Paris 1930 and Paris 1933.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL STATISTICS BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE COMMERCIALE.

Seat : Brussels, 10, rue Berlaimont.

Foundation : 1913.

Object : To draw up, in addition to the special commercial statistics relating to each country, a general list showing the weight and value of exports and imports in a small number of categories of uniform terms.

Members : The following Governments who have acceded to, and are participating in the execution of, the 1913 Convention: Austria, Belgian Congo, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dutch East Indies, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, and Uruguay.

Governing Body : The Bureau is under the direction of the Belgian Government and a Governing Board.

Chairman: M. Janssen.

Finances : Subscriptions of the contracting States, divided into six classes according to the value of their trade. Further, the proceeds of sale of the *Bulletin* are added to the receipts.

Activities : Publication of statistics by the *Bulletin*; conferences, etc.

Historical Facts : The Convention was drawn up on December 31st, 1913. It was to have been ratified on July 1st, 1914, remain in force for seven years and be renewed for a similar period, unless decided otherwise. In consequence of the war, the time-limit for ratification was extended to 1921 and the Bureau was unable to start work until that date.

Official Publication : A bulletin, in French.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR COMMITTEE. LE COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DES SUCRES.

Seat : Brussels, 133, Chaussée de Charleroi.

London Office: Shell-Mex House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.

Foundation : August 7th, 1935.

Object : The object of the Committee is the maintenance and promotion of close and mutually beneficial relations between the sugar industries of the various countries which

are now members of the Committee or which may hereafter adhere, and in particular to assist and facilitate the efforts to arrive at a World Sugar Agreement.

Members: The Cuban, Czechoslovak, Polish, Hungarian, Belgian, Yugoslav and Peruvian Sugar Associations and the German Government Sugar Organisation (the Hauptvereinigung der Deutschen Zuckerwirtschaft).

Officers: *President:* Senator Lucien Beauduin.

Secretary: Miss M. C. Shufeldt.

Finances: Subscriptions by Sugar Associations which are members of the Committee.

**INTERNATIONAL TIMBER COMMITTEE.
COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DU BOIS.
INTERNATIONALES HOLZWIRTSCHAFTSKOMITEE.**

Seat: Vienna I., Singerstrasse 27.

Foundation: September, 1932.

Object: To organise world interests by means of agreements between national organisations members or non-members of the Committee. The Committee also deals with the regulation of markets, the introduction of a standardised international system of measures and of grades of timber in international trade, the publication of international timber statistics and the organisation of international revalorisation of timber.

Members: National organisations in Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Poland, Roumania and Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: Composition for 1937: *Chairman:* Count Krystyn Ostrowski, Warsaw.

Vice-Chairmen: Count J. Antoine Ceschi a Santa Croce, Vienna; Comm. Dott. Carlo di Nola, Commercial Attaché at the Légation of His Majesty the King of Italy, Vienna; M. N. Costinescu, Bucharest.

Administrative Committee: *Chairman:* M. Felix Feest, Vienna; *Vice-Chairman:* M. Léon Körner, Consul, Prague.

Statistical Committee: *Chairman:* Gerald Lenanton, Esq., London; *Secretary-General,* M. Egon Glesinger, Vienna.

Finances: Subscriptions from member organisations; sale of publications, etc.

Activities: Two plenary meetings every year. Special meetings for solving definite problems. Thanks to the work of the newly-formed Statistical Committee, it has been possible to complete existing timber statistics. The technical work of the E.T.E.C. (European Timber Exporters' Convention)¹ is done by the secretariat of the I.T.C., which also carries out the work connected with the Department for Timber Utilisation of the I.T.C.

Historical Facts: Founded in Vienna in 1932 as the result of a meeting of experts convened by the Economic Committee, and of the International Timber Conference which followed that meeting. The Eighth Assembly was held in May 1937.

Official Publications: *European Timber Exports (Exportations Européennes du Bois)* (monthly statistical bulletins). Annexes: *European Exports of Sawn and Planed Timber* (in standards) (*Exportations Européennes de Bois Sciés et Rabotés*) and *Economic Information (Informations Economiques)*. *World Timber Trade and American Exports (Commerce Mondial du Bois et Exportations Américaines)* (bulletin appearing every three months). *World Timber Trade Annual (Annuaire du Commerce Mondial du Bois)*. *Timber and its Uses (Le Bois et ses Utilisations)* international review.

¹ See below, under European Timber Exporters' Convention and Department for Timber Utilisation.

**EUROPEAN TIMBER EXPORTERS' CONVENTION.
(E.T.E.C.)**

Seat: (a) *Chairman:* J. L. Ekman, Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm;
(b) *Secretariat:* M. Egon Glesinger, Vienna, I, Singerstrasse 27.

Foundation: November 1935.

Object: Stabilisation of markets through the establishment of export quotas for sawn and planed timber.

Members: The central organisations in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Latvia, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: *Chairman:* Carl Kempe, Sweden.

Director: J. L. Ekman, Sweden.

Secretary: Egon Glesinger, Vienna.

Finances: Members' subscriptions fixed according to the volume of their timber export trade.

Activities: Annual General Assembly. Executive Committee: Four meetings annually, one representative for each of the following countries: Finland, Latvia, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; three representatives for the five countries belonging to the International Timber Committee: Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Roumania and Yugoslavia.

Historical Facts: Founded in Copenhagen on November 15th, 1935, as a result of efforts made by the Northern exporting countries and of the International Timber Conference convened by the League of Nations in the spring of 1932, together with the Timber Exporters' Conferences organised by the I.T.C. since that date (Vienna, June 9th-11th, 1932; Berlin, December 11th-12th, 1933; Vienna, October 25th-26th, 1934). The third meeting was held in Stockholm on September 30th, 1937.

**DEPARTMENT FOR TIMBER UTILISATION.
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE D'UTILISATION DU BOIS.
AUSSCHUSS FÜR HOLZVERWERTUNG.**

Seat: Vienna I, 27, Singerstrasse.

Foundation: January 1935.

Object: To work for international co-operation in the sphere of revalorisation and utilisation of timber. The Department establishes and maintains contact between national organisations for timber research and propaganda. It organises and arranges exchanges of documents, information, etc., between the various affiliated or member countries.

Members: National organisations in Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Canada, France, Italy, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: A Council assisted by the Permanent Secretariat.

Honorary Chairman: M. André Liautey, Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture, Paris.

Composition of the Council:

Chairman: M. René Chaplain, Directeur Général des Eaux et Forêts, Paris.

Vice-Chairman: M. H. G. Winkelmann, Soleure.

Chairman of the Financial Committee: Leonard Arnott, Esq., London.

"Service International de Traduction":

Chairman: Mr. C. P. Winslow, Madison (U.S.A.).

Finances: Members' subscriptions.

Activities: Organisation of an annual International Timber Conference and at the same time a General Assembly of the D.T.U. Reports and works dealing with questions

of timber revalorisation. International collaboration in all spheres of timber utilisation. Exchange of scientific publications and communications.

Historical Facts : The Department was formed in Vienna in January 1935, and has held three international conferences : Paris (1935), London (1936) and Paris (1937).

Official Publications : *Timber and its Uses (Le Bois et ses Utilisations)*, an international review formerly appearing under the title of *Timber Propaganda (Propagande du Bois)* (6-8 times a year). Fourteen numbers have appeared in English, French and German.

**INTERNATIONAL TIN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL.
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL D'ÉTUDE ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT
DE L'INDUSTRIE DE L'ÉTAIN.**

Seat : London, W.C.2., 378, Strand.

Foundation : 1932.

Object : To expand the present uses of tin and to find new uses for this product ; to assist consumers to solve technical problems connected with tin by means of studies and by spreading technical and general information among the public.

Members : The Governments of the principal tin-producing countries — viz., Malaya, Nigeria, Bolivia and the Dutch East Indies.

Governing Body : Council consisting of delegates appointed by the Governments members, with an independent Chairman.

Members of the Council : Sir John Campbell, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., O.B.E., (Chairman) ; Mr. V. A. Lowinger, C.B.E., and Mr. C. V. Stephens (Malay) ; Sir Frank Baddeley, K.B.E., C.M.G., and Mr. D. J. Mooney, (Nigeria) ; Mr. E. V. Pearce (Bolivia) ; M. J. van den Broek (Dutch East Indies).

Officers : *Director :* Mr. D. J. Macnaughton, F.Inst.P.

Secretary : Mr. W. H. Tait.

Secretary for Technical Questions : Dr. E. S. Hedges, D.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.C.

Secretary for Statistical Questions : M. J. W. van Borselen.

Secretary for Propaganda : Mr. W. R. Lewis.

Finances : Annual subscriptions of Governments members.

Activities : Studies and technical improvements. Technical publications, both general and statistical.

Publications containing information about the Organisation : "Tin Research and Development" ; "The Functions of a Technical Information Bureau" ; *General Report*, published by the Council.

**INTER-AMERICAN TRADE-MARK BUREAU.
BUREAU INTERAMÉRICAIN DE MARQUES.
OFICINA INTERAMERICANA DE MARCAS.**

Seat : Havana (Cuba), P.O. Box 2270.

Foundation : December 1917.

Object : Official international agency of the American States for assisting manufacturers, industrialists, traders and agriculturists to avail themselves of the protection of trade-marks afforded by the American Conventions — viz., Buenos Aires, August 20th, 1910 ; Chile, April 28th, 1923 ; Washington, together with its Protocol, February 20th, 1929.

Members : The following States, which have ratified the Conventions : Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States of America, Uruguay.

Officers : *Director:* Dr. Juan Luis Rodriguez.

Finances : Each country makes a contribution, and 50 dollars is payable to the Bureau for each trade-mark, on inter-American registration, together with the necessary fees for each country for which protection is desired.

Activities : All matters connected with the inter-American registration of trade-marks; publication of bulletins, books, documents, news, studies, circulars on the protection of industrial property, investigations into trade-marks at the request of a contracting State; to promote the study of the obstacles to the application of the Conventions; to assist the Governments of contracting States to prepare matter for international conferences of this nature; to furnish the said States with any necessary information and with any opinions for which they may be asked with regard to the amendment of international agreements or laws, and generally speaking to promote the aims of the Conventions and Protocol; to maintain relations with other Bureaux of the kind and with scientific and industrial institutions and organisations for the exchange of publications, news and information; the safeguarding and protection of trade names and the suppression of unfair competition and false marks of origin.

Historical Facts : The Bureau was set up by the Convention of Buenos Aires, August 20th, 1920, confirmed by the Convention of Chile, April 28th, 1923, and amended and amplified by the Washington Convention and its Protocol, February 20th, 1929.

Official Publications : The *Official Bulletin of the American Trade-mark Bureau* (*Bulletin officiel du Bureau interaméricain de marques*), a quarterly, is sent to all patent and trade-mark offices throughout the world and to other offices.

Numerous studies are made of questions connected with the protection of industrial property.

INTERNATIONAL WINE OFFICE. OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DU VIN.

Seat : Paris (VII), 1, Place du Palais-Bourbon.

Foundation : November 1924.

Object : To collect, study and publish information demonstrating the beneficent effects of wine; to call the attention of member Governments to appropriate measures for protecting the wine-growers' interests, and improving the conditions of the international wine market; to submit to Governments any proposals calculated: (1) to protect the appellations of origin for wine; (2) to guarantee the purity and authenticity of the products; (3) to suppress fraud and unfair competition; to take, in conformity with the legislation of each country, any action designed to promote the trade in wine, etc.

Members : The Governments of the following countries: Algeria, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Morocco, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Yugoslavia.

Officers : *Director:* Léon Douarche.

Composition of the Committee: *Chairman:* M. Barthe, deputy, President of the Wine-Growers' Group in the French Chamber.

Vice-Chairmen: MM. Tassinari (Italy), de Oteyza (Spain), de Lima Santos (Portugal).

Secretary-General: Léon Douarche.

Finances : Subscriptions of Member States, grants from organisations, etc.

Activities : The International Wine Office holds two sessions each year (in December and July). It takes part in the work of all international agricultural congresses (wine-growing section) and conferences dealing with wine-growing questions.

In 1935 the Office took part in the International Conference for the standardisation of the methods of analysing wine at the International Institute of Agriculture; in the

fourth International Vine and Wine Congress, and in the first International Medical Congress in defence of wine, held at Lausanne from August 26th to 31st.

In September 1936, the International Wine Office organised a congress of wine-growing countries in Central Europe, and in October an international grape and grape-juice congress at Tunis.

In 1937 the Office organised an international wine-growers' congress on June 30th, July 1st, 2nd and 3rd, at the Paris International Exhibition.

Historical Facts : The Office, which was set up under the International Agreement of November 29th, 1924, actually began work on January 1st, 1928.

Official Publications : *International Wine Bulletin* (*Bulletin international du vin*) (monthly); *International Wine Year-book* (*Annuaire international du vin*).

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE TRADE IN WINES, ALE, CIDERS, SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS AND KINDRED INDUSTRIES.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DU COMMERCE DES VINS, BIÈRES, CIDRES, SPIRITUEUX, LIQUEURS ET INDUSTRIES ANNEXES.

Seat : Paris (VIII), 11bis, rue d'Aguesseau.

Foundation : 1900.

Object : To develop international relations for promoting the use of sound and healthy beverages.

Governing Body : A permanent bureau convenes a monthly meeting of the permanent council and an annual meeting of the committee of officers which is elected for three years.

Chairman : Maurice Hennessy (France).

Delegate Vice-Chairman : Camille Martinet (France).

Vice-Chairmen : Mr. Browning (United Kingdom); M. Nelis (Belgium); M. Jean Calvet (France); M. Milders (Netherlands); M. Calem (Portugal); M. Von Tobel (Switzerland); M. Tauber (Czechoslovakia).

Secretary-General : M. Lafarie (France).

Administrative Secretary : M. Caux (France).

Finances : Subscription, 200 francs per annum, and voluntary donations. Expenditure: approximately, 200,000 francs.

Activities : Congresses held at Paris (1900), Liège (1905), Bordeaux (1907), London (1908), Brussels (1910), Ghent (1913) and Paris (1925).

Historical Facts : At the close of the International Vintners' Congress held at Paris in 1900 at the World Exhibition, it was decided that a permanent body should be formed.

Official Publication : Weekly and monthly circulars containing economic information.

INTERNATIONAL WOOL TEXTILE ORGANISATION.

FÉDÉRATION LAINIÈRE INTERNATIONALE.

INTERNATIONALE WOLL VEREINIGUNG.

Seat : Bradford (England), Commerce House.

Foundation : 1928.

Object : To facilitate relations between members of the wool textile industry and to discuss problems relating thereto.

Members : The wool textile industry of Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain.

Governing Body : An Executive Committee of four members from each country.

Officers : *Chairman :* Maurice Dubrulle (France).

Vice-Chairmen: J. H. C. Hodgson (United Kingdom), André Peltzer (Belgium), G. Schönbach (Germany), Daniele Schneider (Italy), Walter Löw Beer (Czechoslovakia), Frans Mutsaerts (Netherlands), Victor Dischka (Hungary), Wilhelm Schön (Poland), José de Quadras Veiret (Spain); Waldemar Menning (Estonia).

Secretary: D. G. Price (United Kingdom).

Treasurer: J. H. C. Hodgson (United Kingdom).

Assistant Secretary for Statistics: I. Graul (United Kingdom).

Assistant Secretary for technical questions and liaison with the International Institute of Agriculture: R. Rodi (Italy).

Finances: Subscription payable by countries, budget published annually in the Conference report.

Activities: Annual International Wool Conference, meetings of Executive quarterly, and other meetings of special sub-committees as required.

Historical Facts: The Organisation already has an International Wool Textile Arbitration Agreement, and has agreed upon terms for the Standards of Conditioning (Barème des Taux de conditionnement — Tabelle der Feuchtigkeitszuschläge); Difference in Counts in Worsted Yarns (Marges de titrage des fils de laine peignée), a resolution for the Limitation of Credits (Limitation des crédits) and an International Trade-Agreement Applicable to Imports of and to Transactions in Raw Wool.

Official Publications: Proceedings of the International Wool Conference and quarterly bulletin.

XIV. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR AIR NAVIGATION. COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE NAVIGATION AÉRIENNE.

Seat: Paris, 60bis, Avenue d'Iéna.

Foundation: July, 1922.

Object: In conformity with the provisions of Article 34 of the Air Convention of October 13th, 1919: (a) to receive proposals from or to make proposals to any contracting States for the modification or amendment of the provisions of the Convention and to notify changes adopted; (b) to carry out the duties imposed upon it by the Convention; (c) to collect and communicate to the contracting States information of every kind concerning international air navigation; (d) to collect and communicate to the contracting States all information relating to wireless telegraphy, meteorology and medical science which may be of interest to air navigation; (e) to ensure the publication of maps for air navigation; (f) to give its opinion on questions which the States may submit for examination.

Members: Union of South Africa, the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, India, Iraq, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: The Commission itself.

Officers: Chairman (elected at each session of the Commission).

Secretary-General: Albert Roper.

Finance: Sources of revenue: amounts paid by the contracting States.

Activities: Study of questions arising out of the execution of the Convention; publications.

Historical Facts: The Commission was constituted on July 11th, 1922, when the Air Convention of October 13th, 1919, came into force. It was placed under the direction of the League of Nations in accordance with Article 24 of the Covenant. It has held twenty-five sessions: Paris (July 1922), London (October 1922), Brussels (February 1923), London (June 1923), Rome (October 1923), Paris (March 1924), Paris (October 1924), London (April 1925), Brussels (October 1925), Paris (May and November 1926), London (April 1927), Rome (October 1927), Geneva (June 1928), Brussels (March 1929), Paris (June 1929), Paris (December 1929), Antwerp (June 1930), London (June 1931), Paris (May 1932), Rome (May 1933), Lisbon (May 1934), Brussels (May 1935), Warsaw (May 1936), Paris (June 1937).

Official Publication: An annual *Bulletin* (in English and French).

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION (I.A.T.A.). ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DU TRAFIC AÉRIEN.

Seat: The Hague, 3, Anna Paulownaplein.

Foundation: August 1919.

Object: The object of the Association is to establish unity in the exploitation of the air lines of the affiliated organisations whose systems are of international importance.

The independence of members is strictly observed. The Association has no political aims.

Members: A. B. Areotransport (Sweden); Aero O/Y (Finland); Air France; Ala Littoria S.A.; Avio Linee Italiane S.A.; British Airways, Ltd.; British Continental Airways, Ltd.; Ceskoslovenska Letecka Spolecnost; Ceskoslovenske Statni Aerolinie; Det Danske Luftfart Selskab A/S; Deutsche Lufthansa Aktiengesellschaft; Det Norske Luftfartsselskap Fred. Olsen and Bergenske A/S; Imperial Airways, Ltd.; Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij voor Nederland en Kolonien; Lineas Aereas Postales Españolas; Magyar Legiforgalmi R. T.; Misr Airwork S. A. E.; Österreichische Luftverkehrs A.G.; Polskie Linje Lotnicze "Lot"; S.A. Belge d'exploitation de la navigation aérienne; Société de Navigation aérienne yougoslave "Aeropout"; Société hellénique de communications aériennes S.A.; "Swissair", S.A. suisse pour la navigation aérienne; Syndicatos Condor Ltda. (Brazil); Tata Sons, Ltd. (Aviation Dept.) (India).

Governing Body: Jonkheer Van den Berch van Heemstede, General Manager.

Officers for 1937: *Chairman:* M. L. Allègre.

Vice-Chairman: M. C. Florman.

Members: Jonkheer van den Berch van Heemstede, Dr. D. Goedhuis.

Honorary member: M. J. Bastaki.

Finance: Receipts: contributions from members divided into seven categories.

Activities: Since its foundation, the International Air Traffic Association has held thirty-six sessions. The most recent were held at Stockholm (1930), Antwerp (1930), Paris and Budapest (1931), Warsaw and Venice (1932), St. Moritz and London (1933), Prague and The Hague (1934), Madrid and Brussels (1935), Berlin and Stockholm (1936).

Permanent Commissions: Postal Commission, Radiotelegraphic Commission, Technical Commission, Accountancy Commission, Legal Commission, Commission in Combined Transport, Commission for the Unification of Documents. These Commissions meet whenever necessary.

Historical Facts: The Association was founded at the instance of the former English Company: Air Transport and Travel, Ltd.

Official Publications: I.A.T.A. Code for telegrams between companies; Agreement concerning air transport contracts; Combined air and rail transport for passengers, baggage and goods; Report on the standardisation of pilotage stations; Report on standardisation; Report on seaplane ports; Report on the characteristics of the different types of petrol and on the rapid filling of tanks; Report on the prevention of fire on commercial aeroplanes.

Other Publications: The Central Bureau publishes an information bulletin (price 50 French francs) every year. This bulletin contains a summary of the proceedings of the sessions held during the year. All publications are obtainable from the Central Bureau.

Publications containing information about the Organisation: *Revue aéronautique internationale*, published by M. Albert Roper, 25, rue de Bassano, Paris (XVI^e).

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF AVIATORS. LIGUE INTERNATIONALE DES AVIATEURS.

Seat: Barcelona, Hotel Ritz.

Foundation: 1926.

Object: To establish between the aviators of all countries comradeship, friendship, mutual assistance and competition in the promotion of the general interests of aviation; to encourage the training of aviators.

Members: Members of the national sections of the following countries: the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, Chile, Colombia,

Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Indo-China, Italy, Japan, Latvia, the Netherlands, Portugal, Salvador, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Governing Body: Council of Presidents, Executive Committee.

Officers: *Secretary-General:* C. Haynes.

Historical Facts: Founded by Clifford B. Harmon, one of the pioneers of American aviation.

Activities: Selection of world champions of the League. Presentation to these champions of the League's four international trophies (International Aviator's Trophy, International Woman Aviator's Trophy, International Trophy for Balloon Pilots and International Trophy for Airship Pilots). Selection of the national champions of the League and presentation to these champions of the League's national trophies, which are in the possession of the national sections of member countries.

THE BALTIC AND INTERNATIONAL MARITIME CONFERENCE.

(Formerly the Baltic and White Sea Conference.)

CONFÉRENCE MARITIME INTERNATIONALE ET DE LA BALTIQUE.

(Antérieurement: Conférence de la Baltique et de la mer Blanche.)

Seat: Copenhagen, 35, K. Amaliegade.

Foundation: 1905.

Object: To unite ship-owners and other persons and organisations connected with the shipping industry in order to consider and, if expedient, take action on all matters affecting the industry.

Members: Ship-owners, shipbrokers, associations and other combinations of ship-owners. The Conference has members in the following countries: Belgium, United Kingdom, Free City of Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden and United States of America.

Governing Body: Board of Directors, Executive Committee:

Chairman: Major T. Russell Cairns, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Chairman of the Executive Committee: M. T. C. Cristensen, Copenhagen.

Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee: M. Axel Kampen, Copenhagen.

Documentary Council:

Chairman: Consul Otto Hillerström, Helsingborg.

Manager: M. H. Steuch, Copenhagen.

Official Publications: *Monthly circular* and special bulletins: "The Baltic and International Maritime Conference" (1905-1930).

INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC BUREAU FOR BROADCASTING.

BUREAU CATHOLIQUE INTERNATIONAL DE RADIODIFFUSION.

Seat: Amsterdam, Heerengracht, 118.

Foundation: 1928.

Object: International collaboration between Catholics in the matter of broadcasting.

Members: Delegates from the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Irish Free State, Lithuania, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vatican City, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Officers: *President:* Monsignor B. Marschall.

Director: J. Dito, O.P.

Executive Committee: *Honorary Chairman*: L. H. Perquin, O.P., Amsterdam.
Chairman: Monsignor B. Marschall, Düsseldorf.
Director and Vice-Chairman: J. Dito, O.P., Amsterdam.
Editor: P. A. M. Speet, Amsterdam.
Councillors: Monsignor S. Bross, Poznan; Dr. M. Hankard, Brussels; Abbé R. Stourm, Paris.
Corresponding Member: Dr. J. M. Kučera, Rytirska ul. 32, Prague.
Finances: Contributions from members and gifts.
Activities: International Congresses (Munich 1929, Prague 1936), meetings of officers and Council (Cologne, Düsseldorf, Liège, Amsterdam, Hilversum, Gruiten, Elten, Brussels, Rome), creation of new committees in other countries.
Official Publication: A monthly *Bulletin*, edited by Paul A. M. Speet.

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING UNION. UNION INTERNATIONALE DE RADIODIFFUSION.

Seat: Geneva, Palais Wilson. Headquarters of the Technical Commission and of the Observation Post: Brussels, 128, Avenue de la Floride, Uccle 3.
Foundation: March 1925.

Object: To establish a bond between the various broadcasting companies or organisations; to defend the interests of these undertakings; to centralise the study of all questions of general interest which may arise from the rapid development of broadcasting, etc.

Active Members: Broadcasting organisations in: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Vatican City, Yugoslavia, with an estimated wireless audience of 110 million listeners.

Associated Members: Broadcasting organisations in: Union of South Africa, the Argentine, Australia, Canada, China, India, Netherlands Indies, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Porto Rico, United States of America, with an estimated wireless audience of 121 million listeners.

Governing Body: Council appointed annually, to which each member country is entitled to nominate a delegate.

Officers for 1937-1938: *President of the Council*: M. A. Dubois (Netherlands).

Vice-Presidents: M. R. Jardillier (France), Professor Dr. V. Ylöstalo (Finland), Sir Charles Carpendale (United Kingdom), Professor G. C. Vallauri (Italy).

Members of the Council: E. Escande (Algeria), Dr. K. von Boeckmann (Germany), O. Czeija (Austria), Baron F. van den Bosch (Belgium), Chambellan C. Lerche (Denmark), John Webb (Egypt), R. de Urgoiti (Spain), F. Olbrei (Estonia), E. Nelky (Hungary), Dr. T. J. Kiernan (Irish Free State), A. Smilga (Latvia), Dr. A. Raestad (Norway), G. H. Webster (Palestine), R. Starzynski (Poland), A. de Q. R. Vaz Pinto (Portugal), Professor D. Hurmuzesco (Roumania), C. A. Dymling (Sweden), A. J. Glogg (Switzerland), Dr. L. Sourek (Czechoslovakia), General D. Kalafatovitch (Yugoslavia).

Honorary Committee: M. A. Hubert (Belgium), M. M. Rambert (Switzerland).

Secretary-General and Director of the Geneva Office: Arthur R. Burrows.

Assistant General Secretary: M. Dovaz.

Director of the Observation Post: M. R. Braillard.

Assistant Director of the Observation Post: M. E. Divoire.

Finance: Contributions from the adhering organisations on a basis agreed upon annually.

Activities : (1) The creation in 1926 of the "Geneva Wave-plan", which freed European broadcasting from mutual interference and formed the basis of the official plans adopted at Prague in 1929 and at Lucerne in 1933; (2) The provision of specially designed wave-meters to simplify the stabilisation of transmitting stations; (3) Measurements and periodical observations on the technical behaviour of broadcasting stations in the European area, made by the Technical Observation Post at Brussels; (4) The institution of "National Nights" (one night each month) on which all European broadcasting organisations are invited to broadcast a programme. Later, a system of programmes specially prepared for the purpose of being relayed to foreign countries and broadcast by them was substituted. Among such special programmes mention may be made of the "European Concerts" and the "National Concerts", the "International Concerts", the "Intercontinental Concerts", the manifestations of friendliness at Christmas and New Year, etc.; (5) The promotion of the use of broadcasting for the purpose of arriving at a better international understanding.

Official Publications : Various technical brochures for guidance in the construction and operation of transmitting stations and for the elimination of interferences with reception. (The larger part of these publications is not communicated to the public. Monthly reports on the stability of European transmissions; monthly official charts showing the wave-length and power of each European station; annual statistical tables showing the increase in the number of listeners throughout the world; pamphlets giving all necessary information to the organisers of relays; monthly bulletins and miscellaneous information; half-yearly magazine *Radiodiffusion*.)

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE CAPE SPARTEL LIGHT. COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DU PHARE DU CAP SPARTEL.

Seat : Tangier, Morocco.

Foundation : Founded by the Treaty of May 31st, 1865, between : Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, France, Italy, Morocco, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United States of America.

Object : To assume the management, maintenance and permanent neutrality of the Cape Spartel Light.

Members : The contributing and operating Powers are now the following : Belgium, United Kingdom, France, Italy, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United States of America. The Powers are represented on the Commission by their respective representatives at Tangier.

Governing Body : The President of the Commission alone is entrusted with the execution of the decisions of the Commission. The Presidency rotates annually among the representatives of the Powers, in alphabetical order of French spelling. France holds the presidency for 1937, except during the absence of the chief of mission, when it passes to the next Chief of mission actually at Tangier.

Finance : (a) budget for 1937 : 206,000 francs; (b) sources of revenue : contributions from the participating Powers; (c) annual expenses for 1936 : 210,462 francs.

Historical Facts : The possibility of establishing a light at Cape Spartel had been considered as early as 1852. The light was actually constructed in 1864, being lighted for the first time on October 15th, 1864. The Commission, in substantially the present form, has controlled the working of the light since July 11th, 1865.

Publications giving information on the Organisation : Documents contained in the archives of the Commission itself, and of the various missions at Tangier. The best summary is to be found in "The International City of Tangier", by Graham Stuart, Stanford University Press, Stanford University, California; London, Oxford University Press, 1931.

UNION FOR THE USE OF CARRIAGES AND VANS IN INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC.

UNION POUR L'UTILISATION DES VOITURES ET FOURGONS EN TRAFIC INTERNATIONAL (R.I.C.).

Seat : Berne, Federal Railways.

Foundation : The original statutes of the Union, together with the rules of procedure for the European Conference on Carriages, came into force on January 1st, 1923. They were replaced by new statutes in May 1928.

Object : To regulate the reciprocal use of carriages and vans in international traffic, and to draw up a European schedule of through-carriages.

Members : The Administrations of the following countries are represented in the Union : Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : The European Conference on Through-Carriages (*Voitures directes*) and the Managing Board (Federal Railways in Berne).

Finance : The management expenses of the Union are shared by all the member Administrations.

Activities : The Conference decides general questions concerning rolling-stock used in Europe on international passenger trains, and arranges the international circulation of rolling-stock on regular services. It comprises : (a) plenary meetings, treating questions of general interest, in which all Administrations belonging to the Union may participate ; (b) group meetings, where questions concerning certain Administrations only are examined, and in which only the Administrations concerned take part.*

Historical Facts : The Conference is convened each year by the Board of Management. The last European Conferences on Through-Carriages were held at Bucharest (1933), Dubrovnik (1934), Helsinki (1935) and Montreux (1936).

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF COMMERCIAL MOTOR USERS. FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES TRANSPORTS COMMERCIAUX PAR AUTOMOBILE (F.I.T.C.A.).

Seat : Paris (XVI^e), 9, rue Le Sueur.

Foundation : November 20th, 1929.

Object : To defend the interests of commercial motor users and to bring about a unification of national laws concerning roads, etc.

Members : Affiliated associations in Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Officers : *President :* M. Edmond Damiens.

General Secretary in Paris : M. Albert Cornu.

General Secretary for Central Europe : M. Max Henriquez.

Finance : Subscriptions from each association.

Official Publications : Communications are sent to the reviews published by each association, the *Bulletin de l'Union des Véhicules industriels*, and *Inter-Auto*.

**INTERNATIONAL CONTAINER BUREAU.
BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES CONTAINERS.
INTERNATIONALES BEHÄLTER-BÜRO.**

Seat : Paris (VIII^e), 38, Cours Albert-Ier.

Foundation : February 22nd, 1933, under the auspices of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Object : The Bureau acts as an organ of investigation and liaison between railways, road and water transport undertakings, and users in the various countries interested in the development of the container service.

Members : (1) Members by right : The Associations which organised the 1930-31 competition for the best container system — viz., the International Chamber of Commerce ; the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit of the League of Nations ; the International Railway Union ; the International Association of Recognised Automobile Clubs ; the Permanent International Bureau of Motor Manufacturers ; the International Federation of Commercial Motor Transport ; the Central Council of International Touring ; the International Bureau for the Standardisation of Motor Construction. Also the International Institute of Refrigeration ; the International Union of Tramways, Light Railways and Motor Omnibuses ; the International Federation of Carriers' and similar Associations ; the International Association of Rolling-Stock Manufacturers.

(2) Active members : Railway companies and carriers', forwarding agents', and users' associations interested in the container question may become active members. Associations in countries where the railways, in agreement with the other carriers and users of containers, have formed a national association for the joint operation of the container service, may also be elected active members.

(3) Corresponding members : Commercial and industrial firms and any other persons trading in, using or manufacturing containers, or interested in the development of containers traffic, may become corresponding members.

The Bureau has members in the following countries : Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Governing Body : Executive Committee : Consisting of the Bureau and nine delegates representing the various means of transport.

Bureau : *Chairman :* Senator Silvio Crespi.

Vice-Chairmen : MM. L. de Boysson and Paul Sommerlatte.

Treasurer : Charles Blum.

General Secretary : M. S. Pressburger, Engineer.

Organs of the Bureau : Executive Committee, Commercial Commission, Technical Commission. There is also a general meeting of members each year, during which practical demonstrations with containers are given.

Finance : Members' subscriptions.

Official Publications : (1) Stencilled reports on work done ; (2) Bulletin, *Le Container* (quarterly).

Historical Facts : The World Motor Transport Congress, held at Rome in September 1928, discussed the means of ensuring closer co-operation between road and rail transport, and proposed the "container" as the best solution of the problem. In January 1930, a competition was held to determine the best container system for international traffic. In September 1930, practical competitive tests with containers were held at Venice. The International Container Committee continued the work of the Competition

Committee during 1932 and until the International Container Bureau was constituted in February 1933.

Assemblies and demonstrations: June 1934, Paris; April 1935, Milan; June 1935, Paris; April 1936, Frankfort-on-Main; May 1937, Paris.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE ISSUE OF COMBINED COUPON TICKETS.
UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR L'ÉMISSION DE BILLETS A COUPONS
COMBINÉS (U.I.B.C.).**

Seat: Brussels, 2, rue du Marquis.

Foundation: July 6th, 1921.

Object: To establish and develop international passenger traffic with combined coupon tickets.

Members: Railway administrations and companies in Algeria, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxemburg, Morocco, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Tunis; in addition, Mediterranean and Channel shipping companies and motor transport companies.

Governing Body: The Managing Administration in the "Société Nationale des Chemins de fer belges".

Officers: *Chairman:* M. Chauvigne (Chemins de fer de l'Est) Paris.

First Vice-Chairman: an officer of the Swiss Federal Railways.

Second Vice-Chairman: an officer of the Italian State Railways.

Permanent Secretary: M. Jacob (Brussels).

Finance: The general expenses of management are divided annually among the participating administrations and companies. The annual expenditure is about 38,500 gold francs. The total receipts amount at present to 9,000,000 gold francs annually.

Activities: The delegates of the participating administrations and companies meet in ordinary general assembly every two years. The Committee meets annually to deal with important questions submitted to it, and in order to examine the administration of the permanent bureau of the Union.

Historical Facts: The Union was founded in 1921 on the initiative of the Belgian Railways. It was at first limited to a few railway systems in Western Europe, but now embraces the majority of the European and North African systems, shipping companies, motor car transport companies, and will include even the regular lines of air navigation.

**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON LARGE DAMS
(of the World Power Conference).**

**COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DES GRANDS BARRAGES
(de la Conférence Mondiale de l'Energie).**

**INTERNATIONALE TALSPERREN-KOMMISSION
(der Weltkraftkonferenz).**

Seat: Permanent Office, Paris (VIII^e), 5, Avenue de Friedland.

Foundation: June 1930.

Object: Scientific and technical study of large dams from the international standpoint.

Members: Committee on Large Dams in each of the following countries: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, French West Africa (Niger Office), Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : The Officers of the Commission are a President, three Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary and a Treasurer.

Finance : Receipts : Contributions from the National Committees, based on population ; each contribution represents a number of units, the amount of the unit being fixed by the executive meeting.

Activities : An annual executive meeting and, if necessary, special executive meetings. Public meetings (congresses) on technical questions.

Historical Facts : Since its foundation, the Commission, in addition to the annual executive meeting, has held a congress in Scandinavia (June 28th to July 8th, 1933) and a second congress in the United States of America (September 7th to 11th, 1936).

Official Publications : A *Bulletin du Bureau Permanent*, half-yearly as a general rule. Five volumes on the First Congress on Large Dams ; Five volumes on the Second Congress on Large Dams.

Other Publications containing information about the Organisation : *Le Génie Civil*, Paris, October 7th, 1933, December 12th, 1936.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE. COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE DU DANUBE.

Seat : Galatz (Roumania).

Foundation : 1856 by the Treaty of Paris.

Object : To ensure the navigability of the mouths of the Danube.

Members : The Governments of the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Roumania.

Governing Body : Commission, meeting in ordinary or extraordinary plenary sessions ; Executive Committee.

Officers : *President :* Each of the Government Delegates in turn, in alphabetical order of countries.

Delegates : United Kingdom : Douglas W. Keane (Cyril Marriott, substitute) ; France : Jean du Sault (G. Mouille, substitute) ; Italy : G. Macchioro Vivalba (A. Mammalella, substitute) ; Roumania : Const. Contzesco.

Secretary-General : Etienne Thilly.

Finance : Sources of income : navigation dues ; Receipts in 1936 : 3,835,234 gold francs ; Expenditure in 1936 : 2,686,690 gold francs.

Activities : Maintenance of navigability of the lower Danube and its mouths, lighting and buoyage of the navigable channel, pilotage, regulation of navigation, policing of the river and exercise of jurisdiction over infringements, administration of the port of Sulina, tonnage measurement of vessels and collection of dues, upkeep of the two hospitals at Sulina.

Historical Facts : Set up by the Treaty of Paris of March 30th, 1856, confirmed by the Treaties of Peace which put end to the war of 1914-1918, and by the Convention of Paris instituting the Statute of the Danube, dated July 23rd, 1921. Acts in complete independence of territorial authority. Its competence extends from Braila to the sea, jurisdiction over the sector Galatz-Braila forming the subject of a *modus vivendi* dated June 25th, 1933.

Flag : Red, white, blue, white and red horizontal stripes, the blue stripe double in width with the letters C.E.D. in white.

Official Publications : "La Commission Européenne du Danube et son œuvre de 1856 à 1931", Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1931 (published by the European Commission of the Danube on the seventy-fifth anniversary of its foundation). *Bulletin of the European Commission of the Danube* (fortnightly, except during the winter). *Statistics of Shipping at the mouths of the Danube* (annually).

**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE.
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DU DANUBE.**

Seat : Vienna, I., Hofburg.

Foundation : June 19th, 1920, in execution of Article 347 of the Treaty of Versailles (June 28th, 1919); the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, (September 10th, 1919), the Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine, (November 27th, 1919), the Treaty of Trianon, (June 4th 1920).

Object : The Commission is responsible for seeing that no obstacle shall be placed, by one or more States, to the navigation of the river, whether passage or the use of ports, their installation and equipment ; that the nationals, property and flags of all the Powers shall be treated on a footing of absolute equality and that, in general, the international character assigned by the Treaties to the river system of the Danube shall suffer no prejudice.

Members : Representatives of Governments signatories to the Treaties instituting the Commission.

Officers : The representatives of these States hold the Presidency in alphabetical order for a period of six months beginning on January 1st and July 1st of each year.

Activities : Two plenary sessions in the second and fourth quarters of each year ; monthly meetings of an Executive Committee.

Historical Facts : Between June 1920 and December 1936 the Commission held forty-one plenary sessions, including five extraordinary sessions. It drew up river-police regulations which were put into force on November 1st, 1927. It organised a service of hydrometric intelligence and information for navigators. It examined several schemes for works on the Danube. It administers the section of the Danube between Turnu-Severul and Moldova, known as the Iron Gates and Cataracts.

On November 14th, 1936, Germany stated that she no longer regarded as binding upon her the clauses contained in the Treaty of Versailles regarding navigable waterways situated in German territory and that she ceased all co-operation with the River Commissions established in virtue of the Versailles Treaty.

**PERMANENT TECHNICAL HYDRAULIC SYSTEM COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE.
COMMISSION TECHNIQUE PERMANENTE DU RÉGIME DES EAUX DU DANUBE.**

Seat : At the Chairman's residence, at present Rome (I21), 16a, Via Varese.

Foundation : November 14th, 1921, in execution of the Treaty of Trianon, (June 4th, 1920).

Objects : (a) To bring about the conclusion of agreements between the States concerned relating to the hydraulic system of the Treaty Basin and designed to safeguard the interests and rights acquired by each of those States ; to supervise those agreements and in urgent cases to ensure their being carried out ; (b) To maintain and improve, particularly as regards deforestation and afforestation, the uniform character of the hydraulic system, etc. ; (c) To study questions relating to navigation, etc., (d) To undertake all works or schemes and to establish all services with which it may be charged by the unanimous consent of the interested States.

Members : One representative of each of the States territorially concerned — *i.e.*, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Roumania and Yugoslavia, and a Chairman appointed by the Council of the League of Nations for a term of five years.

Officers : *Chairman :* Carlo Rossetti (Italy).

Secretary : Carlo Klauss (Italy).

Finance : Annual contributions. The average annual expenditure is about 80,000 lire.

Activities : The Commission holds an Ordinary Plenary Session once a year at a place fixed by the Commission, for the purpose of discharging its duties under the Treaty

of Trianon. The first Plenary Session was held at Munich in 1921. Since its foundation the Commission has held 19 Plenary Sessions (the last in 1936) at Munich, Dresden, Vienna (2), Paris, Bratislava, Bled, Merano, Budapest (2), Bucharest, Lussinpiccolo, Trencianske, Teplice, Kupari, Venice, Semmering, Sinaia, Tatranská Lomnica.

Publications containing information on the Organisation: Carlo Rossetti: "The Hydraulic Commission and its Work" (International Diplomatic Academy, Meetings and Activities Fifth Year, No. 2. April-June, 1931, pp. 95-101). Carlo Rossetti: Preface to "Studies on the Danube Ice System" (Hoepli, Milan, 1934).

INTERNATIONAL ELBE COMMISSION. COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE L'ELBE.

Seat: Dresden A, I, Taschenberg Palace.

Foundation: Treaty of Versailles (June 28th, 1919). The Commission's activity is based upon the Statute of Navigation of the Elbe of February 22nd, 1922, and upon the Convention additional to that Statute of January 27th, 1923.

Object: To supervise the freedom of navigation, the maintenance in good order of the navigable channel, and the improvement of that channel; to pronounce upon complaints arising out of the application of the above-mentioned Conventions and of the regulations which they contemplate; and, in general, to exercise the powers arising out of the provisions of those Conventions. The Commission acts as a Court of Appeal from the Elbe navigation tribunals.

Members: Four representatives of Germany, two of Czechoslovakia, one of the United Kingdom, one of France, one of Italy and one of Belgium.

Officers: The presidency is held by each of the members in turn, as determined by the Commission.

Acting Chairman: Mr. Douglas Keane, United Kingdom Delegate.

A secretariat is maintained at the seat of the Commission.

Secretary-General: M. Choleva.

Finance: The general expenses of the Commission are shared among the States represented, in proportion to the number of delegates to which they are entitled. The annual budget is drawn up by the Commission.

Activities: The International Commission of the Elbe normally holds two ordinary sessions a year, whereof one is obligatory and the other optional. It further assembles in extraordinary session, either on the initiative of its President or in response to a demand put forward by at least two delegations.

Historical Facts: Since its constitution the International Commission of the Elbe has held thirty-four sessions. It has drawn up a number of regulations relating to navigation on the Elbe, in particular the Police Navigation Rules which came into force on November 1st, 1933. It has also taken part in a number of international meetings relating to navigation.

On November 14th, 1936, Germany stated that she no longer regarded as binding upon her the clauses contained in the Treaty of Versailles regarding navigable waterways situated in German territory and that she ceased all co-operation with the River Commissions established in virtue of the Versailles Treaty.

Official Publications: An annual report on the traffic conditions and the state of navigability of the Elbe. The Bureau publishes a monthly information *Bulletin* for the use of delegations.

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE PRINCIPAL HIGH-TENSION
ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS.
CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE DES GRANDS RÉSEAUX ÉLECTRIQUES
A HAUTE TENSION.**

Seat: General Secretariat: Paris, 54, Avenue Marceau.

Foundation: 1921.

Object: To provide the means necessary for organising the periodical congress known as the "International Conference of the Principal High-Tension Electrical Systems", held under the auspices of the International Electro-technical Commission since 1921. To facilitate international studies relating to: (a) the building and maintenance of power-houses, sub-stations and transformer stations; (b) the erection, insulation and maintenance of electrical power lines; (c) the management, protection and linking-up of electrical power systems. To create and maintain friendly technical relations between competent organisations in all countries. To collaborate with other international organisations.

Members: About 700 persons; most Governments and important international electro-technical associations also belong to the Conference.

Management: Administration is in the hands of M. Tribot-Laspière, General delegate.

Officers: *Chairman:* M. E. Mercier (France).

Five Honorary Chairmen.

Four Honorary Vice-Chairmen.

Vice-Presidents belonging to the following countries: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Activities: The Conference organises periodical Congresses which take place every two years in Paris, beginning on the third or fourth Thursday in June and lasting ten days.

Official Publications: The review *Electra*; proceedings of the biennial Congresses (each set of proceedings consists of three volumes of about a thousand pages).

**PAN-AMERICAN CONFEDERATION FOR HIGHWAY EDUCATION.
CONFÉDÉRATION PANAMÉRICAINÉ D'ÉDUCATION ROUTIÈRE.
CONFEDERACION PANAMERICANA DE EDUCACIÓN VIAL.**

Seat: Pan-American Union, Washington, D.C.

Foundation: June, 1924.

Object: To further the progress of sound highway development in the countries of the Pan-American Union.

Members: Federations for Highway Education in each of the countries members of the Pan-American Union.

Officers: *Chairman of the Executive Committee:* L. S. Rowe.

Members of the Executive Committee: Wilbur J. Carr, J. Walter Drake, Pyke Johnson, Fred. I. Kent, Thos. H. MacDonald (United States of America).

Administrator: Stephen James (United States of America).

Finances: Contributions from the automobile, motor accessories and rubber industries.

Activities: Reports, publications, research on highway administration, construction and finance in the several countries. Supports the "Pan-American Highway", connecting the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Executive agent to further the recommendations of the "Pan-American Highway" Congresses.

Historical Facts: Organised in June, 1924, at Washington, D. C., by the "Pan-American Highway" Engineers, representing nineteen nations. This creation was confirmed and the Confederation recognised by the first "Pan-American Highway" Congress at Buenos Aires in 1925, and by subsequent Congresses. Recognised by the Sixth International Conference of American States, Havana, Cuba, 1928.

Official Publication: *Boletín Vial Panamericano*.

INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC BUREAU. BUREAU HYDROGRAPHIQUE INTERNATIONAL.

Seat: Monte Carlo, Quai de Plaisance, Monaco (Principality of).

Foundation: Created at the International Hydrographic Conference, London, June, 1919. Definitely established in 1921.

Object: To establish a permanent association between the hydrographic services of the various States; to co-ordinate their work with a view to rendering navigation easier and safer in all seas; to endeavour to obtain uniformity in hydrographic documents and to advance the science of hydrography.

Members: The Governments of the Argentine, Australia, Brazil, United Kingdom, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Japan, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Siam, Spain, Sweden, United States of America and Uruguay.

Governing Body: *President:* Vice-Admiral J. D. Nares, D.S.O. (United Kingdom).

Members: Hydrographic Engineer General P. de Vanssay de Blavous (France) and Rear-Admiral W. S. Crosley (United States of America).

Finance: Contributions of the States members in proportion to their maritime importance. Budget of 177,600 gold francs.

Activities: First Conference held in London 1919. Subsequent Conferences at Monaco 1926, 1929 (Supplementary), 1932 and 1937. Statutory Conference every five years, supplementary conference when required by majority of members. In addition to the objects for which it was created, the Bureau was entrusted by the 1929 Conference with the keeping up to date of the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans, the first two editions of which were published by the late Prince Albert of Monaco.

Historical Facts: This public international bureau was placed under the direction of the League of Nations on October 2nd, 1921.

Official Publications: *The Hydrographic Review*, the *Hydrographic Bulletin*; a *Year-Book*; Reports of proceedings of Conferences; annual reports; special publications on technical subjects; the *General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans*.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME RADIO COMMITTEE. COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL RADIO-MARITIME.

Seat: Brussels, 16, rue Thérésienne.

Foundation: 1928.

Object: To study questions of general interest and suitable means of improving maritime radio services in the interests of ship-owners, passengers and the public.

Members: Maritime radio organisations in most countries in the world, chiefly Australia, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United States of America.

Officers: *President:* M. A. Hubert, Belgium.

Executive Vice-President: Mr. Charles J. Pannill, U.S.A.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. H. R. C. Van de Velde (United Kingdom); M. H. Behner (Germany).

Honorary Vice-Presidents: Marchese L. Solari (Italy); M. A. Dalix (France).

Historical Facts: The International Maritime Radio Committee has done a great deal to bring maritime radio companies into closer touch with each other, through the exchange of documents of general interest on administrative, business and technical questions, and also by organising numerous meetings of members for the examination of possible improvements of a general character in maritime wireless services. Its Scientific Centre, established in 1933 and housed in the Free University of Brussels, regularly carries out measurements of frequency, stability, etc. on maritime wireless installations.

Official Publication: A monthly *Bulletin*.

**PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NAVIGATION CONGRESSES.
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE PERMANENTE DES CONGRÈS DE NAVIGATION.
INTERNATIONALER STÄNDIGER VERBAND FÜR SCHIFFAHRTKONGRESSE.**

Seat: Brussels, 38, rue de Louvain.

Foundation: 1903.

Object: To promote the progress of internal and maritime navigation, in particular the improvement of rivers, internal and maritime canals, ports, etc., and their technical exploitation; to consider relevant commercial and economic questions.

Members: Governments subsidising the Association: Union of South Africa, Algeria, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indo-China, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Caledonia, Norway, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: Permanent International Commission consisting of delegates of the above-mentioned Governments, from among whom are chosen the members forming a Permanent Office and Executive Committee.

Executive Committee: Chairmen: Viscount Van de Vyvere (Brussels); D. Bouckaert.

General Secretary: Jos. Millecam (Brussels).

Finance: Subsidies from the Governments; subscriptions of bodies and individual members.

Activities: Organisation, every four years, of an international congress on internal and maritime navigation; publication of minutes of meetings, of proceedings and reports of congresses and of a half-yearly *Bulletin* containing memoranda on questions connected with the objects of the association.

**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE ODER.
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE L'ODER.**

Seat: Paris, 2a, avenue de Tourville (provisionally).

Foundation: The Oder Commission was set up by the Treaty of Versailles of June 28th, 1919.

Object: To maintain freedom of navigation on the Oder.

Members: United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Poland, Prussia, Sweden.

Officers: *President:* Each of the delegates in turn.

Secretary: M. Charguéraud-Hartmann.

Finance : The expenses of the Commission are covered by contributions from the States represented.

Activities : The Commission has already held several sessions ; it can, in case of need, meet more frequently.

**INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.
BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DE L'UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.**

Seat : Berne, Schwarztorstrasse 38.

Foundation : September 15th, 1875. Postal Convention, Berne, October 9th, 1874.

Object : Acts as a liaison organ, and furnishes information and advice to the countries belonging to the Union.

Members : All the countries of the world, with the exception of the Government of Latakia (under French mandate) and the Laccadive and Maldiva Islands in Asia.

Officers : *Director :* Evariste Garbani-Neirini, advocate, former Federal judge.

Vice-Director : Dr. Wilhelm Triest, Ministerial Counsellor.

Finance : (a) Ordinary annual budget : 350,000 gold francs ; (b) sources of revenue : quotas paid by the countries belonging to the Union, and sale of documents ; (c) expenditure for the year 1936 (less receipts) : 352,222 Swiss francs.

Activities : The chief duties of the Bureau are to collect, co-ordinate, publish, and circulate information of all kinds concerning the international postal service ; to give an opinion, at the request of the parties concerned, upon questions in dispute ; to examine requests for amendments to the Acts of the congresses ; to give notice of amendments adopted ; and, in general, to undertake the enquiries and drafting or documentary work entrusted to it by the Universal Postal Convention and the agreements and the regulations thereunder, or referred to it in the interests of the Union. It is also responsible for supplying the administrations of the Union with reply-coupons, identity-cards and postal orders for travellers, making out and clearing transit accounts, etc.

Historical Facts : The Universal Postal Union was founded at Berne in 1874, and extended and improved by the Postal Congresses of Paris (1878), Lisbon (1885), Vienna (1891), Washington (1897), Rome (1906), Madrid (1920), Stockholm (1924), London (1929), and Cairo (1934), and by the conferences of Berne (1876), Paris (1880), Brussels (1890), Zermatt (1921), Nice (1922), Cortina d'Ampezzo (1925), The Hague (1927), Paris (1928), and Ottawa (1933).

Official Publications : The International Bureau publishes — *inter alia* : (a) a special monthly journal, *The Postal Union*, in English, French, German, and Spanish ; (b) an alphabetical list of all the post-offices in the world ; (c) annual general statistics of the international postal service ; (d) particulars of the organisation of the Administrations of the Union and their internal services ; (e) a list of internal rates ; (f) a list of air-mail lines, the countries served, and air-mail surtaxes, a map of internal and international air-mail services, etc.

Other Publications containing information about the Organisation : " Documents of the Congresses and Conferences of the Universal Postal Union, 1874-1934 ", with an " Alphabetical and Systematic Summary " in two volumes covering the period 1874-1931 ; " Memorandum on the Foundation and Development of the Universal Postal Union " (1924), with a supplement (1929) ; " The International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, its Organisation and Activities ", cyclostyled notice (1925).

**POSTAL UNION OF THE AMERICAS AND SPAIN :
INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF THE POSTAL UNION OF THE AMERICAS
AND SPAIN.**

**UNION POSTALE DES AMÉRIQUES ET DE L'ESPAGNE :
OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DE L'UNION POSTALE DES AMÉRIQUES
ET DE L'ESPAGNE.**

**UNION POSTAL DE LAS AMÉRICAS Y ESPAÑA :
OFFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LA UNION POSTAL DE LAS AMÉRICAS
Y ESPAÑA.**

Seat : Montevideo (Uruguay).

Foundation : 1911, in virtue of the South American Postal Convention, at the South American Postal Congress of Montevideo. Reorganised, and changed to "Pan-American Postal Union", at the Congress of Buenos Aires in 1921. In 1931, at the Congress of Madrid, it received the name of "Postal Union of the Americas and Spain".

Object : Joint action in the interest of the countries belonging to the Union, within the frame-work of the World Postal Congresses ; to co-ordinate, improve and facilitate the postal exchange services of the contracting countries.

Members : United States of America, Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Spain, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Governing Body : *Director of the Office :* Don Emilio Milhas (Montevideo).

Finances : Annual budget of 13,000 Uruguayan gold pesos. Expenses are provided for by the Governments of the countries belonging to the Union.

Activities : Organisation of Spanish-American Postal Congresses ; compilation, publication and communication of information concerning international postal services ; advice on litigious questions, etc.

Official Publications : Acts of Congresses, texts of Conventions, agreements and regulations ; circulars and pamphlets on Spanish-American postal questions.

THE INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO UNION.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES AMATEURS DE TÉLÉGRAPHIE SANS FIL.

Seat : West Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A., No. 38, La Salle Road.

Foundation : April 18th, 1925.

Object : The promotion and co-ordination of two-way radio communication between the amateurs of the various countries of the world ; the effecting of co-operative agreements between the national amateur radio societies of the various countries of the world on matters of common welfare, the advancement of the radio art ; the representation of two-way amateur radio communication interests in international communication conferences ; the encouragement of international fraternalism ; and the promotion of such additional activities as may be allied thereto.

Members : The following societies form part of the Union : American Radio Relay League, Associazione Radiotecnica Italiana, Canadian Section A.R.R.L., Ceskoslovenski Amatéri Vysilaci, Deutscher Amateur Sende-und-Empfangs Dienst, Experimentierende Danske Radio-amatorer, Irish Radio Transmitters Society, Japanese Amateur Radio League, Liga Colombiana de Radio Aficionados, Liga Mexicana de Radio Experimentadores, Magyar Rövidhullámu Amatörök Országos Egyesülete, Nederlandsche Vereeniging Voor Internationaal Radioamateurisme, Nederlandsch-Indische Vereeniging Voor Internationaal Radioamateurisme, New Zealand Association of Radio Transmitters, Norsk Radio Relae Liga, Oesterreichischer Versuchssenderverband, Polski Zwiasek Krotko-

fallowcow, Radio Club Venezolano, Radio Society of Great Britain, Rede dos Emissores Portugueses, Réseau Belge, Réseau des Emetteurs Français, South African Radio Relay League, Suomen Radioamatööriliitto r.y., Sveriges Sandareamatorer, Union de Radio-emisores Espanoles, Radio Club Venezolano, Union Schweiz Kurzwellen Amateure, Wireless Institute of Australia.

Governing Body : *Chairman:* Dr. Eugene C. Woodruff.

Vice-Chairman: George W. Bailey.

Managing Secretary: Kenneth B. Warner.

Finance : The Union operates without capital funds, its expenses being defrayed by the elected headquarters' society (the American Radio Relay League).

Activities : The Union provides a means for general agreement and concerted action amongst member-societies in questions affecting amateur radio and arranges for representation at international conferences, etc., on radio matters.

Official Publication : The magazine *QST*, published by the American Radio Relay League. The business of the Union is transacted by means of a semi-annual Calendar, distributed only to officers of member-societies. An account of the origin and activities the Union appears in the book, "Two Hundred Meters and Down" by Clinton B. De Soto.

PERMANENT PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY COMMITTEE COMITÉ PERMANENT DES CHEMINS DE FER PANAMÉRICAINS.

Seat : Pan-American Union, Washington, D.C.

Foundation : Formed according to a resolution of the Second Pan-American Conference, Mexican-City 1901-1902.

Object : To promote the construction of a transcontinental railway line through the United States of America, Mexico, Central America, Panama and South America.

Members : The Republics of Central America, Mexico, Panama, South America and the United States of America.

Officers : Juan A. Briano (Argentine), *President*; Verne L. Havene (United States of America); Francisco P. de Hoyos (Mexico); Estanislau Bousquet (Brazil); Gabriel Quiroz (Chile); Manuel D. Almenara (Peru).

Finances : Contributions from members of the Committee.

Activities : Reports on various projects; publication of articles in periodicals and reviews.

Historical Facts : The Committee was continued by the Third Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro in 1906, at Buenos Aires in 1910, at Santiago de Chile, in 1923, at Havana, Cuba, in 1928, and at Montevideo in 1933.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CONGRESS ASSOCIATION. ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DU CONGRÈS DES CHEMINS DE FER.

Seat : Brussels, 231, rue Royale.

Foundation : 1885.

Object : To promote railway progress by holding periodical congresses and by publications.

Members : (a) The Governments of the following countries: Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, United Kingdom and British Dominions, Protectorates and Colonies, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Uruguay and Yugoslavia; international organisations dealing

essentially with railway operation and international unions formed of administrations operating at least 5,000 kilometres (3,100 miles) of railways not belonging to the Association; (b) The railway administrations in countries covered by the association.

Governing Body: (1) Permanent Commission composed of elected members of different nationalities; the number is fixed at every Congress and is at present sixty-five.

President: N. Rulot (Belgium).

General Secretary: P. Ghilain (Belgium).

Deputy Secretaries: A. Chantrell (Belgium), J. Dubus (Belgium), E. Minsart, (Belgium)

(2) Executive Committee.

Finance: Subscriptions from the above-mentioned members.

Activities: Investigations in respect of questions which have been placed on the Agenda of the periodical Congresses; organisation and reports of such Congresses. Congresses were held at Rome in 1922, at London in 1925, at Madrid in 1930 and at Cairo in 1933. The Thirteenth Congress was held at Paris in 1937.

Official Publication: Monthly. *Bulletins* in English, French and German.

CENTRAL OFFICE FOR INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY TRANSPORT.

OFFICE CENTRAL DES TRANSPORTS INTERNATIONAUX PAR CHEMINS DE FER.

ZENTRALAMT FÜR INTERNATIONALE EISENBAHNBEFÖRDERUNG.

Seat: Berne, 36, rue Monbijou.

Foundation: 1893. Created by the Convention on the transport of goods by rail, Berne, October 14th 1890.

Object: To circulate communications from the contracting States and the railways interested, to the other States and railways; to publish information on international transport, to make awards, at the request of the parties, in disputes between railways, to assist in establishing between railways the financial relations made necessary by international transport services, and the recovery of outstanding debts, etc.

Members: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: The Swiss Federal Council is responsible for organising the central office and supervising its work.

Officers: *Director of the Central Office:* Dr. Reinhold Furrer.

Vice-Director: Eduard Schmid.

Finance: Expenditure for 1936: 309,106.25 Swiss francs, allotted among the contracting States in proportion to the length of railway track or distances covered by other undertakings concerned in the carrying of traffic under the conditions laid down by the C.I.M. and the C.I.V.

Official Publications: *Bulletin des transports internationaux par chemins de fer*, published in French and German at Berne, monthly. The Central Office is also responsible for preparing and keeping up to date lists of railway lines and motor and boat services governed by the C.I.M. and the C.I.V.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY UNION.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES CHEMINS DE FER (U.I.C.).

Seat: Paris, XVII^e, 10, rue de Prony.

Foundation: December 1922.

Object: The unification and improvement of the conditions for the construction and operation of railways for European international traffic.

Members : (a) The principal Railway Administrations of the following European countries: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Yugoslavia. (b) The Railway Administration of the following countries: China, Japan, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia.

Governing Body : The Union is governed by a Board of Management, the seat of which is at Paris. It is composed of nineteen member Administrations and the presiding Administration.

Officers : *Chairman of the Board of Management :* M. Mange (France).

Secretary-General : M. Leverve (France).

Deputy Secretary-General : M. Pader (France).

Finance : Contributions from the Administrations members of the Union for the purpose of covering expenditure.

Activities : The work of the Union is carried on by the Board of Management, assisted by five Standing Committees. The Board of Management and the Standing Committees meet regularly for periodical sessions.

Historical Facts : The creation of an international railway union was first suggested in 1921, at the Conference of Porto-Rosa. It was again taken up at the Genoa Conference, where the Fourth Committee (Transport) recommended that the French Railway Administrations should convoke as soon as possible a conference of the technical representatives of Railway Administrations in Europe and other countries concerned. This recommendation was adopted at a plenary meeting of May 3rd, 1932. The Conference took place at Paris in 1922, and decided on the constitution of the International Railway Union. The first general assembly of the I.R.U. met in 1923. The Board of Management and the five Standing Committees have also held one or several sessions each year from 1922 to 1936.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY WAGON UNION. UNION INTERNATIONALE DES WAGONS.

Seat : Berne, (Federal Railway Board).

Foundation : April 1921.

Object : Regulation of the reciprocal use of railway wagons (R.I.V.).

Members : Railway Administrations in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : The Union is governed by a Managing Board and represented by the General Assembly and by a Committee composed of one Administration in each of the following States: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Switzerland, as permanent members, and of three non-permanent members chosen from among other Administrations.

Finance : The Managing Board recovers its actual expenditure for printing. The other expenses are shared by the member Administrations in proportion to their track mileage.

Activities : The General Assembly of the Union meets in ordinary session every five years; special sessions are held by decision of the Committee or at the request of Administrations of at least four States and representing at least one-tenth of the votes. The Committee is convened by the Managing Board when necessary.

Historical Facts : The regulation of the reciprocal use of wagons in international traffic is the result of the denunciation by Italy of the German-Italian Union on the same matter. In 1921, a Conference met at Stresa in order to discuss the drawing-up of a Conven-

tion on the reciprocal utilisation of goods-wagons in international traffic. An agreement was reached on all points. The first General Assembly, held at Perugia in 1924, adopted a new regulation (Perugia edition), which came into force on January 1st, 1925. General Assemblies were held at Lucerne in 1929, and at Stockholm in 1934. Meetings of the Committee took place at Graz and Lucerne in 1922, at Roncegno Bagni Marter in 1923, at Vevey and Perugia in 1924, at Paris in 1925, at Vicenza in 1927, Hamburg 1928, Bruges and Lucerne 1929, Warsaw 1930, Scheveningen 1931, Nice 1932, Naples and Stockholm 1934, and Athens and Frankfort-on-Main 1936.

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.
FOR PROMOTING TECHNICAL UNIFORMITY ON RAILWAYS.
CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE
POUR L'UNITÉ TECHNIQUE DES CHEMINS DE FER.**

Seat : Berne : Federal Postal and Railway Department.

Foundation : Called by the Swiss Federal Government in October 1882.

The International Conference is a body which meets when necessary to revise the agreements concluded between a number of European States to facilitate the passage of rolling-stock from the railways of one State to those of another.

Object : To facilitate international traffic and develop international commercial relations ; to standardise certain railway rolling-stock.

Members : Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : Federal Postal and Railway Department of the Swiss Federal Council.

Finance : The expenses of conferences, proceedings and printed matter are shared by the States concerned in proportion to the kilometric length of their normal-gauge railways. The States also pay for the publications they order, which are charged for at cost.

Activities : Conferences ; publication of proceedings and discussions.

Historical Facts : Conferences were held at Berne in 1882, 1886 and 1907 for the conclusion or revision of agreements on technical uniformity on railways and the sealing of goods wagons having to pass Customs stations. A Convention was adopted at the 1886 Conference and was revised at the Berne Conference in 1907. Resolutions of the International Committee appointed to draw up a programme of specifications for a continuous brake on goods trains (1909) ; Resolutions of the International Committee appointed to establish a universal clearance limit for goods wagons and general rules for the transversal dimensions of wagons and loads (1911-12).

Official Publications : Proceedings of Conferences ; annual list entitled "Maximum Distance between Front and Rear Axles, Maximum Wheel Load, and Loading Clearance of Wagons used in International Railway Traffic" Collection on "Clearance Limits for Wagons used in International Railway Traffic" (first edition 1895, annual supplements).

**CENTRAL COMMISSION ON THE NAVIGATION OF THE RHINE.
COMMISSION CENTRALE POUR LA NAVIGATION DU RHIN.**

Seat : Strasburg, Palais du Rhin.

Foundation : 1816 by the Final Act of the Treaty of Vienna, July 9th, 1815.

Object : The Commission is mainly a diplomatic body by means of which the States represented keep in permanent touch with one another as regards all matters affecting the

international navigation of the Rhine. It sees that the Convention and general rules are observed and applied, and discusses the proposals of the States represented with regard to the prosperity of Rhine navigation. The Commission examines complaints lodged by private individuals and Governments. It has also the following duties :

Examination of schemes for hydro-technical works submitted by the riparian States (river conservancy works, upkeep of the fairway, construction of fixed bridges, dams, etc.) (see also Article 359 of the Treaty of Versailles) ; study tours on the Rhine to ascertain the conditions of navigation ; drafting of police rules as regards the navigation of the Rhine.

The Commission is an optional Court of Appeal in civil cases and in connection with contraventions of Rhine navigation rules.

The Central Commission meets regularly, usually in the spring or autumn. There are also meetings of committees. In this way the Central Commission collaborated with the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit in preparing the 1930 Geneva Conventions.

Principal texts : Amended Convention on navigation on the Rhine, 1868 ; Treaty of Versailles, Articles 354 *et seq.* ; Protocols of Accession of the Netherlands, 1921 and 1923.

Members : *President :* (French).

Belgium (two representatives), United Kingdom (two) France (four), Germany (four), Italy (two), Netherlands (three), Switzerland (two).

Governing Body : Current business is conducted by the Bureau consisting of the President and the General Secretary.

Finance : The Commission establishes its own budget, which amounted to 779,350 French francs in 1936. Receipts are derived mainly from Government contributions *pro rata* to the number of their representatives.

Historical Facts : After laying down the main lines of the Rhine regime in the Final Act of the Treaty of Vienna in 1815, the Powers entrusted to a so-called Central Commission the duty of supervising the application of this regime and of drawing up a Convention determining the details of application in accordance with the rules laid down in Annex 16B. In 1816, this Commission, consisting of representatives of France, Baden, Bavaria, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia and the Netherlands, met at Mayence for a permanent session which lasted until 1831. While the river administration under the Final Act of Vienna and the Convention on Freedom of Navigation of 1804 which was partially maintained in force was carried on under its supervision by an administrative Committee, the Commission itself drew up the Navigation Convention in accordance with the duty assigned to it at Vienna. This Convention became the Rhine Navigation Act of Mayence of March 31st, 1831. In 1866, Hesse-Nassau, which had been absorbed by Prussia, ceased to be represented. In 1868, the Commission revised the Act of 1831 and the new Convention which was called the Revised Convention for Rhine Navigation, was signed at Mannheim on October 17th, 1868. From 1871 to the end of the War of 1914-1918, Alsace-Lorraine by right took the place of France.

The Treaty of Versailles (Article 355) and the two Protocols of Accession of the Netherlands of January 21st, 1921 and May 29th, 1933, changed the composition of the Commission and brought into it Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and the United Kingdom ; the seat of the Commission was transferred to Strasburg and its duties were slightly modified, while it was at the same time entrusted with the task of revising the Mannheim Convention. In April 1936, an agreement was reached on all points raised by this revision except certain problems concerning particularly the Netherlands. Pending the result of the negotiations which were being carried on in this connection, a *modus vivendi* was drawn up with a view to bringing the new Statute into force as far as was possible. It was signed by all the States represented in the Central Commission with the exception of the Netherlands.

On November 14th, 1936, Germany, followed by Belgium and France, denounced this *modus vivendi*, and Germany stated at the same time that she no longer regarded as binding upon her the clauses contained in the Treaty of Versailles regarding navigable waterways situated in German territory and that she ceased all co-operation with the Central Commission and with the other River Commissions of the Versailles Treaty. Subsequently the German Government stated definitely that it no longer considered itself bound by the Mannheim Convention.

Official Publications: Annual Report containing all the administrative, technical or regulation statistical data relating to Rhine navigation. An annual account of the works and minutes of the sessions published in a series of periodicals serving as publication organs, namely: in Belgium *Le Lloyd Anversois*, in France *La Navigation du Rhin*, in the Netherlands the *Economisch Statistische Berichten* and in Switzerland *Le Bulletin technique de la Suisse romande* and the *Schweizerische Wasser- und Energie-Wirtschaft*.

Judicial Activity: Von Traut: "Die Zentralkommission und ihre Rechtsprechung von 1832-1911" (out of print).

**PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ROAD CONGRESSES.
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE PERMANENTE DES CONGRÈS DE LA ROUTE.**

Seat: Paris, VII^e., 203, Boulevard Saint Germain.

Foundation: 1908.

Object: To promote progress in the construction and upkeep of roads and in road traffic by organising congresses, publishing memoranda, proceedings, etc., and by centralising the results obtained.

Members: The Governments of: Algeria, the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, British India, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Finland, France, French Western Africa, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indo-China, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Madagascar, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Caledonia, Nigeria, Nyassaland, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, English Sudan, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanganyika, Tunis, Turkey, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: Permanent Commission of ninety-eight members representing fifty-seven countries or colonies.

Officers: *President:* M. A. Mahieu.

Vice-President: M. E. Chaix.

General Secretary: Professor P. Le Gavrian.

Activities: International congresses: the seventh was held at Munich in September 1934. The next congress will be held at The Hague in June 1938.

Official Publication: A *Bulletin* issued every two months, in English, French and German. Technical reports on Congresses and records of the work accomplished by those Congresses.

**INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF RURAL BROADCASTING.
CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE RADIODIFFUSION RURALE.
INTERNATIONALE ZENTRALSTELLE FÜR BAUERNFUNK.
CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE RADIODIFUSION RURAL.
CENTRO INTERNAZIONALE DI RADIODIFFUSIONE RURALE.**

Seat: 86, Via Regina Elena, Rome.

Foundation: September 1936, Vienna.

Object: The International Centre of Rural Broadcasting proposes, through the organisation of a documentation service, to promote the setting up of rural broadcasting

services in all countries where they do not yet exist, in particular, by making known these organisations and the results achieved in the countries possessing such services ; by making known the organisation of the most effective rural broadcasting services ; by encouraging relations between the services ; by facilitating the exchange of reviews, works and all publications regarding rural broadcasting, etc.

Members : Up to February 1st, 1937, seventeen national broadcasting services had joined, some of which are exclusively devoted to rural broadcasting while others attach great importance to their rural broadcasting programmes.

Officers : *President :* Prof. Jules van der Vaeren, former Secretary-General at the Ministry of Agriculture, (Brussels).

Vice-Presidents : Dr. Bohuslav Horak, Chief of the Czechoslovak Rural Broadcasting Service, (Prague). Dr. Lando Ambrosini, Director of the "Ente Radio Rurale", (Rome).

Secretary-General : Prof. Franco Angelini, Secretary-General of the Fédération internationale des Techniciens agronomes (Rome).

Members : Dr. Roland Schulze (Berlin) ; M. Figl (Vienna) ; M. Morales y Fraile (Madrid) ; M. Bretignière (Paris) ; Dr. Gorecki (Warsaw) ; Dr. Feisst (Berne) ; Jossifovich Mladen (Belgrade).

Finance : The financial question will be settled at the next General Assembly of the I.C.R.B. on the basis of the replies received by the Centre at that date in response to an enquiry now in progress, and of the members who have joined. The present expenses of organisation and propaganda are borne by the Federation internationale des Techniciens Agronomes.

Activities : The first constituent meeting of the Centre at Vienna (September 10th, 1936) and another meeting at Paris (October 29th, 1936) at which the Statutes were approved.

Official Publications : At present *La Technique Agricole Internationale*, organ of the Fédération internationale des Techniciens Agronomes, publishes a special section dealing with rural broadcasting.

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING CONFERENCE. CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE DES ARMATEURS.

Seat : London, E.C.3., 28, St. Mary Axe.

Foundation : November 1921.

Object : To co-ordinate the views of the Shipping Industry internationally, and by means of friendly association and consultation to develop and organise co-operation amongst shipowners of the various maritime countries, with a view to the attainment of uniformity in practice, either on a voluntary basis or by means of International Conventions and/or legislation in the various maritime states.

Members : Twenty-six central organisations representative of the Merchant Shipping Industry in the following maritime countries: Australia, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United States of America ; the United States Shipping Board and two protection and indemnity Clubs.

Officers : The *Chairman* (for the time being) of the British Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.

The *Vice-Chairman* (for the time being) of the British Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.

Secretaries : Mr. H. M. Cleminson, General Manager of the British Chamber of Shipping, and Mr. P. Maurice Hill, Assistant General Manager of the British Chamber of Shipping.

Finance: The expenses of the Conference are ascertained from time to time and apportioned on the basis of the proportion which the tonnage entered in the respective Association bears to the total tonnage entered in all Associations Members of the Conference.

Activities: Meetings of Conferences, Consultations, preparation of Conventions, Studies. The Conference is represented at various international conferences either alone or in conjunction with such bodies as the International Chamber of Commerce, and also on the League of Nations Maritime Committee.

Historical Facts: The full Conference has met in 1921, 1924, 1926 and 1928. In the periods between these conferences, various committees of the conference have met to deal with questions of importance and to report thereon to the whole conference.

Official Publications: Reports of the International Shipping Conference for 1921, 1924, 1926 and 1928.

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING FEDERATION. FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ARMATEURS.

Seat: London, E.C.3, 52, Leadenhall Street.

Foundation: October 1909.

Object: To protect the interests of the shipping trade internationally in so far as they are affected by labour questions and to promote co-operation in industrial questions affecting the trade.

Members: Shipowners' associations in Belgium, the United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, and Sweden.

Governing Body: General Council composed of from two to six representatives from each country.

Officers: *Chairman:* Basil Sanderson.

Vice-Chairman: Fr. Odfjell.

General Manager: Richard Snedden.

Secretary: Hugh W. Greany.

Finance: Contributions from the associated federations, the amount being fixed by the General Council.

Activities: Periodical meetings.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS. (Since January 1st, 1934; formerly: Telegraphic Union.) UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS. (Depuis le 1^{er} janvier 1934; antérieurement: Union télégraphique.)

Seat: Bureau of the International Union of Telecommunications, Berne (Switzerland), Effingerstrasse 1.

This central body was first called the "International Bureau of Telegraphic Administrations" (1868-1908), and then "International Bureau of the Telegraphic Union" (1908-1933).

Foundation: The Telegraphic Union: Paris, 1865. The International Union of Telecommunications, created by the International telecommunications convention, Madrid, December 9th 1932.

Object: Organisation and regulation of exchanges of telecommunications: by telegraph (since 1865), by telephone (since 1885), and by radio (since 1906) between countries members of the Union.

Members: Most of the Governments of countries in which there are telecommunication services: Afghanistan, Union of South Africa, Albania, Argentine Republic,

Commonwealth of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Bolivia, Brazil, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Republic of Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao and Surinam, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Free City of Danzig, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ecuador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, French colonies, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, British India, Iran, Iraq, Irish Free State, Italy, Italian Islands in the Ægean, Italian Somaliland, Japan, (Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate), Latvia, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Morocco, Mexico, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Republic of Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Portuguese Colonies, Southern Rhodesia, Roumania, Republic of San Marino, Republic of San Salvador, Siam, Spain, Spanish colonies, Spanish Zone in Morocco, Swiss Confederation, Sweden, Syria and Lebanon, Tripoli, Tunis, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Vatican City, Venezuela, the Yemen, Yugoslavia. Also certain private concerns.

Governing Body : The Bureau of the Union is placed under the control of the Swiss Government. At its head is a director, at present M. F. v. Ernst (Switzerland).

Composition of the Bureau : In addition to the director, the staff of the central body consists of two vice-directors, together with secretaries and assistant secretaries and the necessary technical and administrative staff.

Finance : The necessary funds for the Bureau of the Union are provided by Governments members of the Union according to a scale based on the category in which each Government classes itself (there are six categories in all).

The ordinary expenses of the Bureau of the Union must not exceed the annual sum of 200,000 gold francs for the telegraph and telephone services, and the same sum for the radio-communications service.

The budget is approved by the Swiss Government. The income of the Bureau is derived from contributions from members of the Union and from the sale of the Bureau's publications.

Activities : The Bureau of the Union carries out the preparatory work for conferences and the work arising out of such conferences, in which it participates in an advisory capacity. By arrangement with the organising administration concerned it performs the secretarial duties of the Union's conferences, and, when necessary, of the committees set up by the Union or placed under its auspices. It issues whatever publications appear to be useful in the intervals between conferences. It publishes a monthly journal containing information and material relating to telecommunication (*Journal des Télécommunications*). It is at the disposal of the contracting Governments to provide them with advice and information when needed. Its annual report is communicated to all members of the Union. Its accounts are submitted for examination and approval to conferences of plenipotentiaries or administrative assemblies.

Through the activities of three technical committees (International Telegraphic Advisory Committee, International Telephonic Advisory Committee, International Advisory Committee on Radio-Communications), members of the Union attempt to further the science of communications by wire and wireless, particularly through the utilisation of new electrical or radio-electrical discoveries.

Historical Facts : The Telegraphic Union, the oldest international union, was founded in Paris in 1865, by twenty countries. It was governed up to the end of its existence in 1933 by the St. Petersburg International Telegraphic Convention of 1875.

In the course of its existence, the Telegraphic Union held the following conferences : Paris (1865), Vienna (1868), Rome (1872), St. Petersburg (1875), London (1879), Berlin (1885), Paris (1890), Budapest (1896), London (1905), Lisbon (1908), Paris (1925), Brussels (1928) and Madrid (1932), for the periodical revision of the acts governing the Union (Convention and Service Regulations).

Telephony was placed under international regulation at the Berlin Telegraphic Conference in 1865 and radiotelegraphy at the Berlin Conference in 1906.

International radiotelegraphic conferences: London (1912), Washington (1927) and Madrid (1932), when the international Radiotelegraphic Convention and the Telegraphic Convention of St. Petersburg were combined with a view to the establishment of the new International Convention on Telecommunications.

Official Publications: Documents of the Telegraphic and Radiotelegraphic Conferences; Conventions and regulations; maps; official lists of names (of telegraphic bureaux, cables constituting the world submarine cable system, international telephone circuits, lines of radio-communication between fixed points (telegraphy), and of wireless stations; alphabetical list of call-signs of stationary and mobile wireless stations; list of frequencies; statistics (of telegraphy, telephony and radio-communications); journal of telecommunications, etc.

Other Publications containing information regarding the Organisation: Jubilee publication entitled "The International Telegraphic Union (1865-1915)".

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
(Formerly: International Advisory Committee on Long-distance Telephone Communication.)

COMITÉ CONSULTATIF INTERNATIONAL TÉLÉPHONIQUE (C.C.I.F.).
(Anciennement: Comité consultatif international des communications téléphoniques
à grande distance.)

Seat: Paris, 23, avenue de Messine.

Foundation: May 3rd, 1924.

Object: To study technical questions connected with operation and tariffs, which concern international telephone communications.

Members: (January 1st, 1937): Telephone administrations and private companies in the following countries: Union of South Africa, the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Free City of Danzig, Denmark, Dutch East Indies, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

General Secretary: M. G. Valensi.

Composition of the Committee: The Committee consists of four bodies: (a) the Plenary Assembly; (b) the Committees of Rapporteurs; (c) the laboratory of the fundamental European system of reference for communications by telephone; (d) the general secretariat.

The Plenary Meeting approves, rejects or amends the reports and draft suggestions submitted by the Committees of Rapporteurs and decides to undertake the study of new questions; as a rule it meets every two years. The Committees of Rapporteurs carry out a detailed investigation of new questions which have been referred to them for enquiry and submit a detailed report together with draft suggestions on each question, to the next Plenary Meeting.

The fundamental European system of reference for telephone communications consists of a set of standard apparatus which serves as a basis for transmission measures and for the co-ordination of data regarding the telephone systems in use in all European countries. In the laboratory in which this set of apparatus is installed, telephone standardisation tests are made and, at the request of the Plenary Meeting or of the Committees of Rapporteurs, experiments and tests are undertaken with a view to the solution of new questions the investigation of which is ordered by the Plenary Meeting.

The general secretariat is responsible for all the Committee's correspondence, for preparatory work for the Plenary Meetings and for the carrying out of their decisions.

It also acts as a documentary centre in respect of long-distance telephone communications.

Finance : All the Committee's expenditure is defrayed by the participating countries who pay yearly quotas fixed by the previous Plenary Meeting. Three auditors appointed by the preceding Plenary Meeting examine the draft yearly budget prepared by the general secretary and the accounts for the past year ; they submit to the next Plenary Meeting a report for the period which has elapsed since the last plenary meeting.

Historical Facts : The constitution and first Plenary Meeting of the International Telephone Advisory Committee (called up to 1933 the International Advisory Committee on Long-Distance Telephone Communication) were prepared by a "Preliminary Technical Committee on long-distance telephone communication in Europe", composed of representatives of Western European telephone administrations, which met in Paris in March 1923.

Official Publications : Records of Plenary Meetings and various other technical publications concerning telephone communications.

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON TIME-TABLES. CONFÉRENCE EUROPÉENNE DES HORAIRES.

Seat : Berne, Head Office of the Swiss Federal Railways.

Foundation : January 1st, 1923.

Object : To regulate general questions concerning the international passenger trains service ; to establish international communications by rail and waterways to meet the needs of passenger traffic and to endeavour to obtain the diminution of Customs and passport formalities at frontier stations.

Members : Delegates of the Governments of States concerned, delegates of the Administrations of railways and steamship companies ; delegates of sleeping-car and restaurant-car companies and delegates of international air transport companies. The following countries have been represented up to the present : Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Free City of Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : The managing Administration directs and prepares the sessions. The Directorate of the Swiss Federal Railways, Berne, was re-appointed as managing Administration in 1932 for another five years. Chairman of the Conference : a member of the directorate of the managing Administration

Finances : The expenses of the Conference are shared among the Administrations taking part.

Activities : Settling of train time-tables affecting the Administrations of at least two countries, and arranging connections at frontier stations. The Conference holds at least one session a year. The last Conferences were held at Copenhagen (1930), London (1931), Brussels (1932), Bucharest (1933), Dubrovnik (1934), Helsinki (1935), Montreux-Territet (1936) and at Stockholm in October 1937.

INTERNATIONAL TOURING ASSOCIATION. ALLIANCE INTERNATIONALE DE TOURISME (A.I.T.).

Seat : Brussels, 44, rue de la Loi.

Foundation : 1898.

Object : To study international tourist and travel questions and the means of introducing the improvements and reforms suggested by this study ; to encourage in every

way the development of international tourist traffic and travelling of every kind and from every point of view; to establish connections between tourist associations to facilitate their international activities and to protect their interests; to collect world-wide information for the use of travellers.

Members: Clubs and affiliated Associations in the following countries: Albania, the Argentine, Austria, Belgium and the Belgian Congo, Brazil, the United Kingdom, its Dominions and mandated territories, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Iceland, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, its colonies and protectorates, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Irak, Iran, Italy and its colonies, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands and colonies, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: Board of Directors.

President: M. Henneberg.

Vice-Presidents: Sir Stenson Cooke, MM. I. Imbert, Donardi, Baron von Egloffstein.

Secretary-General: M. Duchaine.

Treasurer-General: M. Dubois.

Delegates from the following touring clubs are at present members of the Board of Directors: Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

Activities: Annual General Assembly; meetings of the Board of Directors twice yearly; meetings of permanent or temporary committees for the study of selected questions.

Historical Facts: The International League of Tourists' Associations was founded in Luxemburg on August 4th, 1898. In most countries its work was interrupted by the war. Under the name of the International Touring Association it was reconstructed in Paris on May 30th, 1919, by the following clubs: the Touring Club of France, the Automobile Association and Motor Union, the Cyclists' Touring Club, the Touring Club Italiano and the Touring Club of Belgium, who appointed as co-foundation members the French Union Vélocipédique, the American Automobile Association and the Belgian Ligue Vélocipédique. The last General Assemblies have been held at Prague (1931) Copenhagen (1932), Rome (1933), London (1934), Budapest (1935), Monte Carlo (1936).

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF TRAMWAYS, LIGHT RAILWAYS AND MOTOR OMNIBUSES.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DE TRAMWAYS, DE CHEMINS DE FER D'INTÉRÊT LOCAL ET DE TRANSPORTS PUBLICS AUTOMOBILES.

Seat: Brussels, 18, avenue de la Toison-d'Or.

Foundation: 1885.

Object: To study all problems connected with the tramway, light railway, and motor omnibus industries; to promote the progress of those industries, both from the technical and economic standpoints and in the public interest.

Members: (1) Tramway, light railway, and motor omnibus undertakings and associations; (2) directors, managers and engineers of such undertakings and administrations; (3) firms, companies and individuals interested in these industries.

Governing Body: International Managing Committee:

Chairman: M. G. Ithier (Belgium).

Vice-Chairmen: MM. A. Mariage (France) and W. Benninghoff (Germany).

General Secretary: M. André de Backer (Belgium) and twenty-one members.

Finance: Annual subscriptions.

Activities: International Congress every two years; surveys, studies, etc.; publication of the proceedings of Congresses and the results of studies.

Historical Facts : The Union, which was founded in 1885, was subsequently dissolved and reconstituted after the war. It has organised twenty-four International Congresses, the most recent of which were held at Warsaw (1930), The Hague (1932), and Berlin (1934). The jubilee of the Union was celebrated at Brussels in 1935.

**INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF CONSULTANTS ON TRANSPORT.
CHAMBRE INTERNATIONALE DES EXPERTS CONSEILS EN TRANSPORT.**

Seat : Geneva, 36, Boulevard des Tranchées.

Foundation : 1933.

Object : To defend the interests of its members; joint study of important transport questions; to get into touch with the international institutions dealing with transport at Geneva.

Management : Ch. Ackermann, boulevard des Tranchées, 36, Geneva.

Members : Representatives in Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland.

**INTERNATIONAL WIRELESS COMMITTEE.
COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA RADIOÉLECTRICITÉ.**

Seat : Paris, VIII^e, 39, rue du Général Foy.

Foundation : 1922.

Object : To establish the international legal status of wireless. To collect international information on legal and economic questions relating to radio-electricity in all its forms. To establish an international legal centre of research and a permanent arbitration organisation.

Members : National Committees (already formed or in process of formation) in the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Canada, Columbia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America, Yugoslavia. The professional associations, groups, etc., are connected with these Committees in the capacity of corresponding members.

Governing Body : A Managing Board of thirty members.

Officers : *Honorary Chairmen :* M. Ambroise Colin, M. Tirman, M. Scialoja, M. Altamira.

Chairman : M. Van den Bossche.

Vice-Chairmen : M. Goddyn, M. White.

Secretary-General and Founder : M. R. Homburg.

Finance : Subscriptions and Government subsidies.

Activities : International congresses, Bulletin of the International Wireless Committee (published in the *Revue internationale de la Radioélectricité*).

Historical Facts : International Congresses at Paris, 1925, Geneva, 1927, Rome, 1928, Liège, 1930, Warsaw, 1934, Brussels, 1935, Tangier, 1936.

INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS.
(Formerly: International Advisory Technical Committee on Wireless Communications.)

**COMITÉ CONSULTATIF INTERNATIONAL DES RADIO-
COMMUNICATIONS (C.C.I.R.).**

**(Anciennement : Comité consultatif international technique des communications
Radio-électriques.).**

Seat : The Committee's affairs are managed by the central telecommunications authority of whichever of the countries members of the International Telecommunication Union has been entrusted with the organisation of the next meeting of the C.C.I.R. The responsible authority enters upon these duties five months after the end of the previous meeting and continues to discharge them until five months after the end of the meeting which it has organised. The Secretariat of the meeting is provided by the responsible authority with the co-operation of the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union (Berne).

Foundation : November 1927.

Object : The C.C.I.R. studies technical matters relating to wireless communications and any problems of a preponderantly technical character referred to it by Government authorities, international bodies and companies operating systems of wireless communication.

Members : The C.C.I.R. consists of experts representing Government authorities or companies or groups of companies operating systems of wireless communications and approved by their respective Governments which intimate their desire to take part in its activities and undertake to contribute in equal shares to the funds required to cover the joint costs of its meetings. Membership is also open to international bodies interested in wireless matters, which are approved by the last conference of plenipotentiaries or administrative meeting and which undertake to contribute in equal shares to the funds necessary to cover the cost of meetings.

In 1937: the Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dutch East Indies, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, British India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Portuguese colonies, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Swiss Confederation, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Vatican City, Yugoslavia.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Association internationale des intérêts radio-maritimes, Cable and Wireless, Ltd., Columbia Broadcasting Systems, Inc., Compagnie Air-France, Compagnie de navigation Paquet, Compagnie générale de télégraphie sans fil ; for all its constituent companies (Compagnie générale de télégraphie sans fil ; Compagnie Radio-France ; Société Radio-Orient ; Compagnie Radio-Maritime), Compania Internacional de Radio ; Dansk Radio Aktieselskab, Gambrell Radio Communications, Ltd., International Marine Radio Company, Ltd., Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, for all its constituent companies (Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company ; Radio Corporation of Porto Rico), Marconi Espanola, S.A., Marconi International Marine Communication Company, Ltd., Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd., National Association of Broadcasters, Oesterreichische Radioverkehrs A.G., Radio Austria, A.G., Radio Corporation of America, for all its constituent companies (Radio Corporation of America ; RCA Communications, Incorporated ; Radiomarine Corporation of America ; National Broadcasting Company, Incorporated), Siemens Brothers and Company, Ltd., Telecomunicaciones internacionales de la Nación Argentina, Transradio, S.A., Transradio Espanola, S.A., Société des Nations, Bureau de l'Union internationale des télécommunications, Comité consultatif international téléphonique (C.C.I.F.), Comité con-

sultatif international télégraphique (C.C.I.T.), Comité international Radio-Maritime, International Amateur Radio Union, Union internationale de radiodiffusion.

Governing Body: Responsible authority: Sweden (as from November 9th, 1937). "Centralising authorities" are also appointed to organise the study of questions between sessions and prepare problems for the next meeting of the C.C.I.R.

Finances: The expenditure of the C.C.I.R. is borne in equal shares by the Government authorities, companies or groups of companies operating wireless communication systems, and international bodies represented on the Committee. The personal expenses of the experts are defrayed by the authorities, companies or group of companies or international body which they represent. The average cost of organising a meeting of the C.C.I.R. is approximately 80,000 gold francs. The Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union is responsible for collecting all sums due in respect of the management of the Committee's affairs.

Activities: The C.C.I.R. is at present governed by Article 16 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Madrid, 1932) — fundamental principle — and by Article 31 of the General Radiocommunication Regulations (Madrid, 1932). The Committee's internal organisation is governed by its "Rules of Procedure".

Historical Facts: The C.C.I.R. is a technical organ of the International Telecommunication Union. It was set up at the Washington International Radiotelegraphy Conference in 1927. Its first meeting was at The Hague on September 18th, 1929. Its second meeting took place at Copenhagen in 1931, the third at Lisbon-Estoril in 1934 and the fourth at Bucharest in 1937. The fifth meeting will take place in Stockholm probably in 1942. In principle, the meetings take place every five years.

Official Publications: The official publications of the C.C.I.R. are as follows: "Opinions issued by the C.C.I.R.", The Hague (January 1930), Copenhagen (June 1931), Lisbon (November 1934), Bucharest (July 1937); "Documents", The Hague, 1930, one volume in quarto of 468 pages; Copenhagen, 1931, one volume in quarto of 861 pages; Lisbon, 1935, two volumes in quarto, one of 1,425 pages, the other of 343 pages; Bucharest, 1937, two volumes in quarto.

Other Publications containing particulars of the Committee's Organisation: "International Telecommunication Convention, Madrid, 1932"; "General Radiocommunication Regulations, Madrid, 1932"; "Opinion No. 52 of the C.C.I.R. ".

XV. SPORT AND TOURISM.

INTERNATIONAL AERONAUTIC FEDERATION. FÉDÉRATION AÉRONAUTIQUE INTERNATIONALE.

Seat : Paris (XVI^e), 6, rue Galilée.

Foundation : October 1905.

Object : To unite aeronautic clubs throughout the world, principally for the purpose of promoting world aeronautics and international tourist aviation; to regulate sports flying and to deal with all questions concerning aviation.

Members : National associations in the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria and the Lebanon, Turkey, Uruguay, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

Officers : *Chairman :* Prince Bibesco (Roumania).

Vice-Chairmen : Godfrey L. Cabot (United States of America), Count d'Oultremont (Belgium), Colonel Messner (Switzerland), General Piccio (Italy), Jonkheer van den Berch van Heemstede (Netherlands), Engineer A. R. Mascias (Argentina), Lieutenant-Colonel B. J. Kwiecinski (Poland), Engineer Tadyia Sondermeyer (Yugoslavia), von Gronau (Germany), General Oppigi (Italy), Commandant Wateau (France), Prince Kinsky (Austria), Bahir Pasha (Egypt), Engineer L. Hirschauer (France).

Secretary-General : P. Tissandier.

Treasurer : Blondel La Rougery.

Permanent Committees : Air-touring, Aerology, Flying for Sport, Gliding, international arbitration.

Activities : Annual Conferences from 1906-1913 and from 1919-1935; introduction of Customs papers for aircraft, landing ground maps, and air-tourist cards to exempt travellers from aerodrome charges, etc.

Official Publication : Quarterly *Bulletin*.

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC FEDERATION. FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE ATHLÉTIQUE D'AMATEURS. INTERNATIONALER LEICHTATHLETIK-VERBAND.

Seat : Norrköping (Sweden).

Foundation : 1912.

Object : To draw up rules and regulations for international amateur athletic competitions for men and women; to frame the athletic sports regulations for the Olympic Games and supervise the athletic contests at those Games; to examine, recognise and register amateur world athletic records; to establish a definition of the term "amateur" for all international athletic competitions.

Members : Amateur athletic associations in the following fifty-one countries: Afghanistan, Union of South Africa, Albania, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland,

India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Peru, Philippine Islands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : *Chairman :* J. Sigfrid Edström (Sweden).

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer : Bo Ekelund (Sweden).

Honorary Assistant Secretary : W. Björneman (Sweden).

Members : Avery Brundage (United States of America), J. Genet (France), Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt (Germany), D. G. A. Lowe (United Kingdom), S. Stankovitz (Hungary), Marquis Luigi Ridolfi (Italy).

Finances : Budget: £150. Source of income: members' subscriptions, £5 per annum (small countries pay a lower subscription); annual expenditure: £150.

Activities : Congresses every two years, sessions of the Council each year. The Federation publishes handbooks in English, French and German, containing the regulations, statutes rules of athletics, world records, proceedings of Congresses, etc.

Historical Facts : The Federation was founded in 1912 at the Stockholm Congress, and finally constituted in 1913 at the Berlin Congress. The third Congress took place at Lyons in 1913. During the war, the Federation's activities were confined to neutral countries. Since then, congresses have been held at Antwerp (1920), Geneva (1921), Paris (1923 and 1924), The Hague (1926), Amsterdam (1928), Berlin (1930), Los Angeles (1932), and Stockholm (1934). The last (thirteenth) congress was held at Berlin in August 1936, concurrently with the Olympic Games.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RECOGNISED AUTOMOBILE-CLUBS. ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES AUTOMOBILE-CLUBS RECONNUS.

Seat : Paris, 8, place de la Concorde.

Foundation : June 1904.

Object : To unite the National Automobile Clubs throughout the world for the international regulation of the sport of motoring and the development of international touring.

Members : The National Automobile Clubs in Union of South Africa, Albania, Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria and Lebanon, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Officers for 1937 *Chairman :* (France)

Vice-Chairmen : M. von Bayer-Erhenberg (Germany), M. C. Resines (Spain), Viscount de Rohan (France), Col. O'Gorman (United Kingdom) Count A. Bonacossa (Italy).

Members : A. R. Macias, Engineer (Argentine), Count v. d Straten-Ponthoz (Austria), Baron Nothomb (Belgium), Thos. P. Henry (United States of America), Count Andrassy (Hungary), Baron van Harinxma Thoe Slooten (Netherlands), Count Raczynski (Poland), Prince P. Ghika (Roumania), Fr. Egnell (Sweden), Dr. Mende (Switzerland), Dr. Jankovitch (Yugoslavia).

General Secretary : Lieut.-Colonel G. Peron (France).

Finances : The affiliated Clubs pay an annual subscription proportionate to their membership.

Activities : These are divided among four standing committees: (1) The International Sport Committee, which is responsible for drawing up international sporting regulations, the recognition of motoring records (world records irrespective of cylinder capacity, and international records for classes of cars with different cylinder capacity); (2) The

International Traffic and Customs Committee, which is responsible for studying means of facilitating the crossing of frontiers, especially in connection with administrative and Custom formalities; (3) the International Tourist Traffic Committee, which deals with all questions connected with tourist traffic and the improvement, through international action, both of the relevant laws and regulations and of actual touring conditions; (4) the International Technical Committee, whose task it is to study technical questions relating to motor-cars, their equipment and accessories, and to draft international regulations relating to technical tests and the supervision of such tests.

In principle the Association holds two congresses each year — one at Paris in October, and the other in the spring in a different town each year.

Official Publications: (a) *Code sportif international*, with annexes; (b) *Recueil de renseignements de tourisme*, a volume of nearly 1,400 pages, published in April of each year, which is an encyclopædia of motoring and touring conditions throughout the world; (c) *Revue internationale de l'Automobile*, the official organ, which appears quarterly and is the only publication containing the official list of motor records; (d) Guide-book entitled "L'Europe en Automobile", road-maps of Europe on the scale of 1/2,000,000, routes, etc.; (e) Miscellaneous publications: Standard insurance policy, lists of European Customs houses, etc.

INTERNATIONAL BOBSLEIGHING AND TOBOGGANING FEDERATION. FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE BOBSLEIGH ET DE TOBOGGANING.

Seat: Paris, 102, avenue Kléber.

Foundation: 1923.

Object: To develop the sport of bobsleighbing and tobogganing.

Members: The following countries are affiliated: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America.

Governing Body: The International Committee, composed of one delegate from each affiliated country.

Officers of the Executive Committee: **Chairman:** Count Renaud de la Frégeolière (France).

Vice-Chairmen: one delegate from Switzerland, Germany and the United States of America.

Finances: Receipts: contributions; expenses: cups and prizes.

Activities: Annual congress at the time of the championship of the world. Two world championships per annum; one four-bobsleigh, one two-bobsleigh.

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR BOXING FEDERATION. FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE BOXE AMATEUR.

Seat: Budapest (Hungary), Szegfü ucca, 5.

Foundation: 1920.

Object: To draw up and enforce a definition of amateur status acceptable to all nations and countries and in accordance with which the sport shall be conducted. To frame exclusive regulations under which international championships and competitions shall be held. To ensure that all international competitions open to associations affiliated to the Federation shall be organised and held under these regulations. To guarantee reciprocity in the mutual relations of the affiliated associations and the mutual recognition of suspensions.

Members : Affiliated Associations in : Union of South Africa, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippine Islands, Palestine, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

Governing Body : A Council composed of representatives of affiliated associations, and Executive Committee.

Officers : *Chairman :* Oscar Söderlund (Sweden).

Vice-Chairmen : Harry Fowler (United Kingdom), Frantz Metzner (Germany), Edoardo Mazzia (Italy).

Executive Committee : The *Chairman*, the *Vice-Chairmen*, William Ramel (Switzerland) Viktor Smeds (Finland) P. Y. Kilcullen (Ireland) and the *Honorary Secretary* and *Treasurer* of the Federation, Arthur de Kankovszky (Hungary).

Finances : An annual contribution of £3 from each member Association.

Activities : A Congress meets at least every four years at the same time as the Olympic Games. The Executive Committee meets annually.

Historical Facts : The Federation was founded in 1920. International Congresses were held at Lausanne in 1921; Paris 1923, 1924 and 1925; Amsterdam 1928; Brussels 1929-1931; Los Angeles 1932; Prague 1933; Berlin 1935. Executive Committee meetings at Budapest in 1934; Berlin 1935 and 1936, Milan 1937.

Official Publications : Official Bulletin in English, German and French, edited by the Hon. Secretary. Rules and Regulations of the International Amateur Boxing Federation, issued in 1937.

INTERNATIONAL BOXING UNION. UNION INTERNATIONALE DE BOXE.

Seat : Paris, 24, Boulevard Poissonnière.

Foundation : 1911.

Object : To draw and apply the rules for world and continental championships; to codify the international boxing rules and make their observance compulsory in all championships.

Members : Affiliated groups in the following countries : Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : A Council :

Chairman : M. W. Ramel (Switzerland).

Vice-Chairmen : MM. R. Riccardi (Italy), E. Ruediger (Germany), A. Van Hof (Belgium).

Secretary-Treasurer : M. Paul Rousseau (France).

Emergency Committee consisting of eight members, appointed by the groups of the following countries : Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland.

Finances : Subscriptions of affiliated groups, 600 francs per annum for each representative on the Council.

Activities : International congresses; the twenty-seventh congress was held in 1936 at Berlin.

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CAMPING CLUBS. FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES CLUBS DE CAMPING.

Seat: London, 38, Grosvenor Gardens, Victoria, S.W.1.

Foundation: 1932.

Object: To compile and exchange particulars of available camping sites in various countries; to record and provide information as to conditions and terms under which camping at particular sites is possible; to arrange periodical reunions of campers from various countries; to facilitate members taking part in tours arranged by other clubs; to facilitate the exchange of ideas for the development of camping kit and practice; to exchange camping publications.

Members: Constituent Members, camping clubs; Associate Members, other organisations interested in camping. Sixteen Constituent members in: Belgium (2), France (5), United Kingdom (1), Italy (1), the Netherlands (2), Norway (2), Spain (1), Sweden (1), and Switzerland (1). Twenty Associate members: in Austria (1), Belgium (1), Czechoslovakia (1), Denmark (1), France (2), Germany (1), Hungary (1), Italy (1), Luxemburg (2), Norway (1), Poland (1), Roumania (1), Spain (3), Sweden (3).

Governing Body: An International Bureau of five members representing Belgium, United Kingdom, France and Netherlands.

Officers: *President:* J. A. C. Champion, O.B.E. (United Kingdom).

Secretary: Laurance M. Wulcko (United Kingdom).

Finances: Annual subscription from each member, based on number of members.

Activities: Annual Camps and Congresses in different countries, publication of camping guides, co-ordination of information of use to campers, etc. An International Card of Introduction is in use for the members of various clubs.

Historical Facts: The Federation was formed at an International Conference held at Saxonheim in the Netherlands, and the Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland acted as Secretary for the first year. The First Camp and Congress was held in England in 1933, when a provisional constitution was adopted for the period 1933 to 1936 and the management committed to the International Bureau. The Second Camp and Congress was held in France in 1934 and the Third in Belgium in 1935. The Fourth Camp and Congress in Catalonia, 1936, decided to extend the operation of the provisional constitution and the term of office of the Bureau for a further year. The Fifth Camp and Congress was held in Germany in 1937.

Official Publications: An Annual Bulletin, *International Camping*; reports of Congresses, etc.

Other Publications giving information on the Organisation: The Year-Books and periodicals of the various members.

INTERNATIONAL CYCLISTS' UNION. UNION CYCLISTE INTERNATIONALE.

Seat: Paris, 24, Boulevard Poissonnière.

Foundation: 1900.

Object: Concerned exclusively with sports cycling, the organisation and international regulation of world championships, both amateur and professional. The Union is thus called upon to settle appeals in regard to any disputes which may arise between the affiliated Unions.

Members: Affiliated Federations in the following countries: Union of South Africa, Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary,

Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Norway, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : A Committee.

Officers : *Chairman :* Max Burgi (Switzerland).

Vice-Chairmen : Percy Low (Great Britain) ; P. J. Adrian (Netherlands) ; F. Mómo (Italy) and A. Collignon (Belgium).

General Secretary : P. Rousseau (France).

Assistant Secretary : Jonkheer I. L. van den Berch van Heemstede (Netherlands).

Treasurer : J. Rosseels (Belgium).

Finances : Annual subscriptions of Federations.

Activities : Organisation of congresses, championships ; publication of reports, etc.

Historical Facts : The International Cyclists' Union is one of the earliest international sports federations. In 1921, at Lausanne, it founded a permanent Office of International Sports Federations. It has, since 1900, organised world championships at Antwerp in 1920, Copenhagen, 1921 ; Liverpool and Paris 1922, Zurich 1923, Paris 1924, Amsterdam 1925, Milan 1926, Cologne 1927, Budapest 1928, Zurich 1929, Brussels 1930, Copenhagen 1931, Rome 1932, Paris 1933, Leipzig 1934, Brussels 1935 and Zurich 1936.

Official Publication : A weekly bulletin.

INTERNATIONAL EQUESTRIAN FEDERATION.

FÉDÉRATION ÉQUESTRE INTERNATIONALE.

Seat : Paris, 26, rue Brunel (XVII^e). All correspondence to be addressed to the Secretary-General : Commandant Georges Hector, 34, avenue St. Lambert, Nice (France).

Foundation : May 1921.

Object : To unite National Federations and assist them generally ; to create permanent relations between them in order to increase their authority in the world of sport ; to co-ordinate the regulations governing international equestrian competitions and to make all National Federations enforce the penalties pronounced by any one of them ; to draw up a programme and regulations for the equestrian Olympic Games and to provided for their organisation.

Members : National Federations in the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

Officers : *Honorary Chairman :* Count Clarence de Rosen (Sweden).

Chairman : Jonkheer K. F. Quarles van Ufford (Netherlands).

Vice-Chairmen : Major-General Guy V. Henry (U.S.A.) and Baron de Trannoy (Belgium).

Secretary-General and Treasurer : Commandant Georges Hector (France).

Members : Colonel Machalski (Belgium) ; Colonel Bauer (Switzerland) ; Colonel P. Dodi (Italy).

Composition of the Committee : International Committee composed of two members of each affiliated Federation.

Finances : Annual contribution of 1,000 francs from each nation.

Historical Facts : The Federation was constituted on the initiative of France and Sweden subsequent to the Conferences held at Lausanne in 1921 to draw up the programme for the equestrian Olympic Games.

Official Publication : A *Bulletin*.

INTERNATIONAL FENCING FEDERATION. FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE D'ESCRIME.

Seat : Brussels, 211, rue de la Victoire.

Foundation : 1913.

Objects : (a) to promote the international development of fencing and strengthen the ties of friendship between amateur fencers in all countries ; (b) to ensure the observance of the following definition of the amateur, which has been approved by all the affiliated groups : Any fencer who engages in the sport merely for the love of sport and without ever having derived profit from it is an amateur. All soldiers who have never been fencing-masters or professors and have never derived any profit from the sport are amateurs, even if they have been appointed by their Governments to supervise fencing courses in military establishments, provided they are not required to give lessons ; (c) to decide upon the rules for organising international contests.

Members : National federations of : the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Officers : *Chairman :* M. Paul Anspach ; 211, rue de la Victoire, Brussels.

Deputy Chairman : M. Henri Langlois.

General Secretary : Chevalier Feyerick.

Secretary and Treasurer : Major Bricusse.

Finances : Annual budget : 7,000 to 8,000 gold francs. Sources of income : Subscriptions of affiliated countries, varying from 40 to 280 gold francs per country. Issue of international licences to amateurs at a fee of 1 gold franc.

Activities : Annual congresses ; official championships ; work of the Commissions on statutes, regulations, international judging, etc.

Historical Facts : The International Fencing Federation was founded at Paris on November 29th, 1913 ; it suspended its activities during the war, and was reconstituted later. The rules for the Federation's épée, foil, and sabre contests were unanimously adopted by the International Congress of National Olympic Committees at Paris (1914) for all Olympic Games contests. They were amended by various congresses of the Federation and re-co-ordinated as the outcome of the 1931 congress. International congresses have been held every year at the Federation's headquarters ; extraordinary congresses also took place at Amsterdam (1928), Los Angeles (1932) and Berlin (1936).

Official Publication : *L'Escrime et le Tir* (published by Delevoye, Rampart Bouvreuil, Rouen, France).

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL FEDERATION. FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

Seat : Zurich, Bahnhofstrasse, 77.

Foundation : May, 1904.

Object : To control the game of football and foster friendly relations between the national Associations.

Members : The fifty-two national associations of the following countries are affiliated to the Federation : Albania, Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Dutch Guiana (Surinam), Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, the

Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Norway, Palestine, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: The supreme authority of the Federation is the Congress, which meets every two years. The Executive Committee is responsible for the general management of the Federation. It consists of nine persons: a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen, and six members. The Executive Committee meets twice a year. The Chairman and the two Vice-Chairmen constitute the Emergency Committee.

Officers of the Executive Committee:

Chairman: J. Rimet.

Vice-Chairmen: Comm. G. Mauro and R. W. Seeldrayers.

Members: Dr. P. J. Bauwens, M. M. Fischer, L. Garcia Duran, A. Johanson, K. J. J. Lotsy, Dr. R. Pelikan.

General Secretary: Dr. I. Schricker.

Finances: Income of the Federation: (a) Ordinary receipts: annual subscriptions of the affiliated associations and a percentage on the international matches played between affiliated associations; (b) Extraordinary receipts: income from the World Championship organised by the Federation every four years.

Expenditure: Cost of upkeep of the Secretariat; cost of Congresses, meetings of the Committee and the Commissions, publication of the official organ, *World's Football*, and the Handbook.

Activities: Correspondence, preparatory work for the meetings of the Committee and Commissions, Congresses, publication of the official organ and the Handbook.

The Federation sees that its statutes and regulations are observed. Every fourth year it organises the World's Cup Competition. This world championship was organised for the first time in 1930 at Montevideo, and for the second time in 1934 in Italy, while the third competition will take place in 1938, in France.

Historical Facts: The Federation was founded in 1904, at Paris, by seven associations; in 1914, twenty-five national associations were affiliated. The first Congress after the war took place at Geneva in 1923, when seventeen associations were represented and fifteen others applied for admission. The membership has since steadily increased and now stands at fifty-two.

The last Congress was held at Berlin in 1936. The next will take place at Luxemburg in 1938.

Official Publications: The official organ, *World's Football*, which contains official notices, is published every two or three months.

The Handbook is published each year (in English-French; English-German; English-Spanish). It contains the addresses of all the Football Associations in the world, and complete statistics of all international matches. The sixth edition was published in 1935. A jubilee edition was issued in 1929, on the occasion of the Federation's twenty-fifth anniversary.

INTERNATIONAL GAME-SHOOTING COUNCIL. CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DE LA CHASSE.

Seat: Paris, 21, rue de Clichy.

Foundation: November 1930.

Object: To promote the progress of cynegetic science and uphold the general interests of sportsmen in their relations with scientific circles; to improve the permanent contact between sportsmen in all countries; to centralise information relating to game-shooting; to bring the game laws of all countries into line; to publish documents throwing light on cynegetic problems; to improve relations between sportsmen of all countries.

Members : Representatives of Governments and national associations of fifty-six countries and six mandated territories.

Governing Body : The Bureau of the Council.

Officers : *Chairman :* Maxime Ducrocq (France).

Vice-Chairmen : His Supreme Highness the Duke of Ratibor (Germany), Count Colredo-Mansfeld (Austria), Viscount Terlinden (Belgium), His Excellency the Marquis of Villaviciosa de Asturias (Spain), His Excellency Count Esterhazy (Hungary), Senator Salvi (Italy), Count Bielski (Poland), M. Plagino (Roumania), His Excellency M. Stoyadinovitch (Yugoslavia).

General Secretary : M. W. R. Charton (France).

Treasurer : M. Brochart, Principal Inspector of Waters and Forests (France).

Finances : Subscriptions from individual members and Government grants at the rate of 2,000 francs per 5 million inhabitants or less ; in certain cases the importance of game-shooting in the country concerned is taken into account.

Activities : The Council holds a plenary session every three years. In the intervals between these sessions there are meetings of the special commissions: the South-East Europe, Ornithological, International Game-Shooting Exhibitions, Elk Commissions, etc. Full reports of their work are drawn up by the Secretariat and circulated to Governments and titular members.

Official Publications : Pamphlets on the constitution of the Council and the work of the I.G.C. from the time it was established until 1933 ; proceedings of the sessions.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF GLIDING.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL D'ÉTUDES DU VOL SANS MOTEUR.

INTERNATIONALE STUDIENKOMMISSION FÜR DEN MOTORLOSEN FLUG.

Seat : Darmstadt, Airport.

Foundation : 1930.

Object : To study according to uniform principles, all scientific, technical and aeronautical questions relating to gliding and its organisation, together with kindred subjects. As regards sporting matters in the various countries the Committee co-operates with the International Aeronautic Federation (Fédération aéronautique internationale). It facilitates the exchange of information and co-operation with a view to organising gliding for scientific or sporting purposes.

Members : Aero clubs in Austria, Belgium, Brazil, the United Kingdom, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, the United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Officers : *Chairman :* Professor Dr. Georgii (Darmstadt).

Vice-Chairmen : P. Massenet, C.E. (Paris), Colonel Massaux (Liège), Lord Sempill (London), Commendatore Bonomi (Milan).

General Secretary : Dr. H. Schutte.

The Board of Administration is composed of a representative of each of the Aero Clubs belonging to the International Committee.

Finances : The annual subscription of members is fixed regularly by the General Assembly.

Activities : The General Assembly meets at least once a year on the occasion of an International Gliding Congress. Award of distinctions to airmen who have performed remarkable gliding feats.

Official Publication : The Committee's bulletin is published as required.

INTERNATIONAL GYMNASTIC FEDERATION.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE GYMNASTIQUE.

Seat : Permanent Office : 66bis, rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, Paris, (VI^e).

Foundation : 1881.

Object : International agreement for the development of gymnastics ; international amateur gymnastic displays by federations of non-political and undenominational gymnastic clubs.

Members : Affiliated Federations in Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, United States of America, Yugoslavia, Sokols Russes.

Governing Body : Central Bureau.

Officers : *Chairman :* Count Adam Zamoyski, rue Pierackiego 2, Warsaw, (Poland).

Vice-Chairmen : Comte F. Goblet d'Alviella (Belgium), Marco Capelli (Italy).

Secretary : Hubert Clément (Luxemburg).

Treasurer : Vladimir Müller (Czechoslovakia).

Chairman of the Technical Committee : Col. Alphonse Huguenin (51, avenue Ruchonnet, Lausanne).

Chairman of the Ladies Technical Committee : Countess Jawidga Al. Zamoyska, rue Br. Pierackiego, 2, Warsaw (Poland).

Honorary Secretary of Permanent Office : J. Dalbanne (66bis, rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, Paris, VI^e).

Finances : Contributions fixed annually.

Activities : Participation in the displays of each Federation (competitions between sections of gymnasts every four years, alternating with the Olympic Games). The tenth international tournament was held at Budapest in 1934 ; the eleventh will be held at Prague in 1938 ; international meetings of delegates of the Federations.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY FEDERATION.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE HOCKEY.

Seat : Paris (IX^e), 45, rue de Clichy.

Secretariat : Geneva, 10, Place de la Fusterie.

Foundation : January 1924.

Object : To regulate and control the game of hockey on grass.

Members : National hockey federations in Afghanistan, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America.

Officers : *Chairman :* Georg Evers (Germany).

Vice-Chairmen : Robert Liegeois (Belgium), G. D. Sondhi (India).

General Secretary : Albert Demaurex (Geneva).

Treasurer : Dr. Jehan Daubresse (France).

Members : Mme. M. Galvao-Rieck (Germany), Mlle. E. de Josselin de Jong (Netherlands), Mme. S. G. Matthews (France), MM. Joaquin de Aguilera (Spain), Albert Croset (Switzerland), Einar Dam (Denmark), Richard Jost (Germany), Jhr. L. J. Quarles van Ufford (Netherlands), Dr. R. C. Sen (India).

Finances : Annual subscription of 100 gold francs from each national Federation.

Activities : Three annual meetings of the Bureau. A Congress bringing together the national Federations every two years. Control of international hockey tournaments; technical organisation of the hockey tournament at the Olympic Games.

Official Publication : Year-Book.

INTERNATIONAL ICE-HOCKEY LEAGUE. LIGUE INTERNATIONALE DE HOCKEY SUR GLACE.

Seat : Brussels, c/o M. Paul Loicq, 108, rue du Prince-Royal. Secretariat: André G. Poplimont, 16, rue des Aveugles, Antwerp.

Foundation : May 1908.

Object : To encourage the game of ice-hockey; to draw up uniform rules and establish a central control; to promote the formation of national associations in countries in which they do not yet exist; to organise regularly international competitions, the world championship and the European championship; to settle any disputes that may arise between affiliated countries.

Members : In the Union of South Africa, Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America.

Governing Body : (a) an Executive Committee; (b) a committee consisting of one delegate for each affiliated country.

Composition of the Executive Committee: *Chairman*: Paul Loicq (Belgium).

First Vice-Chairman: P. Vassar Hunter, C.B.E. (United Kingdom).

Second Vice-Chairman: Walter A. Brown (United States of America).

Secretary and Treasurer: André G. Poplimont (Belgium).

Finances : Annual budget of about 2,000 Swiss francs gold; the receipts and expenditure balance.

Subscriptions : Active members, 100 Swiss francs gold per annum; honorary members, 10 Swiss francs gold per annum.

Activities : Annual congresses; publications; organisation of championships.

Historical Facts : Founded in 1908 on the initiative of the Paris Skating Club with a view to the adoption of uniform rules of the game and the organisation of international matches and championships. The most recent congresses of the League were held at Chamonix (1930), Krynica (1931), Berlin (1932), Prague (1933), Milan (1934), Davos (1935), Garmisch (1936), London (1937).

Official Publication : Year-Book.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF MOTOR-CYCLING CLUBS. FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES CLUBS MOTOCYCLISTES.

Seat : London, 83, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Foundation : Paris 1904; the Federation was reconstituted in London in 1912.

Object : To maintain close connection between the governing bodies of the sporting and amateur motor-cycling clubs in all countries for the purpose of: (a) establishing effective international control over the sport of motor-cycling by prescribing and enforcing a code of international competition rules; (b) encouraging international touring and maintaining cordial relations between the motor-cyclists of all countries; (c) organising international congresses and competitions; and (d) generally, ensuring the unity of the motor-cycling movement and safeguarding the material and moral interests of its members throughout the world.

Members : The F.I.C.M. is a self-governing federation of national associations, and comprises the governing bodies of sporting motor-cycling clubs in : the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : A General Council consisting of delegates of the member associations, together with two permanent committees, the International Sporting Committee and the International Committee for Motor-Cycle Touring.

Council : *Chairman :* Count Albert Bonacossa (Italy).

Vice-Chairmen : M. Haecker (Switzerland), E. Kroth (Germany), Dr. A. Lamborelle (Belgium), A. Löfströn (Sweden), Professor A. M. Low (United Kingdom), A. Pérouse (France).

Treasurer : B. Marians.

General Secretary : T. W. Loughborough.

Finances : Practically the whole of the revenue is derived from the annual subscriptions of the member associations. The annual contribution paid by each country is fixed by the Council in gold pounds, according to its importance from the motor-cycling point of view.

Activities : The main work of the Federation is to supervise the control exercised over the sport in the respective countries by the member associations ; its duties include the drawing-up of an international sporting calendar each year, the annual organisation of a number of international sporting meetings, and the examination and recognition of world records. The Federation also obtains certain advantages for its members in the matter of international touring ; it organises rallies, congresses, etc.

Official Publication : *Revue Internationale de l'Automobile* (quarterly, published in Paris).

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MOUNTAINEERING ASSOCIATIONS. UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS D'ALPINISME.

Seat : Geneva, 12, rue Michel-Chauvet.

Foundation : August 1932, at Chamonix.

Object : Study of all questions relating to mountaineering from the international point of view ; mountaineering information centre.

Members : National associations and all mountaineering clubs.

Governing Body : An Executive Committee.

Officers : *Chairman :* M. C. Egmond d'Arcis (Switzerland).

Members : M. J. Sarraz-Bournet (France), H. E. Angelo Manaresi (Italy), Dr. O. Sjögren (Sweden), Dr. Waléry Goetel (Poland), Dr. A. Dobiecki (Hungary).

Finances : Income derived from members' subscriptions.

Activities : Congresses, technical and scientific investigations into summer and winter mountaineering.

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC GAMES COMMITTEE. COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIQUE.

Seat : Lausanne, "Mon Repos" (Switzerland).

Foundation : 1894.

Object : To organise and improve the regular celebration of the Olympic Games ; to promote or organise all the events and in general to take all measures to direct modern athleticism towards desirable ends.

Members: The International Olympic Committee is permanent and recruits itself. It is composed of national delegates, each country being represented by from one to three delegates: the Union of South Africa, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Central America, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

The Olympic Organisation is supplemented by the national Olympic Committees which exist in sixty-one countries.

Officers: *President:* Count de Baillet-Latour (Belgium).

Executive Committee: Marquis de Polignac (France), J. S. Edström (Sweden), His Excellency Dr. Th. Lewald (Germany), Lord Aberdare (Great Britain), Count Bonacossa (Italy).

Official Publication: Official Bulletin of the C.I.O. (since 1926).

Other Publications containing information on the Organisation: *Revue Olympique*, official organ of the C.I.O. from 1901 to 1914, and "Mémoires Olympiques" by Baron de Coubertin.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE MÉDICALE ET SCIENTIFIQUE D'ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE ET DE SPORT.

INTERNATIONALE SPORTÄRZTLICHE VEREINIGUNG.

Seat: Secretariat: Hamburg (Germany), Institute of Athletic Medicine, 5, Rothenbaumschaussee.

Foundation: February 1928, at St. Moritz.

Object: To study all questions relating to athletic medicine, physical education and sport, in the biological and scientific field, from an international standpoint; to organise international congresses, etc.

Members: Affiliated federations in the Argentine, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America. Two members for each country.

Governing Body: An Executive Committee.

Officers: *Chairman:* Professor André Latarjet, 1, Cours de Verdun, Lyons, France.

Secretary: Professor Knoll (Hamburg).

Treasurer: Professor Szukovathy (Budapest).

Activities: Congresses held at Amsterdam (1928), Turin-Rome (1933), Chamonix (1934), Berlin (1936).

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE UNION.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DE TIR.

Seat: Paris, 46, rue de Provence.

Foundation: 1907; reconstituted in 1921.

Object: To create a centre for the Rifle and Revolver Club Federations of different countries: (1) by establishing among them permanent relations for the exchange of ideas on the development of their work; (2) by ensuring that all the member States are regularly invited to, and participate in, the international shooting festivals and displays, etc.

Members : Federations in the following countries: Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : A Bureau, composed of a Chairman elected for three years by the General Assembly; the Chairman appoints a General Secretary; the Chairman of the Federation of the country selected for the next year's meetings is *ex officio* Vice-Chairman. General Assembly, composed of delegations of the member federations.

Officers : *Chairman:* Jean Carnot (Chairman of the French Rifle Union).

General Secretary: André Parmentier (Secretary of the French Rifle Union).

Finances : The Federation to which the Chairman belongs bears the cost of administration. For this purpose, it may ask for a maximum subscription of 500 French francs from each of the member associations.

Activities : The General Assembly of the member federations meets in the town where the international meetings are to take place.

Historical Facts : The last number of the former *Union internationale de Tir*, which appeared in 1915, announced the dissolution of the International Union. In 1921, at Paris, the National Rifle Clubs of Belgium, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Italy, Monaco, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and United States of America adhered to the new Federation and constituted the Bureau.

Official Publication : *Bulletin officiel de l'Union internationale de Tir.*

INTERNATIONAL ROLLER-SKATING FEDERATION.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE PATINAGE À ROULETTES.

Seat : Montreux (Switzerland), 9, Avenue du Kursaal.

Foundation : 1924.

Object : To encourage roller-skating in Europe (rink hockey and speed and fancy roller-skating).

Members : In Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Portugal, Switzerland.

Governing Body : *Chairman:* Fred Renkewitz (Switzerland).

General Secretary: Otto Mayer (Switzerland).

Finances : Subscriptions, 25 Swiss francs per annum.

Activities : Annual congresses.

Historical Facts : The I.R.S.F. has organised ten European rink hockey championships, five in England, (Herne Bay), four in Switzerland (Montreux), and one in Germany (Stuttgart), and three European roller-skating speed championships, one in Belgium (Antwerp, 1930), one in Italy (Monza, 1935), and one in Germany (Stuttgart, 1936). It has held thirteen international congresses.

INTERNATIONAL ROWING FEDERATION.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIÉTÉS D'AVIRON.

Seat : Berne (Switzerland).

Foundation : Turin, June 25th, 1892.

Object : To encourage the rational development of rowing as a sport and to strengthen the ties of friendship between amateur oarsmen in all countries by establishing regular contact between them.

The Federation aims at attaining its object by: (1) Drawing up racing rules to be observed at the regattas of the Federated Unions; (2) Promoting the foundation of Federations in the countries where none exist; (3) Encouraging the organisation of international regattas open to all federated Unions; (4) Proclaiming, asserting, and upholding at all competitions the principle of amateurism, in accordance with the definition of the amateur oarsman and the Racing Rules of the I.R.F.; (5) Instituting international championships, known as European Championships, open to the champion amateur crews and oarsman of all the federated nations.

Members: On January 1st, 1937, twenty-three nations — in order of affiliation: Belgium, France, Italy, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Portugal, Poland, Yugoslavia, Germany, Egypt, Roumania, Denmark, the Argentine, United States of America, Greece, Turkey, Brazil, Uruguay, Japan, Austria.

Governing Body: A Governing Board.

Officers: *Chairman:* Rico Fioroni (Berne).

Vice-Chairmen: Admiral Louis de Sambuy (Turin); Dr. Mieremet (Groningen).

Honorary General Secretary: Gaston Mullegg (Territet, Switzerland).

Finances: Subscription for 1937: 225 gold francs.

Activities: Framing of regatta rules. European championships were held in 1920, at Macon; 1921, at Amsterdam; 1922, at Barcelona; 1923, at Como; 1924, at Zurich; 1925, at Prague; 1926, at Lucerne; 1927, at Como; 1929, at Bydgoszcz; 1930 at Liège; 1931, at Paris; 1932, at Belgrade; 1933, at Budapest; 1934, at Lucerne; 1935, at Berlin.

SOCIALIST LABOUR SPORT INTERNATIONAL.
INTERNATIONALE SPORTIVE OUVRIÈRE SOCIALISTE.
SOCIALISTICKA TELOVYCHOVNA INTERNACIONALA.
SOZIALISTICHE ARBEITER-SPORTINTERNATIONALE.

Seat: Prague II., Hybernská 7.

Foundation: 1913, reconstituted in 1920.

Object: To promote sports, gymnastics, games, cycling, etc. among the workers, especially among young people, with a view to contributing to world peace.

Members: Workers' Sports Federations in the following countries: Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, (Czech federation 150,000 members, German federation 65,000 members), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, the Netherlands, Palestine, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland, United States of America (German, Czechoslovak and Finnish associations), Yugoslavia. Total membership 380,000.

Governing Body: A Committee of Delegates from various federations.

Officers: The administrative work is directed by the Committee of the International consisting of the following members: *Chairman:* Dr. Julius Deutsch (Austria); *Secretary:* Rudolf Silaba (Czechoslovakia); *Technical Director:* Fr. Šimek (Czechoslovakia); J. Devlieger (Belgium); Senator H. Müller, (Czechoslovakia).

There are several Committees: the Technical Committee, directed by F. Šimek (Czechoslovakia), the Educative Committee directed by A. Jarolímek (Czechoslovakia), the Women's Committee, the President of which is M. Patočková (Czechoslovakia), the Samaritan Committee, directed by G. Koliš (Czechoslovakia). These Committees comprise different sections. *Under-Secretary for the Latin countries:* J. Devlieger (Belgium), for the *Northern and Baltic countries:* A. E. Heiskanen (Finland).

Finances: Subscriptions, contributions, donations, etc.

Activities: Congresses held at Lucerne, Leipzig, Paris, Helsinki, Prague, Liège, Karlovy Vary (Karlsbad) and Antwerp, at which constitutional and administrative questions, etc. were discussed.

Historical Facts: First International Workers' Olympiad at Frankfort-on-Maine in 1925, and Second International Workers' Olympiad at Vienna in 1931.

Official Publication: Weekly Bulletin in French, German and Esperanto.

**INTERNATIONAL SKATING UNION.
UNION INTERNATIONALE DE PATINAGE.
INTERNATIONALE EISLAUF-VEREINIGUNG.**

Seat: Stockholm, Nybrogatan 76.

Foundation: 1892.

Object: To encourage amateur skating (speed-skating and figure-skating).

Members: National associations in the following countries: Austria, Australia, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: International Committee.

Honorary Chairman: Dr. E. von Szent-Györgyi, Hungary.

Chairman: Ulrich Salchow, Sweden.

Vice-Chairman: G. W. A. van Laer, Netherlands.

Members: Walter Jakobsson (Finland), Hermann Kleeberg (Germany), Lad. Fürst (Czechoslovakia), H. J. Clarke (United Kingdom), Gerhard Karlsen (Norway).

Substitute Members: Hans Pfeiffer (Austria), Hans Valär (Switzerland).

Secretary and Treasurer: Sven Sandstedt (Råsunda, Sweden).

Finances: Association's annual contributions.

Activities: Organisation of international congresses; framing of uniform rules for international competitions; organisation of world and European skating championships, etc.

A Congress was held at Stockholm in June 1935, and another at St. Moritz in July 1937.

**INTERNATIONAL SKI ASSOCIATION.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE SKI.
INTERNATIONALER SKIVERBAND.**

Seat: Oslo Slott, Oslo (Norway).

Foundation: 1924, at Chamonix (France).

Object: Co-operation between the central skiing organisations in the various countries through the adoption of rules governing international ski competitions, amateur status, etc.

Members: National Ski Associations in: Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: An Executive Committee.

Officers: *Chairman:* Major N. R. Østgaard (Norway).

First Vice-Chairman: Colonel Count C. G. D. Hamilton (Sweden).

Second Vice-Chairman: Colonel A. Bobkowski (Poland).

Member: M. Guy Schmidt (Germany).

General Secretary: J. de Rytter Kielland.

Managing Committee: consisting of the members of the Executive Committee together with the following: Count A. Bonacossa (Italy), Dr. F. Lacq (France), A. Lunn (United

Kingdom), Dr. F. Martin (Austria), Dr. J. Moser (Czechoslovakia), A. Palmros (Finland), F. Schuler (Switzerland).

Sub-Committee on downhill and slalom races :

Chairman : Dr. F. Martin (Austria).

Members : W. Amstutz (Switzerland), Count Bonacossa (Italy), Baron Le Fort (Germany), A. Lunn (United Kingdom), P. de la Chapelle (France).

Finances : The affiliated associations pay an annual subscription fixed by the Ski Congress, at present 200 Swiss francs.

Activities : Every two years the Federation organises an international ski congress as far as possible at the same time and places as the Federation's annual races.

Historical Facts : The first Ski Congress was held at Oslo in 1910, and set up an International Ski Committee which framed the first international ski regulations.

Official Publications : Proceedings of Congresses (in French and German). The International Ski Competition Regulations are published in French and German ("Règlement des concours internationaux de Ski" — "Internationale Wettlaufordnung").

PERMANENT BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL SPORTING FEDERATIONS. BUREAU PERMANENT DES FÉDÉRATIONS INTERNATIONALES SPORTIVES.

Seat : Paris, 24, Boulevard Poissonnière.

Foundation : 1921.

Object : The collection of documents and the distribution of information of interest to International Sporting Federations.

Members : International Sporting Federations which took part in the Lausanne Conference in 1921 (eighteen) or which subsequently registered at the Permanent Bureau (three).

Officers : *Chairman* : vacant.

Secretary : Mr. Paul Rousseau, 24, Boulevard Poissonnière, Paris.

Finances : Voluntary contributions.

Activities : Publications, etc.

Historical Facts : The International Cyclists' Union took the initiative in convening a meeting of all international sporting societies at Lausanne in 1921. This meeting resulted in the foundation of the Bureau, which was subsequently recognised by the Congress of National Olympic Games Committees. The last Congresses were held at Amsterdam 1928, Los Angeles 1932, and Berlin 1936.

Official Publication : Half-yearly Bulletin (published in Paris).

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR THE STUDY OF SPORTS PSYCHOLOGY. BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DE PÉDAGOGIE SPORTIVE.

Seat : Lausanne (Switzerland).

Foundation : 1925.

Object : To study pedagogical questions in relation to sport and physical education, and to continue the work undertaken by the International Congress on the Psychology of Sports held at Lausanne in 1913.

Founder : Baron Pierre de Coubertin, President of the Olympic Games

Secretary : Dr. F. Messerli, Lausanne.

**INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR SWIMMING FEDERATION.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE NATATION AMATEUR.**

Seat : Budapest, 22, Bertalan-utca.

Foundation : 1908.

Object : To draw up a definition of "amateur" ; to secure the mutual recognition of suspensions, to frame regulations for national records, to impose international rules on all federated associations.

Members : Swimming associations in Union of South Africa, the Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Bermuda, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

Officers : *Life Honorary Chairman :* George W. Hearn (United Kingdom).

Chairman : H. E. Fern (United Kingdom).

Vice-Chairmen : E. G. Drigny (France) and R. de Raeve (Belgium).

Honorary Secretary-Treasurer : Dr. Léo Donáth (Hungary).

Finances : Annual subscriptions : £5 per association.

Activities : Assemblies every year ; publication of rules and lists of world records.

Historical Facts : The Federation was founded at the instance of the English Association on the occasion of the Olympic Games organised in London in 1908 ; later, it was decided that at all Olympic Games the Federation should organise and control the swimming competitions.

**CENTRAL COUNCIL OF INTERNATIONAL TOURING.
CONSEIL CENTRAL DU TOURISME INTERNATIONAL.**

Seat : Paris (VIII^e), 127, Avenue des Champs-Élysées.

Foundation : 1925.

Object : The joint study of all questions concerning : (1) the improvement of the general organisation of international tourist traffic, and also the lines to be followed in concerted action ; (2) co-operation between tourist associations and representatives of Government departments, and, where necessary, commercial and industrial organisations and groups directly interested in travel for its own sake with no ulterior object.

The Central Council refrains from any action that might compete with the activities of national associations or international groups of such associations, all of which retain their complete independence and full powers.

Members : At the present time, the Government departments of the following countries are members : Austria, Belgium, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco (Principality of), Morocco, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia ; the tourist associations of the following countries : Albania, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Monaco (Principality of), the Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America ; and the following international associations are also members : International Touring Association ; International Association of Recognised Automobile Clubs ; International Railway Union ; International Federation of Travel Agencies ; International Union for the Issue of Combined Coupon Tickets ; Association

of the Major Tourist Organisations; International Hotel Alliance; International Union of Official Organs of Tourist Propaganda; International Aeronautic Federation.

Governing Body: The Managing Board, composed of one representative of each Government department and each association belonging to the Council.

Officers: *Founder-Chairman:* M. Edmond Chaix.

Chairman: Count Hadelin de Liedekerke-Beaufort.

Vice-Chairman: M. Iwan Imbert.

Treasurer: M. André Defert.

General Secretary: M. Pierre Audigier.

The officers are responsible for carrying out the decisions of the Managing Board and the general meetings, and also undertake all the administrative work of the Central Council.

Finances: The Central Council obtains its income from the annual subscriptions of the associations, and from Government grants.

Activities: A meeting of the Managing Board at least once a year, and an ordinary general meeting of the Central Council every year — in principle, every other year at Paris.

An International Tourist Information Bureau has been established at the seat of the Central Council.

Historical Facts: The Constituent Assembly, which was attended by about a hundred delegates from twenty-five different countries, was held in February 1925 at the Ministry of Public Works in Paris. Subsequent Assemblies took place at Paris, Brussels, Budapest, Cairo, Cracow and Rome (1936).

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OFFICIAL ORGANS FOR THE PROMOTION OF TOURIST TRAFFIC.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ORGANES OFFICIELS DE PROPAGANDE TOURISTIQUE.

Seat: Amsterdam, 901, Prinsengracht.

Foundation: 1925.

Object: The promotion of tourist traffic.

Members: Representatives of official organisations for the promotion of tourist traffic in Europe. Number of members in 1937: 20.

Governing Body: A permanent Secretariat.

Finances: Members' subscriptions: 100 florins per annum. Annual expenditure about 1,500 florins.

Activities: Conferences and publications.

Historical Facts: The organisation was founded on the initiative of the Official Information Office for Tourists, The Hague. The first meeting was held at The Hague in 1925. Further meetings were held at Prague (1926), Belgrade (1927), Budapest (1928), Warsaw (1929), Madrid (1930), Rome (1931), Lisbon (1933), The Hague (1935), Zurich (1936), Berlin (1937). The next meeting will be held in Yugoslavia in 1938.

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR WRESTLING FEDERATION.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE LUTTE AMATEUR.

Seat: Budapest XI, Horthy Miklós ut 117.

Foundation: Reconstituted in 1920.

Object: To draw up regulations, to define an amateur, to lay down regulations for all international competitions, both in free wrestling and Greek wrestling.

Members : National associations in the following countries : Union of South Africa, the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body : Composition of the Committee : Two representatives of each nation, who elect at each Assembly a Chairman, five Vice-Chairmen and a Secretary-Treasurer.

Officers : *Chairman*, M. Viktor Smeds, Helsinki, Stenbäckinkatu, 12.

Secretary : M. Miklós Csillag, Budapest XI, Horthy Miklós ut, 117.

Finances : Every nation pays an affiliation fee, which at present is £3 per annum.

Activities : Annual meetings of official delegates and a general congress in each year of the Olympic Games.

Historical Facts : The Federation, was reorganised in 1920. In 1921, it was decided that it should regulate not only free wrestling but also Greco-Roman wrestling and create a special section for each style. It has instituted amateur wrestling championships of Europe, held annually except in years of an Olympiad.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT-RACING UNION. UNION INTERNATIONALE DE COURSES DE YACHT.

Seat : St. Mary Cray, Kent.

Foundation : 1906.

Object : To promote international yacht racing ; to establish for all nations uniform sailing, racing and measurements rules.

Members : Yachting Associations or Clubs of the following countries : the Argentine, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay.

Governing Body : A Permanent Committee composed as follows :

Chairman : A Vice-President of the British Yacht-Racing Association.

Members : Eight. Two delegates of Great Britain, two delegates of Continental Nations (one from the Channel and one from the Mediterranean), two delegates of Scandinavia, one delegate for Belgium and Netherlands and one delegate from Germany.

Secretary : Major B. Heckstall-Smith.

The members of the Committee retire every two years but are eligible for re-election. The functions of the Permanent Committee are : to decide any questions of interpretation of the measurements rules ; to receive the rules of the national authorities upon questions of interpretation of the International Racing Rules and circulate them ; to act as advisers to national authorities ; to act as arbitrators between national authorities ; to call conferences.

Finances : The Permanent Committee apportions the expenses amongst the nations as they think equitable.

Activities : International Conferences ; the last was held in London in October 1933. The Committee meets once a year or when necessary.

Historical Facts : From 1907 to 1935, about 3,000 yachts were constructed in accordance with the rules of the Union.

It has been found that the yachting interests of America are too vast for their management to be under the I.Y.R.U. ; therefore, in 1926, the Continent of North America formed the North American Yacht-Racing Union. I.Y.R.U. and N.A.Y.R.U. hold Conferences in London with the result that uniformity exists between all the yachting nations of the world.

Official Publication : "The Rules of the International Yacht-Racing Union" published by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, St. Martin's Lane, London, in English. Each national authority publishes these Rules in its own language.

**INTERNATIONAL MOTOR-YACHTING UNION.
UNION INTERNATIONALE DU YACHTING AUTOMOBILE.**

Seat : Brussels, Address of Chairman : M. A. Pierrard, 73, rue de Gravelines.

Foundation : 1923, in Brussels.

Object : The promotion and regulation of international motor yachting.

Members : the Argentine, Australia, Austria, United Kingdom, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

Officers : *Chairman :* M. A. Pierrard, 73, rue de Gravelines, Brussels.

Vice-Chairman : R. Schoëller, Paris.

Secretary : M. Pauwaert, 83, rue du Patyntje, Gand.

Activities : The Union was constituted in 1923. Its members have organised competitions in the following countries : Belgium, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United States of America.

The Union certifies motor yacht speed records. Nearly 110 records were certified up to December 31st, 1936. Annual assembly in Brussels.

Finances : Annual subscriptions paid by the national authorities.

XVI. MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE WORLD CALENDAR ASSOCIATION, INC.,
AND
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF CO-OPERATION IN GENEVA.
ASSOCIATION UNIVERSELLE DU CALENDRIER
ET
COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE COOPÉRATION.**

Seat : New York, U.S.A., 630, Fifth Avenue.

Geneva Office : Palais Wilson.

Foundation : October 1930.

Object : To revise the present calendar so that it meets more adequately the needs and requirements of our modern life.

It advocates the world calendar which, in its ordered arrangement, retains the 12 months and upholds the astronomical year of 365 and 366 days. It divides the year into quarters of 91 days, 13 weeks or 3 months, giving to the first month 31 days and to the remaining two months 30 days each. The intercalary day (365th) is placed on an extra Saturday, follows December 30th, and is called Year-End Day (Silvestre) December 31st, or Y. It is suggested this day be observed as a day of fellowship. The other intercalary day, (366th day in Leap Year) is also placed on an extra Saturday, follows June 30th, and is called Leap-Year Day (bissextil) June 31st or L. It is suggested these days be observed as international holidays. Every year begins with Sunday, January 1st.

Members : From all over the World.

Officers : *Chairman :* Miss Elisabeth Achelis.

Director (New York) : Mr. Charles C. Sutter.

General Secretary (Geneva) : M. Raymond Mage.

**THE INTERNATIONAL FIXED CALENDAR LEAGUE.
LIGUE INTERNATIONALE POUR LA RÉFORME DU CALENDRIER.**

Seat : London, 1, Regent Street, S.W.1. American Office : 343, State Street, Rochester; New York.

Foundation : February 1922.

Objects : (1) To assist the League of Nations in reforming the calendar; (2) To establish a fixed universal natural calendar of thirteen months of twenty-eight days and four weeks; (3) Until this object is achieved, to encourage the use of the auxiliary commercial calendar of thirteen equal periods of four weeks each as described in the report of the League of Nations Special Committee of Enquiry into the Reform of the Calendar.

Members : Commercial, industrial and scientific experts in most countries and national associations.

Governing Body : The International Committee and its Working Committee.

Officers : *President :* Dr. C. F. Marvin (Washington, D.C.).

Director : Moses B. Cotsworth (London).

Finances : Members' contributions and donations; amount of subscription about £6,000; annual expenditure about £5,760.

Activities : The establishment of national committees by governments, chambers of commerce, labour and other organisations to advocate reform and prepare for an

international conference to be convened by the League of Nations. Organisation of and participation in the conference.

Official Publications : "The Evolution of Calendars" and a series of pamphlets in English, French, German and Spanish. "Rapport de la Commission d'études spéciale de la Société des Nations" ("Report of the Special Committee of Enquiry of the League of Nations"), "Comment déterminer la date de la fête de Pâques et établir la réforme du calendrier" ("How to Settle the date of Easter and Reform the Calendar"). 1935, calendar of 13 months of 4 weeks in use. "Le calendrier de treize mois" ("The Thirteen-Month Calendar"), "Simplification du calendrier pour sauvegarder la prospérité économique" ("Simplification of the Calendar to Safeguard Economic Prosperity"), "28, Le mois naturel de vingt-huit jours" ("28, The Natural Month of Twenty-eight days"), "Solution naturelle des premiers âges bibliques de l'humanité" ("Natural Solution to the Early Biblical ages of Humanity"), "Moïse, le plus grand réformateur du calendrier", ("Moses, the Greatest Calendar Reformer").

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE AMENITIES OF COUNTRY LIFE.
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE
POUR L'EMBELLISSEMENT DE LA VIE RURALE.**

Seat : Louvain (Belgium), 40, rue des Joyeuses-Entrées.

Foundation : July 1925.

Object : To promote the improvement of conditions of country life by the exchange of information, the affiliation of associations pursuing the above objects; the encouragement of organisations and bureaux seeking to improve the conditions of country life in the different countries.

Members : In various countries.

Governing Body : The Bureau of the Committee consists of two Honorary Chairmen, a Chairman, six Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary-General, who also acts as Treasurer, and a Secretary.

Officers : *Honorary Chairmen :* M. P. de Vuyst (Belgium), M. F. Graftiau (Belgium).

Chairman : M. Edm. Klein (Luxemburg).

Vice-Chairmen : M. Enrico Beretta (Italy), Dr. Ernest Laur, Jr. (Switzerland), Dr. Jean Lutoslawski (Poland), Dr. Antonin Prokes (Czechoslovakia), M. Ricard (France), M. Ch. Schandl (Hungary).

Secretary-General : J. Giele (Belgium).

Secretary : H. Lemaire (Belgium).

Finances : Members' subscriptions and donations.

Activities : Organisation of congresses and International Days; investigation of present-day questions (rural exodus, improvement of welfare in the country).

Historical Facts : The Committee was formed on July 19th, 1925, in connection with the International Days organised by the Belgian National Committee for the Improvement of the Amenities of Country Life at Brussels. It organised further International Days at Brussels on July 20th and 21st, 1926. The Second Congress was held at East-Lansing, Michigan (United States of America) in 1927. International meetings were held at Luxemburg and Berne in August 1928; the Third Congress was organised at Budapest (Hungary) in 1929; the Fourth Congress took place at Liège (Belgium) in 1930; in 1931 a meeting of the Bureau was held at Prague on the occasion of the International Agricultural Congress; the Fifth Congress was held at Diekirch (Grand Duchy of Luxemburg) and at Brussels (Belgium) in 1935.

Official Publication : A review.

**INTERNATIONAL AND WORLD FEDERATION OF CREMATION SOCIETIES.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE ET UNIVERSELLE DES
SOCIÉTÉS DE CRÉMATION.**

Seat : 19, Pragerstrasse, Trautenau (Czechoslovakia).

Foundation : 1911.

Object : To maintain friendly relations between its members ; to study all questions concerned with cremation and its development in all countries ; preparatory work for international congresses.

Members : National societies.

Governing Body : *Chairman :* Professor Dr. Gustave Krafft (Paris).

General Secretary : Ludwig Gebhardt (Czechoslovakia).

Members : Guido Bartel (U.S.S.R.), Fr. Mencl (Czechoslovakia), M. Popovici (Roumania), M. J. D. Verbreek van Nieuw-Beierland (Netherlands), and a Swedish member.

Historical Facts : It was decided to create the Federation at Brussels in 1910, at the Fourth International Cremation Congress ; it was set up in 1911, at the Fifth International Congress, held at Dresden at the time of the Universal Health Exhibition. The Sixth Congress took place at Düsseldorf in 1926.

Official Publications : Report submitted to the Third Town Congress held at Paris in 1925 ; "Ostium", published on the occasion of the Düsseldorf Congress.

**INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF CULTURE.
LIGUE INTERNATIONALE DE CULTURE.
INTERNATIONALE KULTURLIGA.
MEZINÁRODNÍ KULTURNÍ LIGA.**

Seat : Prague II, Na Zbořenci.

Object : To bring nations together by new methods of work. The International League studies the advantages and disadvantages of international congresses and other international meetings, in order to propose reforms.

Officers : M. Robert Klein, member of the Czechoslovak Parliament ; MM. Jaromír Nečas, Minister ; Charles Pacosvský, Robert Weil, Rudolf Gottschir, Georges Stolz, Martin V. Koller Staal (Geneva), and representatives of various peace organisations.

Finances : Members' subscriptions (roughly 10,000 Kč).

Activities : The League endeavours to simplify international relationships and its programme consists chiefly of the publication of an international review devoted to the study of cultural problems ; it convenes congresses and publishes its official organ, the *Review Pax*.

Official Publications : *Pax*, a Review ; a dictionary of international movements published in loose sheets.

**UNIVERSAL ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION.
ASSOCIATION UNIVERSELLE ESPÉRANTISTE.
UNIVERSALA ESPERANTO-ASOCIO.**

Seat : Geneva, Palais Wilson.

Foundation : 1908 ; reorganised in 1932 (Cologne Convention) as central international organisation of the Esperanto movement.

Objects : (1) To encourage the development of the international auxiliary language, its official adoption by the international authorities and its introduction into State schools

by means of agreements between Governments ; (2) To make practical use of the auxiliary language "Esperanto" in order to facilitate moral and material relations among all men ; to create amongst its members a feeling of international solidarity and friendly understanding in regard to foreign peoples.

Governing Body : Administrative Committee, consisting of seven members, and a Committee of thirty-five members, representing the twenty national societies.

Honorary Chairman : Eduard Stettler (Berne).

Provisional Committee : MM. Paul Bouvier, Ernest Hediger, H. H. Kürsteiner, K. M. Liniger, R. Richez, Ch. Rosen, Paul Trembley.

Finances : Members' contributions : 5 Swiss francs ; subscribing members, 12.50 Swiss francs ; benefactor members, 25 Swiss francs ; patron members, 100 Swiss francs per annum ; life members, 300 Swiss francs.

Activities : Propaganda, press service, statistics, international conferences and congresses, publication of annual report and Year-book ; tourists' service, publication of guides, bibliography.

Official Publication : *Esperanto* (bi-monthly).

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN ESPERANTO LEAGUE. KRISTANA ESPERANTISTA LIGO INTERNACIA.

Seat : Head Office : Köln-Dellbrück (Germany), Gladbacherstr., 1095.

Foundation : August 1911.

Object : To encourage the introduction of Esperanto into international Protestant circles.

Members : Christian Esperantists in Australia, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, (Free City of), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togoland, United States of America. About 500 members. National leagues exist in Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden.

Governing Body : *Chairman :* Paul Hübner (Germany).

Vice-Chairman : H. C. van Leeuwen (Netherlands).

Secretary and Treasurer : L. Woudenberg (Netherlands).

National representatives in nineteen countries.

Finances : Members' annual subscription of about 2 Swiss francs.

Activities : International congresses are organised at the official Esperanto congresses.

Historical Facts : In 1907, interested persons began to hold meetings in special small committees during the Esperanto Congresses ; these were made official in 1911, at the Antwerp Congress. The League publishes religious books in Esperanto, and organises Protestant services in Esperanto.

Official Publication : *Dia Regno*, a monthly bulletin.

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON FIRE PREVENTION AND EXTINCTION. COMITÉ TECHNIQUE INTERNATIONAL DE PRÉVENTION ET D'EXTINCTION DU FEU.

Seat : Paris (X^e), 22, rue de Dunkerque.

Foundation : August 1900 ; reconstituted in Paris in 1929.

Object : The theoretical and practical development of fire prevention and extinction ; the encouragement of research into the organisation and equipment of fire brigades ;

the spread of knowledge of inventors' discoveries; the setting up of friendly relationships between firemen and technical experts in all countries.

Members: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Governing Body: The Committee is represented and managed by a permanent bureau composed of one member from each country.

Officers: *President:* General Poudroux.

Secretary-General: Commander Lerondeau.

Treasurer: Captain Goossens.

Finances: Members' annual subscriptions, gifts and subsidies.

Official Publication: *Revue internationale du feu (International Fire Review)*.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE L'HABITATION ET DE L'AMÉNAGEMENT DES VILLES.

INTERNATIONALER VERBAND FÜR WOHNUNGSWESEN UND STÄDTEBAU.

Seat: London W.C.1., 25, Bedford Row.

Foundation: 1913.

Object: To promote and co-ordinate throughout the world the study and practice of housing and of regional, town and country planning and development with a view to securing higher standards of housing, the improvement of towns and cities and a better distribution of the population.

Members: Organisations and individuals.

Governing Body: A Council consisting of representatives nominated by the affiliated associations, and an Executive Committee, consisting of twenty-four members elected by the Council.

Officers: *Chairman:* G. L. Pepler.

Vice-Chairmen: Senator Vinck (Belgium), The Right Honourable Neville Chamberlain, M.P. (Great Britain), Kai Hendriksem (Denmark), Salvador Crespo (Spain), Professor Eliel Saarinen (Finland), Louis Bonnier (France), Prince Boncompagni Ludovisi (Italy), Ch. Gierloff (Norway), Professor Sfintescu (Roumania), Baron Palmstierna (Sweden), Dr. E. Klöti (Switzerland), Dr. F. L. Prochazka (Czechoslovakia), Alexander M. Bing (U.S.A.).

General Secretary: Donald C. L. Murray.

Finances: Members' subscriptions.

Activities: The Federation holds periodical congresses. The last congresses were held at New York (1925); Vienna (1926); Paris (1928); Rome (1929), Berlin (1931) and London (1935). The Federation has a Bureau of Information and publishes reports.

Official Publication: *The International Housing and Town-Planning Bulletin*.

UNIONO KATOLIK IDISTA.

Seat: St. Dié, Vosges, France.

Foundation: In 1922 at the Second International Congress on Mondolinguo (Ido, reformed Esperanto), at Dessau (Germany).

Object: To unite Catholic societies throughout the world engaged in spreading the auxiliary language Ido.

Members : In the following countries : Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, Canary Islands, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Luxemburg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, United States of America, Uruguay.

Officers : *Chairman :* Canon J. Gross, Ecône-Riddes (Valais) Switzerland.

Secretary and Treasurer : Canon Bogard, (Thaon-les-Vosges, France).

Activities : Translation into Ido of the Book of Psalms, the Book of Proverbs, the Acts of the Apostles, the Gospel according to St. Luke, Polyeuete, Esther, Children's Catechism, Bible Stories, Life of Jesus Christ and an entire Idiste Catholic Library.

Historical Facts : The Second Congress was held at Cassel, Germany, during the Third International Ido Conference, 1923, the Third at Luxemburg 1924, the Fourth at Turin 1925, the Fifth at Prague 1926, the Sixth at Zurich 1928, the Seventh at Freiburg-in-Breisgau 1929, the Eighth at Sopron (Hungary) 1930, the Ninth at Mondorf (Luxemburg) 1933, the Tenth at Oostduinkerke (Belgium) 1934, the Eleventh at Fredericia (Denmark) 1935, the Twelfth at Szombathely (Hungary) 1936, the Thirteenth at Paris 1937.

Official Publication : *Ido-Propagisto*, in French and Ido.

UNION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE (IDO).

UNION POUR LA LANGUE INTERNATIONALE (IDO).

UNIONO POR LA LINGUA INTERNACIONA.

Seat : 5, Mobergsgatan, Västerås, Sweden, and 8, King's Ave., Woodford Green, Essex, England.

Foundation : 1909.

Object : To unite in a common movement the efforts of all who are in favour of an international language. The Union has adopted and promotes the use of the auxiliary international language Ido, created by the delegation.

Members : Individuals and societies in about fifty different countries.

Governing Body : A Managing Committee (Direktanta Komitato).

Honorary Chairman : Dr. Leopold Leau (Nancy).

Chairman : M. Petrus Eriksson (Västerås, Sweden).

Vice-Chairman : Professor Jozsef Csatkal (Szombathely, Hungary).

Treasurer : Hans Cornioley (Berne).

General Secretary : Heinz Jacob (London).

Deputy Secretary : J. Warren Baxter (London).

Ido Academy : (Linguistic Academy entrusted with scientific work) :

Chairman : Sigvard Quarfood (Sweden).

Secretary : Dr. M. A. O'Regan (Irish Free State).

Finances : Subsidies and contributions.

Activities : Congresses, scientific co-operation through the publication of historical works, grammars and dictionaries for about forty different languages. The Union encourages the publication of works in Ido.

Historical Facts : The "Delegation for the adoption of a Universal Language" was founded in 1901. The first meeting, at which the programme was drawn up, took place at Paris on January 17th, 1901. In 1907, the programme was signed by 1,250 university professors and 310 societies. It was finally decided to take Zamenhof's Esperanto as a basis for the future auxiliary language. After long years of scientific co-operation and public discussion in the official organ *Progreso* the Ido system of reformed Esperanto was invented on the basis of Esperanto. The Union has up to the present organised twelve

international congresses and various international conferences. The last congresses took place at Freiburg (Germany) in 1929; at Sopron (Hungary) in 1930; at Mondorf (Luxemburg) in 1933; in Belgium in 1934 and at Fredericia (Denmark) in 1935; at Szombathely (Hungary) in 1936; at Paris (France) in 1937.

Official Publication : *Progreso*.

**FEDERATION OF INTERNATIONAL SEMI-OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE
INSTITUTIONS ESTABLISHED AT GENEVA.**

**FÉDÉRATION DES INSTITUTIONS INTERNATIONALES SEMI-OFFICIELLES ET
PRIVÉES ÉTABLIES A GENÈVE.**

Seat : Geneva, Palais Wilson.

Foundation : June 1929.

Object : To watch over the common interests of member institutions as far as concerns their activities at Geneva, and to seek the solutions necessitated by these activities. Each institution, however, keeps its entire independence as regards its work and policy.

Members : The International Abolitionist Federation, International Migration Service, World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, Anglo-Genevese Society, World's Student Christian Federation, Bahai Cause, International Conference of National Unions of Mutual Benefit Societies, Universal Christian Council for Life and Work, International Club, International League for the Protection of Native Races (Coloured Races), International Bureau of Education, International Bureau on the Teaching of Mathematics, The European Central Bureau for Inter-Church Aid, International Student Service, International Esperanto Union, International Council of Women, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Union of Women for International Concord, Jewish Women's League, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Open Door International, International Student Hospitality Association, Permanent International Conference of Private Organisations for the Protection of Migrants, Inter-Parliamentary Union, Permanent Secretariat of the International Conference of Associations of Disabled Soldiers and Ex-Service Men, Permanent Agency of the Zionist Organisation accredited to the League of Nations, International Peace Bureau, International Psychagogy and Psychotherapy Institute, International Broadcasting Union, "Save the Children" International Union, International Service of the Society of Friends (Quakers), International Federation of League of Nations Societies, International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, International Federation of Blue Cross Temperance Societies, World's Young Women Christian Association, World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, International Theosophical Centre of Geneva, Geneva School of International Studies, Anti-Opium Information Bureau.

Governing Body : The Bureau of the Federation.

Chairman : E. J. Phelan.

Vice-Chairman : Léopold Boissier.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer : Bertram Pickard.

Committee : Mlle. Emilie Gourd (Secretary-General of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship); Mlle. J. M. de Morsier (Assistant General Secretary of the "Save the Children" International Union); Léopold Boissier (General Secretary of the Inter-Parliamentary Union); Guillaume Fatio (Treasurer of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches); B. Gerig (Member of the Committee of the International Service of the Society of Friends); Tracy Strong General Secretary of the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations); Th. Ruysen

(General Secretary of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies); J. Ch. de Watteville (General Secretary of the Permanent Secretariat of the International Conference of Associations of Disabled Soldiers and Ex-Service Men).

Honorary Legal Adviser: Mme. N. Schreiber-Favre (barrister).

ACADEMIA PRO INTERLINGUA.

Seat: Turin, Via Campana, 29.

Foundation: 1887.

Object: To study the problem of an international auxiliary language, and to encourage, in theory and in practice, the use of "Interlingua".

Members: In the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.

Governing Body: *Director*: G. Canesi, C.E. (Turin), Via Campana, 29.

Vice-Directors: Professor U. Cassina (Milan), Miss E. Sylvia Pankhurst (Woodford Green, Essex), D. Szilagyi (Budapest).

Secretary: Professor M. Gliozzi (Turin), Via Lamarmora, 14.

Finances: Members' subscriptions (20 lire annually). Propaganda collections.

Activities: Publication of reviews, papers and lectures in "Interlingua"; also post-cards and works on various subjects in "Interlingua"; creation of national sections of the Academy.

Historical Facts: The "Academia pro Interlingua" was founded in 1887, at the Congress of Munich. It began its work by simplifying Volapük; it collected words in international use and examined the various auxiliary languages. At the present time the majority of the members express themselves in "latino sine flexione" or in the shorter words of "Interlingua".

Official Publications: The Academy published, before 1914, a series of circulars, a periodical of "Discussions", and reviews. In 1915 it published a vocabulary common to Latin, Italian, French, English and German, for the use of interlinguists. Present periodical: *Schola et Vita*, at Milan. (Editor, Professor Mastropaolo, Viale Berengario, 19.).

Other Publications: *Primo Libro de Interlingua*; *Glossario internazionale non latino classico*.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS. COMITÉ D'ENTENTE DES GRANDES ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES.

Seat: Paris, 2, rue de Montpensier, International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Foundation: December 1925.

Object: To work for international co-operation and peace by the formation of public opinion, more especially among young people.

Members: Boy Scout International Bureau; Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; (Consultative); Catholic International Union for Social Service; Catholic Union for International Studies; International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship; International Bureau of Education; International Confederation of Students; International Conference of Associations of Disabled Soldiers and Ex-Service Men; International Council of Women; International Federation of Associations of Secondary Teachers; International Federation of Home and School; International Federation of League of Nations Societies; International Federation of Teachers' Associations; Inter-

national Federation of University Women; International Student Service; International Union of Women's Catholic Leagues; International University Federation for the Principles of the League of Nations; League of Red Cross Societies; "Save the Children" International Union; Society of Friends (Quakers); Universal Christian Council for Life and Work; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; World Alliance for promoting International Friendship through the Churches; World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations; World Association for Adult Education; World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts; World Federation of Education Associations; World's Student Christian Federation; World's Young Women's Christian Association.

Officers: *Chairman:* Mgr. Beaupin.

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Z. F. Willis, M. Georges Milsom.

Secretary-General: Mme. Liard.

Life Member: Mme. L. Dreyfus-Barney.

Executive Committee: M. Bouglé, Miss Butts, Mr. Malcolm W. Davis, M. Guerin-Desjardins, M. Mahlon Harvey, Mlle. van Veen.

Finances: Secretariat provided for by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Activities: Two Plenary Assemblies and four meetings of the Executive Committee annually, as provided by the Internal Regulations.

UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS. UNION DES ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES.

Seat: Brussels.

Foundation: 1910.

Object: To work for a world organisation founded on the existence of a common solidarity; to confederate international associations with a view to joint action towards forming an integral organisation, etc.

Governing Body: Central Office; Permanent Committee; World Congress.

Officers: *General Secretaries:* MM. H. La Fontaine and P. Otlet (44, rue Fétis, Brussels).

Finances: Subsidies from Governments, donations and members subscriptions (50 francs).

Activities: There are over 150 affiliated associations. The Union publishes *La Vie Internationale* (monthly), which has lapsed since 1914; *L'Annuaire de la Vie internationale* (two volumes, 1908-09 and 1910-11); the records of the World Congresses (1910, 1913 and 1920); and *Le Code des Vœux et Résolutions des Congrès internationaux*. It has founded an international museum and an international library, collaborates in a universal bibliographical catalogue (14 million cards) and possesses international documentary records (1,200,000 items), a bureau for translation, exchange, etc. In 1920, it organised and founded the International University. It has also organised the "International Fortnight".

KOSMOGLOTT: INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE SOCIETY. KOSMOGLOTT: SOCIÉTÉ DE LANGUE INTERNATIONALE.

Seat: (since 1921): Tallinn (Estonia), 10, Eha.

Foundation: 1916.

Object: Scientific examination of the problem of a world language in general and an international language based on the European languages, in particular, etc.

Members : Persons interested in the scientific solution of the problem of an international language.

Governing Body : The Committee ; the General Assembly.

Officers : *Chairman :* O. Paulsen.

Vice-Chairman : Professor E. de Wahl.

Secretary : R. A. von Lemm.

Treasurer : Mme. Helen Terras.

Librarian : Mlle. Broschniowsky.

Finances : Members' subscriptions (1.5 Estonian crowns per annum).

Activities : Periodical meetings, public conferences, publication of members' works.

Historical Facts : The Society originated at the Circle of Volapükists at Petrograd, founded in 1888 by M. Rosenberger ; after the decline of Volapük, the Society changed its programme and became impartial as to which languages it would support ; it was reorganised in 1916 under its present name. Its activities were renewed at Tallinn.

**LABOUR WIRELESS INTERNATIONAL.
INTERNATIONALE OUVRIÈRE DE RADIODIFFUSION.
ARBEITER RADIO INTERNATIONALE.**

Seat : Heuvellaan 33, Hilversum (Netherlands).

Foundation : 1930.

Object : To safeguard the interests of the Socialist working class in respect of wireless and to ensure that the Workers' Cultural Movement shall have due influence in the further development of wireless in the matter of organisation, technique and culture.

Members : Affiliated organisations in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

Officers : *Chairman :* M. O. Jensen (Denmark).

Secretary : M. A. Pleysier (Netherlands).

Finances : Contributions from the affiliated organisations.

Activities : Congresses : at Prague in September 1930, at Vienna in July 1931, at Berlin in September 1931, at Berlin in August 1932, at Hilversum in June 1933, in London in July 1936.

Publications : *ARI-Radio Information*, Breydelstraat 12, Antwerp (Belgium).

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
LINEAR CITIES.**

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES CITÉS LINÉAIRES.

Seat : Paris (XVII^e), 25, rue Rennequin.

Foundation : 1928.

Object : To promote the development in all countries of linear cities, national, international and transcontinental, in accordance with rational principles and with the object of avoiding overconcentration of the population in towns ; to develop as parkways the new main roads of communication—*i.e.*, motorways, motor-routes, arterial roads, seaside boulevards, etc., while, at the same time, preserving ancient villages, natural features, rural scenery and historical monuments.

The principles of the Linear City are such that there is no possibility of finding along its sides the inconveniences of the "ribbon road".

Members : Representatives in the Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, India,

Italy, Panama, Peru, Poland, Roumania, Siam, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

Governing Body : *Honorary Chairman:* Paul Strauss, Vice-President of the Senate (France).

Members of the Honorary Committee: M. Julio Casarès, delegate to the League of Nations (Spain); M. Carton de Wiart, State Minister; M. Edouard Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, President of the Chamber of Deputies; M. Rafael Larco, former Minister; M. Max, State Minister, Burgomaster of Brussels; M. Neujean, State Minister, Burgomaster of Liège; M. de Perreti de la Rocca, Ambassador of France.

Chairman of the Administrative Council: Louis Dausset (France).

Members of the Bureau: M. Paul Thellier, Deputy, former Minister of Agriculture (France), Ladislav Kubick (Prague), François Latour (France), D. Arturo Soria (Spain).

Director-General: M. Georges Benoit-Lévy.

Finances : Subscriptions, donations, subsidies.

Activities : Investigations, enquiries, conferences, publications.

Historical Facts : The first General Assembly was held in 1927, the second in 1928, the third in 1930, the fourth in 1931, the fifth in 1932, the sixth in 1933, the seventh in 1934, the eighth in 1935, the ninth in 1936, the tenth in June 1937.

Publications giving information on the Organisation : "Paris s'étend", "Londres... demain" and "La cité linéaire" by Georges Benoit-Lévy. These works can be obtained from the author at l'Etoile, Pessicart, Nice. Also the "Ciudad Linéal", illustrated pamphlet. In English, the leaflets of the E.L.C.A. published by the Rev. William Drury, Binstead Rectory, Arundel, West Sussex, and "The Five-Year Plan" by Mr. Stanley Freese, 196, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE TESTING OF MATERIALS.
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE POUR L'ESSAI DES MATÉRIAUX.
INTERNATIONALER VERBAND FÜR MATERIALPRÜFUNG.

Seat : Zurich (Switzerland), Federal Laboratory for the Testing of Materials and Institute of Research — Industry, Civil Engineering, Arts and Crafts, Leonhardstrasse 27.

Foundation : 1927.

Object : To secure international co-operation, exchange of views, etc., by holding international congresses at intervals of not less than three or more than five years. The Association shall, however, be free to adopt other additional methods of securing and maintaining international contact as circumstances may suggest. Questions of standardisation of materials are to be regarded as being outside the scope of the Association.

Members : Individual members, companies and corporations. The following countries are represented in the Permanent Committee: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia. Corresponding members in the following countries: the Argentine, China, Estonia, Finland, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Palestine, Poland, Portugal and Uruguay.

Governing Body : Permanent Committee consisting of one member from each country having a membership of not less than twenty in the National Association.

Officers : *Chairman:* Dr. P. Goerens (Germany).

Vice-Chairmen: Professor C. Guidi (Italy), W. H. Fulweiler (United States of America), Professor A. Portevin (France).

General Secretary: Professor M. Roš (Switzerland).

Finances : The individual membership subscription is a minimum of two dollars

(United States of America) a year. Annual contribution will in future be asked from member countries.

Activities : The work is chiefly divided amongst four groups : Group A, "Metals" ; Group B, "Non-Metallic Inorganic Materials" ; Group C, "Organic Materials" ; Group D, "Questions of General Importance" .

Historical Facts : In September 1926, when the first congress of the International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering took place in Zurich, the Associations for Testing Materials of the Netherlands and Switzerland took the necessary steps to bring about the first international congress for testing materials since the war, in Amsterdam in September 1927. At this Congress, the New International Association for Testing Materials was founded. The first congress took place in Zurich in September 1931, the second in London in April 1937. The next Congress will be held in Germany in 1940.

Official Publications : *First Communications*, 4 volumes, 1930; *Journal of the Zurich Congress*, 2 volumes, 1931; *Journal of the London Congress*, 1937.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE. OFFICE INTERNATIONAL POUR LA PROTECTION DE LA NATURE.

Seat : Brussels, 21, rue Montoyer.

Foundation : 1928.

Object : To contribute to the progress of the protection of nature in the international sphere : (1) by centralising, classifying, publishing and distributing to Governments, organisations and persons interested in the protection of nature, documents, legislative texts, scientific studies and information of all kinds concerning the protection of nature and especially the conservation of fauna, flora and natural sites in their primitive state ; (2) by encouraging and facilitating international co-operation between institutions and persons interested in the questions mentioned above ; (3) by undertaking studies or technical enquiries in connection with the protection of nature ; (4) by organising propaganda for the protection of nature, particularly from the international point of view ; (5) by working for the end in view by all other legal means.

Members : Active members, comprising official delegates nominated by their respective Governments on the proposal of the General Council of the Association, and persons elected on account of their special competence by the General Council.

Associate members : All persons or organisations interested in the national or international protection of fauna, flora and natural sites.

Governing Body : A General Council.

Officers : *Chairman :* Dr. P. G. van Tienhoven (Amsterdam).

Vice-Chairman : Dr. V. Van Straelen (Brussels).

Members : M. L. Ph. le Cosquino de Bussy, Amsterdam ; Dr. J. C. Koningsberger, Scheveningen ; Dr. W. A. J. M. van Waterschoot van der Gracht, Wijre (Maestricht) ; M. P. Charles, Brussels ; Count H. Carton de Wiart, Brussels ; Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, London ; M. Jean Willems, Brussels ; M. Maurice Bolle, Paris ; M. R. de Clermont, Paris ; Professor A. Gruvel, Paris ; M. Jean Delacour, Clères (France) ; Professor Bourdelle, Paris ; Dr. J. Berlioz, Paris ; M. M. Olivier, Paris ; M. Ducrocq, Paris ; Dr. G. Petit, Paris ; Professor Bressou, Alfort (France) ; M. Paul Lemoine, Paris ; Professor Wladyslaw Szafer, Cracow ; Professor Michael Siedlecki, Cracow ; Professor Einar Lönnberg, Stockholm ; Councillor P. von Seth, Djursholm (Sweden) ; Dr. A. Pictet, Geneva ; Sir William Gowers, London ; Sir Arthur Hill, K.C.M.C., D.Sc., F.R.S., Kew (England) ; Mr. A. S. Vernay, London ; Professor Julian Huxley, London ; Professor W. Schoenichen, Berlin ; Dr. Lutz Heck, Berlin ; Dr. John C. Phillips, Boston (U.S.A.) ; Senator R. H. Frederik C. Walcott, Washington ; Mr. Harold J. Coolidge, Jr., Cambridge ; (U.S.A.) ; Dr. Thomas Barbour,

Cambridge (U.S.A.); Dr. F. C. van Heurn, Bussum (Netherlands); Professor H. Humbert, Paris; and Professor Schlesinger, Vienna.

Executive Committee: Dr. P. G. van Tienhoven, Dr. V. Van Straelen. Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, M. Maurice Bolle, Professor M. Siedlecki and Dr. John C. Phillips.
Secretary: Mme. T. Graim.

Finances: Official subsidies, subsidies from scientific institutions, members' subscriptions, sale of publications, etc.

Historical Facts: The idea of an international protection of nature, based on scientific principles, was put forward at a Conference held at Berne in 1913, at which the representatives of seventeen Governments were present. One of the principal results of this conference was to have been the establishment of a permanent centre for documentation and propaganda in regard to the international protection of nature. The war delayed the realisation of this project. After the war, the project was again taken up, and the International Office for the Protection of Nature was founded in 1928; its final statutes were adopted in 1934.

Official Publications: *Revue internationale de législation pour la protection de la nature*. Fascicules already published on the Belgian Congo, Kenya, the Cameroons under French mandate, Uganda, Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate and French Equatorial Africa. Synopsis of the principal legislative measures concerning the protection of birds, Europe 1932 (1 volume).

INTERNATIONAL NOVALIST UNION. UNIONE NOVALISTE INTERNAZIONALE.

Seat: Stockholm K. (Sweden). Industrigatan 14.

Foundation: January 1930.

Object: To promote the general use of "Novial", and to help to develop and perfect it.

Members: All who, in their public activities, manifest their interest in "Novial".

Governing Body: An administrative committee.

Officers: *Chairman*: Jean Barral (France).

Secretary-Treasurer: P. Ahlberg.

Finances: Donations and subsidies.

Activities: The Union collaborates with eminent scholars and interlinguists in perfecting a standardised universal language.

Official Publication: *Novialiste*.

" OCCIDENTAL-UNION " WORLD ORGANISATION FOR AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE. « OCCIDENTAL-UNION » ORGANISATION UNIVERSELLE DE LANGUE INTERNATIONALE.

Seat: Chapelle (Vaud), Switzerland.

Foundation: 1928.

Object: Development, propaganda and application of the international language "Occidental" in all spheres.

Members: In over thirty countries. National organisations for the purpose of spreading "Occidental"; international, national and special organisations which practise, use and support "Occidental".

Governing Body: A Senate (Board of Management).

Officers: *Honorary President*: Hans Robert Hoerbiger (Vienna-Mauer).

President: Dr. Hans A. Homolka (Vienna).

Vice-Presidents: Professor Ric. Berger (Morges, Switzerland); Dr. C. E. Sjöstedt (Oestersund, Sweden).

Central Office: *Director*: M. Fred Lagnel.

Occidental Academy: *Honorary President*: Professor C. W. von Sydow (University of Lund).

President: Professor Edgar de Wahl (Tallinn, Estonia).

Secretary: M. Ilmari Federn (Copenhagen).

Finances: Contributions of members and donations. There are active members (five francs), patrons (10-49 francs), maecenas (50 francs), and life members (one payment of 500 francs).

Activities: Study of the linguistic and interlinguistic problem; development of "Occidental"; formation of regional or special organisations for the purpose of spreading the language; organisation of talks, conferences and congresses; publication of study material, reviews, books, gramophone records, propaganda films; Press information service; translation and revision service; issue of certificates to teachers of "Occidental" and of certificates of ability.

Historical Facts: The International language, "Occidental", was created, or rather launched, in 1922 by Professor Edgar de Wahl (Tallinn, Estonia), when the League of Nations was studying the question of an international language. It is the result of over forty years' research and experiment. It is the quintessence of Western national languages, but it is both regular and natural. Propaganda on its behalf was undertaken until 1926 through the review *Kosmoglott*, published by the author. In 1926, Austrian engineers gave a new impetus to the review, which was renamed *Cosmoglotta*, and founded Occidental-Union. Since 1936, Occidental-Union has had its seat in Switzerland.

Publications: *Cosmoglotta* (fortnightly) and *Cosmoglotta-informations* (quarterly). Editorial Committee: Professor E. de Wahl (Tallinn, Estonia); Dr. Bertil Blomé (Kristinehamn, Sweden); Professor H. Pasma (Tabor, Czechoslovakia); Dr. H. Nidecker (Basle, Switzerland). Editorial Address and Administration: Institute Occidental, Chapelle (Vaud), Switzerland.

PERMANENT CONFERENCE OF INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL FEDERATIONS.

CONFÉRENCE PERMANENTE DES FÉDÉRATIONS PROFESSIONNELLES INTERNATIONALES.

Seat: Paris (1^{er}), c/o International Confederation of Intellectual Workers, 2, rue de Montpensier.

Foundation: 1930.

Object: To constitute, as far as possible, a united front of all professional organisations and to submit, jointly and in similar form, to the official organs of the League of Nations, questions of common interest or of an analogous character.

Members: International Confederation of Intellectual Workers; International Professional Association of Medical Practitioners; International Stomatological Association; International Dental Federation; International Confederation of Authors' and Composers' Societies; International Federation of National Associations of Teachers in Public Secondary Schools; International Federation of Consulting Engineers; International Bar Association; International Union of Persons connected with the Stage

Officers: Secretary: M. Louis Gallié (Paris).

Finances: Members' contributions.

SUBJECT INDEX.

I. POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: PACIFISM.

	Page
American Republics, Union of	7
Anti-Militarist Bureau against War and Reaction, International	8
Anti-Militarist Ministers and Clergymen, International Union of	8
Arbitration League, International	9
Arbitration, Permanent Court of	231
Christian Peace Fellowship, International	9
Consultative Group (for Peace and Disarmament), International	25
Diplomacy, International Academy of	10
Disabled Soldiers and Ex-Service Men, International Conference of Associations of	10
Europe, League for United States of—Young Europe.	11
European Co-operation, International Federation of Committees for	11
Exchange Associations, Federation of	12
Ex-Service Men, Inter-Allied Federation of.	12
Ex-Service Men, International Committee of	13
Friendships Association, International	14
Geneva Research Centre	14
Georgia, International Committee for	63
International Associations, Joint Committee of Major	428
International Associations, Union of	429
Inter-Parliamentary Union	16
Jewish Agency for Palestine (World Zionist Organisation)	17
Jewish Congress, World	19
Knights of Peace	20
Labour and Socialist International	288
League of Nations Societies, International Federation of	20
Mothers and of Women Teachers for the Promotion of Peace, International League of	21
Pacific Relations, Institute of	22
Pan-African Congress	23
Pan-European Union	23
Pan-Pacific Union	23
Peace, International Committee for the Co-ordination of Forces making for	24
Peace (I.V.S.P.), International Voluntary Service for	76
Peace and Disarmament, International Consultative Group for.	25
Peace and Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organisations	26
Peace and Freedom, International League of	27
Peace Bureau, International	28
Peace Campaign, International	28
Radical and Similar Democratic Parties, International Entente of	30
Socialist Youth International	299

	Page
Student Association for Peace, Freedom and Culture, World.	193
Suppression of the Crime of War, through the League of Nations, For the (The Henri-Demont Plan of 1908)	31
War and Fascism, World Committee against	31
War Resisters' International	32
Women for International Concord, World Union of	33
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.	34
World Youth Congress Movement	35
Young Liberal, Radical and Democratic Associations, International Union of .	36
Youth Community for Peace, Freedom and Progress, World.	36

II. RELIGION, HUMANITARIANISM AND MORALS.

Abolitionist Federation, International	38
Alcoholism, International Bureau against	38
Alcoholism, International Catholic League against	39
Alcoholism, International Federation for the Protection of the Native Races against	39
Alcoholism, International League against	40
Alcoholism, World Student Federation against	40
Allotments Gardens Leagues, International Office of	41
Animals Lovers, The International Humanitarian Bureau of	41
Animals and Anti-Vivisection Societies, International Bureau of Societies for the Protection of	42
Animals, International Legal Committee for the Protection of	231
Anti-Militarist Ministers and Clergymen, International Union of	8
Anti-Prohibitionists, International League of	43
Apostolatus Maris Internationale Concilium	43
Bahai Cause	44
Baptist World Alliance	44
Bird Preservation, International Committee for	45
Blue Cross Temperance Societies, International Federation of the	45
Brotherhood Federation, World	46
Calvinists, International Federation of	46
Caritas Catholica	47
Catholic Association of Girl's Friendly Societies, International	47
Catholic Associations of Nurses, International Committee of	214
Catholic Bureau of Broadcasting, International	371
Catholic Employers' Associations, International Conferences of	336
Catholic Film Bureau, International	179
Catholic Journalists, International Bureau of	256
Catholic Union of International Study	48
Catholic Women's Leagues, International Union of	48
Catholic Workers' International	279
Child Welfare, American International Institute for	49
Child Welfare, International Association for the Promotion of	50
Christian Approach to the Jews, International Missionary Council's Committee on	51
Children's Court Judges, International Association of	233
Christian Council for Life and Work, Universal	51

	Page
Christian Endeavour Union, European	53
Christian Endeavour Union, World's	53
Christian Peace Fellowship, International	9
Christian Police Association, International	54
Christianity and Religious Liberty, International Association for Liberal	54
Churches, World Alliance for International Friendship through the	55
Crippled Children, International Society for	56
Eglantyne Jebb Office for the Protection of Children of Non-European Origin	57
Employment for Refugee Professional Workers, International Committee to secure	57
Eucharistic Congress Movement, Permanent Committee of the International	58
Eudiac Order	59
European Co-operation, International Federation of Committees for	11
European Nationalities, Congress of	59
Evangelical Alliance, World's	60
Exchange Service, International	238
Faith and Order, World Conference on	60
Faith, World Congress of	61
Family Life, International Committee for	61
Foreigners, International Bureau for Information and Enquiries regarding Relief to	62
Freethinkers, World Union of	62
Georgia, International Committee for	63
Good Templars (I.O.G.T.), International Order of	63
Hias-Jca Emigration Association "Hicem"	64
Howard League for Penal Reform, International Bureau	65
"Ika" International Catholic Work	65
Inter-Church Aid, European Central Bureau for	66
Islamic Research Association, The	134
Israelite Alliance, Universal	66
Jewish Agency for Palestine (World Zionist Organisation)	17
Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls, Women and Children	67
Jewish Congress, World	19
Jewish Students, World Union of	191
Jewish Women, League of	67
Ladies of Charity of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, Mission for the Sick Poor, Association of the	68
Life-Saving and First Aid to the Injured, International Association for	69
"Louise de Marillac" Society	70
Masonic Association (A.M.I.), International	70
Migrants, Permanent International Conference of Private Organisations for the Protection of	71
Migration Service, International	71
Missionary Council, International	72
Missions, Institute for Scientific Research on	73
Moral Education Congress, International	185
Mutual Benefit Societies, International Conference of National Unions of	73
Nansen International Office for Refugees	74
Native Races (Coloured Races), International League for the Protection of	75
Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League, Universal	76
Peace (I.V.S.P.), International Voluntary Service for	76
Philarmenian League, International	77
Positivist Society, International	78

	Page
Presbyterian System, Alliance of Reformed Churches throughout the World holding the	78
“Pro Deo”, International Commission	79
Prohibition Federation, World	79
Protestant League, International	79
Protestant Loan Association, International	80
Quakers, International Service of the Society of Friends	80
Racial Prejudice and Anti-Semitism, International Federation of Leagues for combating	81
Reconciliation, International Fellowship of	82
Red Cross Committee, International	83
Red Cross Societies, League of	83
Relief Union, International	84
Religious History, International Congresses on	162
Rights of Man and of Citizens, International Federation of Leagues for the Defence of the	85
Rotary International	86
Salvation Army	86
“Save the Children” International Union	87
Settlements, International Association of	89
Social Insurance Conference, International	89
Social Progress, International Association for	90
Social Service, Catholic International Union for	91
Social Studies, International Union for (Mechlin Union)	91
Social Work, International Committee of Schools for	92
Social Work, Permanent Committee of the International Conferences of	92
Social Workers, International Permanent Secretariat of	93
Socialists, International Union of Religious	94
Spiritualist Federation, International	166
Sufi Movement, International Headquarters of the	94
Sunday School Association, World’s	94
Temperance Union, World’s Women’s Christian	96
Theological School, International (Ecumenical Seminar)	96
Theosophical Society of Adyar	98
Theosophical Society (Point Loma)	96
Vivisection, International Union and Peoples’ League against	99
Women and Children, International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in	99
Women’s International Zionist Organisation (W.I.Z.O.)	100
Workmen’s Evangelical Associations, International Federation of	100
Young Men’s Christian Associations, World’s Alliance of	101
Young Women, International Federation for Aid to	102
Young Women’s Christian Association, World’s	102
Zionist Revisionists, World Union of	103

III. ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Academic Union, International	105
Aerological Commission, International	105
African Languages and Cultures, International Institute of	106
Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, International Congress of	107

	Page
Anthropological Institute, International	107
Anthropological Methods, International Committee for the Unification of	108
Anthropos Institute	109
Architects, Permanent International Committee of	109
Architecture, International Congresses on Modern	110
Arts, Letters and Sciences, International Federation of	111
Astronomic Telegrams, Central Bureau for	111
Astronomical Union, International.	112
Authors' and Composers' Societies, International Confederation of	112
Biological Sciences, International Union for	113
Bridge and Structural Engineering, International Association for	121
Chemistry, International Union of.	115
Chemistry, Permanent International Bureau of Analytical	114
Chemistry Office, International	114
Cinematograph, International Committee for the Diffusion of Artistic and Literary Works by the	116
Composers, Permanent Council for International Co-operation between	117
Concert Federation, International	117
Constants, International Committee for the Publication of Annual Tables of Chemical, Physical, Biological and Technological	118
Constitutional History, International Institute of	119
Contemporary Music, International Society for	144
Documentation, International Institute of	120
Dramatic and Musical Criticism, International Federation of.	120
Engineering, International Association for Bridge and Structural	121
Entomological Association, International.	121
Etruscan Studies, Institute of	122
Eugenic Organisations, International Federation of	123
Exchange Service, International	238
Geodesy and Geophysics, International Union of	124
Geographical and Historical Institute, Pan-American	124
Geographical Union, International	125
Geological Congress, International	126
Gutenberg Society, International	126
Historical Geography, International Commission for	127
Historical Sciences, International Committee on	127
History of Art, International Committee on the	129
History of Pharmacy, Society for the	217
History of Sciences, International Academy on the	130
History of the French Revolution, International Institute of	131
Hoerbiger Institute.	131
Hydrographic Bureau, International	381
Illumination, International Commission on	132
Intellectual Co-operation, International Institute of	132
Intellectual Unions, Federation of	134
Islamic Research Association, The	134
Library Associations, International Federation of	135
Linguists, Permanent International Committee of	136
Literary and Artistic Association, International	136
Literary History, International Committee on Modern	136
Logopedy and Phoniatry, International Society for	137

	Page
Map of the World on the Scale of One in a Million, Central Bureau for the International	I37
Maritime Meteorology, International Commission for	I38
Medical History Society, International	I38
Mediterranean Sea, International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of	I39
Men of Letters, International Federation of Professional Societies of	I40
Metapsychical Institute, International	I40
Meteorological Organisation, International	I40
Monte-Rosa, International Physiological Laboratories on	I42
Museum Officials, International Association of	I42
Museums Office, International.	I43
Music, International Society for Contemporary	I44
Musicians, International Bureau of	I44
Musicology, International Society of	I45
Oceanography, Association of Physical	I45
Ornithological Congress, International	I45
Pan-American Scientific Congress	I46
P.E.N.—A World Association of Writers	I46
Pharmacy, Society for the History of	217
Philosophical Collaboration, International Institute of	I47
Philosophy, Permanent Committee of International Congresses on	I47
Phonetic Association, International	I48
Photogrammetric Society, International	I49
Photography, Permanent Commission of International Congresses of Scientific and Applied	I50
Physico-Chemical Standards, International Bureau for	I50
Physics, Pure and Applied, International Union of	I51
Polar Year 1932-1933, International Committee for the	I51
Popular Arts, International Commission of	I52
Population Problems, International Union for the Scientific Investigation of	I52
“Pour la Science” Foundation, International Centre for Synthesis	I53
Power Conference, World	I54
Psychagogy and Psychotherapy, International Institute of.	I55
Psychical Research Congresses, Permanent International Committee for	I56
Psycho-analytical Association, International	I56
Psychological Congress, International	I57
Psychology, International Society for the Study of Religious	I57
Psychotechnics, International Association of Conferences on	I58
Quaternary Research, International Association on	I58
Radiobiology, International Society of	I59
Radiotelegraphy, International Union of Scientific	I59
Radium Standards, International Commission on	I60
Refrigeration, International Institute of	I61
Religious History, International Congresses on	I62
“Réseau Mondial” and Polar Meteorology, International Commission on	I62
Roerich Pact, International Union for the	I62
Sciences, International Faculty of	I63
Scientific Unions, International Council of	I63
Sea, International Council for the Exploration of the	I64
Sociology, International Federation of Societies and Institutes of	I65
Sociology and Political and Social Reform, International Institute of.	I66

	Page
Spiritualist Federation, International	166
Statistical Institute, International	167
Surveyors, International Federation of	168
Television, Advisory Committee on	168
Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity, International Commission on	169
Theatre Society, Universal	170
Time Bureau, International	170
Weights and Measures, International Bureau of	252

IV. EDUCATION.

Adult Education, World Association for	172
Boy Scouts' International Bureau	172
Business Education, International Association for	173
Christian Working Youth.	174
Cinematographic Institute, Educational	174
Education, International Bureau of	176
Education Associations, World Federation of	176
Education of Exceptional Children, International Association for the	177
Educational Film, International Chamber of the	177
Educational Workers' International	282
Family Education, International Commission of Congresses for.	178
Family Pedagogics, International Institute of	178
Film Bureau, International Catholic	179
Films and Broadcasting, International Commission on the Educational Use of	180
Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Association of	180
Highway Education, Pan-American Confederation for	380
History, International Conference for the Teaching of.	181
Home and School, International Federation of	182
Home Economics, International Federation for the Teaching of	182
Industries, International Federation for Art, Education, Drawing and Arts applied to	183
Juvenile Entente, The	183
Mathematics, International Commission on the Teaching of	184
Modern Language Teachers, International Federation of	184
Montessori Association, International	185
Moral Education Congress, International	185
New Education Fellowship, International	186
Paidological Congress, International	186
People's College, International	187
Settlements, International Association of	89
Teachers' Associations, International Federation of	187
Teachers, International Federation of Secondary School	188
Teachers' International Trade Secretariat	301
Technical Training, International Bureau for	189
Television, Advisory Committee on	168
Trade Union Committee for Youth and Educational Questions, International	307
Workers' Education, International Centre for	190
Youth Hostels' Association, International	190

V. STUDENTS' AND UNIVERSITY ORGANISATIONS.

Alcoholism, World Student Federation against	40
Blind Students, International Association of	191
Catholic University Press Secretariat, International	256
Jewish Students, World Union of	191
"Pax Romana", International Secretariat of National Federations of Catholic Students	192
Student Association for Peace, Freedom and Culture, World	193
Student Christian Federation, World's	196
Student Service, International	194
Students, International Confederation of	195
University Federation for the League of Nations, International	197
University Women, International Federation of	197

VI. MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.

Air, Permanent Committee of International Congresses on Medical Assistance by	199
Blind, Executive Committee for the Preparation of International Congresses for the	200
Blindness, International Association for the Prevention of	200
Cancer, International Union Against	201
Catholic Medical Practitioners, Central Secretariat of National Societies of	202
Charlatanism, International Committee for the Campaign against	202
Clinic, The Medical Association of the International	202
Dental Organisation, International	203
Diseases and Causes of Death, International Commission for the Decennial Revi- sion of the International Lists of	204
Druggists, International Congress of	205
Epilepsy, International League against	205
Epizootics, International Office for	206
Hospital Association, International	206
Industrial Accidents, Permanent International Committee for the Study of	207
Industrial Medicine, Permanent International Commission on	207
Leprosy Association, The International	208
Life-Saving and First Aid to the Injured, International Association for	69
Light, International Committee on	209
Mechano-Therapeutic Doctors, International Association of	209
Medical Congresses, Permanent Committee for International	210
Medical History Society, International	138
Medical Hydrology, International Society of	210
Medical Museums, International Association of	211
Medical Practitioners, International Professional Association of	212
Medical Women's International Association	213
Military Medicine and Pharmacy, Permanent Committee of International Congresses on	213
Municipal Health and Technical Officers, General Association of	247
Nurses, International Committee of Catholic Associations of	214
Nurses, International Council of	215
Pædiatric Association, International	216

	Page
Pediatrics, International Association for Preventive	216
Pharmaceutical Federation, International	217
Pharmacy, Society for the History of	217
Physical Education and Sport, International Medical and Scientific Association for	412
Physical Medicine and Physiotherapy, International Association of	218
Public Health Office, International	219
Rheumatism, International League against	219
Sanatoria and Private Nursing Home Syndicates, International Union of	220
Sanitary Equipment, Permanent International Commission of Studies on	221
Sanitary Technique and Town Hygiene, International Permanent Delegation of	221
School Doctors, International Association of	222
Seamen, Standing Committee on the Health and Welfare of	222
Stomatological Association, International	223
Surgery, International Society of	223
Thalassotherapy, International Association of	223
Trachoma, International League for the Campaign against	224
Tuberculosis, International Union against	224
Urological Society, International	225
Venereal Diseases, International Union for Combating	226
Veterinary Congresses, Permanent Committee for International	226

VII. LAW AND ADMINISTRATION.

Actuaries, Permanent Committee of International Congresses of	228
Administrative Sciences, International Institute for	229
Advocates, International Association of	230
Air Questions (C.I.T.E.J.A.), International Committee of Legal Experts on	230
Animals, International Legal Committee for the Protection of	231
Arbitration, Permanent Court of	231
Arbitration League, International	9
Aviation, International Legal Committee on	232
Bar Association, International	232
Children's Court Judges, International Association of	233
Colonial Institute, International	233
Comparative Law, International Academy of	234
Comparative Law and Legislation, American Institute of	235
Criminal Law, International Association of	235
Criminal Law, International Bureau for the Unification of	236
Criminal Law, International Union of	236
Criminal Police Commission, International	237
Exchange Service, International	238
House Property Union, International	238
Industrial Property, International Association for the Protection of	239
Industrial Property, International Union for the Protection of	240
International Law, Academy of	241
International Law, Institute of	242
Law Association, International	242
Legal Institute, International	243
Legal Translation Bureau, International	243

	Page
Legal Union, International	243
Liquor Traffic in Africa, International Central Office for the Control of	244
Literary and Artistic Work, International Union for the Protection of	245
Local Authorities, International Union of	246
Maritime Committee, International	246
Municipal Health and Technical Officers, General Association of	247
Police and Criminal League, World	248
Police Conference, International	248
Police Federation, International	249
Police League, World (Tumonda Polica League)	249
Prison Commission, International	250
Private Law, International Institute at Rome for the Unification of	251
Public Law, International Institute of	252
Rights of Man and of Citizens, International Federation of Leagues for the Defence of	85
Social Progress, International Association for	90
Speech, International Committee of	252
Weights and Measures, International Bureau of	252
Women Magistrates, Barristers and Members of Other Branches of the Legal Profession, International Federation of	253

VIII. PRESS.

Agricultural Press, International Federation of	255
Catholic Journalists, International Bureau of	256
Catholic University Press Secretariat, International	256
Cinematographic Press, International Federation of the	257
Editors of Catholic Newspapers, Permanent International Commission of	258
Journalists, International Federation of	259
Journalists accredited to the League of Nations, International Association of	259
News-Reel Union, International	260
Newspaper Managers and Publishers (Fiadej) International Federation of	261
Periodical and Trade and Technical Press, International Federation of the	261
Press Associations, International Union of	262
Press Congress of the World	263

IX. FEMINISM.

All Asian Women's Conference	264
Business and Professional Women, International Federation of	277
Catholic Women's Leagues, International Union of	48
Christian Temperance Union, World's Women's	96
Concord International, World Union of Women for	33
Co-operative Women's Guild, International	264
Country Women of the World, Associated	265
Equal Rights International	266
Girls Friendly Societies, International Catholic Association of	47
Inter-American Commission of Women	267
International Council of Women	268
Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls, Women and Children	67

	Page
Lyceum Clubs, International Association of	268
Medical Women's International Association	213
Open Door International for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker	269
Peace and Freedom, Women's International League for	34
Rural Associations, International Secretariat of Women's	325
St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance	270
Soroptimist Clubs, European Federation of.	271
Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, International Alliance of Women for.	272
University Women, International Federation of	197
Women Magistrates, Barristers and Members of Other Branches of the Legal Pro- fession, International Federation of	253
Women Trade Unionists, International Committee of	306
Young Women, International Federation for Aid to	102
Young Women's Christian Association, World's	102
Zionist Organisation, (W.I.Z.O.) Women's International	100

X. LABOUR AND PROFESSIONS.

Accountants' Association, International	327
Artisan Centre, International	273
Automobile Clubs, International Union of Medical	274
Bookbinders' Union, International	274
Boot and Shoe Operatives and Leather Workers' Federation, International	275
Building and Woodworkers, International Federation of	276
Building Trade and of Woodworkers, International Federation of Christian	277
Business and Professional Women, International Federation of	277
Catholic Workers' International	279
Civil Register Officials, International Union of	279
Clothing Workers' Federation, International	279
Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees, International Federation of	280
Commercial and Industrial Travellers and Agents, International League of Asso- ciations of	281
Diamond-Workers, Universal Alliance of	281
Educational Workers' International	282
Employees' Trade Unions, International Federation of Christian	282
Engineers, International Federation of Consulting.	283
Engineers' Associations, European Federation of	283
Evangelical Associations, International Federation of Workmen's	100
Factory and Transport Workers' Syndicates, Christian, International Federation of	284
Factory Workers, General, International Federation of	284
Food and Drink Trades, International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Workers in the	285
Food and Drink Workers, International Union of	285
Hairdressers, International Union of	286
Hatters, International Union of	286
Hotel and Restaurant Employees, International Geneva Association of	286
Hotel, Restaurant and Bar Workers, International Union of.	287
Intellectual Workers, International Confederation of	287
Inventors and Industrial Artists, International Federation of Associations of	288
Labour and Socialist International	288

	Page
Labour Wireless International	430
Landworkers' Federation, International	289
Latin-American Solidarity, Workers International Centre of	290
Lithographers and Kindred Trades, International Federation of	290
Marine Officers' Association, International Mercantile	291
Metal-Workers, International Federation of	292
Metal-Workers' Trade Unions, International Federation of Christian	292
Miners' Federation, International Christian	293
Miners' International Federation	294
Museum Officials, International Association of	142
Musicians, International Bureau of	144
Painters, International Federation of	294
Postal, Telegraphic and Telephonic Workers, International Secretariat of	295
Postal Workers, International Federation of Christian	295
Pottery Workers, International Federation of	296
Professional Federations, Permanent Conference of International	434
Public and Civil Services, International Federation of Employees in	297
Public Employees, International Federation of Christian	296
Radio-Telegraphists, International Federation of	298
Railway and Tramway Men, International Federation of Christian Trades Unions of	298
Social Progress, International Association for	90
Socialist Labour Sport International	414
Socialist Physicians, International Federation of	299
Socialist Youth International	299
Stage, International Union of Persons connected with the	300
Stone-Workers, International Secretariat of	300
Tailors, International Federation of Master	300
Teachers' International Trade Secretariat	301
Textile Workers, International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of	302
Textile Workers Associations, International Federation of	301
Theatre Society, Universal	170
Tobacco Workers, Christian International Federation of	303
Tobacco Workers, International Federation of	302
Trade Unions, International Federation of	303
Trade Unions, International Federation of Christian	304
Trade Unions, International Federation of Non-political Independent	305
Transport Workers' Federation, International	305
Transport Workers' Syndicates, International Federation of Christian Factory and	284
Typographers' Secretariat, International	306
Women Trade Unionists, International Committee of	306
Woodworkers, International Federation of Christian Workers in the Building	277
Trade and of	100
Workmen's Evangelical Associations, International Federation of	100
Youth and Educational Questions, International Trade Union Committee for	307

XI. AGRICULTURE.

Agrarian Bureau, International	308
Agricultural Associations, Permanent International Commission of	308
Agricultural Brainworkers, International Federation of	309
Agricultural Co-ordination Commission, International	310

	Page
Agricultural Credit Conferences, International	311
Agricultural Engineering, International Commission on	312
Agricultural Industries, International Commission of	333
Agricultural Press, International Federation of	255
Agriculture, International Commission for Instruction in	312
Agriculture, International Confederation of	313
Agriculture, International Institute of	314
Beet Growers, International Federation of European	316
Forest Research Organisations, International Union of	316
Goat-Breeding Federation, International	317
Horticultural Congresses, International Committee for	318
Landworkers' Federation, International	289
Mechanical Cultivation, International Office for	318
Medicinal, Aromatic and Allied Plants, International Association for the Promotion of the Production and Utilisation of	319
Olive-Growers, International Federation of	319
Poultry Science Association, The World's	320
Scientific Agriculture, International Council for	321
Seed-Testing Association, International	322
Soil Science, International Society of	323
Technical Agriculturists, International Federation of	324
Wine-Growing, Permanent International Committee on	325
Women's Rural Associations, International Secretariat of	325

XII. ECONOMICS AND FINANCE.

Accountants' Association, International	327
Allotment Gardens Leagues, International Office of	41
Bondholders, International Committee of the Union of	327
Co-operative Alliance, International	339
Credit Insurance Association, International	328
Customs Tariffs, International Bureau for the Publication of	328
European Economic and Customs Union, International Committee of the	329
Exchange Committee, International	345
Finance Commission, International	329
Free Trade, International Committee to Promote Universal	330
Land Value Taxation and Free Trade, International Union for	330
Middle Classes, International Institute of the	331
Thrift Institute, International.	331

XIII. TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Acetylene and Autogenous Welding, Permanent International Commission on.	332
Advertising Association, Continental	332
Agricultural Industries, International Commission of	333
Arts applied to Industries, International Federation for Art Education, Drawing and	183
Automobile Standardisation, International Bureau of	334
Building Trades Employers, International Federation of the	335
Business and Professional Women, International Federation of	277

	Page
Business Education, International Association for	173
Carbon Fuel, Permanent International Committee on	335
Catholic Employers' Associations, International Conferences of	336
Cocoa and Chocolate, International Office for	336
Commerce, International Chamber of	337
Commerce, International Institute of	338
Commerce, International Parliamentary Conference of	339
Co-operative Alliance, International	339
Co-operative Wholesale Society, International	340
Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, International Federation of Master	341
Dairy Federation, International	342
Department Stores, International Association of	342
Diamond-Workers, Universal Alliance of	281
Economia Americana, Instituto de	343
Electric Power, International Union of Producers and Distributors of	344
Electro-technical Commission, International	344
Engineering, International Association for Bridge and Structural	121
Exchange Committee, International	345
Exhibition Bureau, International	346
Exhibition Committees, International Federation of Permanent	346
Fairs Union, International	347
Fibres, International Bureau for the Standardisation of Artificial	348
Film, International Chamber of the	348
Forwarding Organisations, International Federation of	349
Free Trade, International Committee to promote	330
Gas Union, International	350
Grape-Cure Resorts and the Consumption of Grapes, International Union for the Development of	350
Grocers, International Federation of Retail	351
Hardware Merchants and Ironmongers, International Federation of Associations of	351
Hotel Alliance, International	352
Hotelmen's Association, International	353
Industrial Employers, International Organisation of	354
Industrial Property, International Association for the Protection of	239
Industrial Relations Institute, International	354
Jewellery, Gold and Silver Ware and Horological Products, International Federa- tion of Associations of Manufacturers, Craftsmen, Wholesalers and Retailers of	356
Land Value Taxation and Free Trade, International Union for	330
Liquor Traffic in Africa, International Central Office for the Control of	244
Masonry, Reinforced Concrete and Foundation Work in Modern Building, Interna- tional Technical Committee on	356
Motor Manufacturers, Permanent International Bureau of	357
Music Publishers, International Bureau for the Exchange of Information and Co-operation between	358
Oil Union, International	358
Periodical and Trade and Technical Press, International Federation of the	261
Phonographic Industry, International Federation of the	359
Publishers' Congress, Permanent Bureau of the International	359
Rolling-Stock, International Association of Manufacturers of	360
Seed-Crushers, International Association of	361

	Page
Silk Federation, International	361
Statistics, International Bureau of Commercial	362
Sugar Committee, The International	362
Technical Press, International Federation of the Periodical and Trade and	261
Timber Committee, International	363
Timber Exporters' Convention, European	364
Timber Utilisation, Department for	364
Tin Research and Development Council, International	365
Trade-Mark Bureau, Inter-American	365
Wine Office, International	366
Wines, Ale, Ciders, Spirituous Liquors and Kindred Industries, International Com- mittee on the Trade in.	367
Wool Textile Organisation, International	367

XIV. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

Air Navigation, International Commission for	369
Air Traffic Association, International	369
Aviators, International League of	370
Baltic and International Maritime Conference, The	371
Broadcasting, International Catholic Bureau of	371
Broadcasting Union, International	372
Cape Spartel Light, International Commission of the	373
Carriages and Vans in International Traffic, Union for the Use of	374
Commercial Motor Users, International Federation of	374
Container Bureau, International	375
Coupon Tickets, International Union for the Issue of Combined	376
Dams, International Commission on Large	376
Danube, European Commission of the	377
Danube, International Commission of the	378
Danube, Permanent Technical Hydraulic System Commission of the	378
Elbe Commission, International	379
Electrical Systems, International Conference of the Principal High-Tension	380
Highway Education, Pan-American Confederation for	380
Hydrographic Bureau, International	381
Labour Wireless International	430
Maritime Radio Committee, International	381
Navigation Congresses, Permanent International Association of	382
Oder, International Commission of the	382
Postal Union, International Bureau of the Universal	383
Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, International Office of the	384
Radio Union, The International Amateur	384
Railway Committee, Permanent Pan-American	385
Railway Congress Association, International	385
Railway Transport, Central Office for International	386
Railway Union, International	386
Railway Wagon Union, International	387
Railways, International Conference for Promoting Technical Uniformity on	388
Rhine, Central Commission on the Navigation of the	388
Road Congresses, Permanent International Association of	390

	Page
Rural Broadcasting, International Centre of	390
Shipping Conference, International	391
Shipping Federation, International	392
Telecommunications, International Union of	392
Telephone Advisory Committee, The International	394
Time-tables, European Conference on	395
Touring Association, International	395
Tramways, Light Railways and Motor Omnibuses, International Union of	396
Transport, International Chamber of Consultants on	397
Wireless Committee, International	397
Wireless Communications, International Advisory Committee on	398

XV. SPORT AND TOURISM.

Aeronautic Federation, International	400
Athletic Federation, International Amateur	400
Automobile Clubs, International Association of Recognised	401
Aviators, International League of	370
Bobsleighing and Tobogganing Federation, International	402
Boxing Federation, International Amateur	402
Boxing Union, International	403
Camping Clubs, The Federation of	404
Cyclists' Union, International	404
Equestrian Federation, International	405
Fencing Federation, International	406
Football Federation, International Association	406
Game-Shooting Council, International	407
Gliding, International Committee for the Study of	408
Gymnastic Federation, International	409
Hockey Federation, International	409
Ice-Hockey League, International	410
Motor-Cycling Clubs, International Federation of	410
Mountaineering Associations, International Union of	411
Olympic Games Committee, International	411
Physical Education and Sport, International Medical and Scientific Association for	412
Rifle Union, International	412
Roller-Skating Federation, International	413
Rowing Federation, International	413
Socialist Labour Sport International	414
Skating Union, International	415
Ski Association, International	415
Sporting Federations, Permanent Bureau of International	416
Sports Psychology, International Bureau for the Study of	416
Swimming Federation, International Amateur	417
Touring, Central Council of International	417
Touring Association, International	395
Tourist Traffic, International Union of Official Organs for the Promotion of	418
Wrestling Federation, International Amateur	418
Yacht-Racing Union, International	419
Yachting Union, International Motor	420

XVI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Artisan Centre, International	273
Bird Preservation, International Committee for	45
Boy Scouts' International Bureau	172
Calendar Association, Inc., The World	421
Calendar League, The International Fixed	421
Camping Clubs, The International Federation of	404
Country Life, International Committee for the Improvement of the Amenities of	422
Cremation Societies, International and World Federation of	423
Crippled Children, International Society for	56
Culture, International League of	423
Esperanto Association, Universal	423
Esperanto League, International Christian	424
Fire Prevention and Extinction, International Technical Committee on	424
Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Association of	180
Goat-Breeding Federation, International	317
Housing and Town Planning, International Federation for	425
Idista, Uniono Katolik	425
Ido, Union for the International Language	426
Institutions established at Geneva, Federation of International Semi-Official and Private	427
Interlingua, Academia Pro	428
International Associations, Joint Committee of Major	428
International Associations, Union of	429
Kosmoglott, International Language Society	429
Labour Wireless International	430
Linear Cities, International Association for the Development of	430
Materials, International Association for Testing	431
Nature, International Office for the Protection of	432
Novialist Union, International	433
"Occidental-Union" World Organisation for an International Language	433
Professional Federations, Permanent Conference of International	434
Settlements, International Association of	89
Youth Hostels Association, International	190

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	Page
Abolitionist Federation, International	38
Academia Pro Interlingua	428
Academic Union, International	105
Accidents, Permanent International Committee for the Study of Industrial . .	207
Accountants' Association, International	327
Acetylene and Autogenous Welding, Permanent International Commission on .	332
Actuaries, Permanent Committee of International Congresses of	228
Administrative Sciences, International Institute of	229
Adult Education, World Association for	172
Advertising Association, Continental	332
Advocates, International Association of	230
Aerological Commission, International	105
Aeronautic Federation, International	400
African Languages and Cultures, International Institute of	106
Agrarian Bureau, International	308
Agricultural Associations, Permanent International Commission of	308
Agricultural Brainworkers, International Federation of	309
Agricultural Co-ordination Commission, International	310
Agricultural Credit Conferences, International	311
Agricultural Engineering, International Commission on	312
Agricultural Industries, International Commission of	333
Agricultural Press, International Federation of	255
Agriculture, International Commission for Instruction in	312
Agriculture, International Confederation of	313
Agriculture, International Council for Scientific	321
Agriculture, International Institute of	314
Agriculturists, International Federation of Technical	324
Air, Permanent Committee of International Congresses on Medical Assistance by .	199
Air Navigation, International Commission for	369
Air Questions (C.I.T.E.J.A.), International Technical Committee of Legal Experts on	230
Air Traffic Association, International	369
Alcoholism, International Bureau against	38
Alcoholism, International Catholic League against	39
Alcoholism, International Federation for the Protection of Native Races against	39
Alcoholism, International League against	40
Alcoholism, World Student Federation against	40
All Asian Women's Conference	264
Allotment Gardens Leagues, International Office of	41
Amateur Radio Union, The International	384
Amenities of Country Life, International Committee for the improvement of the . .	422
American Republics, Union of	7
Analytical Chemistry, Permanent International Bureau of	114

	Page
Animal Lovers, The International Humanitarian Bureau of	41
Animals, International Legal Committee for the Protection of	231
Animals and Anti-Vivisection Societies, International Bureau of Societies for the Protection of	42
Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, International Congress of	107
Anthropological Institute, International	107
Anthropological Methods, International Committee for the Unification of	108
Anthropos Institute	109
Anti-Militarist Bureau against War and Reaction, International	8
Anti-Militarist Ministers and Clergymen, International Union of	8
Anti-Prohibitionists, International League of	43
Anti-Semitism, International Federation of Leagues for Combating Racial Pre- judice and	81
Anti-Vivisection Societies, International Bureau of Societies for the Protection of Animals and	42
Apostolatus Maris Internationale Concilium	33
Arbitration, Permanent Court of	231
Arbitration League, International	9
Architects, Permanent International Committee of	109
Architecture, International Congresses on Modern	110
Art, International Committee on the History of	129
Art Education, Drawing and Arts applied to Industries, International Federa- tion for	183
Artisan Centre, International	273
Artistic and Literary Works by the Cinematograph, International Committee for the Diffusion of	116
Arts, International Commission of Popular	152
Arts, Letters and Sciences, International Federation of	111
Astronomic Telegrams, Central Bureau for	111
Astronomical Union, International.	112
Athletic Federation, International Amateur	400
Authors' and Composers' Societies, International Confederation of	112
Automobile Clubs, International Association of Recognised	401
Automobile Clubs, International Union of Medical	274
Automobile Standardisation, International Bureau of	334
Aviation, International Legal Committee on	232
Aviators, International League of	370
Bahai Cause.	44
Baltic and International Maritime Conference, The	371
Baptist World Alliance	44
Bar Association, International	232
Bar Workers, International Union of Hotel, Restaurant and.	287
Beet Growers, International Federation of European	316
Biological Sciences, International Union for	113
Bird Preservation, International Committee for	45
Blind, Executive Committee for the Preparation of International Congresses for the	200
Blind Students, International Association of	191
Blindness, International Association for the Prevention of	200
Blue Cross Temperance Societies, International Federation of the	45

	Page
Bobsleighbing and Tobogganing Federation, International.	402
Bondholders, International Committee of the Union of	327
Bookbinders' Union, International	274
Boot and Shoe Operatives and Leather Workers' Federation, International	275
Boxing Federation, International Amateur	402
Boxing Union, International	403
Boys Scouts' International Bureau.	172
Bridge and Structural Engineering, International Association for	121
Broadcasting, International Catholic Bureau of	371
Broadcasting, International Centre of Rural	390
Broadcasting, International Commission on the Educational Use of Films and.	180
Broadcasting Union, International	372
Brotherhood Federation, World	46
Building and Woodworkers, International Federation of	276
Building Trade and of Woodworkers, International Federation of Christian Workers in the	277
Building Trades Employers, International Federation of the	335
Business and Professional Women, International Federation of	277
Business Education, International Association for	173
Calendar Association, Inc., The World	421
Calendar League, The International Fixed	421
Calvinists, International Federation of	46
Camping Clubs, The International Federation of	404
Cancer, International Union against	201
Cape Spartel Light, International Commission of	373
Carbon Fuel, Permanent International Committee on	335
Caritas Catholica	47
Carriages and Vans in International Traffic, Union for the Use of	374
Catholic Association of Girl's Friendly Societies, International	47
Catholic Association of Nurses, International Committee of	214
Catholic Bureau of Broadcasting, International	371
Catholic Employers' Associations, International Conferences of	336
Catholic Journalists, International Bureau of	256
Catholic Medical Practitioners, Central Secretariat of Medical Societies of	202
Catholic Newspapers, Permanent International Commission of Editors of	258
Catholic Union of International Study	48
Catholic University Press Secretariat, International	256
Catholic Women's Leagues, International Union of	48
Catholic Worker's International	279
Causes of Death, International Commission for the Decennial Revision of the International List of Diseases and	204
Charlatanism, International Committee for the Campaign against	202
Chemistry, International Office of	114
Chemistry, International Union of.	115
Chemistry, Permanent International Bureau of Analytical	114
Child Welfare, American International Institute for.	49
Child Welfare, International Association for the Promotion of	50
Children of Non-European Origin, Eglantyne Jebb Office for the Protection of.	57
Children's Court Judges, International Association of	233
Christian Approach to the Jews, International Missionary Councils' Committee on	51

	Page
Christian Council for Life and Work, Universal	51
Christian Employees' Trade Unions, International Federation of	282
Christian Endeavour Union, European	53
Christian Endeavour Union, World's	53
Christian Peace Fellowship, International	9
Christian Police Association, International	54
Christian Public Employees, International Federation of	296
Christian Working Youth.	174
Christianity and Religious Liberty, International Association for Liberal	54
Churches, World Alliance for International Friendship through the	55
Cinematograph, International Committee for the Diffusion of Artistic and Literary Works by the	116
Cinematographic Institute, International Educational	174
Cinematographic Press, International Federation of the	257
Civil Register Officials, International Union of	279
Civil Services, International Federation of Employees in Public and	297
Clinic, The Medical Association of the International.	202
Clothing Workers' Federation, International	279
Cocoa and Chocolate, International Office for	336
Colonial Institute, International	233
Coloured Races, International League for the Protection of Native Races	75
Commerce, International Chamber of	337
Commerce, International Institute of	338
Commerce, International Parliamentary Conference of	339
Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees, International Federation of.	280
Commercial and Industrial Travellers and Agents, International League of Associations of	281
Commercial Motor Users, International Federation of	374
Comparative Law, International Academy of	234
Comparative Law and Legislation, American Institute of	235
Composers, Permanent Council for International Co-operation between	117
Composers' Societies, International Confederation of Authors and	112
Concert Federation, International	117
Concord, World Union of Women for International	33
Constants, International Committee for the Publication of Annual Tables of Chemical, Physical, Biological and Technological	118
Constitutional History, International Institute of	119
Consultative Group (for Peace and Disarmament), International	25
Container Bureau, International	375
Contemporary Music, International Society for	144
Continental Advertising Association	332
Co-operative Alliance, International	339
Co-operative Wholesale Society, International	340
Co-operative Women's Guild, International	264
Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, International Federation of Master	341
Country Life, International Committee for the Improvement of the Amenities of	422
Country Women of the World, Associated	265
Coupon Tickets, International Union for the Issue of Combined	376
Credit Conferences, International Agricultural	311
Credit Insurance Association, International	328

	Page
Cremation Societies, International and World Federation of	423
Criminal Law, International Association of	235
Criminal Law, International Bureau for the Unification of	236
Criminal Law, International Union of	236
Criminal Police Commission, International	237
Crippled Children, International Society for	56
Culture, International League of	123
Customs Tariffs, International Bureau for the Publication of	328
Cyclists' Union, International	404
Dairy Federation, International	342
Dams, International Commission on Large	376
Danube, European Commission of the	377
Danube, International Commission of the	378
Danube, Permanent Technical Hydraulic System Commission of the	378
Dental Organisation, International	203
Department Stores, International Association of	342
Diamond-Workers, Universal Alliance of	281
Diplomacy, International Academy of	10
Disabled Soldiers and Ex-Service Men, International Conference of Associations of	10
Disarmament, International Consultative Group for Peace and	25
Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organisations, Peace and	26
Diseases and Causes of Death, International Commission for the Decennial Revi- sion of the International Lists of	204
Documentation, International Institute of	120
Dramatic and Musical Criticism, International Federation of	120
Druggists, International Congress of	205
Economia Americana, Instituto de	343
Editors of Catholic Newspapers, Permanent International Commission of	258
Education, International Association for Business	173
Education, International Bureau of	176
Education, International Centre of Workers'	190
Education, World Association for Adult	172
Education Associations, World Federation of	176
Education of Exceptional Children, International Association for the	177
Educational Film, International Chamber of the	177
Educational Use of Films and Broadcasting, International Commission on the Educational Workers' International	180 282
Eglantyne Jebb Office for the Protection of Children of non-European Origin	57
Elbe Commission, International	379
Electric Power, International Union of Producers and Distributors of	343
Electrical Systems, International Conference of the Principal High-Tension	380
Electro-technical Commission, International	344
Employees' Trade Unions, International Federation of Christian	282
Employers, International Organisation of Industrial	354
Employers' Associations, International Conferences of Catholic	336
Employment for Refugee Professional Workers, International Committee to Secure	57
Engineering, International Association for Bridge and Structural	121

	Page
Engineering, International Commission on Agricultural	312
Engineers, International Federation of Consulting.	283
Engineers' Associations, European Federation of	283
Entomological Association, International	121
Epilepsy, International League against	205
Epizootics, International Office for	206
Equal Rights, International	266
Equestrian Federation, International.	405
Esperanto Association, Universal	423
Esperanto League, International Christian	424
Ethnological Sciences, International Congress of Anthropological and	107
Etruscan Studies, Institute of	122
Eucharistic Congress Movement, Permanent Committee of the International	58
Eudiac Order	59
Eugenic Organisations, International Federation of	123
Europe, League for United States of Europe — Young	11
European Co-operation, International Federation of Committees for	11
European Economic and Customs Union, International Committee of the	329
European Nationalities, Congress of	59
European Timber Exporters' Convention	364
Evangelical Alliance, World's	60
Exceptional Children, International Association for the Education of	177
Exchange Associations, Federation of	12
Exchange Committee, International	345
Exchange Service, International	238
Exhibition Bureau, International	346
Exhibition Committees, International Federation of Permanent	346
Ex-Service Men, Inter-Allied Federation of.	12
Ex-Service Men, International Committee of	13
Ex-Service Men, International Conference of Associations of Disabled Soldiers and.	10
Factory and Transport Workers' Syndicates, Christian International Federa- tion of	284
Factory Workers, International Federation of General.	284
Fairs Union, International	347
Faith, World Congress of (Continuation Movement)	61
Faith and Order, World Conference on	60
Family Education, International Commission of Congresses for.	178
Family Life, International League for	61
Family Pedagogics, International Institute of	178
Fencing Federation, International	406
Fibres, International Bureau for the Standardisation of Artificial	348
Film Bureau, International Catholic	179
Film, International Chamber of the	348
Film, International Chamber of the Educational	177
Films and Broadcasting, International Commission on the Educational Use of	180
Finance Commission, International	329
Fire Prevention and Extinction, International Technical Committee on	424
First-Aid to the Injured, International Association for Life-Saving and	69
Fixed Calendar League, The International	421

	Page
Food and Drink Trades, International Federation of Christian Trade Union of Workers in the	285
Food and Drink Workers, International Union of	285
Football, International Federation of Association	406
Foreigners, International Bureau for Information and Enquiries regarding Relief to	62
Forest Research Organisations, International Union of	316
Forwarding Organisations, International Federation of	349
Free Thinkers, World Union of	62
Free Trade, International Committee to Promote	330
French Revolution, International Institute of History of the	131
Friends (Quakers), International Service of the Society of	80
Friendship Association, International	14
Friendship through the Churches, World Alliance for International	55
Game-Shooting Council, International	407
Gas Union, International	350
Geneva Research Centre	14
Geodesy and Geophysics, International Union of	124
Geographical and Historical Institute, Pan-American	124
Geographical Union, International	125
Geography, International Commission for Historical	127
Geological Congress, International	126
Georgia, International Committee for	63
Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Association of	180
Girls' Friendly Societies, International Catholic Association of	47
Girls, Women and Children, Jewish Association for the Protection of	67
Gliding, International Committee for the Study of	408
Goat-Breeding Federation, International	317
Good Templars (I.O.G.T.), International Order of	63
Grape-Cure Resorts and the Consumption of Grapes, International Union for the Development of	350
Grocers, International Federation of Retail	351
Gutenberg Society, International	126
Gymnastic Federation, International	409
Hairdressers, International Union of	286
Hardware Merchants and Ironmongers, International Federation of Associa- tions of	351
Hatters, International Union of	286
Henri-Demont Plan of 1908 for the Suppression of the Crime of War Through the League of Nations	31
Hias-Ica Emigration Association "Hicem"	64
Highway Education, Pan-American Confederation for	380
Historical Geography, International Commission for	127
Historical Institute, Pan-American Geographical and	124
Historical Sciences, International Committee on	127
History, International Conference for the Teaching of	181
History, International Institute of Constitutional	119
History of Art, International Committee on the	129
History of Pharmacy, Society for the	217

	Page
History of Sciences, International Academy on the	130
History of the French Revolution, International Institute of	131
Hockey Federation, International	409
Hoerbiger Institute	131
Home and School, International Federation of	182
Home Economics, International Federation for the Teaching of	182
Horticultural Congresses, International Committee for	318
Hospital Association, International	206
Hotel Alliance, International	352
Hotel and Restaurant Employees, International Geneva Association of	286
Hotel, Restaurant and Bar Workers, International Union of	287
Hotelmen's Association, International	353
House Property Union, International	238
Housing and Town Planning, International Federation for	425
Howard League for Penal Reform, International Bureau	65
Humanitarian Bureau of Animal Lovers, The International	41
Hydrographic Bureau, International	381
Hydrology, International Society of Medical	210
Ice Hockey League, International	410
Idista, Unioño Katolik	425
Ido, Union for the International Language	426
Ika, International Catholic Work	65
Illumination, International Commission on	132
Industrial Accidents, Permanent International Committee for the Study of	207
Industrial Artists, International Federation of Associations of Inventors and	288
Industrial Employers, International Organisation of	354
Industrial Medicine, Permanent International Commission on	207
Industrial Property, International Association for the Protection of	239
Industrial Property, International Union for the Protection of	240
Industrial Relations Institute, International	354
Industries, International Federation for Art Education, Drawing and Arts applied to	183
Institutions established at Geneva, Federation of the International Semi-official and Private	427
Instruction in Agriculture, International Commission for	312
Insurance Association, International Credit	328
Intellectual Co-operation, International Institute of	132
Intellectual Unions, Federation of	134
Intellectual Workers, International Confederation of	287
Inter-American Commission of Women	267
Inter-Church Aid, The European Central Bureau for	66
Interlingua, Academia Pro	428
International Associations, Joint Committee of Major	428
International Associations, Union of	429
International Council of Women	268
International Law, Academy of	241
International Law, Institute of	242
Inter-Parliamentary Union	16
Inventors and Industrial Artists, International Federation of Associations of	288
Ironmongers, International Federation of Associations of Hardware Merchants and	351

	Page
Islamic Research Association, The	134
Israelite Alliance, Universal.	66
Jewelry, Gold and Silver Ware and Horological Products, International Federation of Associations of Manufacturers, Craftsmen, Wholesalers and Retailers of. . .	356
Jewish Agency for Palestine (World Zionist Organisation)	17
Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls, Women and Children	67
Jewish Congress, World	19
Jewish Students, World Union of	191
Jewish Women, League of	67
Jews, International Missionary Council's Committee on Christian Approach to the . .	51
Journalists, International Bureau of Catholic	256
Journalists, International Federation of	259
Journalists Accredited to the League of Nations, International Association of . .	259
Juvenile Entente, The	183
Knights of Peace	20
Kosmoglott, International Language Society	429
Labour and Socialist International	288
Labour Wireless International	430
Ladies of Charity of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, Association of the Mission for the Sick Poor	68
Land Value Taxation and Free Trade, International Union for	330
Landworkers' Federation, International	289
Languages and Cultures, International Institute of African	106
Latin-American Solidarity, Workers' International Centre of	290
Law and Legislation, American Institute of Comparative	235
Law Association, International	242
Law, International Academy of Comparative	234
Law, International Association of Criminal	235
Law, International Bureau for the Unification of Criminal	236
Law, International Institute at Rome for the Unification of Private	236
Law, International Institute of Public	252
Law, International Union of Criminal	236
League of Nations Societies, International Federation of	20
Leather Workers' Federation, International Boot and Shoe Operatives and	275
Legal Institute, International	243
Legal Translation Bureau, International	243
Legal Union, International	243
Leprosy Association, the International	208
Letters, International Federation of Professional Societies of Men of	140
Letters and Sciences, International Federation of Arts	III
Liberal Christianity and Religious Liberty, International Association for	54
Library Associations, International Federation of	135
Life and Work, Universal Christian Council for	51
Life-Saving and First Aid to the Injured, International Association for	69
Light, International Committee on	209
Linear Cities, International Association for the Development of	430
Linguists, Permanent International Committee of	136
Liquor Traffic in Africa, International Central Office for the Control of	244

	Page
Literary and Artistic Association, International.	136
Literary and Artistic Work, International Union for the Protection of	245
Literary History, International Committee on Modern	136
Lithographers and Kindred Trades, International Federation of	290
Local Authorities, International Union of	246
Logopedy and Phoniatory, International Society for	137
"Louise de Marillac" Society.	70
Lyceums Clubs, International Association of	268
Major International Associations, Joint Committee of	428
Map of the World on the Scale of One in a Million, Central Bureau for the International.	137
Maritime Committee, International	246
Maritime Conference, Baltic and International	371
Maritime Meteorology, International Commission for	138
Maritime Radio Committee, International	381
Masonic Association (A.M.I.), International.	70
Masonry, Reinforced Concrete and Foundation Work in Modern Building, International Technical Committee on	356
Materials, International Association for Testing	431
Mathematics, International Commission on the Teaching of	184
Mechanical Cultivation, International Office for	318
Mechano-Therapeutic Doctors, International Association of	209
Medical Assistance by Air, Permanent Committee of International Congresses on	199
Medical Association of the International Clinic, The	202
Medical Automobile Clubs, International Union of	274
Medical Congresses, Permanent Committee for International	210
Medical History Society, International.	138
Medical Hydrology, International Society of	210
Medical Museums, International Association of	211
Medical Practitioners, Central Secretariat of National Societies of Catholic	202
Medical Practitioners, International Professional Association of.	212
Medical Women's International Association	213
Medicinal, Aromatic and Allied Plants, International Association for the Promotion of the Production and Utilisation of	319
Medicine, Permanent International Commission on Industrial	207
Mediterranean Sea, International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the	139
Men of Letters, International Federation of Professional Societies of	140
Mercantile Marine Officers' Association, International	291
Metal-Workers, International Federation of	292
Metal-Workers Trade Unions, International Federation of Christian	292
Metapsychical Institute, International	140
Meteorological Organisation, International	140
Middle Classes, International Institute of	331
Migrants, Permanent International Conference of Private Organisations for the Protection of	71
Migration Service, International.	71
Military Medicine and Pharmacy, Permanent Committee of International Congresses on	213
Miners' Federation, International Christian	293

	Page
Miners' International Federation	294
Missionary Council, International	72
Missions, Institute for Scientific Research on	73
Modern Language Teachers, International Federation of	184
Monte-Rosa, International Physiological Laboratories on	142
Montessori Association, International	185
Moral Education Congress, International	185
Mothers and of Women Teachers for the Promotion of Peace, International League of	21
Motor-Cycling Clubs, International Federation of	410
Motor Manufacturers, Permanent International Bureau of	357
Motor Users, International Federation of Commercial	374
Mountaineering Associations, International Union of	411
Municipal Health and Technical Officers, General Association of	247
Museum Officials, International Association of	142
Museums Office, International	143
Music, International Society for Contemporary	144
Music Publishers, International Bureau for the Exchange of Information and Co-operation between	358
Musical Criticism, International Federation of Dramatic and	120
Musicians, International Bureau of	144
Musicology, International Society of	145
Mutual Benefit Societies, International Conference of National Unions of	73
Nansen, International Office for Refugees	74
Native Races (Coloured Races), International League for the Protection of	75
Nature, International Office for the Protection of	432
Navigation Congresses, Permanent International Association of	382
Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League, Universal	76
New Education Fellowship, International	186
Newspaper Managers and Publishers, International Federation of	261
Newspapers, Permanent International Commission of Editors of Catholic	258
News-Reel Union, International	260
Novialist Union, International	433
Nurses, International Committee of Catholic Associations of	214
Nurses, International Council of	215
"Occidental-Union", World Organisation for an International Language	433
Oceanography, Association of Physical	145
Oder, International Commission of the	382
Oil Union, International	358
Olive-Growers, International Federation of	319
Olympic Games Committee, International	411
Open Door International for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker	269
Ornithological Congress, International	145
Pacific Relations, Institute of	22
Paediatric Association, International	216
Paediatrics, International Association for Preventive	216
Paidological Congress, International	186
Painters' Federation, International	294

	Page
Pan-African Congress	23
Pan-American Geographical and Historical Institute	124
Pan-American Railway Committee, Permanent	385
Pan-American Scientific Congress	146
Pan-European Union	23
Pan-Pacific Union	23
Parliamentary Conference of Commerce, International	9
"Pax Romana", International Secretariat of National Federations of Catholic Students	192
Peace and Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organisations	26
Peace and Disarmament, International Consultative Group for	25
Peace Bureau, International	28
Peace Campaign, International	28
Peace Fellowship, International Christian	9
Peace, Freedom and Culture, World Student Association for	193
Peace, International Committee for the Co-ordination of Forces making for	24
Peace and Freedom, International League of	27
Peace and Freedom, Women's International League for	34
Peace (I.V.S.P.), International Voluntary Service for	76
P.E.N. — A World Association of Writers	146
Penal Reform, Howard League for, International Bureau	65
People's College, International	187
Periodical and Trade and Technical Press, International Federation of the	261
Pharmaceutical Federation, International	217
Pharmacy, Society for the History of	217
Philarmenian League, International	77
Philosophical Collaboration, International Institute of	147
Philosophy, Permanent Committee of International Congresses on	147
Phonetic Association, International	148
Phonographic Industry, International Federation of the	359
Photogrammetric Society, International	149
Photography, Permanent Commission of International Congresses of Scientific and Applied.	150
Physical Education and Sport, International Medical and Scientific Association for	412
Physical Medicine and Physiotherapy, International Association of	218
Physicians, International Federation of Socialist	299
Physico-Chemical Standards, International Bureau for	150
Physics, Pure and Applied, International Union of	151
Physiological Laboratories on Monte-Rosa, International	142
Physiotherapy, International Association of Physical Medicine and	218
Plants, International Association for the Promotion of the Production and Utili- sation of Medicinal, Aromatic and Allied	319
Polar Year 1932-1933, International Committee for the	151
Police and Criminal League, World	248
Police Association, International Christian	54
Police Commission, International Criminal	237
Police Conference, International	248
Police Federation, International	249
Police League, World (Tutmonda Polica League)	249
Political and Social Reform, International Institute of Sociology and	165

	Page
Popular Arts, International Commission of	152
Population Problems, International Union for the Scientific Investigation of.	152
Positivist Society, International	78
Postal, Telegraphic and Telephonic Workers, International Secretariat of	295
Postal Union, International Bureau of the Universal	383
Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, International Office of the	384
Postal Workers, International Federation of Christian	295
Pottery Workers, International Federation of	296
Poultry Science Association, The World's	320
"Pour la Science" Foundation, International Centre for Synthesis	153
Power Conference, World	154
Presbyterian System, Alliance of Reformed Churches throughout the World holding the	78
Press Associations, International Union of	262
Press Congress of the World	263
Preventive Paediatrics, International Association for	216
Prison Commission, International	250
Private Law, International Institute at Rome for the Unification of	251
"Pro Deo", International Commission.	79
Professional Federations, Permanent Conference of International	434
Professional Workers, International Committee to Secure Employment for Re- fugee	57
Prohibition Federation, World	79
Protection of Animals, International Legal Committee for the	231
Protestant League, International	79
Protestant Loan Association, International	80
Psychagogy and Psychotherapy, International Institute of.	155
Psychical Research Congresses, Permanent International Committee for	156
Psycho-Analytical Association, International	156
Psychological Congress, International	157
Psychology, International Bureau for the Study of Sports	416
Psychology, International Society for the Study of Religious	157
Psychotechnics, International Association of Conferences on	158
Psychotherapy, International Institute of Psychagogy and.	155
Public and Civil Services, International Federation of Employees in	297
Public Employees, International Federation of Christian	296
Public Health Office, International	219
Public Law, International Institute of	252
Publishers' Congress, Permanent Bureau of the International	359
"Quakers", International Service of the Society of Friends	80
Quaternary Research, International Association on	158
Racial Prejudice and Anti-Semitism, International Federation of Leagues for Com- bating	81
Radical and Similar Democratic Parties, International Entente of	30
Radio Committee, International Maritime	381
Radio Union, The International Amateur	384
Radiobiology, International Society of	159
Radio-Telegraphists, International Federation of	298
Radiotelegraphy, International Union of Scientific	159

	Page
Radium Standards, International Commission on	160
Railway Committee, Permanent Pan-American	385
Railway Congress Association, International	385
Railway and Tramway Men, International Federation of Christian Trades Unions of	298
Railway Transport, Central Office for International	386
Railway Union, International	386
Railway Wagon Union, International	387
Railways, International Conference for Promoting Technical Uniformity on	388
Reconciliation, International Fellowship of	82
Red Cross Committee, International	83
Red Cross Societies, League of	83
Reformed Churches throughout the World holding the Presbyterian System, Alliance of	78
Refrigeration, International Institute of	161
Refugee Professional Workers, International Committee to Secure Employment for	57
Relief to Foreigners, International Bureau for Information and Enquiries regard- ing	62
Relief Union, International	84
Religious History, International Congress on	162
Religious Psychology, International Society for the Study of	157
"Réseau Mondial" and Polar Meteorology, International Commission on	162
Restaurant and Bar Workers, International Union of Hotel	287
Restaurant Employees, International Geneva Association of Hotel and	286
Rheumatism, International League against	219
Rhine, Central Commission on the Navigation of the	388
Rifle Union, International	412
Rights of Man and of Citizens, International Federation of Leagues for the De- fence of	85
Road Congresses, Permanent International Association of	390
Roerich Pact, International Union for the	162
Roller-Skating Federation, International	413
Rolling-Stock, International Association of Manufacturers of	360
Rotary International	86
Rowing Federation, International	413
Rural Associations, International Secretariat of Women's	325
Rural Broadcasting, International Centre of	390
St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance	270
Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, Association of the Ladies of Charity of Mission for the Sick Poor	68
Salvation Army	86
Sanatoria and Private Nursing Home Syndicates, International Union of	220
Sanitary Equipment, Permanent International Commission of Studies on	221
Sanitary Technique and Town Hygiene, International Permanent Delegation of	221
"Save the Children" International Union	87
School Doctors, International Association of	222
Sciences, International Academy on the History of	130
Sciences, International Committee on Historical	127
Sciences, International Faculty of	163

	Page
Sciences, International Federation of Arts, Letters and	III
Scientific Agriculture, International Council for	321
Scientific Congress, Pan-American	146
Scientific Investigation of Population Problems, International Union for the . .	152
Scientific Unions, International Council of	163
Scouts' International Bureau, Boy	172
Sea, International Council for the Exploration of the	164
Seamen, Standing Committee on the Health and Welfare of	222
Seed-Crushers, International Association of	361
Seed-Testing Association, International	322
Semi-official and Private Institutions established at Geneva, International Fede- ration of	427
Settlements, International Association of	89
Shipping Conference, International	391
Shipping Federation, International	392
Silk Federation, International	361
Skating Union, International	415
Ski Association, International	415
Social Insurance, International Conference for	89
Social Progress, International Association for	90
Social Service, Catholic International Union for	91
Social Studies (Mechlin Union), International Union for	91
Social Work, International Committee of Schools for	92
Social Work, Permanent Committee of the International Conferences of	92
Social Workers, International Permanent Secretariat of	93
Socialist Labour Sport International	414
Socialist Physicians, International Federation of	299
Socialist Youth, International	299
Socialists, International Union of Religious	94
Society of Friends (Quakers), International Service of the	80
Sociology, International Federation of Societies and Institutes of	165
Sociology and Political and Social Reform, International Institute of	166
Soil Science, International Society of	323
Soroptimist Clubs, European Federation of	271
Speech, International Committee of	252
Spiritualist Federation, International	166
Sport, International Medical and Scientific Association for Physical Education and	142
Sporting Federations, Permanent Bureau of International	416
Sports Psychology, International Bureau for the Study of	416
Stage, International Union of Persons connected with the	300
Statistical Institute, International	167
Statistics, International Bureau of Commercial	362
Stomatological Association, International	223
Stone-Workers, International Secretariat of	300
Stores, International Association of Department	342
Student Association for Peace, Freedom and Culture, World's	193
Student Christian Federation, World's	196
Student Service, International	194
Students, International Confederation of	195
Study, Catholic Union of International	48
Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, International Alliance of Women for	272

	Page
Sufi Movement, International Headquarters of the	94
Sugar Committee, The International	362
Sunday School Association, World's	94
Suppression of the Crime of War, through the League of Nations, For the (The Henri-Demont Plan of 1908)	31
Surgery, International Society of	223
Surveyors, International Federation of	168
Swimming Federation, International Amateur	417
Tailors, International Federation of Master.	300
Teachers' Associations, International Federation of	187
Teachers in Public Secondary Schools, International Federation of	188
Teachers' International Trade Secretariat	301
Technical Agriculturists, International Federation of	324
Technical Press, International Federation of the Periodical and Trade and	261
Technical Training, International Bureau for	189
Telecommunications, International Union of	392
Telephone Advisory Committee, The International	394
Television, Advisory Committee on	168
Temperance Societies, Blue Cross	45
Temperance Union, World's Women's Christian	96
Templars (I.O.G.I.), International Order of Good	63
Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity, International Commission on	109
Textile Workers' Associations, Federation of	301
Textile Workers, International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of	302
Thalassotherapy, International Association of.	223
Theatre Society, Universal	170
Theological, International School (Ecumenical Seminar)	96
Theosophical Society	96
Theosophical Society of Adyar	98
Thrift Institute, International.	331
Tickets, International Union for the Issue of Combined Coupon	376
Timber Committee, International	363
Timber Exporters' Convention, European	364
Timber Utilisation, Department for	364
Time Bureau, International.	170
Time-Tables, European Conference on	395
Tin Research and Development Council, International	365
Tobacco Workers, Christian International Federation of	303
Tobacco Workers, International Federation of	302
Touring Association, International	395
Touring, Central Council of International	417
Tourist Traffic, International Union of Official Organs for the Promotion of	418
Town Hygiene, International Permanent Delegation of Sanitary Technique and	221
Town Planning, International Federation for Housing and	425
Trachoma, International League for the Campaign against	224
Trade and Technical Press, International Federation of the Periodical and	261
Trade-Mark Bureau, Inter-American	355
Trade Union Committee for Youth and Educational Questions, International	307
Trade Unionist Women, International Committee of	306
Trade Unions, Christian International Federation of	304

	Page
Trade Unions, International Federation of	303
Trade Unions, International Federation of Non-political Independent	305
Traffic in Women and Children, International Bureau for the Suppression of	99
Tramway Men, International Federation of Christian Trades Unions of Rail- way and	298
Tramways, Light Railways and Motor Omnibuses, International Union of	396
Translation Bureau, International Legal	243
Transport, International Chamber of Consultants on	397
Transport Workers' Federation, International.	305
Transport Workers' Syndicates, Christian International Federation of Factory and	284
Tuberculosis, International Union against	224
Typographers' Secretariat, International	306
University Federation for the League of Nations, International	197
University Press Secretariat, International Catholic	256
University Women, International Federation of	197
Urological Society, International	225
Venereal Diseases, International Union for Combating	226
Veterinary Congresses, Permanent Committee for International	226
Vivisection, International Union and People's League against	99
War and Fascism, World Committee against	31
War Resisters' International	32
Weights and Measures, International Bureau of	252
Wholesale Society, International Co-operative	340
Wine Office, International	366
Wine Growing, Permanent International Committee on	325
Wines, Ale, Ciders, Spirituous Liquors and Kindred Industries, International Com- mittee on the Trade in	367
Wireless Committee, International	397
Wireless Communications, International Advisory Committee on	398
Wireless International, Labour	430
Women, Inter-American Commission of	267
Women, International Federation for Aid to Young	102
Women, International Federation of Business and Professional	277
Women, International Federation of University	197
Women and Children, International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in	99
Women for International Concord, World Union of	33
Women for Suffrage and Legal Citizenship, International Alliance of	272
Women Magistrates, Barristers and Members of Other Branches of the Legal Profession, International Federation of.	253
Women Trade Unionists, International Committee of	306
Women's Christian Temperance Union, World's	96
Women's Conference, All Asian	264
Women's Guild, International Co-operative	264
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom	34
Women's International Organisations, Peace and Disarmament Committee of the	26

	Page
Women's International Zionist Organisation (W.I.Z.O.)	100
Women's Leagues, International Union of Catholic	48
Women's Rural Associations, International Secretariat of	325
Woodworkers, International Federation of Christian.	277
Wool Textile Organisation, International.	367
Workers' Education, International Centre of	190
Workers' International, Catholic	279
Workers' International Centre of Latin-American Solidarity	290
Workmen's Evangelical Associations, International Federation of	100
World Youth Congress Movement	35
Wrestling Federation, International Amateur	418
Yacht-Racing Union, International	419
Yachting Union, International Motor	420
Young Europe, League for United States of Europe —	11
Young Liberal, Radical and Democratic Associations, International Union of	36
Young Men's Christian Associations, World's Alliance of	101
Young Women, International Federation for Aid to	102
Young Women's Christian Association, World's	102
Youth, Christian Working	174
Youth and Educational Questions, International Trade Union Committee for	307
Youth Community for Peace, Freedom and Progress, World.	36
Youth Congress Movement, World	35
Youth Hostel's Association, International	190
Zionist Organisation (W.I.Z.O.), Women's International	100
Zionist Revisionists, World Union of	103

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna :

	Page
Advocates, International Association of	230
Criminal Police Commission, International	237
Danube, International Commission of the	378
European Nationalities Congress	59
Forwarding Organisations, International Federation of	349
Hoerbiger Institute	131
Logopedy and Phoniatry, International Society for	137
Modern Language Teachers, International Federation of	184
Musicians, International Bureau of	144
Oil Union, International	358
Pan-European Union	23
Psychology, International Society for the Study of Religious	157
Quaternary Research, International Association on	158
Radium Standards, International Commission on	160
Religious Psychology, International Society for the Study of	157
Stage, International Union of Persons Connected with the	300
Timber Committee, International	363
Timber Exporters' Convention, European	364
Timber Utilisation, Department for	364

Melk :

Intellectual Unions, Federation of	134
--	-----

Mödling, Saint-Gabriel (near Vienna) :

Anthropos Institute	109
-------------------------------	-----

BELGIUM.

Brussels :

Academic Union, International	105
Accountants' Association, International	327
Actuaries, Permanent Committee of International Congresses of	228
Administrative Sciences, International Institute of	229
Agriculture, International Commission for Instruction in	312
Bar Association, International	232
Building Trades Employers, International Federation of the	335
Charlatanism, International Committee for the Campaign against	202
Child Welfare, International Association for the Promotion of	50
Children's Court Judges, International Association of	233
Christian Working Youth	174

	Page
Cinematographic Press, International Federation of the	257
Cocoa and Chocolate, International Office for	336
Colonial Institute, International	233
Commerce, International Institute of	338
Coupon Tickets, International Union for the Issue of Combined	376
Customs Tariffs, International Bureau for the Publication of	328
Dairy Federation, International	342
Dental Organisation, International.	203
Documentation, International Institute of	120
Engineers, International Federation of Consulting.	283
Exchange Service, International	238
Exhibition Committees, International Federation of Permanent	346
Family Education, International Commission of Congresses for.	178
Family Pedagogics, International Institute of	178
Fencing Federation, International	406
Film Bureau, International Catholic	179
Free Thinkers, World Union of	62
Geography, International Commission for Historical	127
History of Art, International Committee on the	129
Ice-Hockey League, International	410
Industrial Employers, International Organisation of	354
International Associations, Union of	429
International Council of Women	268
International Law, Institute of	242
Inventors and Industrial Artists, International Federation of Associations of	288
Labour and Socialist International	288
Liquor Traffic in Africa, International Central Office for the Control of	244
Local Authorities, International Union of	246
Maritime Radio Committee, International	381
Mechano-Therapeutic Doctors, International Association of	209
Middle Classes, International Institute of	331
Miners' Federation, International Christian	293
Nature, International Office for the Protection of	432
Navigation Congresses, Permanent International Association of	382
News-Reel Union, International	260
Parliamentary Conference of Commerce, International	339
Physico-Chemical Standards, International Bureau of	150
Radiotelegraphy, International Union of Scientific	159
Railway Congress Association, International	385
Social Service, Catholic International Union for	91
Social Work, International Committee of Schools for	92
Statistics, International Bureau of Commercial	362
Students, International Confederation of	195
Sugar Committee, The International	362
Surgery, International Society of	223
Tailors, International Federation of Master	300
Teachers' International Trade Secretariat	301
Touring Association, International	395
Tramways, Light Railways and Motor Omnibuses, International Union of	396
Yachting Union, International Motor	420
Youth, Christian Working	174

	Page
Antwerp :	
Christian Public Employees, International Federation of	296
Diamond-Workers, Universal Alliance of	281
Maritime Committee, International	246
Mercantile Marine Officers' Association, International	291
Paedological Congress, International	186
Public Employees, International Federation of Christian	296
Bruges :	
Roerich Pact, International Union for the	162
Charleroi :	
Teachers in Public Secondary Schools, International Federation of National Associations of	188
Cortenbergh :	
Industrial Medicine, Permanent International Commission on	207
Gembloux :	
Agricultural Engineering, International Commission on	312
Liège :	
Military Medicine and Pharmacy, Permanent Committee of International Congresses on	213
Physical Medicine and Physiotherapy, International Association of	218
Physiotherapy, International Association of Physical Medicine and	218
Louvain :	
Amenities of Country Life, International Committee for the Improvement of the	422
Mechlin :	
Social Studies, International Union for (Mechlin Union)	91
UNITED KINGDOM.	
London :	
Adult Education, World Association for	172
African Languages and Cultures, International Institute of	106
Alcoholism, International Federation for the Protection of Native Races against	39
Apostolatus Maris Internationale Concilium	43
Arbitration League, International	9
Baptist World Alliance	44
Boot and Shoe Operatives and Leather Workers' Federation, International	275
Boy Scouts International Bureau	172
Brotherhood Federation, World	46

	Page
Calendar League, The International Fixed	421
Calvinists, International Federation of	46
Camping Clubs, The International Federation of	404
Christian Peace Fellowship, International	9
Christian Police Association, International	54
Contemporary Music, International Society for	144
Co-operative Alliance, International	339
Co-operative Women's Guild, International	264
Country Women of the World, Associated	265
Credit Insurance Association, International	328
Electro-technical Commission, International	344
Equal Rights International	266
Eugenic Organisations, International Federation of	123
Evangelical Alliance, World's	60
Faith, World Congress of (Continuation Movement)	61
Fixed Calendar League, The International	421
Free Trade, International Committee to Promote	330
Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Association of	180
Home and School, International Federation of	182
Hotel Alliance, International	352
Housing and Town Planning, International Federation for	425
Insurance Association, Credit	328
Jewish Agency for Palestine (World Zionist Organisation)	17
Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls, Women and Children	67
Jewish Students, World Union of	191
Land Value Taxation and Free Trade, International Union for	330
Law Association, International	242
Leprosy Association, The International	208
Medical Hydrology, International Society of	210
Miners' International Federation	294
Missionary Council, International	72
Montessori Association, International	185
Motor-Cycling Clubs, International Federation of	410
Music, International Society for Contemporary	144
Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League, Universal	76
New Education Fellowship, International	186
Nurses, International Council of	215
Open Door International for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker	269
P.E.N., A World Association of Writers	146
Phonographic Industry, International Federation of the	359
Police Association, International Christian	54
Population Problems, International Union for the Scientific Investigation of	152
Power Conference, World	154
Prohibition Federation, World	79
Psychical Research Congresses, Permanent International Committee for	156
Psycho-Analytical Association, International	156
"Quakers", International Service of the Society of Friends	80
Radio-Telegraphists, International Federation of	298
"Réseau Mondial" and Polar Meteorology, International Commission on	162
St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance	270
Salvation Army	86

	Page
Sciences, International Faculty of	163
Scientific Investigation of Population Problems, International Union for the	152
Scientific Unions, International Council of	163
Seed-Crushers, International Association of	361
Settlements, International Association of.	89
Shipping Conference, International	391
Shipping Federation, International	392
Social Work, Permanent Committee of the International Conferences of	92
Society of Friends (Quakers), International Service of the	80
Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, International Alliance of Women for	272
Surveyors, International Federation of	168
Textile Workers' Associations, International Federation of	301
Tin Research and Development Council, International	365
Traffic in Women and Children, International Bureau for the Suppression of	99
University Women, International Federation of	197
Women's Christian Temperance Union, World's	96
Women, International Federation of University	197
Women's International Zionist Organisation (W.I.Z.O.)	100
 Bournemouth :	
Ornithological Congress, International	145
 Bradford :	
Wool Textile Organisation, International	367
 Broughton :	
Geodesy and Geophysics, International Union of	124
 Edinburgh :	
Presbyterian System, Alliance of Reformed Churches throughout the World holding the	78
 Enfield (Middlesex) :	
War Resisters' International	32
 Glasgow :	
Christian Endeavour Union, European	53
 Liverpool :	
Oceanography, Association of Physical	145
 Manchester :	
Co-operative Wholesale Society, International	340
Cotton-Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations, International Federation of Master	341
Wholesale Society, International Co-operative	340
 St. Mary Cray (Kent) :	
Yacht-Racing Union, International	419

Southampton :

- Map of the World on the Scale of One in a Million, Central Bureau for the International 137

Teddington :

- Illumination, International Commission on 132

Tunbridge Wells:

- Clinic, The Medical Association of the International 202

Winchester :

- Faith and Order, World Conference on 60

Woodford Green (Essex) :

- Ido, Union for the International Language. 426

CANADA.**Montreal :**

- Medical Museums, International Association of 211

CHILE.**Santiago :**

- Workers' International Centre of Latin-American Solidarity 290

CUBA.**La Havana :**

- Trade-Mark Bureau, Inter-American 365

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.**Prague :**

- Agrarian Bureau, International 308
 Agricultural Brainworkers, International Federation of 309
 Culture, International League of 423
 Physicians, International Federation of Socialist 299
 Sanitary Technique and Town Hygiene, International Permanent Delegation
 of 221
 Social Workers', International Permanent Secretariat of 93
 Socialist Labour Sport International. 414
 Socialist Physicians, International Federation of 299
 Socialist Youth International 299

Kosice :

- " Ika ", International Catholic Work 65

	Page
Teplitz-Schönau :	
Pottery Workers, International Federation of	296

Trautenau :	
Cremation Societies, International and World Federation of	423

DENMARK.

Copenhagen :	
Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, International Congress of	107
Astronomic Telegrams, Central Bureau for	III
Baltic and International Maritime Conference, The	371
Bookbinders' Union, International	274
Hairdressers, International Union of	286
Polar Year 1932-1933, International Committee for the	151
Seed-Testing Association, International	322
Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity, International Commission on	169
Tobacco Workers, International Federation of	302

Aarhus :	
Good Templars (I.O.G.T.), International Order of	63

Charlottenlund :	
Sea, International Council for the Exploration of the	164

Dianalund :	
Epilepsy, International League against	205

Elsinore :	
People's College, International	187

ESTONIA.

Tallinn :	
Kosmoglott, International Language Society	429

FRANCE.

Paris :	
Acetylene and Autogenous Welding, Permanent International Commission on	332
Aeronautic Federation, International	400
Agricultural Industries, International Commission of	333
Agriculture, International Confederation of	313
Air Navigation, International Commission for	369
Air Questions (C.I.T.E.J.A.), International Technical Committee of Legal Ex- perts on	230

	Page
Analytical Chemistry, Permanent International Bureau of	114
Animals, International Legal Committee for the Protection of	231
Animals and Anti-Vivisection Societies, International Bureau of Societies for the Protection of	42
Anthropological Institute, International	107
Anti-Prohibitionists, International League of	43
Anti-Vivisection Societies, International Bureau for the Protection of Animals and	42
Architects, Permanent International Committee of	109
Artistic and Literary Works by the Cinematograph, International Committee for the Diffusion of	116
Arts, International Commission of Popular	152
Arts, Letters and Sciences, International Federation of	111
Authors' and Composers' Societies, International Confederation of	112
Automobile Clubs, International Association of Recognised	401
Automobile Clubs, International Union of Medical	274
Automobile Standardisation, International Bureau of	334
Aviation, International Legal Committee on	232
Beet Growers, International Federation of European	316
Blindness, International Association for the Prevention of	200
Bobsleighing and Tobogganing Federation, International.	402
Bondholders, International Committee of the Union of	327
Boxing Union, International	403
Cancer, International Union against	201
Carbon Fuel, Permanent International Committee on	335
Catholic Associations of Nurses, International Committee of	214
Catholic Journalists, International Bureau of	256
Catholic Medical Practitioners, Central Secretariat of National Societies of . .	202
Chemistry, International Office of	114
Chemistry, International Union of	115
Christian Employees' Trade Unions, International Federation of	282
Cinematograph, International Committee for the Diffusion of Artistic and Literary Works by the	116
Civil Services, International Federation of Employees in Public and	297
Commerce, International Chamber of	337
Commercial Motor Users, International Federation of	374
Comparative Law and Legislation, American Institute of	235
Constants, International Committee for the Publication of Annual Tables of Chemical, Physical, Biological and Technological	118
Constitutional History, International Institute of	119
Container Bureau, International	375
Continental Advertising Association	332
Criminal Law, International Association of	235
Cyclists' Union, International	404
Dams, International Commission on Large	376
Department Stores, International Association of	342
Diplomacy, International Academy of	10
Dramatic and Musical Criticism, International Federation of.	120
Education, International Centre for Workers'.	190
Educational Use of Films and Broadcasting, International Commission on the	180
Educational Workers' International	282

	Page
Electric Power, International Union of Producers and Distributors of	344
Electrical Systems, International Conference of the Principal High-Tension . . .	380
Employees' Trade Unions, International Federation of Christian	282
Epizootics, International Office for	206
Equestrian Federation, International	405
Eucharistic Congress Movement, Permanent Committee of the International . .	58
Eudiac Order (Ordre Eudique)	59
European Co-operation, International Federation of Committees for	II
European Economic and Customs Union, International Committee of the . . .	329
Exchange Associations, Federation of	12
Exchange Committee, International	345
Exhibition Bureau, International	346
Ex-Service Men, Inter-Allied Federation of	12
Family Life, International League for	61
Film, International Chamber of the	348
Fire Prevention and Extinction, International Technical Committee on	424
Friendships Association, International	14
Game-Shooting Council, International	407
Gas Union, International	350
Geographical Union, International	125
Grape-Cure Resorts and the Consumption of Grapes, International Union for the Development of	350
Gymnastic Federation, International	409
Hatters, International Union of	286
Henri-Demont Plan of 1908 for the Suppression of the Crime of War through the League of Nations	31
Hias-Jca Emigration Association "Icem"	64
History, International Conference for the Teaching of	181
History of Sciences, International Academy on the	130
History of the French Revolution, International Institute of	131
Hockey Federation, International	409
Intellectual Co-operation, International Institute of	132
Intellectual Workers, International Confederation of	287
International Associations, Joint Committee of Major	428
Israelite Alliance, Universal.	66
Journalists, International Bureau of Catholic	256
Journalists, International Federation of	259
Juvenile Entente, The	183
Ladies of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul, Association of the Mission for the Sick Poor	68
Legal Union, International	243
Letters and Science, International Federation of Arts,	III
Linear Cities, International Association for the Development of	430
Literary and Artistic Association, International.	136
"Louise de Marillac" Society.	70
Major International Associations, Joint Committee of	428
Masonry, Reinforced Concrete and Foundation Work in Modern Building, Inter- national Technical Committee on	356
Medical Assistance by Air, Permanent Committee of International Congresses on .	199
Medical Automobile Clubs, International Union of	274
Medical History Society, International	138

	Page
Medical Practitioners, Central Secretariat of National Societies of Catholic	202
Medical Practitioners, International Professional Association of	212
Medical Women's International Association	213
Mediterranean Sea, International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the	139
Men of Letters, International Federation of Professional Societies of	140
Metapsychical Institute, International	140
Mothers and of Women Teachers for the Promotion of Peace, International League of	21
Motor Manufacturers, Permanent International Bureau of	357
Municipal Health and Technical Officers, General Association of	247
Museums Office, International.	143
Musical Criticism, International Federation of Dramatic and	120
Newspaper Managers and Publishers, International Federation of	261
Nurses, International Committee of Catholic Associations of	214
Oder, International Commission of the	382
Periodical and Trade and Technical Press, International Federation of the	261
Philosophical Collaboration, International Institute of	147
Philosophy, Permanent Committee of International Congresses on	147
Photography, Scientific and Applied, Permanent Commission of International Congresses of	150
Physics, Pure and Applied, International Union of	151
Popular Arts, International Commission of	152
Positivist Society, International	78
"Pour la Science" Foundation, International Centre for Synthesis	153
Press Associations, International Union of	262
Professional Federations, Permanent Conference of International	434
Protection of Animals, International Legal Committee for the	231
Psychotechnics, International Association of Conferences on	158
Public and Civil Services, International Federation of Employees in	297
Public Health Office, International	219
Public Law, International Institute of	252
Racial Prejudice and Antisemitism, International Federation of Leagues for Combating	81
Radical and Similar Democratic Parties, International Entente of	30
Railway Union, International	386
Reconciliation, International Fellowship of	82
Red Cross Societies, League of	83
Refrigeration, International Institute of	161
Relief to Foreigners, International Bureau for Information and Enquiries regarding	62
Rifle Union, International	412
Rights of Man and of Citizens, International Federation of Leagues for the Defence of	85
Road Congresses, Permanent International Association of	390
Rolling-Stock, International Association of Manufacturers of	360
Saint Vincent de Paul, Association of the Ladies of Charity of Mission for the Sick Poor	68
School Doctors, International Association of	222
Sciences, International Federation of Arts, Letters and	111
Seamen, Standing Committee on the Health and Welfare of	222
Sociology, International Federation of Societies and Institutes of	165
Speech, International Committee of	252
Spiritualist Federation, International	166

	Page
Sporting Federations, Permanent Bureau of International	416
Stomatological Association, International	223
Stores, International Association of Department	342
Student Association for Peace, Freedom and Culture, World's	193
Teachers' Associations, International Federation of	187
Technical Training, International Bureau of	189
Telephone Advisory Committee, The International	394
Thalassotherapy, International Association of.	223
Theatre Society, Universal	170
Time Bureau, International	170
Touring, Central Council of International	417
Trade Unions, International Federation of	303
Tuberculosis, International Union against	224
Urological Society, International	225
Venereal Diseases, International Union for Combating	226
War and Fascism, World Committee against	31
Wine-Growing, Permanent International Committee on	325
Wine Office, International	366
Wines, Ale, Ciders, Spiritous Liquors and Kindred Industries, International Com- mittee on the Trade in	367
Wireless Committee, International	397
Women Magistrates, Barristers and Members of other branches of the Legal Profession, International Federation of	253
Women Trade Unionists, International Committee of	306
Women's Rural Associations, International Secretariat of	325
Youth and Educational Questions, International Trade Union Committee for	307
Youth Community for Peace, Freedom and Progress, World.	36
Zionist Revisionists, World Union of	103
 Airaines (Somme) :	
Hardware Merchants and Ironmongers, International Federation of Associations of.	351
 Boulogne-sur-Seine :	
Vivisection, International Union and People's League against	99
 Bourg-la-Reine :	
Phonetic Association, International	148
 Lille :	
Catholic University Press Secretariat, International	256
 Lyon :	
Silk Federation, International	361
 Marckolsheim :	
Police Federation, International	249
 Neuilly-sur-Seine :	
House Property Union, International.	238

	Page
Rennes :	
Literary History, Modern, International Committee on	136
Saint-Dié (Vosges) :	
Idista, Uniono Katolik	425
Sèvres :	
Weights and Measures, International Bureau of.	252
Strasburg :	
Rhine, Central Commission on the Navigation of the	388
GERMANY.	
Berlin :	
Aerological Commission, International	105
Alcoholism, International Catholic League against.	39
Alcoholism, International League against	40
Museums Officials, International Association of	142
Protestant League, International	79
Religious History, International Congresses on	162
Cologne :	
Hotelmen's Association, International	353
Cologne-Dellbruck :	
Esperanto League, International Christian	424
Darmstadt :	
Gliding, International Committee for the Study of	408
Dresden :	
Elbe Commission, International	379
Frankfort-on-Main :	
Entomological Association, International	121
Hamburg :	
Physical Education and Sport, International Medical and Scientific Association for	412
Leipzig :	
Music Publishers, International Bureau for the Exchange of Information and Co-operation between	358

	Page
Mayence :	
Gutenberg Society, International	126
Marburg-Lahn :	
Blind, Executive Committee for the Preparation of International Congresses for the	200
Münster/W :	
Missions, Institute for Scientific Research on	73
GREECE.	
Athens :	
Finance Commission, International	329
HAWAII.	
Honolulu :	
Pan-Pacific Union	23
HUNGARY.	
Budapest :	
Boxing Federation, International Amateur	402
Sanatoria and Private Nursing Home Syndicates, International Union of	220
Swimming Federation, International Amateur	417
Wrestling Federation, International Amateur	418
INDIA.	
Bombay :	
Islamic Research Association, The.	134
Adyar (near Madras) :	
Theosophical Society of Adyar	98
Gwalior :	
All Asian Women's Conference	264
ITALY.	
Rome :	
Agricultural Associations, Permanent International Commission of	308
Agricultural Co-ordination Commission, International	310
Agricultural Credit Conferences, International	311
Agricultural Press, International Federation of	255
Agriculture, International Institute of	314

	Page
Artisan Centre, International	273
Broadcasting, International Centre of Rural	390
Cinematographic Institute, International Educational	174
Concert Federation, International	117
Danube, Permanent Technical Hydraulic System Commission of the	378
Engineers' Associations, European Federation of	283
Ex-Service Men, International Committee of	13
Olive Growers, International Federation of	319
Paediatric Association, International.	216
Plants, International Association for the Promotion of the Production and Utili- sation of Medicinal, Aromatic and Allied	319
Private Law, International Institute at Rome for the Unification of	251
Rural Broadcasting, International Centre of	390
Scientific Agriculture, International Council for	321
Technical Agriculturists, International Federation of	324
Television, Advisory Committee on	168

Bologna :

Anthropological Methods, International Committee for the Unification of	108
---	-----

Florence :

Etruscan Studies, Institute of	122
--	-----

Milan :

Fairs Union, International	347
Photogrammetric Society, International	149
Thrift Institute, International.	331

Turin :

Interlingua, Academia Pro	428
Monte-Rosa, International Physiological Laboratories on	142

Venice :

Radiobiology, International Society of	159
--	-----

LUXEMBURG.**Luxemburg :**

Allotment Gardens Leagues, International Office of	41
--	----

MEXICO.**Tacubaya :**

Pan-American Geographical and Historical Institute	124
--	-----

MONACO.**Monte Carlo :**

Hydrographic Bureau, International	381
--	-----

MOROCCO.**Tangier :**

Cape Spartel Light, International Commission of	373
---	-----

NETHERLANDS.**The Hague :**

Air Traffic Association, International	369
Arbitration, Permanent Court of	231
Bar Workers, International Union of Hotel, Restaurant and	287
Catholic Employers' Associations, International Conferences of	336
Comparative Law, International Academy of	234
Criminal Law, International Bureau for the Unification of	236
Diseases and Causes of Death, International Commission for the Decennial Revision of the International Lists of	204
Employers' Associations, International Conferences of Catholic	336
Factory and Transport Workers' Syndicates, Christian International Federation of	284
Hotel, Restaurant and Bar Workers, International Union of	287
Industrial Relations Institute, International	354
International Law, Academy of	241
Jewellery, Gold and Silver Ware and Horological Products, International Federation of Associations of Manufacturers, Craftsmen, Wholesalers and Retailers of	356
Legal Institute, International	243
Legal Translation Bureau, International	243
Restaurant and Bar Workers, International Union of Hotel	287
Statistical Institute, International	167
Translation Bureau, International Legal	243
Transport Workers' Syndicates, Christian International Federation of Factory and	284
Veterinary Congresses, Permanent Committee for International	226
Young Liberal, Radical and Democratic Associations, International Union of	36

Ammerstol :

Anti-Militarist Ministers and Clergymen	8
---	---

Amstelveen :

Lithographers and Kindred Trades, International Federation of	290
---	-----

Amsterdam :

Broadcasting, International Catholic Bureau of	371
Building and Woodworkers, International Federation of	276
Clothing Workers' Federation, International	279
Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees, International Federation of	280
Factory Workers, General International Federation of	284
Medical Congresses, Permanent Committee for International	210
Painters' Federation, International.	294
Rheumatism, International League against	219

	Page
Soroptimist Clubs, European Federation of	271
Tourist Traffic, International Union of Official Organs for the Promotion of	418
Trachoma, International League for the Campaign against	224
Transport Workers' Federation, International	305
Youth Hostel's Association, International	190
 De Bilt :	
Maritime Meteorology, International Commission for	138
Meteorological Organisation, International	140
 Breda :	
Catholic Newspapers, Permanent International Commission of Editors of	258
 Dedemsvaart :	
Horticultural Congresses, International Committee for	318
 Eindhoven :	
Tobacco-Workers, Christian International Federation of	303
 Groningen :	
Soil Science, International Society of	323
 Heemstede :	
Anti-Militarist Bureau against War and Reaction, International	8
 Hilversum :	
Labour Wireless International	430
 Leyden :	
Astronomical Union, International	112
Pharmaceutical Federation, International	217
 Nimeguen :	
Linguists, Permanent International Committee of	136
 Ouderkerk-on-Amstel (near Amsterdam) :	
Life-Saving and First Aid to the Injured, International Association for	69
 Utrecht :	
Building Trade and of Woodworkers, International Federation of Christian Workers in the	277
Catholic Women's Leagues, International Union of	48
Catholic Workers' International	279
Food and Drink Trades, International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Workers in the	285

	Page
Landworkers' Federation, International	289
Liberal Christianity and Religious Liberty, International Association for	54
Metal-Workers Trade Unions, International Federation of Christian	292
Police and Criminal League, World	243
Police League, World (Tutmonda Polica League)	249
Railway and Tramway Men, International Federation of Christian Trades Unions of	298
Textile Workers, International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of	302
Trade Unions, Christian International Federation of	304
Trade Unions, Non-Political Independent, International Federation of	305
Women's Leagues, International Union of Catholic	48
Workmen's Evangelical Associations, International Federation of	100
 Vaals :	
Postal Workers, International Federation of Christian	295
 Wageningen :	
Biological Sciences, International Union for	113
NORWAY.	
Oslo :	
Ski Association, International	415
PALESTINE.	
Haifa :	
Bahai Cause.	44
ROUMANIA.	
Galatz :	
Danube, European Commission of the	377
SPAIN.	
Barcelona :	
Aviators, International League of	370
Economia Americana, Instituto de	343
SWEDEN.	
Stockholm :	
Composers, Permanent Council for International Co-operation between	117
Forest Research Organisations, International Union of	316
Novialist Union, International	433
Skating Union, International	415
Timber Exporters Convention, European	364
 Norrköping :	
Athletic Federation, International Amateur	400

Page

Vesteras :

Ido, Union for the International Language	426
---	-----

SWITZERLAND.**Berne :**

Carriages and Vans in International Traffic, Union for the Use of	374
Civil Register Officials, International Union of	279
Industrial Property, International Union for the Protection of	240
Literary and Artistic Works, International Union for the Protection of	245
Metal-Workers, International Federation of	292
Peace and Freedom, International League of	27
Peace (I.V.S.P.), International Voluntary Service for	76
Postal, Telegraphic and Telephonic Workers, International Secretariat of	295
Postal Union, International Bureau of the Universal	383
Prison Commission, International	250
Railways, International Conference for Promoting Technical Uniformity on	388
Railway Transport, Central Office for International	386
Railway Wagon Union, International	387
Rowing Federation, International	413
Sociology and Political and Social Reform, International Institute of	166
Telecommunications, International Union of	392
Time-Tables, European Conference on	395
Typographers' Secretariat, International	306
Wireless Communications, International Advisory Committee on	398

Basle :

Caritas Catholica	47
Druggists, International Congress of	205
Educational Film, International Chamber of the	177
Fibres, International Bureau for the Standardisation of Artificial	348
History of Pharmacy, Society for the	217
Musicology, International Society of	145
Social Progress, International Association for	90

Chapelle (Vaud) :

"Occidental Union", World Organisation for an International Language	433
--	-----

Fribourg :

Catholic Union of International Study	48
Girl's Friendly Societies, International Catholic Association of	47
Goat-Breeding Federation, International	317
Home Economics, International Federation for the Teaching of	182
"Pax Romana", International Secretariat of National Federations of Catholic Students	192
Study, Catholic Union of International	48

Geneva :

Abolitionist Federation, International	38
--	----

	Page
Animal Lovers, The International Humanitarian Bureau of	41
Blind Students, International Association of	191
Blue Cross Temperance Societies, International Federation of the	45
Broadcasting Union, International	372
Calendar Association, Inc., The World	421
Children of Non-European Origin, Eglantyne Jebb Office for the Protection of	57
Christian Council for Life and Work, Universal	51
Churches, World Alliance for International Friendship through the	55
Coloured Races, International League for the Protection of Native Races,	75
Concord, World Union of Women for International	33
Consultative Group (for Peace and Disarmament), International	25
Criminal Law, International Union of	236
Disabled Soldiers and Ex-Service Men, International Conference of Associations of	10
Diseases and Causes of Death, International Commission for the Decennial Revision of the International Lists of	204
Disarmament, International Consultative Group for Peace and	25
Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organisations, Peace and	26
Education, International Bureau of	176
Eglantyne Jebb Office for the Protection of Children of Non-European Origin	57
Employment for Refugee Professional Workers, International Committee to Secure	57
Esperanto Association, Universal	423
Europe, League for United States of — Young Europe	11
Ex-Service Men, International Conference of Associations of Disabled Soldiers and	10
Friendship through the Churches, World Alliance for International	55
Geneva Research Centre	14
Georgia, International Committee for	63
Howard League for Penal Reform, International Bureau	65
Institutions established at Geneva, Federation of International Semi-Official and Private	427
Inter-Church Aid, The European Central Bureau for	66
Inter-Parliamentary Union	16
Jewish Congress, World	19
Jewish Women, League of	67
Journalists Accredited to the League of Nations, International Association of	259
Law, International Union of Criminal	236
League of Nations Societies, International Federation of	20
Library Associations, International Federation of	135
Life and Work, Universal Christian Council for	51
Lyceum Clubs, International Association of	268
Masonic Association (A.M.I.), International	70
Mathematics, International Commission on the Teaching of	184
Migrants, Permanent International Conference of Private Organisations for the Protection of	71
Migration Service, International	71
Moral Education Congress, International	185
Mountaineering Associations, International Union of	411
Mutual Benefit Societies, International Conference of National Unions of	73
Nansen International Office for Refugees	74
Native Races (Coloured Races), International League for the Protection of	75

	Page
Paediatrics, International Association for Preventive	216
Peace, International Committee for the Co-ordination of Forces Making for . .	24
Peace and Disarmament, International Consultative Group for.	25
Peace and Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organisations. .	26
Peace and Freedom, Women's International League for	34
Peace Bureau, International	28
Peace Campaign, International	28
Philarmenian League, International	77
Preventive Paediatrics, International Association for	216
"Pro Deo", International Commission	79
Professional Workers, International Committee to Secure Employment for Refugee	57
Protestant Loan Association, International	80
Psychagogy and Psychotherapy, International Institute of.	155
Psychological Congress, International	157
Publishers' Congress, Permanent Bureau of the International	359
Red Cross Committee, International	83
Refugee Professional Workers, International Committee to Secure Employment for	57
Relief Union, International	84
Sanitary Equipment, Permanent International Commission of Studies on	221
"Save the Children" International Union	87
Semi-Official and Private Institutions established at Geneva, International Fede- ration of	427
Social Insurance, International Conference for	89
Student Christian Federation, World's	196
Student Service, International	194
Sufi Movement, International Headquarters of the	94
Temperance Societies, Blue Cross	45
Theological, International School (Oecumenical Seminar)	96
Transport, International Chamber of Consultants on	397
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom	34
Women's International Organisations, Peace and Disarmament Committee of the .	26
World Youth Congress Movement	35
Young Men's Christian Associations, World's Alliance of	101
Young Women's Christian Association, World's	102

Lausanne :

Alcoholism, International Bureau against	38
Grocers Retail, International Federation of	351
Light, International Committee on	209
Mechanical Cultivation, International Office for	318
Olympic Games Committee, International	411
Psychology, International Bureau for the Study of Sports	416
University Federation for the League of Nations, International	197

Lucerne :

Hospital Association, International	206
---	-----

Montreux :

Roller-Skating Federation, International	413
--	-----

	Page
Neuchâtel :	
Women, International Federation for Aid to Young	102
Valangin sur Neuchâtel :	
Knights of Peace	20
Zurich :	
Architecture, International Congresses on Modern	110
Art Education, Drawing and Arts applied to Industries, International Federation for	183
Bridge and Structural Engineering, International Association for	121
Business Education, International Association for	173
Commercial and Industrial Travellers and Agents, International League of Asso- ciations of	281
Education of Exceptional Children, International Association for the	177
Food and Drink Workers, International Union of	285
Football Federation, International Association	406
Historical Sciences, International Committee on	127
Hotel and Restaurant Employees, International Geneva Association of	286
Industrial Accidents, Permanent International Committee for the Study of	207
Industrial Property, International Association for the Protection of	239
Materials, International Association for Testing	431
Restaurant Employees, International Geneva Association of Hotel and	286
Socialists, International Union of Religious	94
Stone-Workers, International Secretariat of	300

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.

Moscow :

Geological Congress, International	126
--	-----

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Washington (D.C.) :

Alcoholism, World Student Federation against	40
American Republics, Union of	7
Education Associations, World Federation of	176
Highway Education, Pan-American Confederation for	380
Inter-American Commission of Women	267
Pan-American Railway Committee, Permanent	385
Pan-American Scientific Congress	146
Railway Committee, Permanent Pan-American	385

Atlanta (Georgia) :

Pan-African Congress	23
--------------------------------	----

Boston :

Christian Endeavour Union, World's	53
--	----

	Page
Chicago :	
Rotary International	86
Columbia (Mo.) :	
Press Congress of the World	263
Elyria (Ohio) :	
Crippled Children, International Society for	56
Ithaca (N.Y.) :	
Poultry Science Association, The World's	320
New York :	
Bird Preservation, International Committee for	45
Business and Professional Women, International Federation of	277
Calendar Association, Inc., The World	421
Christian Approach to the Jews, International Missionary Councils' Committee on	51
Pacific Relations, Institute of	22
Police Conference, International	248
Sunday-School Association, World's	94
Women, International Federation of Business and Professional	277
Point Loma (California) :	
Theosophical Society	96
West Hartford (Conn.) :	
Amateur Radio Union, The International	384
URUGUAY.	
Montevideo :	
Child Welfare, American International Institute for	49
Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, International Office of the	384