next session. It requested the International Labour Office to communicate to the Secretariat any information it might possess regarding the question of the utilisation of workers' spare time in its relation to child welfare.


Having considered the resolution adopted by the Assembly during its seventh ordinary session, the Committee decided that it was not at present called upon to continue the investigation of the question. It requested M. Posner and Dr. Humbert to prepare a joint report, to be submitted to the Committee at its next session, which would summarise the information already collected.

7. Family Allowances.

After examining the report submitted by the International Labour Office on family allowances, the Committee considered that, while the evidence afforded by the report as to the effect of the family-allowance system on the well-being of children was not sufficient to justify definite conclusions, it was sufficiently favourable to justify the Committee in asking the International Labour Office to continue its investigations and furnish the Committee with a further report at its next session.

M. Serrarens, Secretary-General of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, who had been asked to take part in the discussion, explained the views of the Federation on the matter.

8. Consideration of the Work of the Legal Sub-Committee.

The Rapporteur informed the Committee of the progress made in the work of the Legal Sub-Committee. The Committee considered that it would be desirable to request the States represented on it, which had not yet replied to the questionnaire, to do so as soon as possible. It was held that the Secretariat should point out to the Governments concerned that the object of the second draft Convention was, in a general manner, to ensure by every practicable means the execution by parents of their maintenance obligations towards their children not living with them.

As soon as some more answers from Governments have been received, the Legal Sub-Committee will make a general and thorough study of these answers and report thereon to the Sub-Committee.


With one slight amendment, the Committee approved the changes in the Rules of Procedure submitted by the Legal Sub-Committee.

10. Legal Age of Marriage and Age of Consent.

This question was examined by the Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People, the two Committees sitting as a plenary meeting.

The Commission was of opinion that the question should continue to be examined jointly by the two Committees. It requested the Council of the League of Nations to draw the attention of Governments to the imperative need of fixing the age of consent sufficiently late to ensure the effective protection of children and young people. It also held that it was important that the age of marriage should be adequately advanced. It decided, however, to postpone to its next session further consideration of this question and its possible relation to the age of consent.


On the invitation of the Chairman, the Secretary-General of the International Prison Commission, M. van der Aa, explained the present position and aims of the enquiry conducted by the Commission with regard to juvenile courts. The Prison Commission hopes this year to transmit the documentation it has collected to the League of Nations, and it will then rely on the Child Welfare Committee to continue the enquiry. The Committee, after hearing this statement, invited the Secretary-General to await the results of the enquiry now being conducted by the International Prison Commission on this question, and to submit a report at the next session.


The Committee listened to a very detailed report read by M. Martin on this question. It decided that, for the time being, it would only collect information regarding completely blind children or children who could receive the instruction given to the blind, and that the question of children with weak sight should be held over until a later session. It decided to keep this question on its agenda.

It invited the members of the Committee to study the problem of blind children and to collect on this subject information with regard to the statistics and causes of infantile cecity, assistance to blind children, their education and the training of blind children for suitable occupations.
13. The Illegitimate Child.

The Committee examined a report submitted to it by the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions regarding the rehabilitation of unmarried mothers and the protection of illegitimate children.

Recognising the gravity and extreme complexity of these problems, the Committee held that it would be useful to collect particulars of the special arrangements in force in different countries for the protection of illegitimate children. It asked the Council to instruct the Secretary-General to send out to all States the questionnaire it has prepared on this subject.

14. Meeting of the Agenda Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committee decided to divide the questions on the agenda of the next session into two groups, the first group to consist of questions on the "Special Agenda", including those which will be discussed at the next session. The other questions are to be placed on the "General Agenda". They will not be discussed and there will merely be a report on the relevant information received.


In 1924, a sum of $1,500 was given for child welfare by the “Friends of the League of Nations in the United States of America” and the sum of $5,000 by the American Social Hygiene Association. After careful discussion, it was decided that the sum of $1,500 should be used to purchase books for the Child Welfare Section of the League Library. These books will be chosen by the Social Section in conjunction with the Librarian and the Library Committee. The use to be made of the $5,000 will be considered at the next session of the Committee.

* * *

The report of the Committee was placed on the agenda of the June session of the Council. The resolutions adopted by the Council as a result of its examination of this report will be summarised in the Supplementary Report to the Assembly.

II. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

1. Representation of Italy on the Advisory Committee.

At its meeting held on December 7th, 1926, the Council considered a letter from the Italian Government requesting that an Italian member be appointed to the Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs. On the motion of the Rapporteur, the Polish representative, the Council decided to invite the Italian Government to nominate a representative for this purpose, and the Italian representative on the Council stated that the Italian Government proposed to appoint M. Cavazzoni.

2. Ninth Session of the Advisory Committee.

The Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs held its ninth session at Geneva from January 17th to February 3rd, 1927.


The Committee passed a resolution calling the special attention of the Council to the long delay in bringing the Geneva Convention of February 1925 into force. The Committee noted that, notwithstanding the resolutions adopted by the Council and the Assembly in the years 1925 and 1926, the number of ratifications deposited up to the date of the close of the session was very small. The Committee in particular reminded the Council that, under Article 36 of the Convention, the latter would not, in existing circumstances, come into operation until at least seven of the States represented on the Council, of which two must be States having permanent seats, had ratified it, and that up to February 3rd, 1927, only one permanent Member and one non-permanent Member had done so.

The Committee further reminded the Council that the Turkish Government had not yet replied to the letter sent by the Secretary-General on the instructions of the Council on October 20th, 1926, with regard to that Government's ratification of the Hague Convention, and requested the Secretary-General, in the event of the position remaining unchanged, to call the Council's attention to this fact at its March session.

Annual Reports from Governments.

The examination of the annual reports from Governments revealed the continued existence of clandestine traffic on an enormous scale. The Committee adopted a number of resolutions on the subject, the first of which calls the attention of the Council to the difficulty of forming
an opinion upon the exact circumstances of the traffic in Central and South America owing to the incomplete information at the Committee's disposal regarding these countries. The Committee accordingly requested the Council to invite the Secretary-General to approach the Governments of the Central and South American countries in order to obtain:

1. Regular annual reports to be despatched on October 1st of each year, and to be based on the model form now generally adopted;
2. Copies of the laws and regulations in force concerning the traffic in narcotics;
3. Information with regard to the administrative arrangements for enforcing the laws and regulations in vigour and, in particular, information as to the acceptance and application of the import and export certificate system;
4. Information as to whether these Governments intend to ratify, or adhere to, the Geneva Convention of February 19th, 1925;
5. Information as to the illicit traffic in narcotics in their respective countries;
6. In cases where the Hague Convention of 1912 has not yet been ratified and enforced, information as to when such ratification and enforcement may be expected.

In a second resolution, the Committee requested the Council to invite the Secretary-General to approach the various Governments which forwarded reports, with the object of explaining to them that the annual reports should give statistics of actual imports and exports and not of the quantities which might have been authorised for import or for export, in order to facilitate comparisons between the imports and exports of one country with the exports or imports of the corresponding country. The Committee added a recommendation that, in cases where an exporting country authorised an export of narcotics to another country which had not accepted or applied the import and export certificate system, the exporting country should in all cases inform the country of destination of the fact that such an export authorisation had been given.

In a third resolution, the Committee noted that certain Governments which did not send regular reports apparently omitted to do so because the narcotic question appeared to them to be of little or no domestic importance in their territories. The Committee pointed out that a country in which drug addiction was not prevalent and in which there was little or no traffic in narcotics might still, on account of its geographical position or for other reasons, be of importance from the point of view of control over the international narcotic traffic. The Committee accordingly requested the Council to invite the Secretary-General to communicate with certain Governments with the object of obtaining regular annual reports from them.

The Committee adopted a fourth resolution regarding the date upon which Governments should be requested to forward their annual reports to the Secretariat.

Illicit Traffic.

The Committee considered a statement giving, in tabular form, information as to the illicit traffic, with special reference to seizures. A rough summary of the first six pages of that document indicates that the transactions recorded only in that very small portion of the return include consignments of raw opium amounting to more than 65 tons, of over 3,520 ounces (100 kilogrammes) of heroin, 10,195 ounces (290 kilogrammes) of morphine, 625 ounces (18 kilogrammes) of cocaine. Figures on a similar scale are quoted in other parts of the same document. The Committee observed that these are striking and alarming facts which show the appalling extent and the very wide ramifications of the illicit traffic. They are the more striking, and possibly the more alarming, when it is recalled that fifty-four nations — and among them are included all the manufacturing and distributing countries — are parties to the 1912 Hague Convention, which includes an obligation, accepted by all signatories, to 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. The Committee points out that neither itself nor the League is in a position to grapple with this colossal problem except to the extent to which they are aided in that task by individual Governments. It again urges, as the most valuable single step which can at present be taken, the immediate ratification and the rigid enforcement by all nations of the 1925 Convention.

Proposal by the British Representative.

The Committee adopted a resolution submitted by the British representative, relative to the difficulty of discovering the sources from which traffickers obtained supplies and the necessity of obtaining this information if the traffic were to be suppressed. It accordingly proposed that a systematic and searching enquiry should be undertaken without delay by the Governments of all countries which manufactured drugs or imported them on a considerable scale, with a view to discovering from whom and by what methods traffickers procured their supplies.

It recommended, in addition to any methods of investigation which the Governments might think desirable, a thorough examination of the books, registers of purchases and sales of drugs and other records of manufacturers or importers of the drugs and of all persons dealing
in drugs on a considerable scale so as to track down the drugs to the point at which they reach the illicit traffickers. It further recommended that all such manufacturers, importers and dealers should be required to furnish full particulars in regard to any transactions which were not clearly proved to be destined for medical and scientific purposes.

The Committee also recommended that any manufacturer, importer or dealer found to be knowingly supplying the drugs for other than medical or scientific purposes should, in addition to any penalty to which he might be liable under the laws in force, be prohibited from manufacturing, importing or dealing in any of the drugs in question for the future, and urged that the greatest care should be taken to ensure that licences should only be issued by the Government authorities to persons who could fully establish the bona-fide character of their business.

Proposal by the Italian Representative.

The Committee discussed a proposal by the Italian representative, to the effect that the Council should summon an extraordinary session of the Committee to study: (1) measures for the limitation and rationing of drug manufactures; and (2) the question of smuggling, its causes and measures for suppression.

With regard to the first point, the Committee felt that it would not be advisable to reopen a discussion on the subject of rationing, which had been fully considered and discarded, through failure to secure unanimity, by the Geneva Conference of 1924-25 and, indeed, by the Committee itself. It appeared to the Committee most improbable that, in these circumstances, any substantial measure of agreement could be obtained, and a large majority of the members expressed the view that the reopening of the question would almost certainly prejudice the early ratification of the 1925 Convention, the immediate enforcement of which they regarded as essential for the exercise of adequate control. In the course of the discussion, however, it became clear that a majority of the members were either in favour of or would not oppose the calling of an extraordinary session to discuss the question of the illicit traffic generally, provided that the discussion at such a meeting were limited to measures which fell within the scope of the Hague Convention or of the Geneva Convention of 1925. The Committee left this matter to the appreciation of the Council.

Exports to China by Post.

The Committee passed a resolution recommending the Council to call the attention of all European Governments, and of any other Governments which might appear likely to be interested, to the fact that enormous quantities of dangerous drugs were being exported to China by post.

Free Ports and Free Zones.

The Committee passed a resolution urging the necessity for adequate control of the opium and drug traffic in free ports and free zones. It requested the Council to invite the Secretary-General to approach the Governments of countries where free ports and free zones existed, with a view to obtaining complete lists of such ports and zones and statements as to whether the national legislation regarding opium and narcotic drugs was applied in those territories. Governments not applying their national drug regulations should be asked to furnish precise information upon the system of control applied in such areas and to forward copies of the relevant regulations.

Transit Trade through Estonia and Lithuania.

The Committee considered the question of the transit trade in drugs through Estonia and Lithuania and passed a resolution requesting the Council to invite those Governments to furnish as detailed information as possible with regard to their laws and regulations relating to the import, export and transit of narcotic drugs, and also to supply copies of any laws and regulations in force governing the internal trade in opium and drugs.

The Committee noted that the Lithuanian Government had already accepted the import and export certificate system and stated that it would be of great assistance if that Government would state whether the system was being effectively applied.

3. ACTION BY THE COUNCIL.

The report of the Advisory Committee was examined by the Council at its meeting on March 11th, 1927. On the motion of the Rapporteur, the Polish representative, the Council took note of the report and resolutions and instructed the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to give effect to them.


In his report, the Polish representative reminded the Council of the recommendation which it had made in September 1926 with regard to the ratification of the 1925 Convention,
and pointed out that, of the permanent Members of the Council, only one, Great Britain, had ratified, while of the non-permanent Members, Salvador had ratified and Roumania had adhered ad referendum. He accordingly suggested that the representatives of those Governments which were Members of the Council but which had not yet ratified the Convention should do their utmost to secure ratification by their respective countries as soon as possible. He also proposed that the Secretary-General should be instructed to draw the attention of those Members of the League which had not ratified or adhered to the Convention to the desirability of so doing.

The representative of Poland added that the Convention had just been ratified by the Polish Parliament and that the instruments of ratification would reach the Secretariat shortly.

The representative of France said that both French Chambers had voted the Bill for approving the Convention and that the French Government would therefore very shortly be in a position to deposit the instruments of ratification with the Secretariat.

The representative of Czechoslovakia said that the Opium Convention was about to be ratified by Czechoslovakia and that the instruments of ratification would very shortly be deposited with the Secretariat.

The representative of the Netherlands informed the Council that both Chambers of the States-General had approved the 1925 Convention and that the instrument of ratification would be deposited with the Secretariat.

The Council took note of the foregoing declaration.

**Ratification of the Hague Convention of 1912.**

On the proposal of the Rapporteur, who stated that no reply had been received from the Government of Turkey to the letter addressed to it on October 20th, 1926, by the Secretary-General, the Council decided that it was desirable to bring the matter once more to the attention of that Government.

**Proposal by the Italian Representative.**

With regard to the proposal of the Italian representative that an extraordinary session of the Advisory Committee should be called at a later date to discuss the question of the illicit traffic, the Rapporteur pointed out that, although the resolution in which this proposal was embodied had not been accepted by the Committee, the discussion that had centred round it showed that the Committee was unanimous as to the goal to be reached, the only difference between the members being a divergence of opinion regarding the manner of reaching it. While most of the members of the Advisory Committee were not opposed to the calling of an extraordinary session, provided the agenda of such a session did not extend beyond the scope of the existing Conventions, the Rapporteur pointed out that no definite recommendation on the matter had been made to the Council. Accordingly, on the motion of the Rapporteur, the Council, being of opinion that an extraordinary session might well be desirable, instructed the Secretary-General to communicate this opinion to the Chairman of the Committee and to empower him, in the name of the Council, to call such a session at a date not later than immediately after the next Assembly, should the circumstances warrant such action.

The Italian representative explained that, as a country with a large transit traffic, Italy was particularly exposed to the danger of smuggling and that, consequently, she had to exercise a very severe and costly control. It was to meet this situation that the Italian proposal had been made for an extraordinary session of the Advisory Committee. He added that, at the same time, the Italian Government attached the greatest importance to the recommendations made with regard to the ratification of the Geneva Convention.

The Netherlands representative hoped that it would be clearly understood that the agenda of the extraordinary session, if called, would not extend beyond the scope of existing Conventions, an explicit reservation to this effect having been made in the Advisory Committee's report.

**Appointment of Assessors on the Advisory Committee.**

At its meeting on March 9th, 1927, the Council re-appointed M. Henri Brenier and Colonel Arthur Woods assessors on the Advisory Committee, and appointed Mr. L. A. Lyall assessor for conditions in the Far East.

**4. Commission of Enquiry into the Production of Opium in Persia.**

At its meeting on March 11th, 1927, the Council examined the report by the Commission of Enquiry into Production of Opium in Persia and the observations of the Persian Government on that report.

It was stated by the Persian representatives that the Persian Government desired to co-operate, as far as was economically possible, in the world effort for narcotic control and was even willing to take an advanced position in this respect. The programme to be submitted to the Mejliss provided for the acceptance of the recommendations of the Commission, with the reservation that, after the plan had been in effect for three years, the position would be
reconsidered, taking into account the welfare of the cultivator, the budget, the trade balance and the economic situation of the country and the action taken by other producing and manufacturing countries to curtail production and manufacture.

The Government also proposed to recommend the exemption from land taxes of land diverted from opium production, preference in loans to cultivators who reduced the area allotted to the production of opium, and changes in existing taxes which would expedite a decrease in the cultivation of and commerce in opium. Another important feature of the Government programme was the acceptance of the import certificate system under the same conditions as provided for curtailment of production on the area under cultivation.

The Council, after hearing statements by the Persian representatives with regard to their Government's policy in the matter of the restriction of poppy cultivation, decided on the proposal of the Rapporteur to place the question of the curtailment of opium production in Persia upon the agenda of the eighth ordinary session of the Assembly, and to reserve the comments of the members of the Council upon the report and observations until that date. It further decided to distribute these documents to the States Members of the League, to the parties to the Opium Conventions and to the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs.

11.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION.

On September 16th, 1926, the Council adopted a report by the Italian representative on the replies sent by thirty Governments to the circular letter of January 23rd, 1926, asking for their views on the draft statutes of the International Relief Union. The Council noted that the great majority of the Governments were in favour of the establishment of the Union and were ready to accept as a whole the statutes proposed by the Preparatory Committee. In view of this fact, it decided in principle to convene a Conference to meet in 1927, and at the same time instructed the Preparatory Committee to examine any further replies and to submit concrete proposals regarding the convening of the Conference, its date and its programme.

In accordance with the decision of the Council, the Committee of Experts met on November 3rd and 4th, 1926. It noted that the majority of the replies received from Governments in 1926 contained no reservations and no suggestions for amendments, except on matters of detail which did not in any way concern the fundamental points of the scheme or of the system devised for the co-operation of the Red Cross with the Governments and considered it desirable to submit to the Conference the scheme as drafted. It made, however, certain amendments in the draft statutes based on the opinions expressed by the Governments, and forwarded these, with its observations, to the Council.

The draft statutes consist of an introductory explanation in ninety-nine paragraphs, followed by the statutes themselves, which consist of seven parts comprising thirty-seven articles.

On December 10th, 1926, the Council adopted a report by the Italian representative approving the report of the Preparatory Committee and fixing July 4th, 1927, as the date for the meeting at Geneva of the Conference for the formation of the Union.

In addition to the Members of the League, the following States were invited to take part in the Conference: Afghanistan, Ecuador, Egypt, Hedjaz, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, San Marino, Sudan, Turkey, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the United States of America.

The International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies have been asked to send delegates to attend in an advisory capacity.
INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

On September 24th, 1926, the Assembly adopted resolutions approving the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation as constituted in the form of its International Committee and Sub-Committees, its National Committees and the International Institute. It noted with satisfaction that the Institute was so conducted as to ensure equality of treatment between all nations, and it drew the attention of the Members of the Assembly to the grants made to the International Institute by Poland and Czechoslovakia in addition to the subsidy granted by France.

The Assembly also laid particular stress on the importance of the following plans:

1. The convening of a Congress of Popular Art.
2. The creation of an International Museums Office.
3. The union of libraries of all countries in order to facilitate research by the public.
4. The co-ordination by means of international co-operation of the analytical bibliographies of the various sciences.

The Assembly also urged Governments to consider the report of the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Instruction of Children and Youth in the Aims and Objects of the League, and to take any measures necessary to give effect to its recommendations.

The Assembly also invited the competent institutions to examine the possibility of establishing scholarships for university students to enable them to visit Geneva before and during the annual sessions of the Assembly.

Since the adoption of these resolutions, neither the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation nor its Sub-Committees have met. They are to meet in July and an account of their proceedings will be included in the Supplementary Report on the Work of the Council.

The following action has, however, been taken in pursuance of the Assembly's resolutions of 1926:

1. MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF CHALCOGRAPHIC INSTITUTES.

A Committee of representatives of official chalcographic institutes met at Geneva on October 11th and 12th, 1926, under the Chairmanship of M. Henri Focillon.

The Committee drew up resolutions for submission to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the competent authorities in the countries concerned, with the object of providing for the exchange of proofs between chalcographic institutes. Such exchanges would have the effect of constituting collections describing the international history of the art of engraving and would facilitate the sale by one institute of proofs produced by another.

The Committee also noted an agreement regarding the exchange of casts concluded in 1885. It considered that the agreement between chalcographic institutes might serve as a model for an agreement between cast workshops, amending and supplementing the Agreement of 1885.

The Committee also decided that chalcographic exhibitions should be held in Paris, Rome and Madrid. These exhibitions took place during the months of May and June.

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF MUSEUMS.

A Committee of representatives of museums met at Geneva, under the Chairmanship of M. Jules Destée, on January 14th, 1927, and drew up proposals for the organisation and programme of the International Museums Office now established in connection with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, as part of its activities.

The Committee took note of the work of the Committee of representatives of chalcographic institutes, and proceeded to an exchange of views regarding the questions to be studied by the International Museums Office. These consist mainly in the compilation of catalogues of various kinds. The Committee instructed the Museums Office to study the possibility of compiling museum catalogues on the lines of guides, summary catalogues and scientific catalogues, and to discover whether it would be possible for catalogues of public sales of works of art to be compiled in a way which would increase their value from the point of view of the history of art.

The Committee also recommended the establishment of a catalogue of dismembered works of art and the publication of certain museographical data on arts and archaeology.

The work of the Office should also be concerned with the exchange between museums of works of information and documents, with the deposit of works of art and with mutual assistance between museums.

The Committee also discussed the question of summoning a meeting of experts regarding the development of the educational rôle of museums. It hoped that an American expert would be able to attend such a meeting.
3. MEETING OF OTHER EXPERT COMMITTEES.

The following Committees of Experts have met and drawn up reports which will be submitted to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its July session. An account of their activities will therefore appear in the Supplementary Report:

- Committee of Experts for the Co-ordination of Bibliography in Economic Sciences (second session);
- Committee of Experts on the Bibliography of Greco-Roman Antiquity;
- Meeting of Experts on International Year- and Hand-books;
- Meeting of Experts on the Bibliography of Biological Sciences;
- Meeting of Experts for the Co-ordination of Libraries;
- Meeting of the International Students’ Organisations (second session);
- Meeting of Experts to study Questions concerning the Translation of Scientific and Literary Works.

All these meetings, with the exception of the last, were prepared and convened by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and took place in Paris.

4. SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE INSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE EXISTENCE AND AIMS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Committee met in Paris from March 23rd to 25th, 1927, and drafted the final text of its recommendations regarding the instruction of youth in the aims of the League, an account of which is contained in document A. 26 (1). 1926. This draft text will be presented for approval to the Sub-Committee at its next meeting in July. It also considered the action taken by Governments on the Assembly resolution submitting these recommendations to States Members of the League of Nations. Replies have been received from the following countries regarding these recommendations: Argentine, Belgium, Cuba, Estonia, Greece, Liberia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Roumania, Salvador, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and Venezuela. An examination of these replies shows that considerable interest in this question has been aroused.

In Belgium, for instance, the curricula for secondary schools and training colleges have been revised and instruction concerning the League and its activities included in the programme.

In Estonia, special chapters on the League of Nations have been included in the class-books on history and civics used in primary and secondary schools, and a book for university students and schoolmasters will shortly be published by the Estonian League of Nations Association, with the assistance of the Government. Special continuation schools only admit pupils who have completed the six-years course in a primary school, which means that every pupil already possesses a knowledge of the League. This knowledge will be increased by the teaching given in the special schools. The Ministry of Education is also prepared to organise a national competition for secondary-school children on subjects connected with the League, and the University of Tartu has given a series of important lectures on the organisation and work of the League.

In Greece, teachers of history in schools have been urged by a ministerial circular to give special lectures on the constitution, working and aims of the League.

In Lithuania, a pamphlet is being prepared on the League for use in all primary schools. Headmasters and teachers have been urged to refer in their history lessons to the work of the League, and university professors have been asked to give lectures on the League.

In Roumania, general instruction is given in all schools regarding the aims of the League. Competitions on questions concerning the League of Nations have been instituted at Bucharest among the pupils in the higher classes of secondary education.

In New Zealand the Education Department supports the recommendations of the Sub-Committee, and articles on the League have been inserted in the School Journal, issued to all children attending the primary State Schools, and in the Monthly Education Gazette.

In addition, the Governments of the Union of South Africa, Albania, Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Liberia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Salvador and Venezuela have replied regarding the resolution concerning the provision of travelling scholarships to enable students to visit Geneva before and during the annual session of the Assembly.

5. APPOINTMENT OF A NEW MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

On December 7th, 1926, the Council of the League appointed M. Aikitu Tanakadate, Professor Emeritus in Physics at the Imperial University of Tokyo, Member of the Imperial Academy of Japan, Member of the House of Peers, to be a member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.
13.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX.

(Article 24 of the Covenant.)

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I. CO-OPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX.

Co-operation with the international bureaux placed under the authority of the League of Nations has been continued.

1. INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC BUREAU.

Co-operation between the Bureau and the Secretariat of the League of Nations has been substantially extended during the last year. The Bureau continues to send to the Secretariat reports and circular letters addressed to its members. The Secretariat, for its part, regularly audits the Bureau’s accounts. In co-operation with the Committee for Ports and Maritime Navigation, the Hydrographic Bureau has set on foot an enquiry regarding buoyage and lighting of coasts. A report was submitted on this subject, indicating the lines which a future discussion might follow, with a view to the conclusion of an international agreement.

The second Conference of the International Hydrographic Bureau was held at Monaco, from October 26th to November 10th, 1926. Twenty-two States members of the Bureau were represented. On the death of Admiral Parry, Admiral A. P. Niblack, United States of America, was elected President of the Directing Committee of the Bureau.

2. CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR THE CONTROL OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN AFRICA.

This Bureau sends regularly to the Secretariat all communications regarding the import of liquor into Africa and into the mandated territories. It also furnishes the Permanent Mandates Commission by request with certain yearly statistics.

3. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR AIR NAVIGATION.

The International Committee for Air Navigation has kept in close touch with the different departments of the Secretariat. The Committee has held two meetings during the past year.

4. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF CONGRESSES FOR PUBLIC RELIEF.

The Congress proposed for 1926 has not yet been held owing to various circumstances.

II. PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS.

The publication of the Quarterly Bulletin of Information on the Work of International Organisations has been continued. Number 18 of this Bulletin, published in January 1927, contains a list of eighty-three conferences and international congresses organised by the different associations. As in the previous year, the number of international associations which have made use of this Bulletin has increased.

A new English edition of the Index of International Organisations was published at the beginning of this year.
CONFERENCE OF PRESS EXPERTS.

During the period which has elapsed since the last ordinary session of the Assembly, the resolution adopted in 1925 at the sixth session has been finally carried into effect. This resolution read as follows:

"The Assembly,

"Considering that the Press constitutes the most effective means of guiding public opinion towards that moral disarmament which is a concomitant condition of material disarmament:

"Invites the Council to consider the desirability of convening a committee of experts representing the Press of the different continents with a view to determining methods of contributing towards the organisation of peace, especially:

"(a) By ensuring the more rapid and less costly transmission of Press news with a view to reducing risks of international misunderstanding;

"(b) And by discussing all technical problems the settlement of which would be conducive to the tranquilisation of public opinion."

The Secretary-General began by carrying out, during the course of the year, the consultation which he had been instructed to undertake by the Council and which led, in August 1926, to the meeting of the Preparatory Committee of Press Agencies.

Two further preparatory meetings have taken place. One was held at Geneva and attended by the directors of the Press bureaux of seventeen European countries. At that meeting a questionnaire was prepared with the object of obtaining information on the state, in various countries, of certain technical questions of interest to the Press (telegraph and telephone rates, state of communications, etc.) The replies to this questionnaire constitute the most complete collection of information in existence on these questions.

The other meeting took place in January 1927. With the aid of a committee composed of members of the International Association of Journalists accredited to the League of Nations, the Secretary-General collected information regarding the facilities for work which journalists living abroad or making frequent journeys desire to obtain.

The general consultation, therefore, which, in the view of the Council, was to make it possible to fix the agenda and prepare the work of the Committee of Press Experts contemplated in the resolution of the Assembly of 1925, may be considered as completed.

The Council adopted this view and, at its session of March, decided to convene at Geneva, for August 24th, 1927, a Conference of Press Experts. The Council decided the composition of the Conference and appointed Lord Burnham as Chairman. The agenda of the Conference has been drawn up by the Secretary-General on the basis of the preparatory work.
PRESENT SITUATION WITH REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS REGISTERED BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

REGISTRATION AND PUBLICATION OF TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS.
(Article 18 of the Covenant.)

As in previous years, the registration of treaties by the Secretariat has been carried out according to the method laid down by the Council’s memorandum of May 19th, 1920. Between May 19th, 1920, and May 19th, 1927, 1,471 treaties and international engagements have been submitted for registration.

During the period between May 19th, 1926, and May 19th, 1927, 304 treaties have been submitted for registration by Members of the League or communicated by other States. The number of treaties registered has thus remained substantially at the same level as in the preceding year.

The treaties registered have, as usual, been of various kinds, as may be seen by consulting the following list, which gives a general picture of the character of the agreements registered during the period in question.

### Arbitration and Conciliation Conventions, Treaties of Guarantee and Pacific Settlement, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration Nos.</th>
<th>Registration Nos.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1171. Poland and Czechoslovakia.</td>
<td>1306. Roumania and Switzerland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1192. Finland and Sweden.</td>
<td>1336. United States of America and Liberia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1206. United States of America and Portugal.</td>
<td>1364. Lithuanian and Sweden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1209. Poland and Switzerland.</td>
<td>1374. France and Roumania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1224. Norway and Switzerland.</td>
<td>1403. Spain and Switzerland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1235. Denmark and Sweden.</td>
<td>1411. Poland and Roumania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1242. Denmark and Finland.</td>
<td>1418. Danmark and Norway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1292. Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy.</td>
<td>1420. Finland and Norway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1293. Germany and Belgium.</td>
<td>1432. Great Britain and Denmark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1294. Germany and France.</td>
<td>1433. Great Britain and Iceland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1295. Germany and Poland.</td>
<td>1434. Austria and Sweden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1296. Germany and Czechoslovakia.</td>
<td>1437. Denmark and Poland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1297. France and Poland.</td>
<td>1444. Germany and Denmark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1299. France and Poland.</td>
<td>1471. Austria and Poland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1299. France and Czechoslovakia.</td>
<td>1471. Austria and Poland.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Conventions Respecting the Regulation of Liquor Traffic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration Nos.</th>
<th>Registration Nos.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1447. United States of America and Cuba.</td>
<td>3b. United States of America and Spain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1451. United States of America and France.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Agreements Concerning Commerce and Navigation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration Nos.</th>
<th>Registration Nos.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1176. United Kingdom and Siam.</td>
<td>1246. Germany and Guatemala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1185. Poland and Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.</td>
<td>1256. Germany and Italy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1189. Poland and Turkey.</td>
<td>1263. Germany and Spain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1195. Estonia and Switzerland.</td>
<td>1264. Germany and Spain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1215. France and Norway.</td>
<td>1265. Germany and Turkey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1219. Denmark and Iceland, Finland, Norway and Sweden.</td>
<td>1266. Germany and Portugal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1221. United States of America and Roumania.</td>
<td>1267. Germany and Denmark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1225. Germany and Sweden.</td>
<td>1289. Germany and Austria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1244. Germany and Lithuania.</td>
<td>1277. Austria and Portugal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1290. Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg and Latvia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1291. France and Sweden.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Agreements Concerning Commerce and Navigation (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration Nos.</th>
<th>Registration Nos.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1301. Austria and China.</td>
<td>1378. Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1302. United States of America and Latvia.</td>
<td>1383. Finland and Japan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1320. Austria and Hungary.</td>
<td>1384. Finland and Turkey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1330. Finland and Norway.</td>
<td>1385. Germany and Latvia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1332. Germany and Finland.</td>
<td>1389. Spain and Norway.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1333. Denmark and Turkey.</td>
<td>1391. Germany and Switzerland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1334. Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.</td>
<td>1399. Italy and Poland.</td>
</tr>
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<td>1335. United States of America and Czechoslovakia.</td>
<td>1400. Austria and Poland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1337. Poland and Czechoslovakia.</td>
<td>1406. Spain and Hungary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1346. Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and Sweden.</td>
<td>1407. Italy and Latvia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1353. United Kingdom and Italy.</td>
<td>1408. Bulgaria and Poland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1359. Germany and the Netherlands.</td>
<td>1419. Spain and Czechoslovakia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1361. Germany and the Netherlands.</td>
<td>1425. United Kingdom and Greece.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1367. Poland and Czechoslovakia.</td>
<td>1439. Denmark and Turkey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1377. Japan and Czechoslovakia.</td>
<td>1463. Germany and France.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Consular Conventions and Conventions Respecting Conditions of Residence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration Nos.</th>
<th>Registration Nos.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1190. Poland and Turkey.</td>
<td>1281. Bulgaria and Turkey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1236. Germany and Estonia.</td>
<td>1421. United States of America and Cuba.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Agreements Concerning Customs and Customs Formalities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration Nos.</th>
<th>Registration Nos.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1174. Iraq and Syria and Lebanon.</td>
<td>1282. United States of America and Dominican Republic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1181. United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia.</td>
<td>1300. United States of America and Lithuania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1237. Germany and Denmark.</td>
<td>1362. Germany and the Netherlands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1255. Germany and Austria.</td>
<td>1448. United States of America and Cuba.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Private Law

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration Nos.</th>
<th>Registration Nos.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1170. Poland and Czechoslovakia.</td>
<td>1232. Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania and Sweden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1173. United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia.</td>
<td>1233. Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Roumania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1184. Germany and Poland.</td>
<td>1259. Germany and Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1228. Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden and Switzerland.</td>
<td>1270. Germany and France.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1229. Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden and Switzerland.</td>
<td>1272. Roumania and Czechoslovakia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1230. Germany, Belgium, Spain, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden and Switzerland.</td>
<td>1314. Italy and Czechoslovakia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1231. Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden and Switzerland.</td>
<td>1315. Italy and Czechoslovakia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1231. Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden and Switzerland.</td>
<td>1328. Latvia and Sweden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1231. Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden and Switzerland.</td>
<td>1355. Estonia and Sweden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1231. Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden and Switzerland.</td>
<td>1382. Finland and Latvia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1231. Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden and Switzerland.</td>
<td>1392. France and Switzerland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1231. Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden and Switzerland.</td>
<td>1393. France, Great Britain, Italy and Roumania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1231. Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden and Switzerland.</td>
<td>1413. Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL TREATIES.

Registration Nos.
1198. Austria and Czechoslovakia.
1199. Austria and Czechoslovakia.
1201. Germany and Poland.
1210. United Kingdom and Greece.
1243. Germany and Lithuania.
1247. Germany and Haiti.
1251. Germany and Mexico.
1276. Hungary and Italy.

Registration Nos.
1278. Italy and Poland.
1318. Germany and Conference of Ambassadors.
1329. Great Britain and Latvia.
1368. United States of America and Poland.
1387. Germany and Japan.
1429. United Kingdom and Portugal.
1455. United States of America and Estonia.

AGREEMENTS REGARDING DELIMITATION OF FRONTIERS AND FRONTIER TRAFFIC.

Registration Nos.
1172. Poland and Czechoslovakia.
1250. Germany and Poland.
1283. Latvia and Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.
1287. United Kingdom and Belgium.
1327. Latvia and Lithuania.
1276. Hungary and Italy.

Registration Nos.
1356. Hungary and Czechoslovakia.
1423. Great Britain and Nejd.
1430. Austria and Hungary.
1431. Austria and Hungary.
1443. Estonia and Latvia.
1461. Germany and Belgium.

TAXATION.

Registration Nos.
1213. United Kingdom and Portugal.
1214. United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

Registration Nos.
1261. Germany and Italy.

TONNAGE MEASUREMENT.

Registration Nos.
1316. Denmark and Portugal.
1317. Denmark and Japan.
1352. United Kingdom and Estonia.
1401. Belgium and Estonia.

Registration Nos.
1428. United Kingdom and Greece.
1456. Estonia and Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.
1469. United States of America and Estonia.

LEGAL AND EXtradITION CONVENTIONS.

Registration Nos.
1182. Germany and Poland.
1196. United States of America and Venezuela.
1200. United States of America and Czechoslovakia.
1205. Great Britain and Estonia.
1226. United States of America and Lithuania.
1260. Germany and Switzerland.
1271. Germany and France.
1273. Roumania and Czechoslovakia.
1275. Germany and Estonia.
1313. Italy and Czechoslovakia.

Registration Nos.
1325. Norway and the Netherlands.
1326. Austria and Poland.
1376. Belgium and Denmark.
1397. United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia.
1412. Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.
1415. Denmark and the Netherlands.
1422. Belgium and Luxemburg.
1446. United States of America and Cuba.
1450. United Kingdom and Lithuania.
1465. Latvia and Czechoslovakia.

2 b. United States of America and Mexico

AGREEMENTS REGARDING MANDATES.

Registration Nos.
1309. United States of America and United Kingdom.
1310. United States of America and United Kingdom.

Registration Nos.
1311. United States of America and United Kingdom.

AIR NAVIGATION.

Registration Nos.
1253. Germany and Austria.
1279. Poland and Sweden.
1299. The Netherlands and Switzerland.

Registration Nos.
1305. The Netherlands and Sweden.
1371. The Netherlands and Poland.

CONVENTION CONCERNING FISHERIES.

Registration No.
1286. Estonia and Latvia.
POLITICAL AGREEMENTS, TREATIES OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP, SOVEREIGNTY, ALLIANCE, ETC.

Registration Nos.
1188. Poland and Turkey.
1197. United States of America and Estonia.
1211. United Kingdom and Italy.
1254. Germany and United States of America.
1268. Germany and Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.
1280. Bulgaria and Turkey.
1284. France and Turkey.
1285. France and Turkey.
1288. Roumania and Czechoslovakia.
1289. Roumania and Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.
1303. Spain and Siam.
1304. Portugal and Siam.
1322. Norway and Turkey.
1323. Netherlands and Siam.
1347. Great Britain and Muscat.
1369. United States of America and Hungary.

Registration Nos.
1177. United Kingdom and Japan.
1178. Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Italy.
1179. Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Hungary.
1180. Siam and Straits Settlements.
1202. United States of America and the Netherlands.
1203. Belgium and the Netherlands.
1204. Belgium and the Netherlands.
1220. Estonia and Finland.
1227. Canada and Norway.
1234. Germany and the Netherlands.
1238. Germany and Norway.
1307. Hungary and Italy.
1308. Hungary and Italy.
1338. Canada and Irish Free State.

AGREEMENTS REGARDING SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

Registration Nos.
1217. Estonia and Finland.
1248. Germany and Czechoslovakia.
1249. Germany and Czechoslovakia.
1312. France and Governing Commission of the Saar Territory.
1396. Denmark and Norway.

Registration Nos.
1386. Siam and Sweden.
1390. Latvia and Turkey.
1395. Chile and Turkey.
1398. Finland and Turkey.
1402. Albania and Italy.
1404. Norway and Siam.
1410. Lithuania and Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.
1436. Italy and Siam.
1449. Switzerland and Turkey.
1460. Germany and Afghanistan.
1462. Germany and Belgium, Great Britain, France (Inter-allied Rhineland High Commission).
1468. Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg and Siam.

AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Registration Nos.
1239. British Empire with India, China, France, etc.
1241. South Africa, Albania, Australia, Belgium, etc.: Protocol of an Amendment to Article 4 of the Covenant, signed at Geneva, October 5th, 1921.
Registration Nos. Registration Nos.
1375. Bulgaria :
Protocol concerning the Settlement of Refugees in Bulgaria, signed at Geneva, September 8th, 1926.

1379. Germany, Belgium, Brazil, etc. :

1380. Austria, Belgium, the British Empire with New Zealand, etc. :

1414. Albania, Germany, Austria, Belgium, etc. :
Slavery Convention, signed at Geneva, September 25th, 1926.

1467. Estonia :

19. QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE APPLICATION OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES.
Registration Nos.
1381. Germany, Belgium, British Empire, France, Italy and Japan.

SANITARY CONVENTIONS.
Registration Nos.
1187. Poland and Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.
1208. Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.
1216. Poland and Czechoslovakia.
1223. Roumania and Czechoslovakia.
1321. Austria and Hungary.
1348. India and French Indo-China.
1351. United Kingdom and the Netherlands.
1360. Argentine Republic, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, etc.
1370. Poland and Czechoslovakia.

TRANSIT CONVENTIONS.
Registration Nos.
1191. Germany and Poland.
1207. Poland and Czechoslovakia.
1222. Italy and Latvia.
1354. Great Britain and Italy.

Registration Nos. Registration Nos.
1435. Hungary and Roumania.
1437. Denmark and Poland.
1454. Estonia and Lithuania.

WATERWAYS AND INLAND NAVIGATION.
Registration Nos.
1193. Finland and Norway.
1194. Finland and Norway.

Registration Nos.
1366. Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, France, etc.

GENERAL RELATIONS.
Registration Nos.
1175. Great Britain and Siam.
1257. Germany and Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.
1324. Great Britain and France (for the Territories of Palestine on the one part and for Syria and the Great Lebanon of the other part).

INTELLECTUAL RELATIONS.
Registration Nos.
1274. Belgium and Poland.
1357. Denmark and Czechoslovakia.

Registration Nos.
1358. Austria and Denmark.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Registration Nos.
1245. Germany and Poland.
1319. Germany and Saar Territory Governing Commission.

Registration Nos.
1350. France and India.
1363. Germany and Denmark.
1457. Argentine Republic and France.
The following table gives the number of treaties registered by the Secretariat at the request of the various States during the period from May 19th, 1926, to May 19th, 1927:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentine Republic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Empire</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Roumania</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>President of the Saar Territory Governing Commission</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference of Ambassadors</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Siam</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
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<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>International engagements registered in consequence of their deposit with the Secretariat of the League</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irish Free State</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fifteen Treaties were communicated by the United States of America in accordance with the arrangement described on page 125 of the Report to the Assembly for 1926. The Secretariat has, in addition, registered a number of accessions to and ratifications, denunciations, etc., of conventions previously registered at the request of Members of the League.

It has also registered additional information relating to general conventions which it had already published.

The above-mentioned international engagements have appeared, or will appear, in the *Treaty Series* in the original languages, accompanied by translations in French and in English.

In the present year, the Secretariat has prepared the first *General Index of Treaties* for the first 1,000 treaties registered. The *Index* comprises tables arranged chronologically, in alphabetical order and according to subject-matter, giving details of the character of each treaty, the contracting parties and the position with regard to each registered international engagement.

Up to now, fifty-five volumes of about 450 pages each, containing more than 1,300 treaties, have been published by the Secretariat. Others will shortly appear.